GAUTENG PROVINCE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (DRAFT)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (BASIC ASSESSMENT)
& ECONOMIC VIABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE WEST RAND POULTRY VALUE CHAIN (WRPVC) PROJECTS

PLOT 177 HAARTEBEESFONTEIN, (HEKPOORT)

Prepared for:

rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Prepared by:

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GAUTENG PROVINCE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Basic Assessment Report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Version 1)

Kindly note that:

1. This **Basic Assessment Report** is the standard report required by GDARD in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

2. This application form is current as of 8 December 2014. It is the responsibility of the EAP to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority.

3. **A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected by the activity to be undertaken.**

4. **A draft Basic Assessment Report (1 hard copy and two CD's) must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to a Competent Authority empowered in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended to consider and decide on the application.**

5. Five (5) copies (3 hard copies and 2 CDs-PDF) of the final report and attachments must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority, as detailed below.

6. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.

7. Selected boxes must be indicated by a cross and, when the form is completed electronically, must also be highlighted.

8. An incomplete report may lead to an application for environmental authorization being refused.

9. **Any report that does not contain a titled and dated full colour large scale layout plan of the proposed activities including a coherent legend, overlain with the sensitivities found on site may lead to an application for environmental authorization being refused.**

10. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the application for environmental authorization being refused.

11. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted. Only hand delivered or posted applications will be accepted.

12. Unless protected by law, and clearly indicated as such, all information filled in on this application will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. The applicant/EAP must provide any interested and affected party with the information contained in this application on request, during any stage of the application process.

13. Although pre-application meeting with the Competent Authority is optional, applicants are advised to have these meetings prior to submission of application to seek guidance from the Competent Authority.

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Attention: Administrative Unit of the of the Environmental Affairs Branch
P.O. Box 8769
Johannesburg
2000

Administrative Unit of the of the Environmental Affairs Branch
Ground floor Diamond Building
11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg

Administrative Unit telephone number: (011) 240 3377
Department central telephone number: (011) 240 2500

(For official use only)

NEAS Reference Number:						
File Reference Number:						
Application Number:						
Date Received:						

If this BAR has not been submitted within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority and permission was not requested to submit within 140 days, please indicate the reasons for not submitting within time frame.

The Draft Bar is being submitted within 90 days of the application

Is a closure plan applicable for this application and has it been included in this report? NO

if not, state reasons for not including the closure plan.

N/A

Has a draft report for this application been submitted to a competent authority and all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected as a result of this activity? YES

Is a list of the State Departments referred to above attached to this report including their full contact details and contact person?

If no, state reasons for not attaching the list.

- Department of Water and Sanitation
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
- Gauteng Department of Agriculture
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)

Have State Departments including the competent authority commented?

If no, why?

This draft report is being distributed to relevant stakeholders for comments. Comments received will be integrated into the final report prior to submission to the competent authority.

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

1. PROPOSAL OR DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

Project title (must be the same name as per application form):

West Rand Poultry Value Chain - Environmental Impact Assessment and Economic Viability Assessment – Plot 177 Haartebeesfontein

Select the appropriate box

The application is for an upgrade of an existing development	X	The application is for a new development		Other, specify	

Does the activity also require any authorisation other than NEMA EIA authorisation?

	NO

If yes, describe the legislation and the Competent Authority administering such legislation

If yes, have you applied for the authorisation(s)?	YES	NO
If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attach in appropriate appendix)	YES	NO

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

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

Tittle of legislation, policy or guidelines	Administering authority:	Promulgation Date:
National Environment Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended)	National & Provincial: Department of Environment Affairs	27 November 1998
National Environment Management Act EIA Regulations (8 December 2014)	National & Provincial: Departments of Environmental Affairs (Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development - GDARD).	8 December 2014
National Water Act, 1998(Act No. 36 of 1998) as amended	National & Provincial	26 August 1998
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No, of 59) as amended	National & Provincial: Department of Environment Affairs	2008
National Heritage Resources Act (Act 35 of 1998)	South African Heritage Resources agency	28 April 1999
National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).	National & Provincial	2004
National Development Plans	National Governments	2012
Regional integrated Development Plans: Region 2	Provincial Governments	2014
Gauteng Conservation- Plan 3.3 (2011) Provincial 2011	Provincial (GDARD)	2011

Description of compliance with the relevant legislation, policy or guidelines:

Legislation, policy of guidelines	**Description of compliance**
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended)	The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) [NEMA] was published in November 1998 sets to carry

Legislation, policy of guidelines	Description of compliance
	out the mandate of the South Africa constitution to ensure a safe and habitable environment for all. This Act sets the premised at which development should be undertaken in a sustainable manner. It spells out the Activities that require authorization, preceded by procedures for critical assessment of potential impacts of such activities on the receiving environment and mitigation measures that can be put in place. Thus, it provides guidance and thresholds under which development applications should be assessed and authorized, and under which conditions, if necessary, for which the developer must adhere to, and monitored by the competent authority. The EA under this Act has the obligation of providing the necessary information about the application that will constitute compliance to the premises laid down by the ACT. Thus information provided in this report, is to assess the development within the guideline's provided by the Act, and also enable the competent authority to make a sound decision regarding the proposed development.
National Environmental Management Act EIA Regulations (4 December 2014)	The EIA regulation prescribe the methods and procedures of assessing the impacts of proposed development on environmental aspects. In this regulations as published in Gazette 38282, all activities and respective thresholds for which environmental authorization is required are established. The activities of this development are compared to the listings and thresholds set for undertaking such developments. Compliance with this regulation demands that activities that are triggered be applied for, and an assessment conducted of the potential impacts, which must be authorized prior to the commencement of such activities. The production or keeping of chicken and the related construction of infrastructure as considered in this development, is interpreted to have exceