



**Client
Project**

SLJ van Rensburg

Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg

Broiler Facilities

Basic Assessment Report

September 2019

Labesh

ability to sustain

SLJ van Rensburg Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

Basic Assessment Report

EIA Ref No. To be confirmed upon submission of
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

Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services.

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.

Land Use

The various ways in which land may be employed or occupied. Planners compile, classify, study and analyse land use data for many purposes, including the identification of trends, the forecasting of space and infrastructure requirements, the provision of adequate land area for necessary types of land use, and the development or revision of comprehensive plans and land use regulations.

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.

Pollution Prevention

Any activity that reduces or eliminates pollutants prior to recycling, treatment, control or disposal.

Public Participation Process

A process of involving the public in order to identify needs, address concerns, to contribute to more informed decision making relating to a proposed project, programme or development.

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.

Topography

Topography, a term in geography, refers to the "lay of the land" or the physio-geographic characteristics of land in terms of elevation, slope and orientation.

Vegetation

All of the plant life growing in and characterizing a specific area or region; the combination of different plant communities found there.

Waste

Waste is unwanted or undesired material left over after the completion of a process. "Waste" is a human concept: in natural processes there is no waste, only inert end products.

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
DWA	-	Department of Water Affairs
DWS	-	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	-	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	-	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECA	-	Environmental Conservation Act of 1989
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	-	Environmental Impact Report
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	-	Environmental Management Programme
GN	-	Government Notice
I&AP	-	Interested and Affected Party
IWULA	-	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
MDARDLEA	-	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
MPDEDET	-	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Mpumalanga
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended
NEM:WA	-	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), as amended
NHRA	-	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), as amended
R	-	Regulation
SAHRA	-	South African Heritage Resources Agency

1. PROJECT TITLE

Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

2. APPLICANT DETAILS

Applicant Name	SLJ van Rensburg
Contact Person	Mr Tollie Janse van Rensburg
Postal Address	PO Box 1200, Standerton 2430
Telephone Number	017 712 4655
Cell phone Number	083 306 7004
Fax Number	
Email Address	tollie@stefmar.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
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:

Property/Land Parcel	21 digit Surveyor General Code	Property size
Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel 403 IS, Mpumalanga	T0IS00000000040300006	4 330 000m ²

The project location is on the Western side of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality of the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The GPS coordinates for the project site are as follows:

26° 57'49.63"S; 29°1'50.01"E

A locality map, provided on the next page, shows the location of the project property, at an appropriate scale.

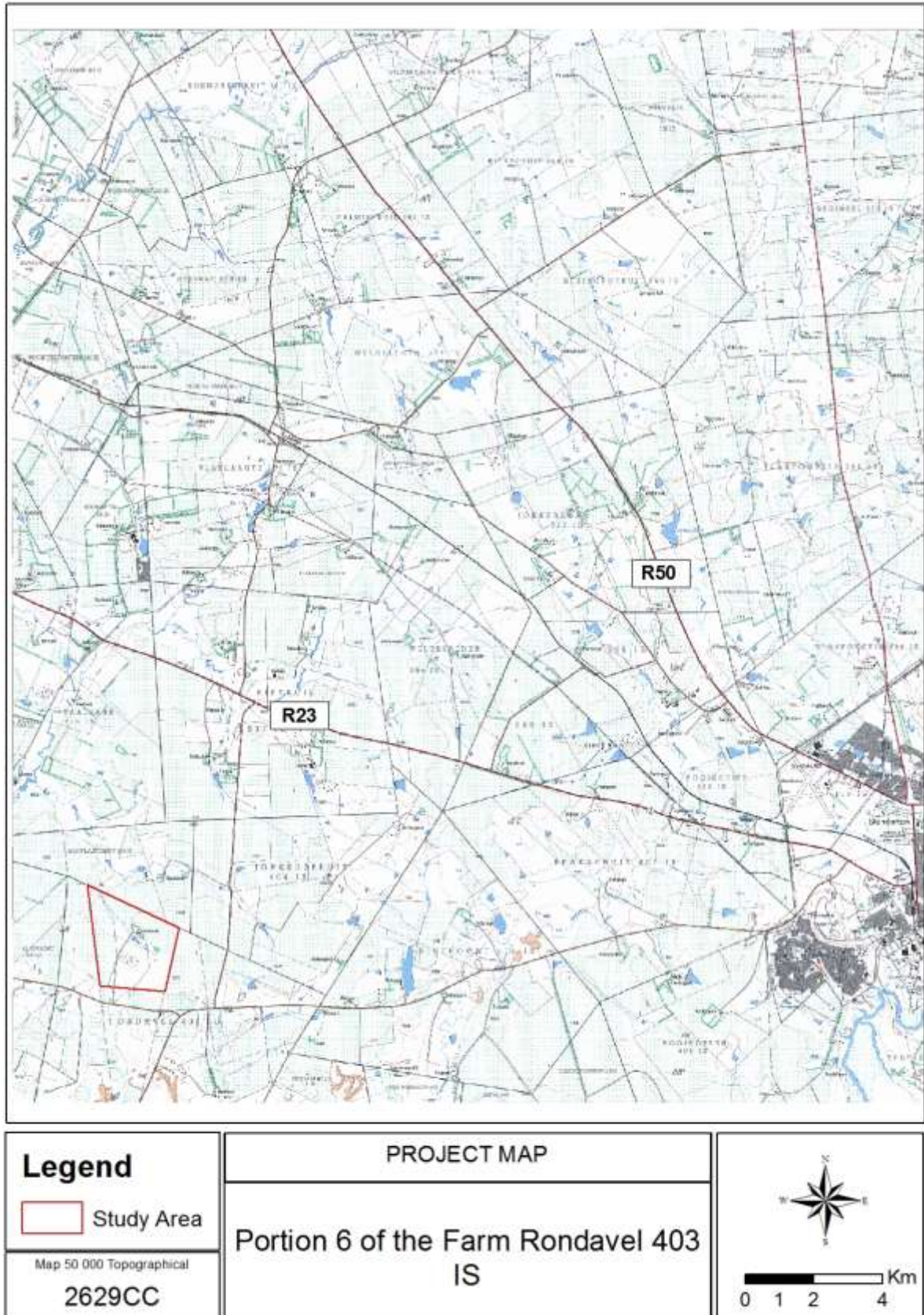


Figure 1: Site Locality Map

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



5. CURRENT OPERATION

The farm SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities is owned by Stephanus Lourens Janse van Rensburg. Chickens are raised on the farm and the farm's extent is 433 ha. The site falls within the Lekwa Local Municipality of the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

The farm is contracted to supply chickens at a live-weight of approximately 2kg to the Goldi's abattoir facility in Standerton.

5.1 Current design

SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities currently has eight poultry broiler houses on the farm, each with a surface area of 1296m² (108m x 12m), and capable of accommodating a maximum of 25 500 chickens.

The facility make use of automated feeding pans and drinking systems. Suspended drinker lines with special nipple attachments allow for efficient distribution of clean drinking water to the chickens throughout the production cycle. The height of the drinker lines are adjusted as the chickens grow older and taller and the nipple attachments each act as a non-return valve that prevents the unnecessary spillage of water within the houses.

Automated systems aid in conserving resources (water and feed) by preventing unnecessary wastage and contamination of the resources. In this way automated systems have a positive impact on the environment and a corresponding reduction in production cost.

Heatco ovens are used to heat the broiler houses. These ovens use A-grade coal and are regularly serviced. Insulation and other design aspects of these houses ensure that heat is captured and retained for longer periods.

The interaction between broilers and their micro-environment is a significant problem in poultry production. A change in their micro-environment affects the broilers' growth rate, feeding efficiency, body weight and mortality rate. Changes in the facilities' micro-environment can be caused by factors such as seasonal changes, poor lighting and inadequate stocking density. A well-defined micro-environment should therefore be maintained for optimum production.

Each broiler house is built to specifications that ensure optimal health and therefore optimal growth of the chickens. The houses have concrete floors and brick walls with tin roofs. The walls and ceilings of each house are cladded internally with insulation material (ISO panels).

The frame of each broiler house consists of a steel beam structure, specially designed and prefabricated off-site. During construction, the steel frames are assembled on the prepared concrete floor and then bricked up and roofed.

5.2 Current operational activities

The broiler operation comprises of approximately 7 production cycles per year with each cycle lasting approximately 35 days. At the end of each production cycle, a bird collection team from Goldi Chickens manually catch the full-grown chickens. The chickens are immediately put into cages and stacked onto a truck to be transported on the same day to the chicken abattoir.

Litter (Manure and bedding mixture)

Sunflower husks and wood shavings are used as bedding in each broiler house. Litter (mixture of manure and bedding) is kept dry by rotating it daily with shovels. After each cycle, the litter is cleaned out of the house and re-used as feed for the cattle on the farm.

Mortalities

Much care is given to the overall well-being of the chickens throughout each production cycle. The farm follows a strict disease control- and vaccination programme as specified by Goldi.

However, a percentage of the chickens will not survive (mortalities) due to the limitations and challenges of each production cycle. The percentage of mortalities is estimated to be around 6%. Mortalities are currently burned on-site.

Domestic waste and wastewater

Approximately 16 employees currently work on the farm. Domestic waste generated on the premises is removed by the farm owner and burnt in an excavated trench.

Water use

Abstraction: The farm is dependent on boreholes for the provision of clean water for domestic use as well as farming activities. Water in the broiler facility will mainly be used for the rearing of broilers and washing of houses. Fitted boreholes provide clean potable water to the farm. Each chicken uses approximately 6 litres for drinking water per cycle. Currently approximately 8 736m³ water is used per annum for poultry drinking water (calculated by: 8 houses x 26 000 broilers/house/cycle x 7 cycles/annum x 6liters/broiler x 1m³/1 000liters).

Currently a combined volume of 9 296m³ (8 736m³ drinking water + 560m³ wash water) of water is used at the broiler facility.

Wash water: The broiler operation undertakes approximately 7 production cycles a year. The broiler houses get cleaned and washed after each cycle. After each cycle approximately 80m³ wash water is used to clean all the broiler houses, therefore approximately 560m³ is currently used per annum (calculated by: 80m³/ cycle x 7 cycles/annum). Detergents used for the washing of the houses include Supa wash and Vet Gluta Class (Gluta Elder Hyde).

Waste water generated from washing the broiler houses is channelled and discharged into the surrounding environment.

Domestic waste water: Domestic wastewater (sewage) generated on site, is disposed of into a French drain.

Electricity

Eskom electricity is the main power supplier. A backup diesel generator is available at the facility in the event of a power failure.

6. SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES

6.1 Description of the activities to be undertaken

The farm Rondavel is owned by Stephanus Lourens Janse van Rensburg. Chickens are raised on the farm and the farm's extent is 433 ha.

The project site is Portion 6 of the farm Rondavel 403 IS, Mpumalanga. The SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities are currently operational at the project site.

Existing buildings on site

The following infrastructure is currently present at the project site:

- 8 x Poultry Broiler Houses (each with a surface area of 1296m² (108m x 12m)); and
- Existing Office and Residential Buildings.

Proposed project

The proposed project will entail the expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities, through the following:

- The construction and operation of an additional four (4) new poultry broiler houses.

The new broiler houses will be built to the same specifications and operated in the same way as the existing houses. Each new broiler house, with dimension of 108m X 12m, will have the capacity to house 25 500 chickens. The expansion will add 102 000 chickens to the current production capacity of the farm. The farm will have a combined capacity of 306 000 after expansion.

The project property is 433 hectares in total. The additional developmental footprint will be approximately 0.5184 hectares. (should the development be approved).

6.1.1 Roads and Storm Water

Access

Access is currently gained to the site using an existing entrance on the western side of the project property. Two additional entrance gates are also present for use in future. This includes one gate on the southern side of the project property and one gate on the eastern side of the project property. The two last mentioned gates currently only lead to the open piece of land (the southern part of the project site where the majority of the expansion activities are proposed).

Surface Drainage/ Storm Water Routing

Storm water management infrastructure will ensure that stormwater runoff is channelled offsite into existing stormwater conveyance infrastructures.

6.1.2 Water Services

The existing borehole water supply to the broiler houses will continue to be utilised.

Water Use

Currently approximately 8 736m³ of groundwater abstracted from boreholes are used per annum for poultry drinking water. After expansion, the proposed water use will be at 17 472m³ of groundwater per annum abstracted from boreholes.

Water Storage

The current storage of groundwater in twelve JoJo tanks, with a combined storage capacity of 60m³ will continue to be utilised. Additional water storage in JoJo tanks might take place if required at a later stage.

6.1.3 Waste

Domestic Waste

Approximately 16 employees currently work on the farm. Domestic waste generated on the premises is removed by the farm owner and burnt in an excavated trench. Proposed waste management will include licensing and/or alternative disposal method.

Litter

The existing litter management practices will continue to be utilised.

Mortalities

Mortalities are currently incinerated on-site.

6.1.4 Sewerage

The existing French drain and septic tank system will continue to be utilised.

Waste Water

Waste water generated from washing the broiler houses is currently channelled and discharged into the surrounding environment.

6.1.5 Electricity

The existing electricity supply to the broiler houses will continue to be utilised.

6.1.6 Traffic

Traffic linked to the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities will remain the same after the proposed development (should the development be authorised). In other words, there will be no increase in traffic during the operational phase of the proposed development.



Figure 2: Facility illustration for the proposed expansion project

6.2 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, as amended:

Table 1: 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 (Listing Notice 1)		
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1), Activity No. 40	1. The expansion and related operation of facilities for the concentration of poultry, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the capacity of the facility will be increased by- (i) more than 1000 poultry where the facility is situated within an urban area; or (ii) more than 5000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area.	The construction and operation of four (4) new poultry broiler houses.
Government Notice R984 (Listing Notice 2)		
No activities triggered in Government Notice R984 (Listing Notice 2)		
Government Notice R985 (Listing Notice 3)		
No activities triggered in Government Notice R985 (Listing Notice 3)		

6.3 Potential Environmental Licensing Required

6.3.1 Water Use Licence Activities

According to the GN 288 General Authorisations, dated April 2012 (as revised on September 2016), in terms of Section 39 of the NWA, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a person who takes more than 10m³ of water from a surface water resource or 10m³ of water from a groundwater resource per day on average over a year on a property or piece of land or stores water, must register the water use with the responsible authority.

6.3.2 Waste

The Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002) regulates disposal of animal carcasses, such as chicken mortalities are excluded from the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008).

Disposal of domestic waste generated on a premise in areas not serviced by the municipal service may not exceed 500kg per month. Should the waste disposed of on the premise exceed 500kg per month, a license in terms of Section 19(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), would be required.

7. 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, as amended
- The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), as amended
- The National Appeal Regulations – Government Notice No. R.993 of 8 December 2014
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000 as amended)
- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as amended
- The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)
- The National Environmental Management: Air Quality (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- The Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)

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

Provincial development planning frameworks

- Mpumalanga Spatial Development Framework

Municipal development planning frameworks

- Lekwa Local Municipality – Integrated Development Plan for 2018/2019
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Integrated Development Plan for 2016/2017
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Integrated Development Plan for 2015/2016 5th IDP edition
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Five-Year Integrated Development Plan 2012-2016 IDP

Municipal By-Laws

- Lekwa Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law, 2016
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Nuisance By-Law, 2015
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Water Supply By-Law
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Electricity By- Laws
- Lekwa Local Municipality – Draft Stormwater Management By-Laws, 2015

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

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

8.1.1 The Applicant

South Africa's consumption of white meat has increased rapidly over the last few years. The poultry production industry represents the largest of all agricultural production at an average of 21.8% with a total representation of 47.2% within all animal products. According to the Bureau for Food and Agriculture Policy (BFAP), production is projected to increase to 2 million tons, while consumption is expected to increase by 2.6 million tons by 2023 (SA Poultry-Agricultural Policy Action Plan).

The above mentioned clearly indicates a shortfall, unless domestic production expands. SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities plans to expand their broiler facilities in the near future, to meet the current demand. The expansion will allow the developer to earn more money through the sale of more chickens and ultimately contribute to the economy.

The proposed project will entail the construction of an additional four poultry broiler houses. The four houses will be identical to those houses of the existing broiler facility. The proposed technology, design and process of the project were determined by the applicant to be the most economically, socially and environmentally sustainable option for this specific venture.

The proposed project site is zoned "Agriculture" and is operating as a poultry production farm. According to the SDF, agricultural development is encouraged within the Gert Sibande District Municipality. With regards to agricultural development within the district, one of the focus areas identified is to support intensive and extensive farming practices.

8.1.2 The Local Community

According to Lekwa Local Municipality's IDP 2018/19, the agriculture sector contributes to 6.5% of employment within the municipality. The proposed development will stimulate the local economy of Standerton and contribute towards the alleviation of unemployment in the municipal area. A number of 50 temporary job opportunities for unskilled laborers during the construction phase and 20 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase will be created as a result of the proposed development.

8.1.3 District and Provincial Benefit

In the last 15 years the poultry sector has developed substantially and there are approximately 50 poultry broiler farms in the Lekwa municipal area. A considerable amount of contract work is associated with the construction and operation of a broiler facility, thereby creating secondary employment in the broader local economy.

Contract work can include:

- Construction companies.
- Delivery of chicks to the farm.
- Broiler house bedding.
- Chicken feed companies.
- Manure and mortality collection.

8.2 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 2: Need and desirability of the proposed project, in terms of the Guideline on Need and Desirability

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
<p>1. How will this development (and its separate elements/aspects) impact on the ecological integrity of the area?¹</p>	<p>According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the proposed site is “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as of “Least Concern” with “No Natural Habitat Remaining”. The impact of the proposed development on the ecological integrity of the project property has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.</p>
<p>1.1. How were the following ecological integrity considerations taken into account?</p>	
<p>1.1.1 <i>Threatened Ecosystems.</i>²</p>	<p>The historical vegetation type of the project site was Soweto Highveld Grassland. This vegetation type is considered as “Critical/Endangered”. However, according to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as of “Least Concern” with “No Natural Habitat Remaining”.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed development on the disturbed Soweto Highveld Grassland has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.</p>
<p>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.</i>³</p>	<p>According to the Hydrology Map, there is no wetland present on the project site.</p>
<p>1.1.3 <i>Critical Biodiversity Areas (“CBAs”) and Ecological Support Areas (“ESAs”).</i></p>	<p>According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is designated as “Heavily modified”. There are therefore no CBAs on the project site.</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).

³ Section 2(4)(r) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
1.1.4 <i>Conservation targets.</i>	The conservation target for the Soweto Highveld Grassland vegetation type is 24% (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). However, according to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is designated as an area which is “Heavily Modified” and according to the Terrestrial CBA map there is “No Natural Habitat (<i>vegetation</i>) Remaining”.
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>	No EMF could be found for the Lekwa Local Municipality.
1.1.7 <i>Spatial Development Framework.</i>	No SDF could be found for the Lekwa Local Municipality. However, the proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19.
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	According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as “Least Concern” with “No Natural Habitat Remaining”. The impact of the proposed development on ecosystems and biological diversity has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report. Mitigation measures have also been identified and recommended in the EMP to mitigate negative environmental impacts.

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.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
<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>	<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 EMP to mitigate negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>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.</p>
<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</p>	<p>During the construction phase of the proposed development, general waste, such as building rubble and domestic waste will be generated. Some hazardous waste, such as spilt oil or diesel may also be generated. Mitigation measures to minimise, reuse and/or recycle the waste have been recommended in the Environmental Management Programme for the project.</p>
<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>It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon landscapes and/or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage. The four proposed new broiler houses will be 5184m² in extent. The project property is 433ha in total.</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). The part of the project property (the site) that will be changed as part of the proposed development is more than 5 000m² and a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment may be</p>

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.

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

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	required for the project 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, irrespective of the fact that a Heritage Impact Assessment is required or not for the proposed development.
<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 phase: diesel, petrol and/or LPG. This includes, for example, diesel and petrol used in construction vehicles. No direct usage of non-renewable natural resources is anticipated during the operational phase of the proposed development.</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been recommended in the Environmental Management Programme for this proposed development, to minimise the use of non-renewable natural resources.</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 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</p>	<p>The proposed development will not use or impact upon any renewable natural resources.</p>
<p>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</i></p>	<p>It is not expected for the proposed development to exacerbate the increased use of resources to maintain economic growth. The demand for white meat in South Africa has increased rapidly and the expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities' plan is to meet the current demands.</p>

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

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

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
<i>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>	
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 Environmental Management Programme for this proposed development, to minimise the use of resources.
1.7.3 <i>Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?</i>	Yes. The proposed development, where more chickens can be supplied to consumers, may decrease the distance that consumers need to travel. This will indirectly decrease the use of resources (the fuel that the vehicles consume).
1.8 How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts? ¹¹	According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as of “Least Concern” with “No Natural Habitat Remaining”. Having the proposed development on land that has historically been modified/disturbed has a lower ecological impact (is risk averse) and is preferable to locating the proposed development on an undisturbed site. Refer also to Section 9.3 of this report.
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:

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; • That the boiler facilities will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and • That the broiler facilities will be operated according to the Environmental Management Programme and in a responsible manner. <p>At this stage, the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. This will be determined during the Field Assessment that will be undertaken during commencement of the construction phase of the proposed project.</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 Environmental Management Programme 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 impacts of the proposed development are the generation of job opportunities and the stimulation of the local economy. To enhance the

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
	positive impacts, local people will be employed during the construction and operational phases of the development, 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 ecological impacts will result in socio-economic impacts (e.g. on livelihoods, loss of heritage site, opportunity costs, etc.)?	It is not expected for the proposed development to result in socio-economic impacts relating to livelihoods, loss of heritage sites and/or opportunity costs.
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>	One of the strategic objectives identified in the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2018/19 is to "Reduce unemployment rate by 5% over 5 years". The proposed development is in line with this objective, as identified in the IDP, as it will create temporary and permanent job opportunities.
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 proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19, as discussed previously under point 1.1.7.

¹³ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

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

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
<p>2.1.3 <i>Spatial characteristics (e.g. existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and</i></p>	<p>The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19, as discussed previously under point 1.1.7.</p>
<p>2.1.4 <i>Municipal Economic Development Strategy ("LED Strategy").</i></p>	<p>The Lekwa Local Economic Development Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the unemployment rate by 5% over the next 5 years; and • To grow the local economy by 0.25%. <p>The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced unemployment rates through job creation; and • Stimulation of the local economy. <p>The proposed development is therefor 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 <i>Will the development complement the local socio-economic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?</i></p>	<p>The Lekwa Local Economic Development Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the unemployment rate by 5% over the next 5 years; and • To grow the local economy by 0.25%. <p>The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced unemployment rates through job creation; and • Stimulation of the local economy.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	The proposed development is therefor in line with the goals of the municipality's LED Strategy.
2.3 How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social needs and interests of the relevant communities? ¹⁵	The proposed development will address the following specific need of the community: <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?	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.
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>	It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 20 job opportunities during the construction phase and 5 additional job opportunities during the operational phase. This will include job opportunities for local labourers.
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 predominant land uses in the area are agricultural land uses. The proposed development therefore compliments the other uses in the area (the agricultural land uses).
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 Lekwa Local Municipality.

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
2.5.6 <i>for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge,</i>	The proposed development is not urban related development as it is the expansion of existing broiler facilities on existing agricultural land. The proposed development falls outside the urban edge.
2.5.7 <i>optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure,</i>	The proposed development will make use of existing water, sewerage and electricity supplies and existing road infrastructure to the project site will also be used.
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 proposed development is not an urban related development as it is the expansion of existing broiler facilities on agricultural land. The proposed development falls outside the urban edge.
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>	The proposed development will make use of existing water, sewerage and electricity supplies and existing road infrastructure to the project site will also be used. 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 Environmental Management Programme for this project.
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 zoned for Agriculture use; • The property is situated approximately 22.2km west of Standerton; • The site has existing access roads to it; • The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19;and

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project site is in a disturbed state, as confirmed by the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, where the project site is classified as “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as “No Natural Habitat Remaining”.
<p>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></p>	<p>Investment in the proposed development will result in socio-economic returns for the area. It is estimated that the development will generate 20 job opportunities during the construction phase and 5 job opportunities during the operational phase.</p>
<p>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>	<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. The four proposed new broiler houses will be 5184m² in extent. The project property is 433ha in total.</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). The part of the project property (the site) that will be changed as part of the proposed development is more than 5 000m² and a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment may be required for the project 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.</p>
<p>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></p>	<p>The proposed development is not an urban related development as it is the expansion of existing broiler facilities on agricultural land. The proposed development falls outside the urban edge.</p>

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
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 broiler houses will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and • The broiler facilities will be operated according to the Environmental Management Programme and in a responsible manner. <p>At this stage, the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. This will be determined during the Field Assessment that will be undertaken during commencement of the construction phase of the proposed project.</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:
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.

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

¹⁹ Section 24(4) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.7.2 <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.
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

²⁰ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refers.

²¹ Section 2(4)(c) of NEMA refers.

²² Section 2(4)(d) of NEMA refers.

²³ Section 2(4)(e) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	have been identified in the Environmental Management Programme. The responsibility for implementing the mitigation measures lies with the applicant.
2.13 What measures were taken to:	
2.13.1 <i>ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties,</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.
2.13.2 <i>provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation,</i> 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 <i>ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons,</i> ²⁵	The public participation processes were open to all individuals, also to vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
2.13.4 <i>promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means,</i> ²⁶	All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training).
2.13.5 <i>ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process,</i> ²⁷	<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.

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
	<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>
<p>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</p>	<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.
<p>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</p>	<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.
<p>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 is consistent with the priority needs of the local area (or that is proportional to the needs of an area)?³⁰</p>	<p>Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training). This will include informing</p>

²⁸ Section 2(4)(g) of NEMA refers.

²⁹ Section 2(4)(q) of NEMA refers.

³⁰ x

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
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	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 <i>the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created,</i>	It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 20 temporary job opportunities during the construction phase and 5 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase. This will include job opportunities for local labourers.
2.16.2 <i>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),</i>	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.
2.16.3 <i>the distance from where labourers will have to travel,</i>	Labourers will be transported to and from the construction site. Using local labourers (as far as possible) will decrease travel distances.
2.16.4 <i>the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e. equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and</i>	Job opportunities will be created at the proposed development site.
2.16.5 <i>the opportunity costs in terms of job creation (e.g. a mine might create 100 jobs, but impact on 1000 agricultural jobs, etc.).</i>	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 <i>that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and</i>	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.
2.17.2 <i>that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?</i>	There have been no such conflicts to resolve to date.
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	The proposed development is situated outside an urban area and is earmarked for agricultural use. Ensuring that the environment (of the project

³¹ Section 2(4)(j) of NEMA refers.

³² Section 2(4)(o) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<p>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>
<p>2.19 Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left?³³</p>	<p>Realistic mitigation measures have been proposed in detail in the EMPr 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>
<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>	<p>The applicant will be responsible for any costs associated with the remediation of pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and for preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects.</p>
<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 the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations?³⁵</p>	<p>Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Cumulative impacts have been described and assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.</p>

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

³⁴ Section 2(4)(p) of NEMA refers.

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.

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

9.1 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 3: 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;
- Scheduling and Timing;
- Activity;
- Technological;
- Input; and
- "No-Go Option".

Alternatives were considered in a qualitative manner.

9.1.1 Location

Alternative properties

As the property is already operating as a poultry production farm, and the applicant only wishes to develop this property, no property alternatives could be considered. The suitability and feasibility of the project property for the proposed project is demonstrated by the following:

- The property is zoned for Agricultural use;
- The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19; and
- The property is situated on the western side of Standerton along the R23 road to Heidelberg.

Alternative sites on the same property

No alternative sites have been identified as the proposed new four (4) broiler houses will be situated next to the existing broiler houses where all necessary infrastructure and services are readily available. Two (2) broiler houses will be constructed on the northern side of the 8 existing broiler houses and another other two (2) broiler houses will be constructed on the southern side of the 8 existing broiler houses.

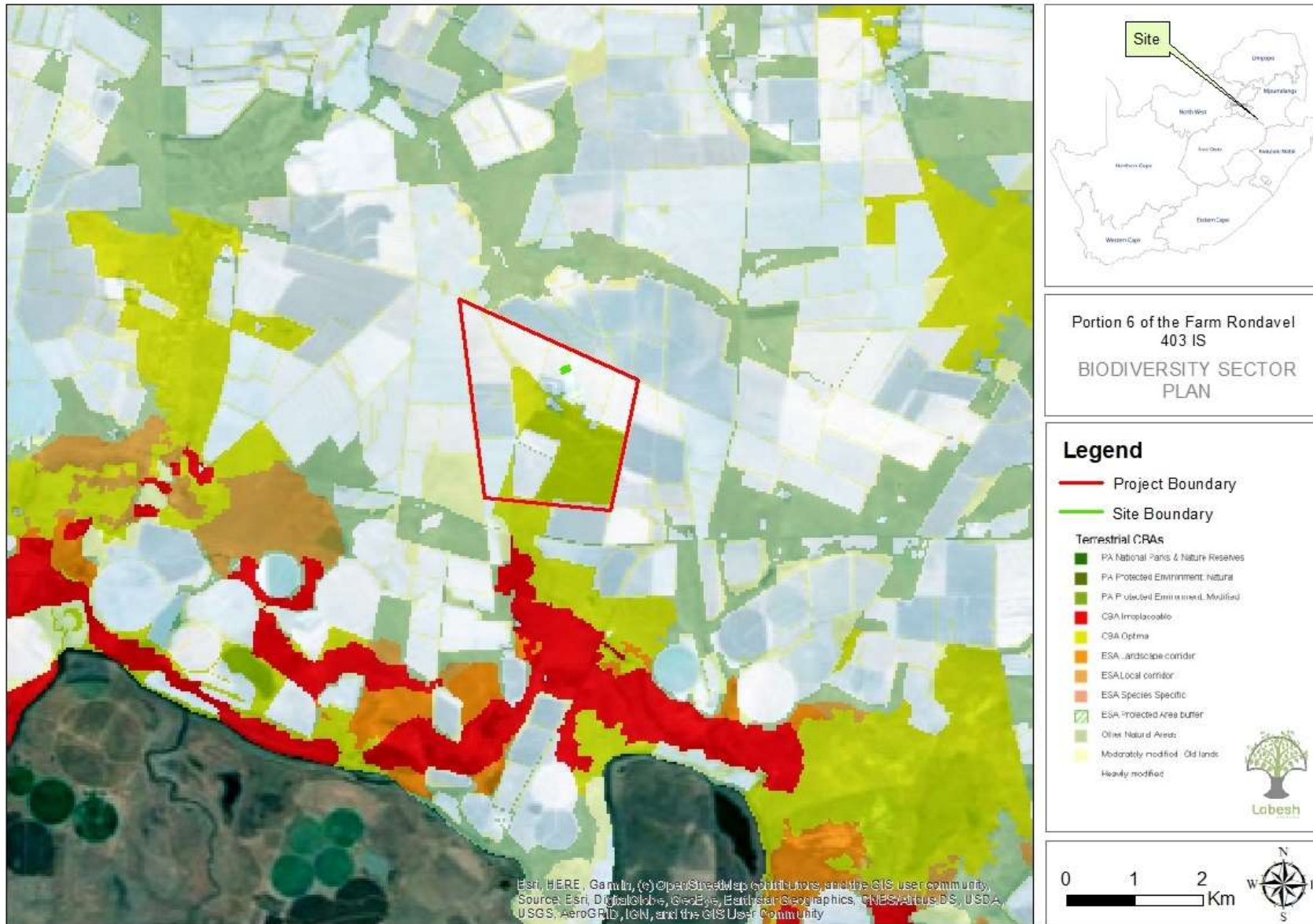


Figure 3: Mpumalanga Sector Plan Map of the project site

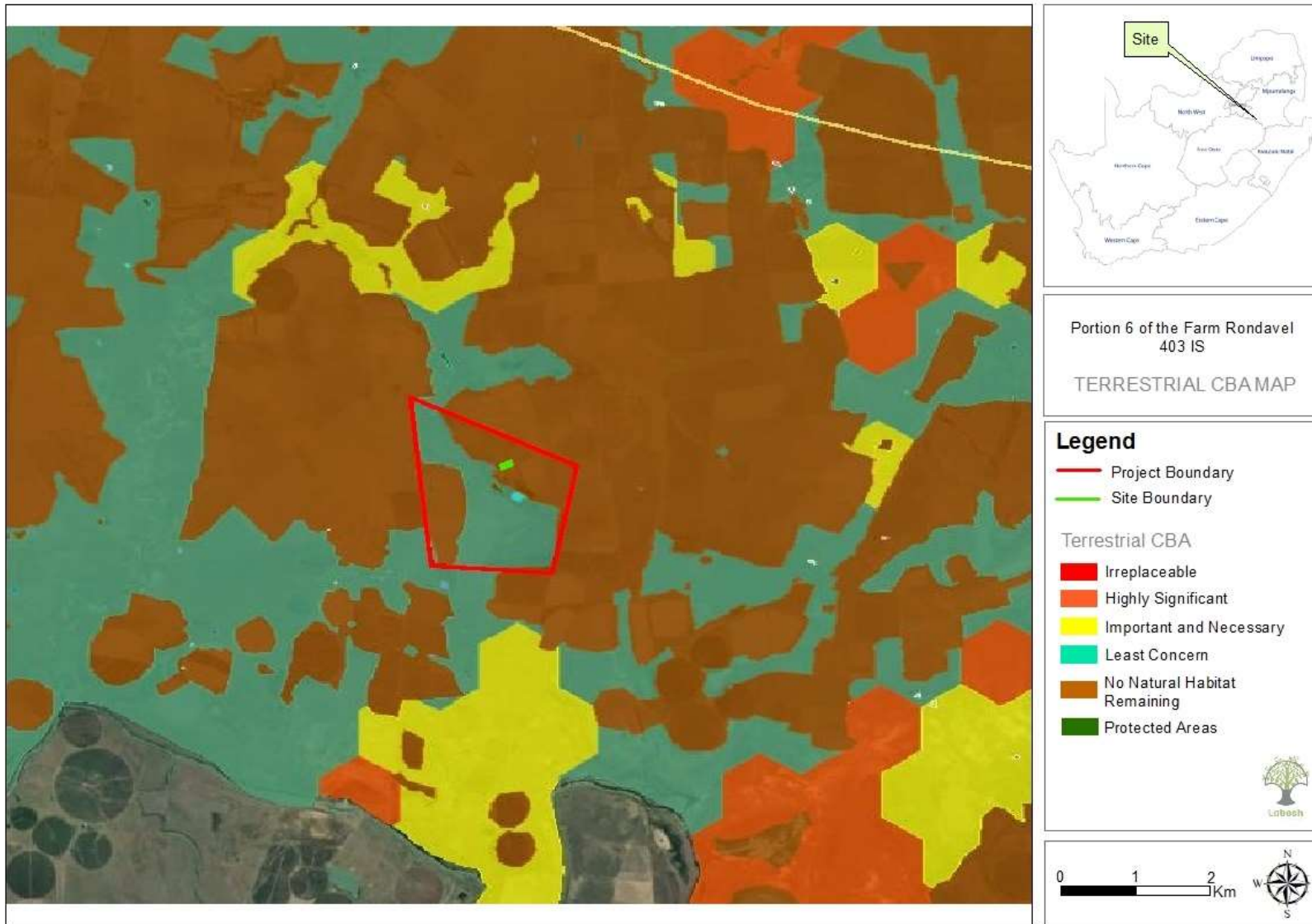


Figure 4: Terrestrial CBA Map of the project site



Figure 5: Sensitivity Overlay Map of the project site

9.1.2 Design/Layout

As the proposed activity is the expansion of an existing broiler facility, the expansion will have the same design as the existing facility. No design/layout alternatives could therefore be considered.

9.1.3 Scheduling and Timing

It is recommended that construction take place during the drier months to avoid any complications in wet weather. No detailed information regarding the proposed time frame for the project is available yet.

9.1.4 Activity

No activity alternatives exist as the proposed development is the expansion of existing broiler facilities.

9.1.5 Technological

Further research and consulting is required to determine which technology, design and process would be the most economically, socially and environmentally sustainable option for the handling, storage and disposal of waste such as mortalities and ash (Refer to Section 7.2 for the environmental impact assessment of waste generated during the operational phase).

9.1.6 Input

Due to the fact that the expansion will form part of the controlled environment of the existing broiler facilities, not much variation can be allowed for in terms of the materials that can be used for a development of this nature.

9.1.7 “No-Go Option”

The No-Go Option would be where the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities is not expanded and its capacity to supply chickens is not increased. The No-Go Option is not considered to be a reasonable alternative as this would mean that the undeveloped northern and southern parts of the project site is under-utilised in terms of its potential for an agricultural development, as per the IDP for the local municipality.

The negative environmental impacts expected by the proposed development can be mitigated to acceptable limits. The positive social impacts outweigh the negative impacts and the consideration of the “no-go” option can be justifiably dismissed as a sustainable alternative.

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

The following PPP was conducted for the proposed SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities expansion project:

- Identification of key Interested and Affected Parties (all adjacent landowners);
- Identification of key Stakeholders;
- Informing the key Stakeholders of the process by means of correspondence;
- Placement of a press notice in the Standerton Advertiser, informing the public of the process;
- Placement of site notices at the site; and
- Correspondence with I&APs and Stakeholders and the addressing of their comments

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;
- Gert Sibande District Municipality;
- Lekwa Local Municipality;
- Department of Water and Sanitation – C11M;
- 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 Finance;
- Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation;
- Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements;
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA);
- Department of Mineral Resources; and
- Adjacent Landowner - Mr C. van Rensburg
- Adjacent Landowner - Mr H. Odendaal
- Adjacent Landowner - Mr A. Eksteen
- Adjacent Landowner - Mr W. Griesel

The Interested and Affected Party Register is attached under Appendix C of this report.

For the initial Public Participation Process (notification of potentially Interested and Affected Parties), written notifications and Background Information Documents were distributed to the above mentioned list of identified Interested and Affected Parties. The notifications were sent via email, fax, registered post or hand delivered. Site notices were placed on the boundary of the project property. A newspaper advertisement was placed in the Standerton Advertisement, on the 27th of September 2019.

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

9.2.1 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.

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

9.3.1 Geographical

Geology and Soil

In general, the area is underlain by sandstone, shale or mudstone of the Madzaringwe Formation, of the Karoo Supergroup, or the intrusive Karoo Suite dolerites that are very common in the area. In the south, rocks of the Volksrust Formation (Ecca Group, Karoo Supergroup) are found while rocks of the older Transvaal, Witwatersrand and Ventersdorp Supergroups are found to the west (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

The site itself is underlain by dolerite, sandstone, grit and shale of the Ecca Group, Karoo sequence (Refer to *Figure 7: Geology Map of the project site*).

The soil description includes: one or more of vertic, melanic, red structured diagnostic horizons, undifferentiated. The top soil depth is <450mm with a slope percentage of 0-9%. The proposed site's clay percentage is >35%.

Agricultural Potential

According to the AGIS Comprehensive Atlas (2007), the Agricultural Potential/Land Capability of the project site was historically "Marginal potential arable land" (Refer to *Figure 8: Agricultural Potential Map of the project site*). The project site has historically been disturbed and is now in a heavily modified state.

9.3.2 Physical

Rainfall

The site is approximately 22.2km west of Standerton. The project site lies within a summer rainfall area. The mean annual rainfall is 576mm/annum. It receives the lowest rainfall in June at a 0mm rate and the highest in January with 102mm (www.saexplorer.co.za).

Temperature

The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperature shows that the average midday temperatures for Standerton range from 16.8°C in June to 26°C in January. The region is the coldest during June when the mercury drops to 0°C on average during night (www.saexplorer.co.za).

Wind

The closest weather station to Standerton and for which data is available on www.windfinder.com, is the Carolina weather station. This weather station is 153km to the north-east of Standerton. According to www.windfinder.com, the prevailing wind direction for Carolina is east-northeast, as indicated by the figure below. The prevailing wind direction has been determined from yearly wind direction data from December 2011 to June 2019.

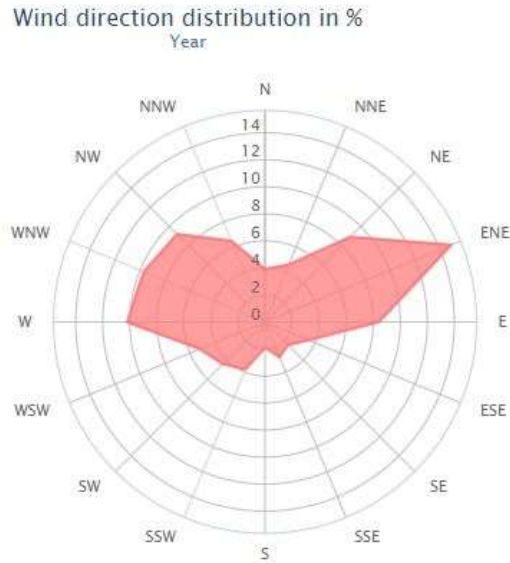


Figure 6: Prevailing wind direction for Carolina (<https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/carolina>)

Topography

The project site slopes downwards from east to west, with the elevation for the eastern-most part of the site lying at elevations of between 1 570 and 1 575masl (metres above sea level) and the western-most part of the site lying at elevations of between 1 550 and 1 545masl. This is also shown in *Figure 9: Elevation Map of the project site* below.

The Soweto Highveld Grassland has a gentle to moderately undulating landscape, supporting short to medium-high, dense, tufted grassland. The site is located approximately 1 565 metres above mean sea level.

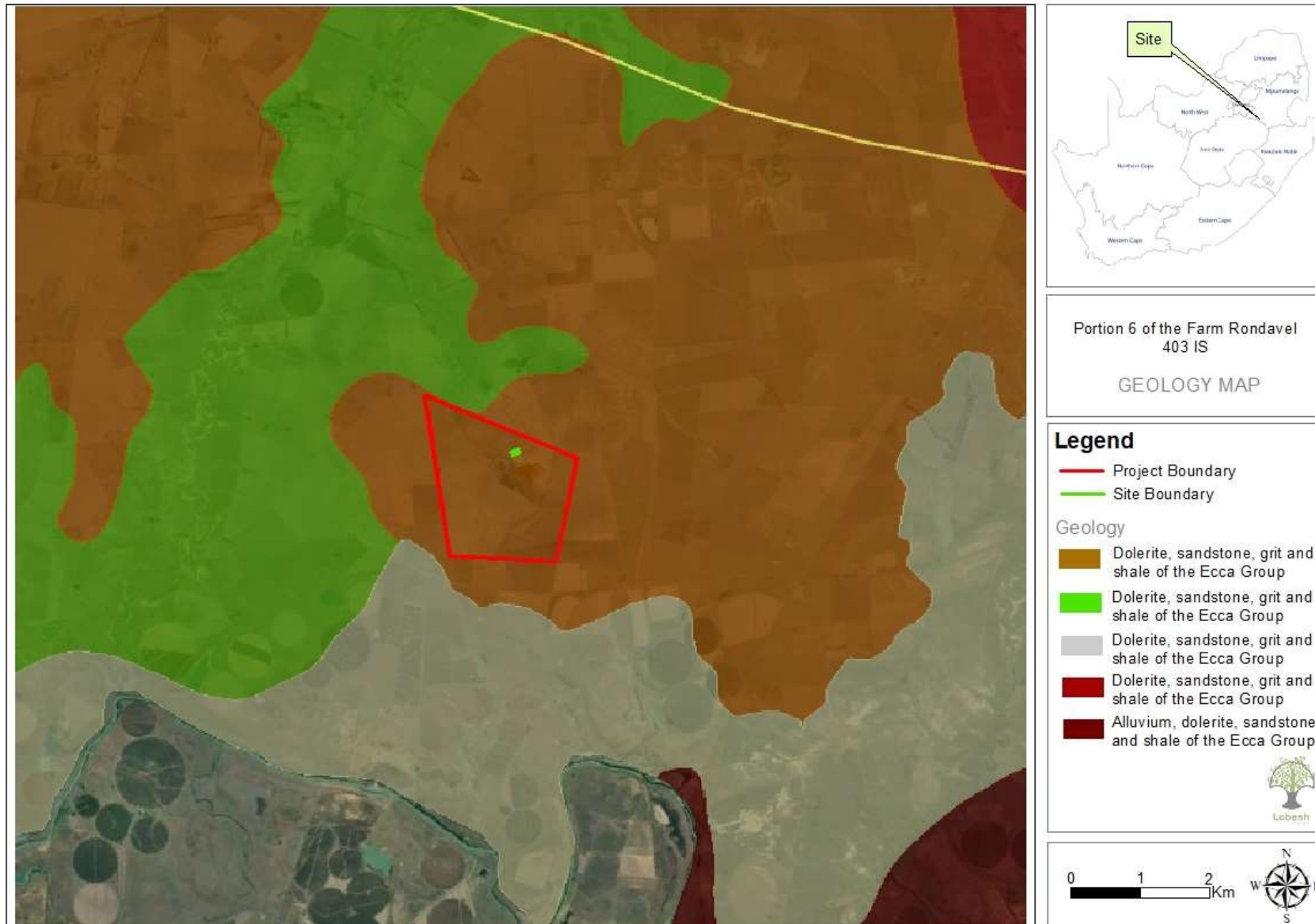


Figure 7: Geology Map of the project site

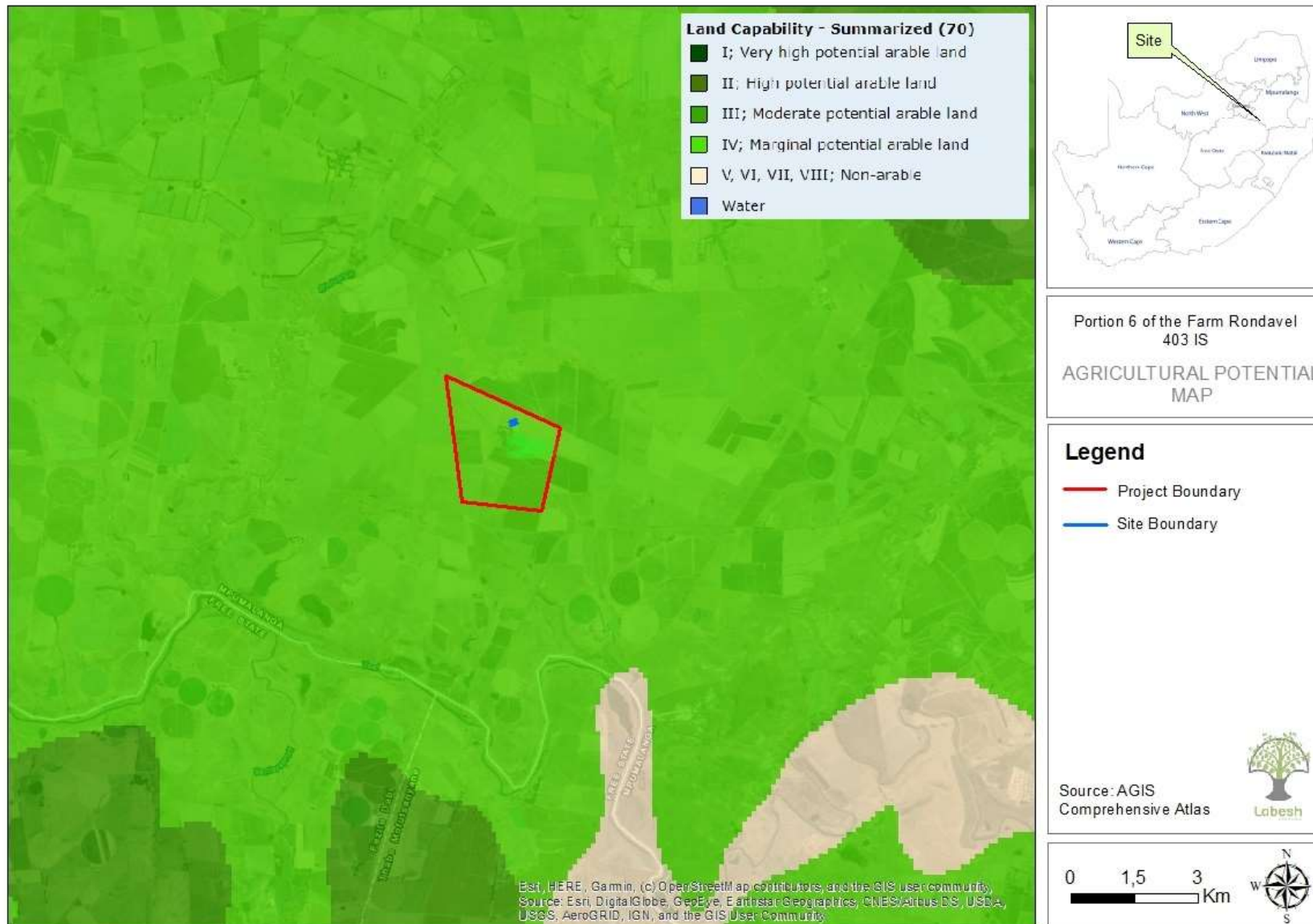


Figure 8: Agricultural Potential Map of the project site

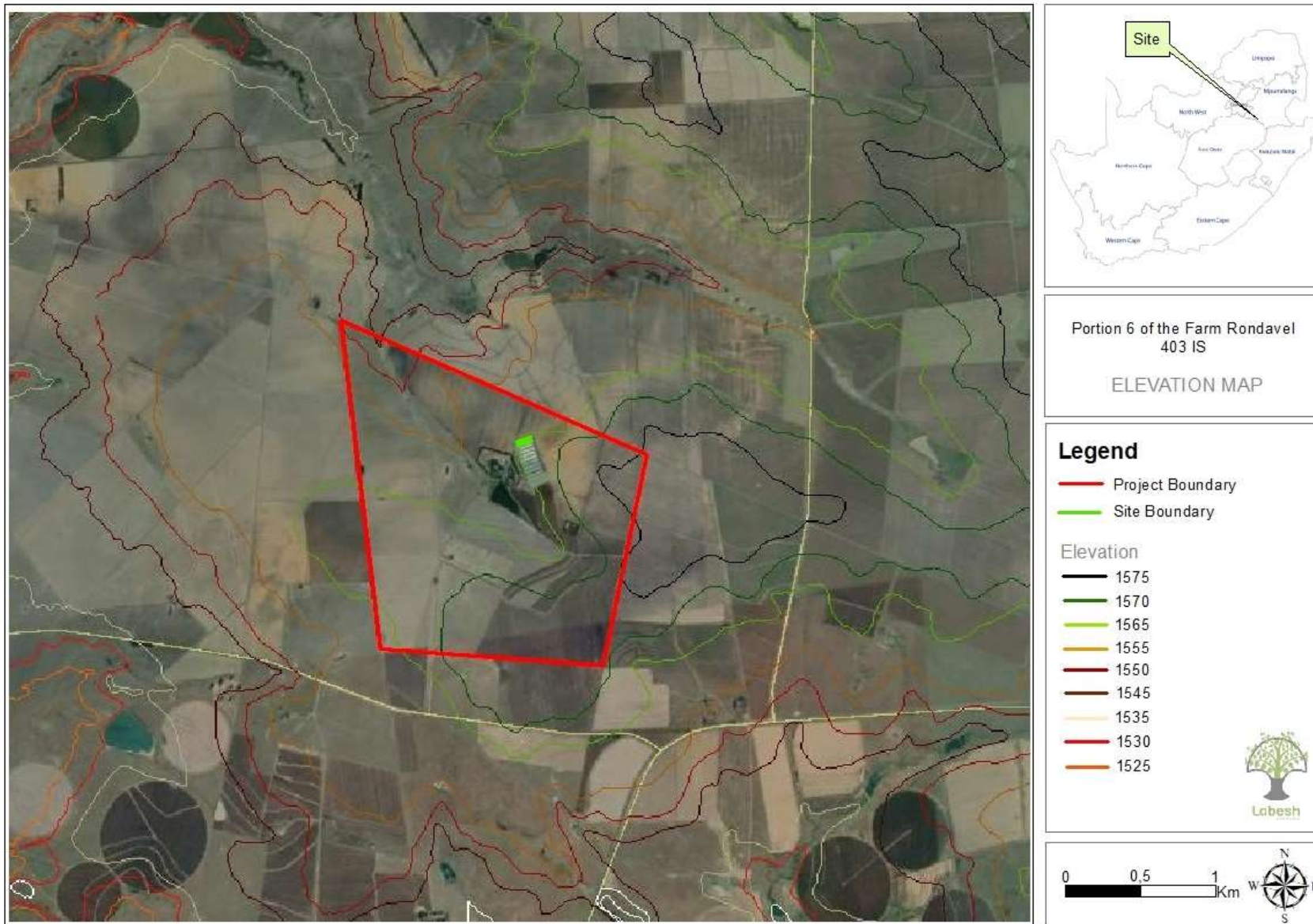


Figure 9: Elevation Map of the project site

Biological Flora

As the project site is heavily modified, a desktop assessment is provided in this section as a reflection of the historical state of the environment.

The project site lies within the Grassland biome, and specifically within the Soweto Highveld Grassland (Refer to *Figure 10: Vegetation Map of the project site*). The term “grassland” refers to herbaceous vegetation with a relatively short and simple structure and which is dominated by graminoids, usually of the family Poaceae. Woody plants are rare or absent or are confined to specific habitats like koppies or smaller escarpments. Core grasslands usually have deep, fertile soils, but a variety of soil types do also occur. Precipitation is strongly seasonal and the growing season duration is approximately half a year.

The Grassland Biome is found mainly on the high central plateau of South Africa and the interior regions of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Frost, fire and grazing maintain the dominance of grasses and prevent the establishment of trees. Fire is a natural factor caused by lightning and regular burning is essential to maintaining the structure and biodiversity of this biome.

The landscape features generally associated with the Soweto Highveld Grassland vegetation type are slightly to moderately undulating plains, including some low hills and pan depressions, between 1 420m and 1 760m above sea level. The vegetation is short, dense grassland that is dominated by the usual Highveld grass composition of *Aristida*, *Digitaria*, *Eragrostis*, *Themeda*, *Elionurus*, *Heteropogon* and *Tristachya*. The vegetation type is *Endangered*, with a conservation target of 24%. Only a very small percentage is conserved in statutory reserves (Jericho Dam Nature Reserve and Nootgedacht Dam) and private reserves (Kransbank, Morgenstond and Holkranse). Approximately 44% of this vegetation type has been transformed by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation, mining and the building of dams. Erosion is very low and no serious alien invasions have been reported, although *Acacia mearnsii* can become dominant in disturbed sites (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

As the project site has historically been modified/disturbed, it is not expected that any remnants of the original Soweto Highveld grassland vegetation would be present onsite as the site is characterised by the seasonal crops (maize).

Fauna

The Grassland Biome consist of unique ecosystems rich in animal life. Highly specialized species can be found both above and below ground. Native grasslands formerly composed of vast herds of ungulates such as blesbok, black wildebeest and the springbok. Bird densities includes a wide range of species and tend to range from 50 to 380 birds per 100ha.

Due to the disturbed nature of the project site, it is not expected for many fauna species to be present. It is furthermore not expected for any endangered or threatened fauna species to reside at the project site. The site is also not situated within any of the Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBAs).

Wetlands, watercourses and groundwater

The Hydrology Map (shown in *Figure 11: Hydrology Map of the project site and surrounding area*) indicates that there is no wetland present on the proposed project site.

The project site area lies within the Vaal River catchment in the upper reaches of the Vaal River (Upper Vaal Water Management Area or WMA). The property falls within the C12B quaternary drainage region. Table 2 (groundwater abstraction rates) in GN 288 of 4 April 2012, general authorisations in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), states that 75m³ water may be abstracted per hectare per year in the C12B quaternary drainage

region. Refer to Section 6.3.1 for the water use licensing requirements of the project. The depth to the groundwater is between 5-15 metres below ground level with a recharge of 10-50mm per annum (Council for Geoscience, 2011). The aquifers below the site are classified as minor aquifers (DWA, 2012).

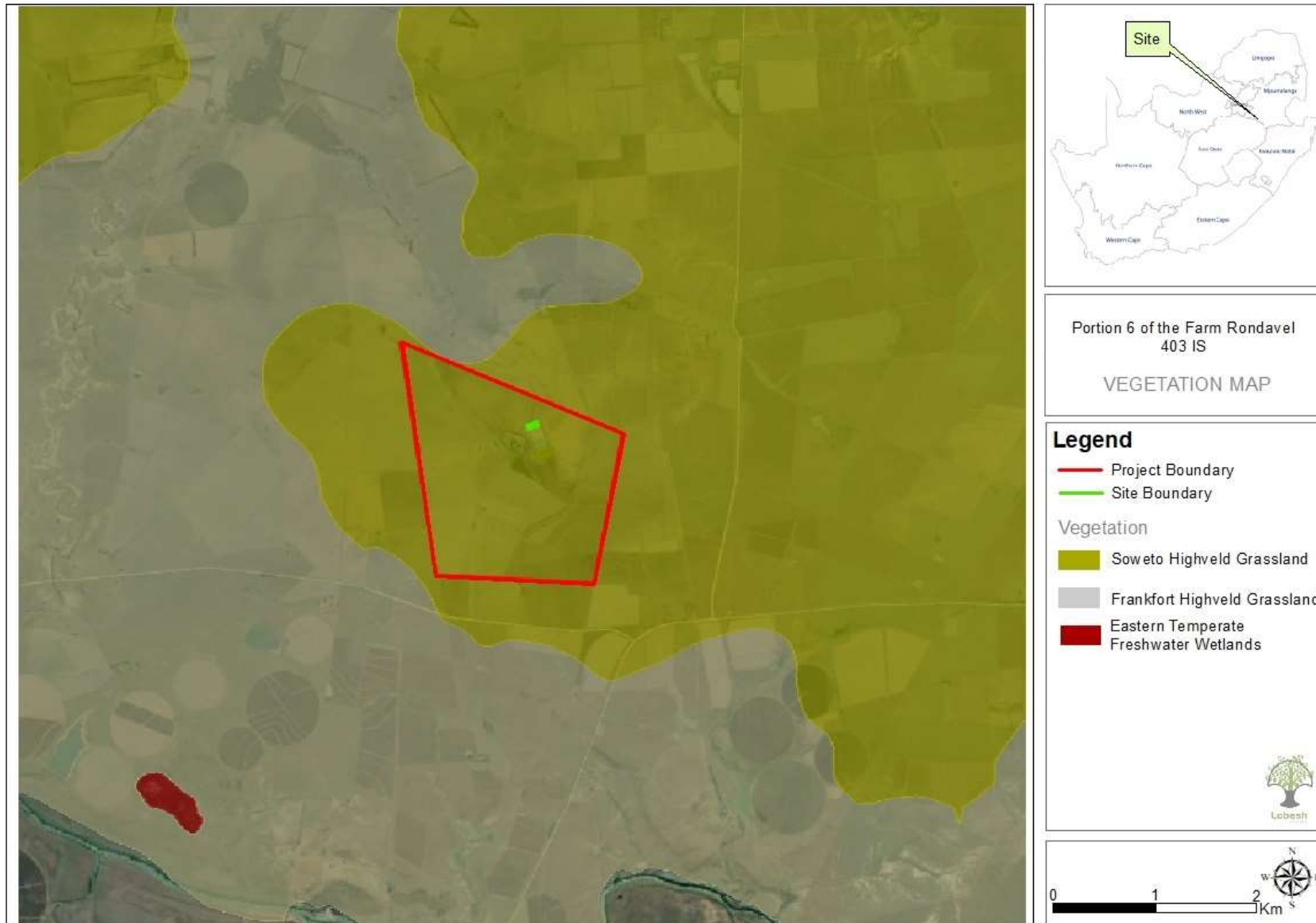


Figure 10: Vegetation Map of the project site

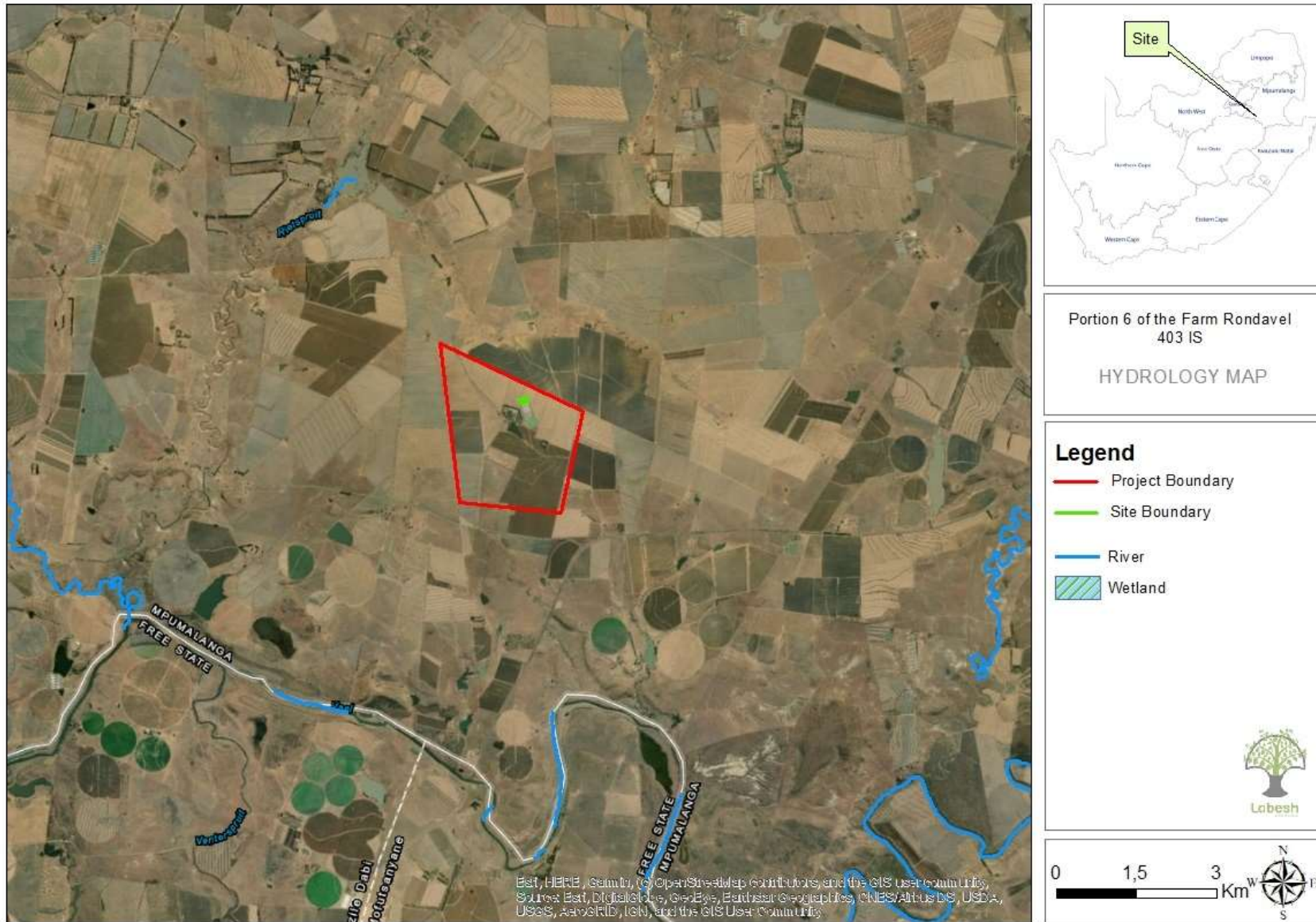


Figure 11: Hydrology Map of the project site and surrounding areas

9.3.3 Social

The project site is situated within the Lekwa Local Municipality. According to the 2016 Census, the municipality had a population of 123 419 people, distributed between 37 334 households. There were therefore 3.3 persons per household in 2016 (Lekwa Local Municipality, Draft IDP 2018/19).

The age structure of the municipal area was as follows (Statistics South Africa, 2011):

- <15 years of age: 28.6%;
- 15-64 years of age: 66.4%; and
- 65+ years of age: 5%.

The unemployment rate of Lekwa decreased from 25.9% in 2011 to 23.4% in 2016 and the youth unemployment rate (15-34 years of age) was 35.2% (Lekwa Local Municipality, Draft IDP 2018/19).

9.3.4 Economic

The Lekwa Local Municipality is one of seven municipalities within the Gert Sibande District Municipality and is situated in the south-west of the district municipality with immediate entrances to the KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Free State provinces. Standerton serves as an urban node, whilst Morgenzon (45km north-east of Standerton), serves as a satellite node.

According to the Lekwa Local Municipality IDP 2018/19, the forecasted average annual GDP growth rate for Lekwa for 2016-2021 is estimated at 1.4% per annum with comparative advantages in economic industries/sectors such as agriculture, mining and utilities.

Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security. The agriculture sector in Lekwa consists of livestock production at 24.4%, poultry production at 34.5%, vegetable production at 23.3%, other crop production at 8.8% and any other remaining agricultural activities at 8.9% (StatsSA).

Other sectors in Lekwa include: textiles, engineering, animal feed producers, dairy producers, mining, hunting, farming and grain mills, community services, electricity, gas, trade, steam and hot water supply with agricultural activities such as sheep, chicken and cattle farming and the cultivation of sorghum, mushrooms, maize, sunflower and flowers (KV3 Engineers, 2009).

9.3.5 Unemployment and Employment

Unemployment is a serious socio economic issue throughout South Africa. According to Trading Economics' estimates, the employment rate in South Africa is at an average of 43.2% from 2000 until 2019, reaching an all-time high of 46.17% in 2008 and a record low of 41% in 2004. In the long-term, the South African employment rate is projected to trend around 45.12% in the year 2020.

Approximately 64% of people within the Lekwa Local Municipality were regarded as economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work). Out of this group 40% were employed with the remaining 60% being unemployed. The unemployment rate for females are 30.2% with males at 18.5%. The youth unemployment rates measured at 35.2% with a challenge especially in the high youth unemployment rate of females. According to the 2016 Census, the three top employment industries in Lekwa is the trade sector at 23.9%, community services at 23.1% and the finance sector in third place with 16.2%. The agriculture sector lies in the 7th place at a mere 6.5% (Lekwa Local Municipality IDP 2018/19).

9.3.6 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact on archaeological or cultural heritage of the area. The two proposed new broiler houses will be 5184m² in extent. The project property is 433ha in total.

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). The part of the project property (the site) that will be changed as part of the proposed development is more than 5 000m² and a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment may be required for the project 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, irrespective of the fact that a Heritage Impact Assessment is not required.

9.3.7 Palaeontological

According to the South African Heritage Resources Agency's Palaeontological (Fossil) Sensitivity Map, the site has a *Very High* sensitivity and a field assessment and Protocol of Fossil Finds is required (www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo). This has been included in the mitigation measures that form part of the Environmental Management Programme for this proposed development.

9.4 Impacts and risks identified for each alternative

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

Table 4: Impacts and Risks Identified for the Preferred Alternative

Impact	Phase	Risks
Pre-construction Phase	Pre-construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorised access to the construction site that can pose a risk to the public in terms of their safety. • Unsafe working conditions. • Workers being unaware of the dangers of working at the construction site, resulting in a risk to their safety.
	Planning and Design Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate planning or faulty designs may lead to surface and groundwater pollution.
Surface and Groundwater	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 stormwater. • Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources from the mixing of concrete. • The wastage of water resources (municipal/borehole water supply) due to the irresponsible use of water.

Impact	Phase	Risks
	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 stormwater. • 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.
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Fauna	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of habitat. • Habitat fragmentation. • Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite. • Habitat fragmentation. • Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance of any fauna species that may be present onsite.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. 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 (Soweto Highveld grassland) during site clearance. • Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation. • Risk of veld fires.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and surrounding areas). • Risk of veld fires.
	Post-construction and rehabilitation 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 broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Impact	Phase	Risks
Heritage Resources	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.
	Operational Phase	
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. 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"> The site is located in an area with both very high and high palaeontological sensitivity. The possibility exists that significant fossil assemblages may be present beneath the site. The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.
	Operational Phase	
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. 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 excavation and vehicles onsite. Release of emissions from vehicles. Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles, excavation and maintenance activities. Generation of emissions from the heating of broiler facilities.
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Soil	Planning and Design Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate planning or faulty designs may lead to soil pollution and may cause soil instability and disturbances.

Impact	Phase	Risks
	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 incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). • Soil pollution due to leakages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite. • Soil instability.
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. • Soil erosion due to inefficient rehabilitation of construction areas. • Soil erosion due to inefficient rehabilitation of construction areas.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. 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.
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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 broiler facilities. 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.
	Operational Phase	

Impact	Phase	Risks
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation	
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of fire due to construction/operational activities and increased human activity.
	Operational Phase	
Fire Risk	Post-construction and Rehabilitation	None anticipated
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.
Diseases	Operational Phase	
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation	
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the broiler facilities. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Cumulative Impacts

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.

The impacts have been fully assessed under Section 10.3 of this report

9.5 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 Sections 10.1 and 10.2 of this report.

9.6 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 9.4 above.

9.7 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 5: Possible Mitigation Measures

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Planning and Design Phase	
<p>Inadequate planning and design of the broiler facilities that could result in environmental impacts that could have been avoided.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>Site selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion infrastructure should preferably be constructed on an already disturbed site. • The expansion infrastructure may not be constructed on a wetland or within a drainage line. • The expansion infrastructure must preferably be constructed on a level/flat site. • The site must have the correct land use zoning to enable the expansion infrastructure to be constructed and operated. <p>Design of the broiler facilities (expansion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impermeable foundations (such as concrete foundations) must be designed. • An adequate number of fire extinguishers must be provided for.
Pre-construction Phase	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorised access to the construction site that can pose a risk to the public in terms of their safety. • Unsafe working conditions. <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</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. • 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.
<p>Workers being unaware of the dangers of working at the construction site, resulting in a risk to their safety.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before any employees or contractors commence work at the broiler facilities, 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	
Construction Phase	
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles.</p>	<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.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
<p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p> <p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages from chemical toilets.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided. • Chemical toilets must be serviced regularly. • Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste.
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of construction waste.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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. • Building rubble must be kept clean of plastic and brick ties.
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water must be diverted around areas where there are pollution sources. • No contaminated storm water may be released into the environment from construction activities. • Storm water drainage infrastructure must be regularly inspected for obstructions.
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources from the mixing of concrete.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete should ideally be mixed on an impermeable surface such as a concrete slab. • Bricklayers and plasters are to keep the working area clean of any spill or run-off. • Contaminated soil as a result of a cement or concrete spillage must be removed immediately and disposed of in the correct manner. • 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.
<p>The wastage of water resources (municipal/borehole water supply) due to the irresponsible use of water.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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	
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal (last resort).
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated stormwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Wash water from the wash bay must be contained and not released into the environment.
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to leakages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
<p>The wastage of resources (municipal water supply and electricity) due to the irresponsible use of water and electricity.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
<p>Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase</p>	
<p>Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.</p>
<p>Fauna</p>	
<p>Construction Phase</p>	
<p>Loss of low quality fauna habitat (degraded/disturbed vegetation cover) during site clearance.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>No mitigation measures required as the site is in a degraded/disturbed state.</p>
<p>Disturbance of any fauna species that may be present onsite.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fauna species may not be disturbed, captured or killed and must be avoided.
<p>Operational Phase</p>	
<p>Disturbance of any fauna species that may be present onsite.</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.</p>

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.	This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Residual risk: Not applicable.	
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
Disturbance of any fauna species that may be present onsite.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Flora	
Construction Phase	
Loss of degraded/disturbed vegetation (Soweto Highveld grassland) during site clearance.	No mitigation measures required as the site is in a degraded/disturbed state.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Spread of alien invasive vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only indigenous plant species for gardens and rehabilitation. • Eradicate any alien invasive vegetation observed onsite.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Operational Phase	
Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Heritage Resources	
Construction Phase	
Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.	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.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Operational Phase	
None anticipated.	Not applicable.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
None anticipated.	Not applicable.

Impact		Possible mitigation measures	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Palaeontological Resources			
Construction Phase			
Very high possibility that significant fossil assemblages will be present beneath the site. 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. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Operational Phase			
None anticipated.		Not applicable.	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase			
None anticipated.		Not applicable.	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
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. • 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. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Release of emissions from construction vehicles.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimise the release of emissions. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
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 be avoided on weekends and public holidays. • Vehicles must not be left idling unnecessarily. • All vehicles must be regularly maintained. • The applicant must comply with the Lekwa Local Municipality – Nuisance By-Laws, 2015. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
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). 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Release of emissions from vehicles.		Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.	

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
Generation of dust by construction vehicles.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Release of emissions from construction vehicles.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Generation of nuisance and noise from construction vehicles and equipment/machinery.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Soil	
Construction Phase	
Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from 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.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
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. • Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous 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. • Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	
Soil pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources from the mixing of concrete.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete should ideally be mixed on an impermeable surface such as a concrete slab. • Bricklayers and plasters are to keep the working area clean of any spill or run-off. • Contaminated soil as a result of a cement or concrete spillage must be removed immediately and disposed of in the correct manner.
Residual risk: None anticipated.	

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Soil erosion due to the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vegetation clearance until it is necessary for soil stripping. • Implement adequate erosion prevention measures, such as measures to dissipate runoff water velocities. • Implement adequate storm water management measures.
<p>Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
<p>Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
Operational Phase	
<p>Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.</p>
<p>Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste).</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.</p>
<p>Soil pollution due to leakages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<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.
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
<p>Soil erosion due to inefficient rehabilitation of construction areas.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation must already be initiated during the construction phase, where possible.
Socio-economic	
Construction Phase	
<p>Generation of a number of job opportunities.</p> <p>Residual risk: Not applicable.</p>	<p>This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.</p>

Impact		Possible mitigation measures	
Potential increase in crime due to the 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. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Stimulation of the local economy.		This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.	
Residual risk: Not applicable.			
Operational Phase			
Generation of a number of job opportunities.		This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.	
Residual risk: Not applicable.			
Stimulation of the local economy.		This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.	
Residual risk: Not applicable.			
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase			
Generation of a number of job opportunities.		This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.	
Residual risk: Not applicable.			
Stimulation of the local economy.		This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.	
Residual risk: Not applicable.			
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. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Operational Phase			
None anticipated.		Not applicable.	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase			
None anticipated.		Not applicable.	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			
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. Where welding, hot-work and flame-cutting are undertaken, fire-fighting equipment must be at hand. 	
Residual risk: None anticipated.			

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Operational Phase	
<p>The potential for fire establishment or explosions at the broiler facilities and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Emergency Response Plan must be compiled for the broiler facilities. • 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.
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
<p>None anticipated.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Diseases	
Construction Phase	
<p>The potential outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All chickens should be obtained from disease free sources. • Use a sound vaccination programme. • Never permit contaminated equipment from other poultry farms in buildings. • Keep wild birds, rodents and predators away from the broiler houses. • Installation of rodent bait traps and flytraps. • Clean and sanitize broiler houses after each cycle with biodegradable soaps and disinfectants. • Monitoring and auditing of processes by a contracted veterinarian or state vet. • Obtain a reliable prognosis before starting treatment for a disease problem • Proper handling, storage and disposal of litter and mortalities, in demarcated areas away from foot traffic or vehicles entering and leaving the premises.
Operational Phase	
<p>The potential outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as mentioned under construction phase.</p>
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
<p>The potential outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.</p> <p>Residual risk: None anticipated</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures as mentioned under construction phase.</p>

9.8 Outcome of the site selection matrix

The outcome of the site selection matrix was discussed under Section 9.1.1 of this report.

9.9 Motivation for not considering alternatives

The motivation for not considering certain alternatives was discussed under Section 9.1 of this report.

9.10 Concluding statement

The preferred alternative is the proposed project/development (the Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities) and the preferred location for the development is the project property, as detailed under Section 4 of this report.

10. 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.

10.1 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 process, 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 9.4 of this report. The aspects can be seen in the tables under Section 10.3 of this report.

10.2 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:

$$\text{Significance} = (\text{Duration} + \text{Extent} + \text{Magnitude}) \times \text{Probability}$$

10.3 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:

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

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 – Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

Planning and Design Phase

Aspect	Planning and design of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities expansion.	
Impact and Nature	Inadequate planning and design of the broiler facilities 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	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

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

Pre-construction Phase

Aspect	Construction site establishment.
Impact and Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low

Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact	

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

Aspect	Appointment of workers (employees and contractors) to commence construction activities onsite.
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Impact and Nature	Workers being unaware of the dangers of working at the construction site, resulting in a risk to their safety.
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Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Pre-construction Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low

Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

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

Surface and Groundwater

Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles, including construction vehicles.
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Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.
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Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	1

Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 - Medium	4 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	4 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Spillages from chemical toilets (construction phase) and the sewerage network pipelines (operational phase).	
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	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	

Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	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	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste, including construction waste.	
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	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		

Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Runoff of contaminated stormwater.	
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	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	The usage of water (borehole water supply) and electricity.	
Impact and Nature	Wastage of resources due to the irresponsible use.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	3 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1

Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	3 - Low

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

Fauna

Aspect	Site clearance.
Impact and Nature	Loss of low quality fauna habitat (degraded/disturbed vegetation cover), affecting the ecosystem, biological diversity and ecological integrity of the site.

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

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

Operational Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

Aspect	Construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.
Impact and Nature	Disturbance of any fauna species that may be present onsite.

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 - Low	3 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	1	1
Significance	4 - Low	3 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	1	1
Significance	4 - Low	3 - Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
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		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
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
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Flora

Aspect	Site clearance.	
Impact and Nature	Loss of degraded/disturbed vegetation (Soweto Highveld grassland).	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	3	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 - Medium	3 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	

Aspect	Construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.	
Impact and Nature	Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	2
Significance	18 - Medium	8 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	6 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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	High degree
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree

Heritage Resources

Aspect	Construction activities.
Impact and Nature	Disturbance 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	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 - Medium	5 - Low

Operational Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

Palaeontological resources

Aspect	Construction activities.
Impact and Nature	The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

Extent	1	1
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	2	3
Probability	3	1
Significance	14 - Medium	7 - Low

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	

Air Quality and Noise

Aspect	Construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of dust by vehicles, including construction vehicles.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	1
Significance	15 - Medium	4 - Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	4 - Low
	Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	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	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.	
Impact and Nature	Release of emissions from vehicles, including construction vehicles.	

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	3	3
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	2
Significance	18 - Medium	12 - Medium
Operational Phase		
Extent	3	3
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	2
Significance	18 - Medium	12 - Medium
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent	3	3
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	2
Significance	18 - Medium	12 - Medium
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Low degree	
Aspect	Construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles (including construction vehicles) and equipment/machinery. This also includes nuisance and noise from maintenance activities.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	15 - Medium	8 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	6 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	4 - Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	

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

Soil

Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles, including construction vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 - Medium	4 - Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	4 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	

Aspect	Spillages from chemical toilets (construction phase) or the sewerage network (operational phase).	
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	2	1

Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	5 - Low

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

Aspect	The incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste), including construction 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	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

Aspect	The mixing of concrete.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase

Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 - Medium	4 - Low

Operational Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

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

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		

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High degree
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree

Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree
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Aspect	Construction activities to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure.
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Impact and Nature	Soil compaction.
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Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

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

Extent		
--------	--	--

Duration		
----------	--	--

Magnitude		
-----------	--	--

Probability		
-------------	--	--

Significance		
--------------	--	--

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
--------	--	--

Duration		
----------	--	--

Magnitude		
-----------	--	--

Probability		
-------------	--	--

Significance		
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Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
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Degree to which impact can be reversed	High degree
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Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree
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Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree
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Aspect	Incorrect storage practices.
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Impact and Nature	Degradation of topsoil.
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Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

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

Extent		
--------	--	--

Duration		
----------	--	--

Magnitude		
-----------	--	--

Probability		
-------------	--	--

Significance		
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Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent		
--------	--	--

Duration		
----------	--	--

Magnitude		
-----------	--	--

Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Inefficient rehabilitation of construction areas.	
Impact and Nature	Soil erosion.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 - Medium	4 - Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	

Socio-economic

Aspect	Construction, operational and rehabilitation 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
Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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		
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	
Aspect	Construction, operational and rehabilitation 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

Post-construction and Rehabilitation 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 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	3	3
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	2
Significance	14 – Medium	12 – Medium

Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	3
Significance	15 - Medium	12 – Medium

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
-------------	----------

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

Fire Risk

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

Diseases

Aspect	Construction, operational and rehabilitation activities.	
Impact and Nature	The potential outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 - Medium	4 - Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1

Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 - Medium	4 - Low
Post-construction and Rehabilitation Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 - Medium	4 - Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low degree	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High degree	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High degree	

10.4 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

No specialist reports have been deemed necessary for this Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process. There are therefore no findings and impact management measures that have been identified from specialist reports. No findings or recommendations from specialist reports have therefore been included in this Basic Assessment Report.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

11.1 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 (the preferred location) is in a disturbed state, as confirmed by the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, where the project site is classified as “Heavily Modified”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the project site is designated as “No Natural Habitat Remaining”;
- The proposed development will result in a positive socio-economic impact through the provision of a number of temporary and permanent job opportunities as well as the stimulation of the local economy;
- The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19;
- 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 disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages and an increase in traffic to the project site; and
- The majority of the impacts are rated as having a “Medium” significance before mitigation, and a “Low” significance after mitigation.

11.2 Environmental sensitivity overlay map



Figure 12: Sensitivity Overlay Map of the Project Site

11.3 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 generation of temporary and permanent job opportunities; and
- The stimulation of the local economy.

Negative impacts

- Soil and water (surface- and ground water) pollution;
- Disturbance of fauna species;
- The spread of alien invasive vegetation;
- Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources;
- The disturbance and/or destruction of the 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;
- The potential for fire establishment at the broiler facilities and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure; and
- Potential outbreak of poultry diseases among chickens, other avian species and humans.

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

No specialist reports have been deemed necessary for this Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process. There are therefore no impact management measures from specialist reports or the recording of proposed impact management outcomes for the development (from specialist reports), for inclusion in the Environmental Management Programme.

11.5 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 Environmental Management Programme must be implemented during each developmental phase of the proposed project; and
- An independent Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to audit compliance to the Environmental Management Programme during the construction phase of the proposed development.

11.6 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;
- That the broiler facilities will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and
- That the broiler facilities 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. This will be determined during the Field Assessment that will be undertaken during commencement of the construction phase of the proposed project.

11.7 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 Expansion of the SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities project.

Please refer to Section 11.5 above for conditions that should be included in respect of the Environmental Authorisation.

11.8 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.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER UNDERTAKING/ AFFIRMATION

I, Lourens de Villiers, hereby confirm the following:

- The correctness of information provided in this draft Scoping 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.

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

No financial provisioning applicable to the proposed project.

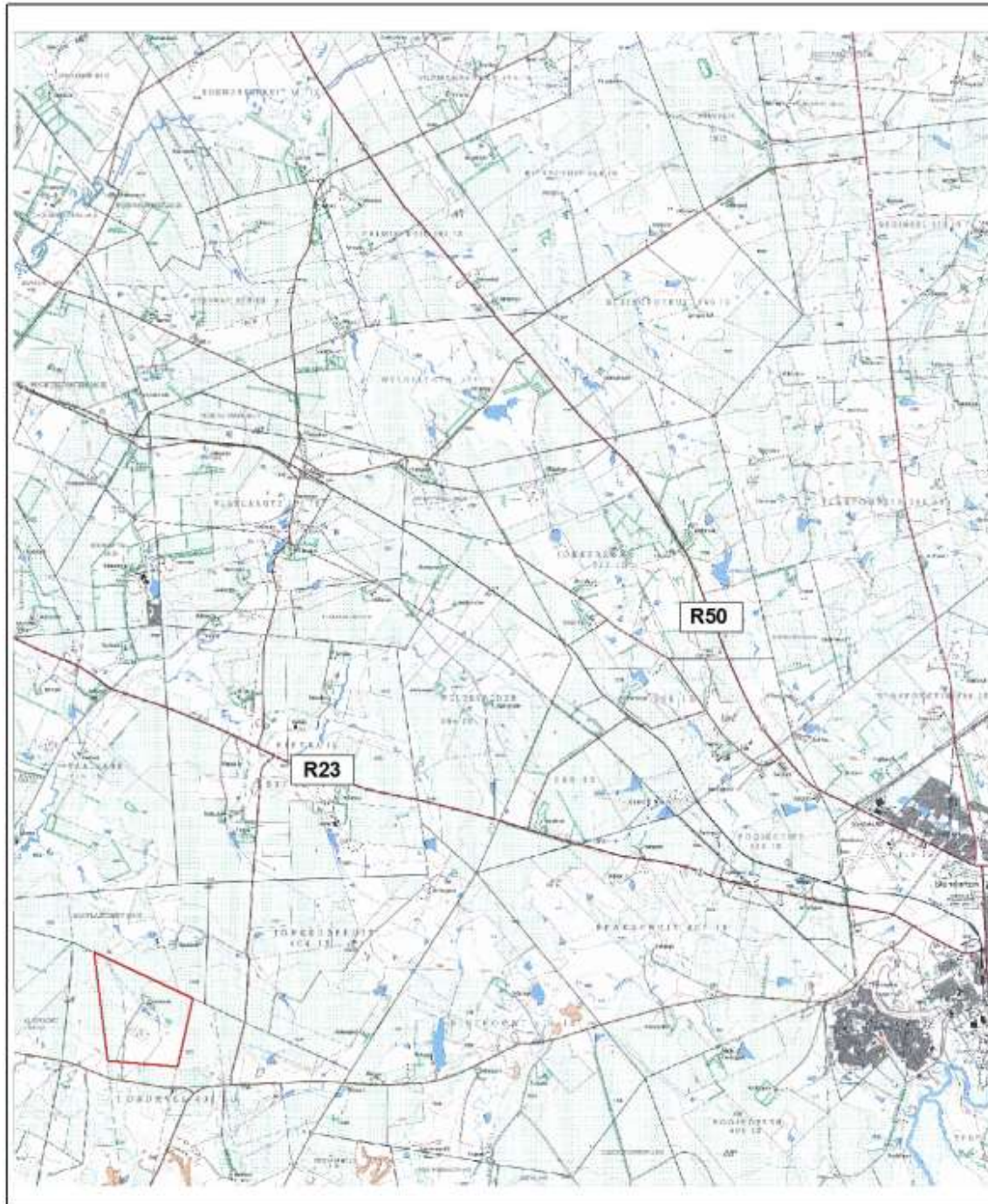
14. SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY




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

15. 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



Legend  Study Area Map 50 000 Topographical 2629CC	PROJECT MAP	 
	Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel 403 IS	

Site Locality Map



Facility Illustration Map

Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel 403 IS

Legend

- 4x Poultry Broiler Houses with dimension of 108x12m each

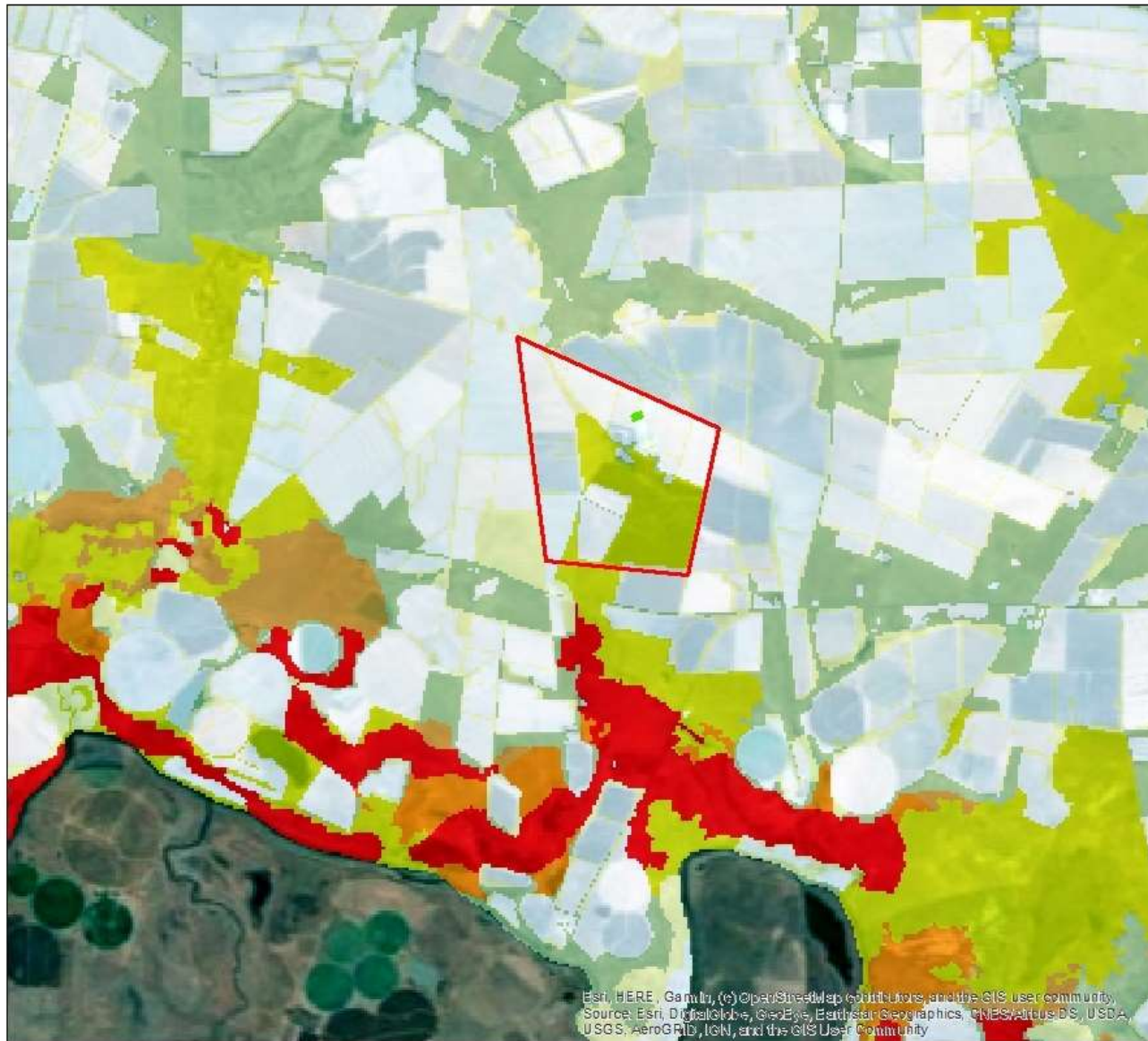
Google Earth

©2018 Google

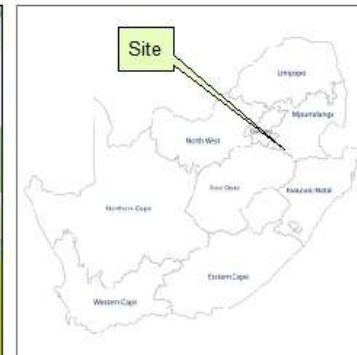
©2018 AFRIGIS (Pty) Ltd.

Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Facility illustration for the proposed expansion project



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



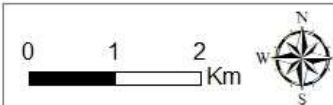
Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel
403 IS
BIODIVERSITY SECTOR
PLAN

Legend

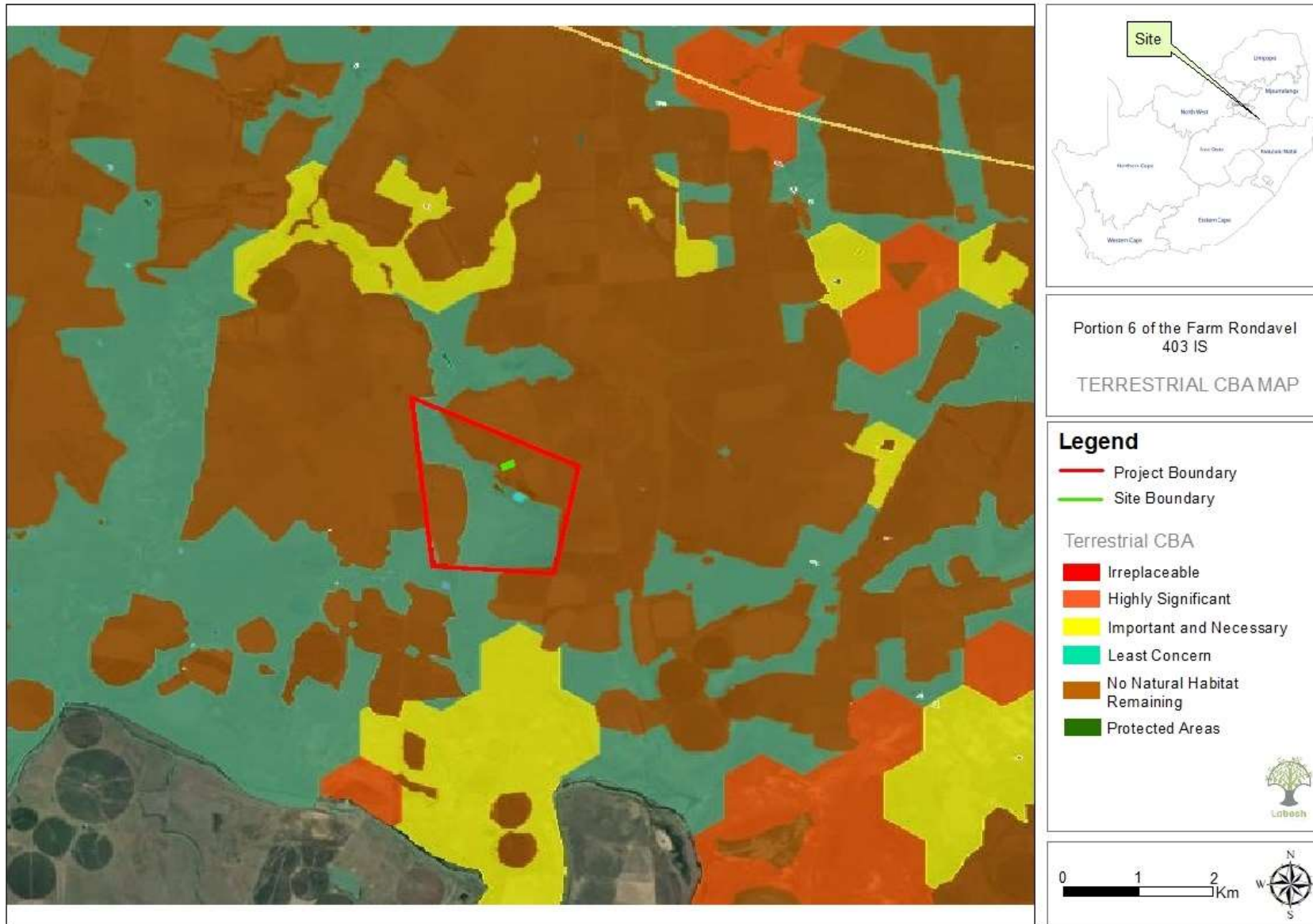
- Project Boundary
- Site Boundary

Terrestrial CRAs

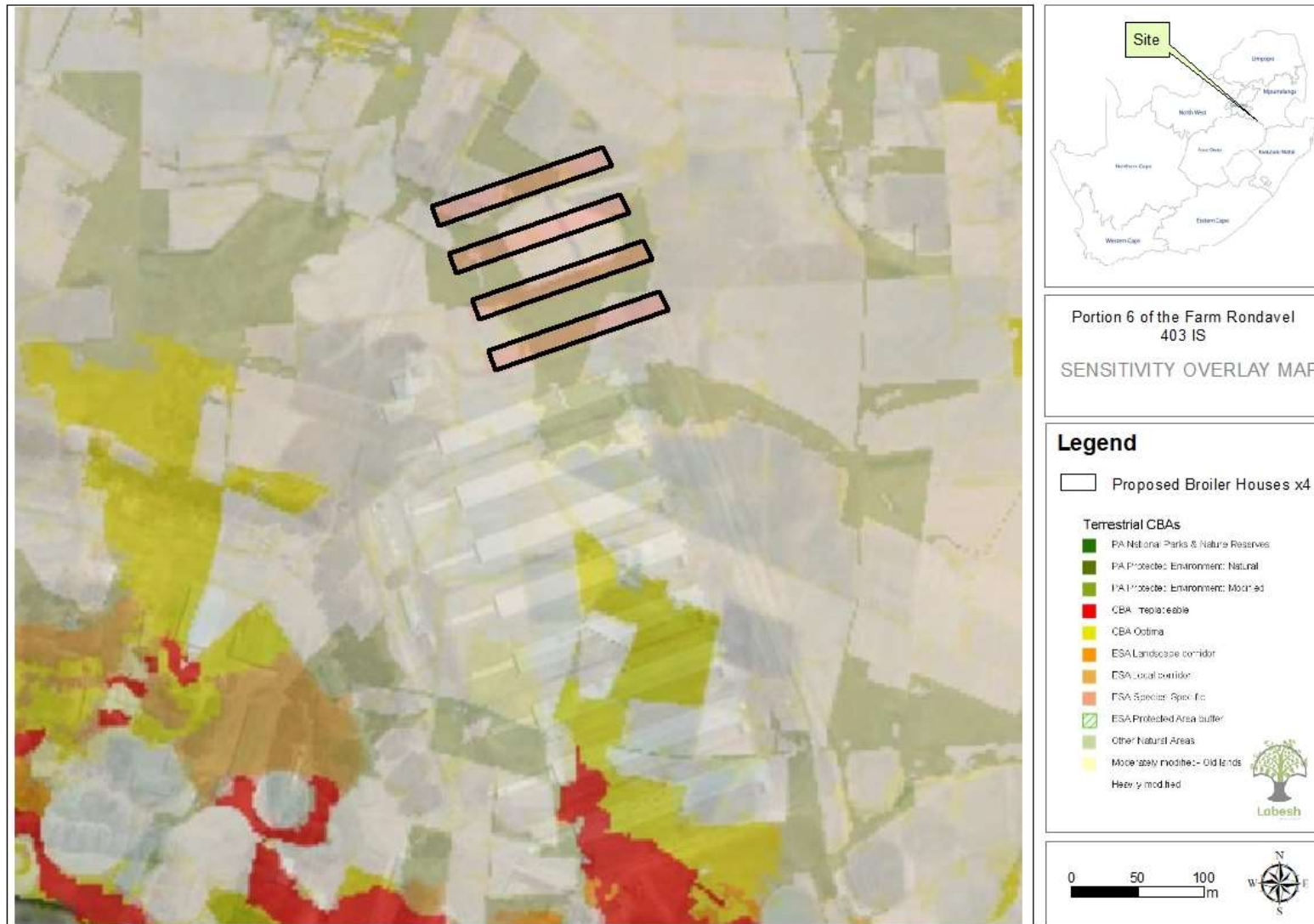
- PA National Parks & Nature Reserves
- PA Protected Environment: Natural
- PA Protected Environment: Modified
- CSA Irreplaceable
- CSA Optima
- ESA Landscape Corridor
- ESALocal Corridor
- ESA Species Specific
- ESA Protected Area buffer
- Other Natural Areas
- Moderately modified: Old lands
- Heavily modified



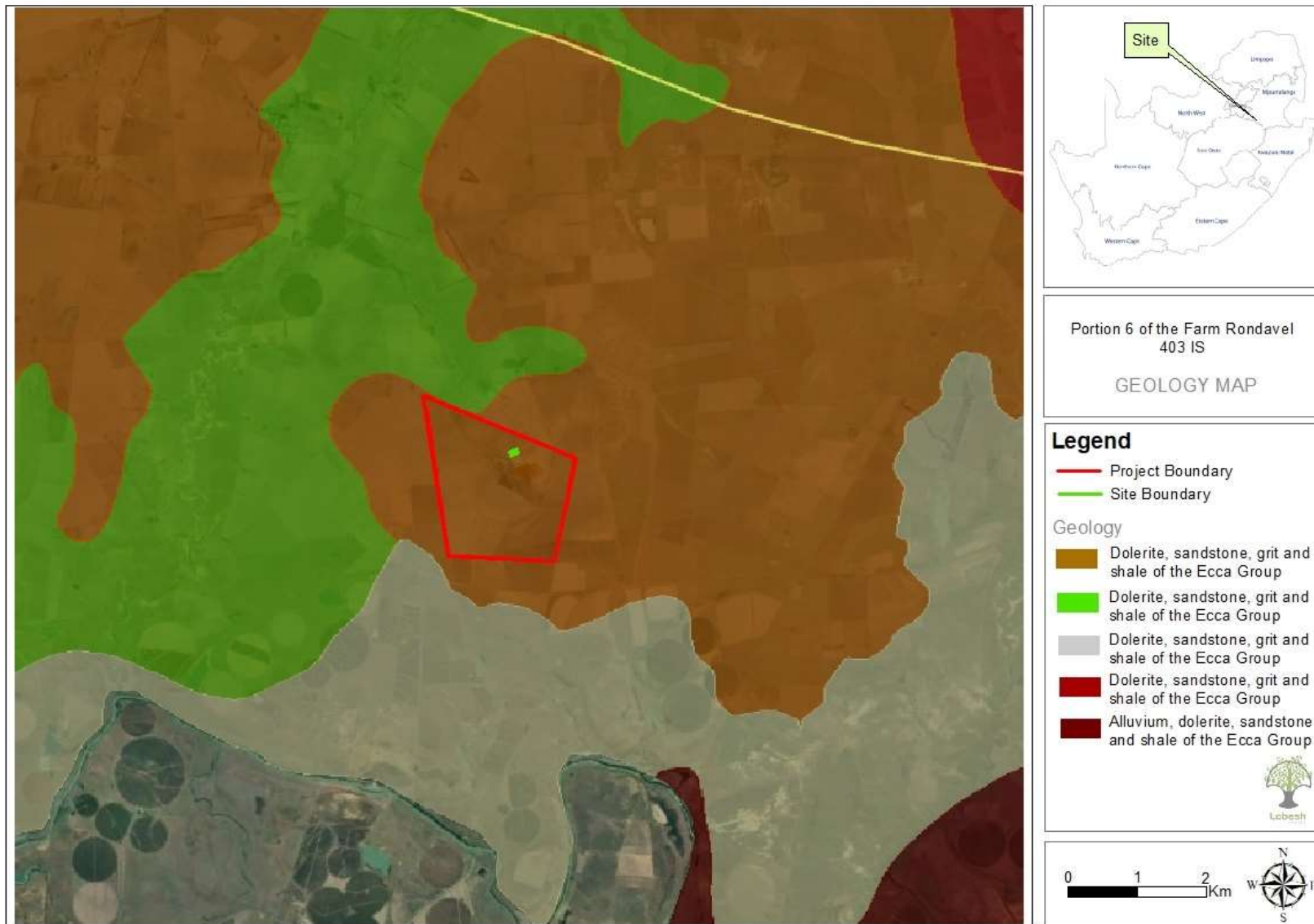
Mpumalanga Sector Plan Map of the project site



Terrestrial CBA Map of the project site



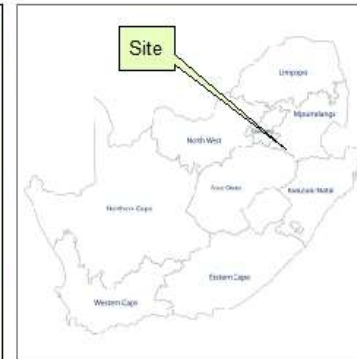
Sensitivity Overlay Map of the project site



Geology Map of the project site



Agricultural Potential Map of the project site



Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel
403 IS

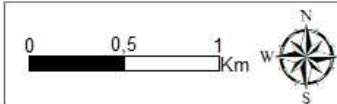
ELEVATION MAP

Legend

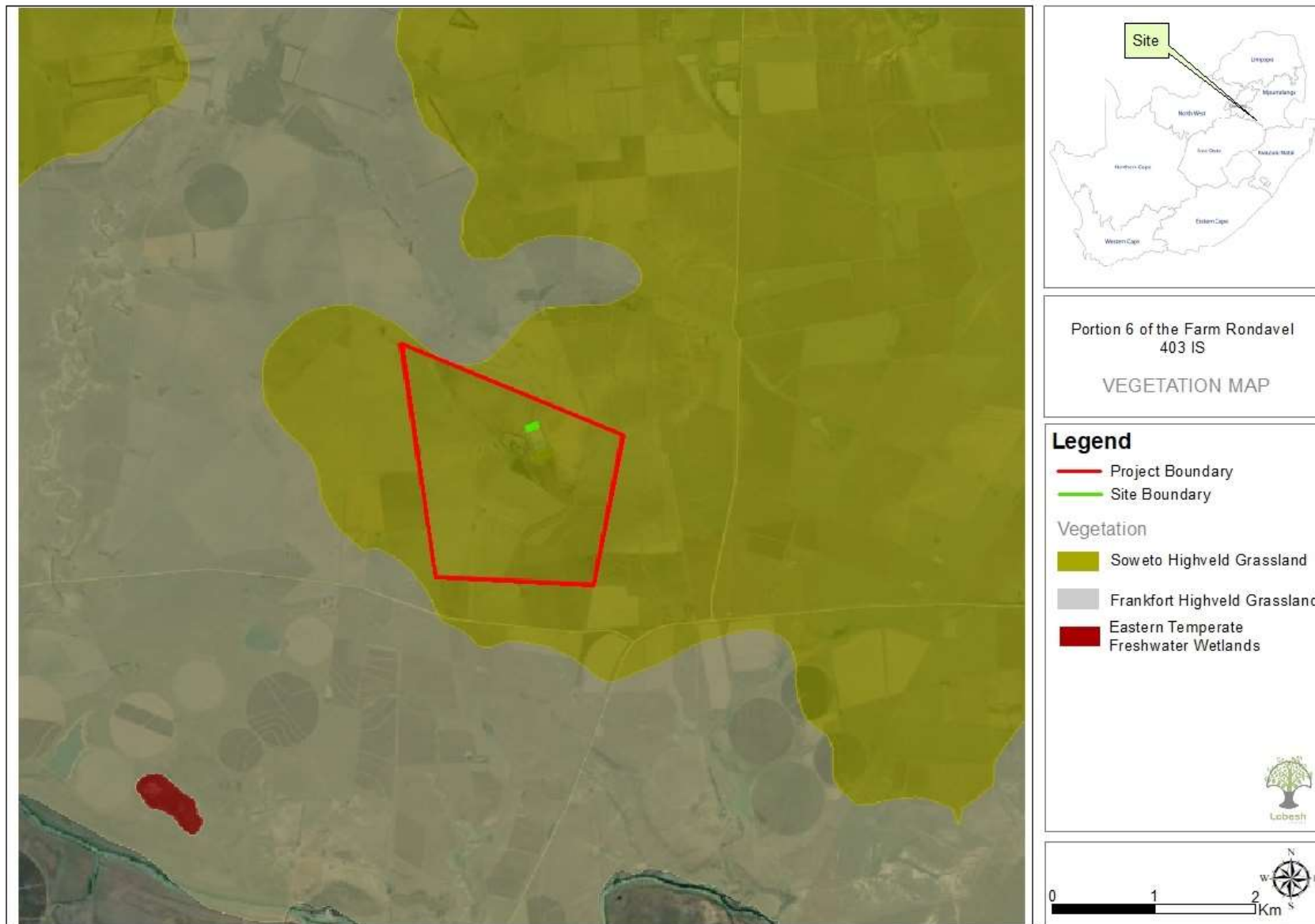
- Project Boundary
- Site Boundary

Elevation

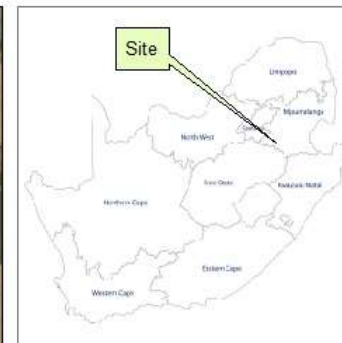
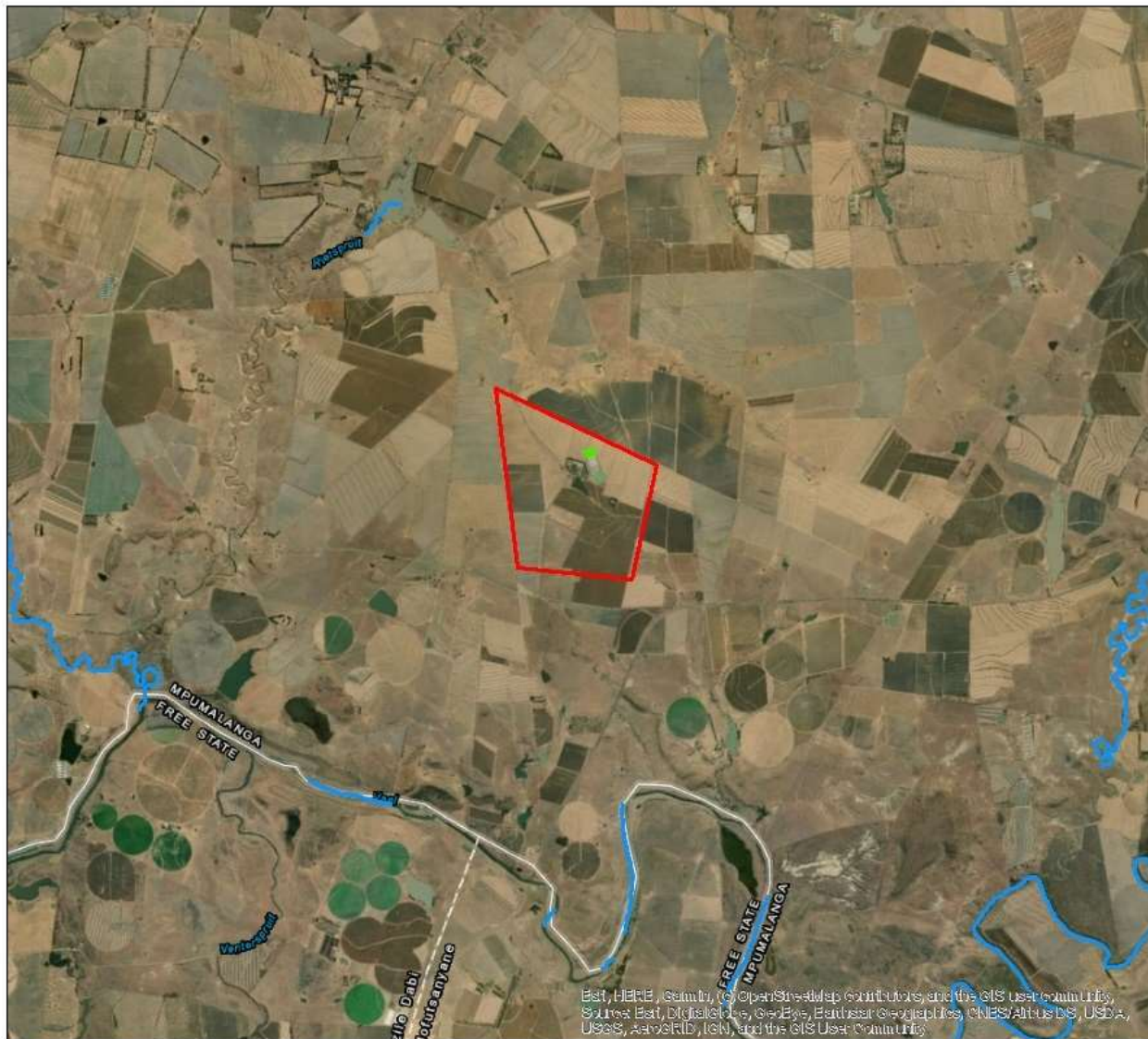
- 1575
- 1570
- 1565
- 1555
- 1550
- 1545
- 1535
- 1530
- 1525



Elevation Map of the project site




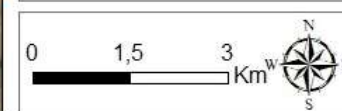
Vegetation Map of the project site



Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel
403 IS
HYDROLOGY MAP

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Site Boundary
- River
- Wetland

Hydrology Map of the project site and surrounding area

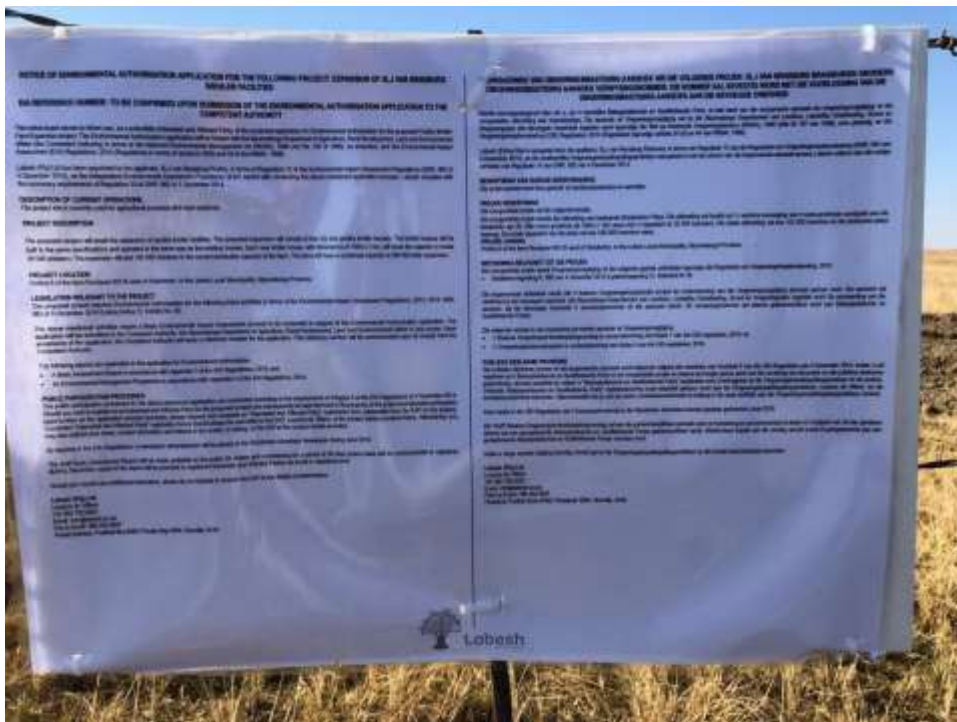
APPENDIX B - Photographs



Site photographs

APPENDIX C – Public Participation

Appendix 1: Proof of Site Notice



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES

EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

The notice board serves to inform you, as a potentially interested and Affected Party, of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed Poultry (Broiler) Farm Expansion 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), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (Regulations in terms of sections 24(1) and 44 of the NEMA, 1998).

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

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

The project site is currently used for agricultural purposes and open pastures.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will entail the expansion of poultry broiler facilities. The proposed expansion will consist of four (4) new poultry broiler houses. The broiler houses will be built to the same specifications and operated in the same way as the existing houses. Each new broiler house, with dimensions of 108m x 12m, will have the capacity to house 25 000 chickens. The expansion will add 102 000 chickens to the current production capacity of the farm. The farm will have a combined capacity of 306 000 after expansion.

PROJECT LOCATION

Portion 5 of the farm Roodewal 403 is west of Standerton, in the Letaba Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

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, 2014: GNR 982 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 43.

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. 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 request and complete an "Interested and Affected Party" registration form (obtainable from the EAP for the project). Completed "Interested and Affected Party" 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, a newspaper advertisement will be placed in the Standerton Advertiser Newspaper during September 2019.

The Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of MAP) 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: http://www.dropbox.com/sh/1h3p4c1edpa0AAAoT18MzG0W4Ea1G?hl=1_1Ca3d1-1

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: Postfakel Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sionville, 0129

KENNISGEWING VAN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK VIR DIE VOLGENDE PROEJ: SLJ VAN RENSBURG BRAAIKUIERS OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK VERWYSINGSNOMMER: DIE NOMMER SAL BEVESTIG WORD MET DIE VOORLEGGING VAN DIE OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK AAN DIE BEVOEGDE OWERHEID

Hierte kennisgewing word dien om u, as 'n moontlike Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Party, te laat weet van die voorgestelde aansoek om omgewingsmagtiging vir die voorgestelde uitbreiding van broederskare. 'n Nuwe aansoek vir Omgewingsmagtiging sal by die Mpumalanga Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling, Grond en Omgewingsake (die Bevoegde Owerheid) ingedien word ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsake (NEMA), 1998 (Wet No. 107 van 1998), soos gewysig, en die Omgewingsimpakbeoordeling (OIE) Regulasies, 2014 (Regulasies ingevolge artikel 24 (1) en 44 van NEMA, 1998).

Labesh (Eitros) Bpk is aangestel deur die applikant, SLJ van Rensburg Poultry, in terme van Regulasie 12 van die Regulasies oor Omgewingsimpakbeoordeling (GNR 982 van 4 Desember 2014), as die onafhanklike Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingspraktisyn wat getoek is met die uitvoer van die beoogde aansoek proses. Labesh voldoen aan die nodige vereistes van Regulasie 13 van GNR 982 van 4 Desember 2014.

BESKRYWING VAN HUIDIGE BEDRYWINGHEDE

Die projek perseel word tans gebruik vir landboudoelende en openbare.

PROJEK BESKRYWING

Die voorgestelde projek sal die volgende behels:

Die voorgestelde projek behels die uitbreiding van bestaande Braaikuier Plaas. Die uitbreiding sal bestaan uit 'n verdere toevoeging van 4 nuwe groeihuise soortgelyk aan die bestaande op (B). Elke nuwe groeihuis sal 108m x 12m wees met 'n kapasiteit vir 25 000 hoenders. Die totale uitbreiding sal dus 102 000 hoenders tot die bestaande plaas voeg. Die totale kapasiteit van die plaas sal dus 306 000 hoenders wees.

PROJEK LIGGING

Portion 5 of the farm Roodewal 403 is west of Standerton, in the Letaba Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

WETGEWING RELEVANT TOT DIE PROEJ

Die voorgestelde projek vereis Omgewingsmagtiging vir die volgende gelysde aktiwiteite ingevolge die Regulasies oor Omgewingsimpakbeoordeling, 2014:

- Staatsaankoopwet R. 983 van 4 Desember 2014 (Lyskennisgewing 1): Aktiwiteit No. 40

Die beoogde aktiwiteite vereis dat 'n basiese Omgewingsimpakstudie probeer ter ondersteuning van die Omgewingsmagtiging aansoek gedoen word. Die aansoek sal medehul by die bevoegde owerheid, die Mpumalanga Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling, Grond en Omgewingsake, ingedien word. By aanvaarding van die aansoek, sal die Bevoegde Owerheid 'n verwysingsnommer vir die aansoek uitreik. Dit verwysingsnommer sal daarna gekommunikeer word aan Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Party.

Die volgende verslae is van toepassing tot hierdie aansoek vir Omgewingsmagtiging:

- 'n Basiese Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingsverslag in ooreenstemming met Bylae 1 van die OIE-regulasies, 2014; en
- 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram in ooreenstemming met Bylae 4 van die OIE-regulasies, 2014.

PUBLIEKE DEELNAME PROSESSE

Die publieke deelname proses vir die beoogde aansoek word uitgevoer volgens die vereistes van Hoofstuk 6 van die OIE-Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014. Indien u wil registreer as 'n Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Party vir die voorgestelde projek en daarna op hoogte gehou word van die vordering van die projek en alle publieke deelname geleenthede, versoek ons om u wil 'n "Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Party" registrasie vorm (verkrygbaar by die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingspraktisyn vir die projek). Voltoerde "Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Party" registrasievorms moet asseblief gestuur word aan die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingspraktisyn, Lourens de Villiers, by die kontakbesonderhede hieronder. Alternatiewelik kan jy ook jou naam, kontakbesonderhede en belang in die saak skryflik aan die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingspraktisyn stuur.

Soos vereis in die OIE-Regulasies, sal 'n koerantadvertensie in die Standerton Advertiser koerant gepubliseer gedurende September 2019.

Die **Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingsverslag** is beskikbaar aan die publiek vir besigtiging en om kommentaar te lewer vir 'n tydperk van 30 dae, (ingetrokke van Belanghebbende en Geaffecteerde Partye soos 'n kommentaar lewering op die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingsverslag) is beskikbaar tot en met 26 Oktober 2019). Elektroniese kopie van die verslag is beskikbaar by die volgende skakel: http://www.dropbox.com/sh/1h3p4c1edpa0AAAoT18MzG0W4Ea1G?hl=1_1Ca3d1-1

Indien u enige verdere inligting benodig, kontak gerus die Omgewingsimpakbeoordelingspraktisyn by die kontak besonderhede hieronder.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd
Lourens de Villiers
Tel: 082 789 6525
E-pos: info@labesh.co.za
Faks na E-pos: 086 552 6837
Posadres: Postfakel Boks #469, Private Bag X504, Sionville, 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 26, 2019

Department of Mineral Resources
Private Bag X7279
Emalahleni
1035

Attention: Mr. T. Tshivhandekano

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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 Poultry Broiler Farm Expansion project. 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.

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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.



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 Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 26, 2019

Department of Water and Sanitation – C11M
 Private Bag X313
 Pretoria
 0001

Attention: Mr. Rapelang

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
 EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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September 26, 2019

Gert Sibande District Municipality
PO Box 1748
Emmelo
2350

Attention: Mr. T.D. Hlaryane

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 2019

Lekwa Local Municipality
 PO Box 66
 Standerton
 2430

Attention: Ms. M.E. Radebe

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. J. Venter

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 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: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 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: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Ms. M.Z. Lushaba

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. B.C. Ntwane

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation
PO Box 1243
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Dr. P.M. Lubisi

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Finance
 Private Bag X11205
 Nelspruit
 1200

Attention: E. Chego

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. P. Makhubela

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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 Poultry Broiler Farm Expansion project. 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.

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Project Applicant	SLJ van Rensburg Poultry
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities
Project Location	Portion 6 of the farm Rondavel 403 IS, Mpumalanga
Project GPS Coordinates	26°57'49.63"S, 29°1'50.01"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 8837 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.



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 Cell: 082 789 6525
 Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health
 Private Bag X11285
 Nelspruit
 1200

Attention: Mrs. C. Swart

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
 EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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Cell: 082 789 6525
Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
Private Bag X11328
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. S. Mstweni

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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 Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
 Private Bag X11328
 Nelspruit
 1200

Attention: Mr. D. Dube

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
 EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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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.



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Tel: 087 230 8462
Cell: 082 789 6525
Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 26, 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: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Social Development
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Ms. N. Mlageni

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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September 26, 2019

South African Heritage Resources Agency
PO Box 4637
Cape Town
8000

Attention: To whom it may concern

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
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Labesh (Pty) Ltd.



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

September 26, 2019

Attention: Adjacent Landowner

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
 EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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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

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

Regards,

Lourens de Villiers
Managing Director and Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF THE 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 Poultry Broiler Farm Expansion project. 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, SLJ van Rensburg Poultry, 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 abovementioned application processes. Labesh complies with the necessary requirements of Regulation 13 of GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014 as amended.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

The project site is currently used for agricultural purposes.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will entail the expansion of poultry broiler facilities. The proposed expansion will consist of four (4) new poultry broiler houses. The broiler houses will be built to the same specifications and operated in the same way as the existing houses. Each new broiler house, with dimension of 108m x 12m, will have the capacity to house 25 500 chickens. The expansion will add 102 000 chickens to the current production capacity of the farm. The farm will have a combined capacity of 306 000 after expansion.

The proposed development footprint will be approximately 0,5184Ha.

PROJECT LOCATION

Portion 6 of the farm Rondavel 403 IS west of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

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. 40: The expansion and related operation of facilities for the concentration of poultry, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the capacity of the facility will be increased by – (i) more than 1000 poultry where the facility is situated within an urban area; or (ii) more than 5000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area.
- 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.



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Email: info@labesh.co.za

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 will be placed in the Standerton Advertiser 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 https://www.dropbox.com/sh/bfhpcldcbrdqw0/AAApTRMQdZ9NQ5sUEVblg_fCa?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



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 Email: info@labesh.co.za

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY REGISTRATION FORM						
EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES – EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY						
TITLE						
NAME						
SURNAME						
DO YOU REPRESENT AN ORGANISATION? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY ORGANISATION NAME						
CELL PHONE NUMBER						
TELEPHONE NUMBER (H)						
TELEPHONE NUMBER (W)						
FAX NUMBER						
EMAIL ADDRESS						
PHYSICAL ADDRESS						
FARM NAME AND PORTION (IF APPLICABLE)						
POSTAL ADDRESS						
PREFERRED WRITTEN CONTACT METHOD	EMAIL		FAX		POST	
PREFERRED TELEPHONIC CONTACT METHOD	CELL		HOME		WORK	
ARE THERE ANY OTHER PARTIES THAT YOU FEEL SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THIS PROPOSED PROJECT? IF SO, PLEASE PROVIDE CONTACT DETAILS FOR SAID PARTIES						
PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS OR CONCERNS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT	YES		NO			
IF YES, PLEASE DETAIL YOUR COMMENTS IN THE SECTION PROVIDED BELOW (ATTACH EXTRA PAGES IF NECESSARY)						

Appendix 2.2 – Written Notices – Emailed

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:10
To: 'eksteena@telehost.co.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Notification Letter _T v Rensburg.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 469
 Private Bag X504
 Soweto 0728

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:10
To: 'cvrondavel@mjin.co.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Notification Letter _T v Rensburg.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

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Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 469
 Private Bag X504
 Soweto 0728

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:11
To: 'hendrikod@yahoo.com'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Notification Letter _T v Rensburg.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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 8735
 Tel: 087 230 8462
 Fax: 086 406 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 P.O. Box 469
 Private Bag 2504
 Soweto 1129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:12
To: 'willie@plakop.co.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Notification Letter _T v Rensburg.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:45
To: 'kleynhans@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; 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_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:47
To: 'verfer@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration_01.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:48
To: 'williamm@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:50
To: 'bcntwane@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; 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_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:51
To: 'mzmantasha@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; 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_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Grahamstown 6129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:53
To: 'PMLubisi@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:54
To: 'echege@mpg.gov.za'
Cc: 'nankamba@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Finance.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Postnet Box 463
 Private Bag 3504
 Groenrivier 0125

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:56
To: 'Careem Swart'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Health.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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
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 Groenrivier 0125

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:58
To: 'Pauleck Makhubela'; 'Bessie N. Themba'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Health_01.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Soweto 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:00
To: 'APohli@mpg.gov.za'; 'ntzulu@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:00
To: 'Apho@mpg.gov.za'; 'ntzulu@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements_01.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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).



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 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
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 Soweto 1529

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:34
To: 'Aubrey.Tshibandekano@dmr.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Department of Mineral Resources.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Fax: 086 406 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postal Box 409
 Private Bag 3504
 Soweto 1529

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:04
To: 'kmohlasedi@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Serebele 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 10:06
To: 'paulb@rdsimpu.gov.za'; 'Hengwiwe Tshabalala'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Social Development.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Private Bag 2004
 Serebele 0129

Info

From: info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:39
To: 'rapelangK@dws.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Department of Water and Sanitation - C11M.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Private Bag 1504
 Soweto 1512

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:41
To: 'dan.hlaryane@gibande.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Gert Sibande District Municipality.pdf; BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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 Postnet Box 409
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 Soweto 1512

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 09:42
To: 'mmphuthi@lekwalm.gov.za'
Cc: 'admin@lekwalm.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Expansion SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Lekwa Local Municipality pdf, BID_T v Rensburg.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: Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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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Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg B | x +

sahris.sahra.org.za/cases/expansion-slj-van-rensburg-broiler-facilities

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Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities

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CaseHeader | LocationInfo | Admin

Status: DRAFT

HeritageAuthority(s): SAHRA

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

Development Type: Agriculture

ProposalDescription:
Expansion of SLJ van Rensburg Broiler Facilities on Portion 6 of the Farm Rondavel 403 IS, Mpumalanga

ApplicationDate: Thursday, September 26, 2019 - 10:20

CaseID: 14364



Applicants: Stephanus Lourens Janse van Rensburg

Consultants/Experts: Lourens de Villiers

OtherReferences:

ReferenceList:

AdditionalDocuments

1.  South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).pdf
2.  BID_T v Rensburg.pdf

Chat (11)

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES

EIA REF NO.: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF EA APPLICATION TO THE CA

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 Poultry Broiler Farm Expansion 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, SLJ van Rensburg Poultry, 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 expansion of poultry broiler facilities. The proposed expansion will consist of four (4) new poultry broiler houses. The broiler houses will be built to the same specifications and operated in the same way as the existing houses. Each new broiler house, with dimension of 108m x 12m, will have the capacity to house 25 500 chickens. The expansion will add 102 000 chickens to the current production capacity of the farm. The farm will have a combined capacity of 306 000 after expansion.

PROJECT LOCATION: Project site GPS coordinates: 26°57'49.63"S; 29°1'50.01"E • Portion 6 of the farm Rondavel 403 IS west of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local 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.40;
- 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/bfnhpcldcbrdqw0/AAApTRMQdZ9NQ5sUEVbLq_fCa?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.

LOCAL SCHOOLS



MLA vaar goed in redenaars

Morgenzon Landbou Akademie het op 24 Augustus aan die Internasionale Redenaarskompetisie op Hendrina deelgeneem. MLA het weggestap met die volgende toekennings: In die laerskoolafdeling het die skool derde geëindig, Ntombi Kubeka is aangewys as die beste spreker in die Graad 1-3 afdeling en Anke Swart het 'n derde plek verower. Die laerskool het algeheel derde geëindig algeheel. In die hoërskoolafdeling het MLA tweede geëindig, met net een persent verskil tussen hulle en die wenskool. Marizelle Bester het die Graad 8-9 afdeling gewen. Hier is die deelnemers van Morgenzon Landbou Akademie. (Foto: Verskaf)



Madri presteer in kuns

Madri van Niemerk het onlangs aan die Con Spirito Forte deelgeneem. Haar uitslae is soos volg: Kuns: Gry's potlood 94% (itemwenner), Verf 98% (itemwenner), vetryt 97% (itemwenner), pastelle 97% (itemwenner), Collage 89% en Fotografie 86%. Madri is ook aangewys as die Afdelingswenner van die beste Laerskoolkuns 2019. (Foto: Verskaf)



SPS boasts with new shirts

Standerton Primary School is proud to wear their brand new shirts, sponsored by TWK Agri. Here are Ms Ina Ritchie, Mr Charles Van Vuuren (principal) and Ms Sarah-Jane Bertrand. (Photo: Supplied)



Karin wen in Harties

Karin Ferreira van Standerton Hoërskool het die Harteebeespoort 10km-wedloop onlangs gewen. Sowat 600 vroue het deelgeneem. Karin het die wedloop in 'n tyd van 40min, 30 sek gewen.

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**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF SLJ VAN RENSBURG BROILER FACILITIES
EA REF NO.: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF EA APPLICATION TO THE CA**

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 Poultry Broiler Farm Expansion 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, SLJ van Rensburg Poultry, 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 expansion of poultry broiler facilities. The proposed expansion will consist of four (4) new poultry broiler houses. The broiler houses will be built to the same specifications and operated in the same way as the existing houses. Each new broiler house, with dimension of 108m x 12m, will have the capacity to house 25 500 chickens. The expansion will add 102 000 chickens to the current production capacity of the farm. The farm will have a combined capacity of 306 000 after expansion.

PROJECT LOCATION: Project site GPS coordinates: 28°57'49.83"S; 29°15'0.1"E • Portion 6 of the farm Rondavel 403 IS west of Standerton, in the Letlwa Local 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.40;
- 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/bfrtpcldcbrdq0IAAApTRM0dZ9N05sUEVbLq_K0a7tdH0. 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 8525; Email: info@labesh.co.za; Fax to Email: 086 552 6837; Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Shinville, 0129

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

No specialist studies were required for the project.

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
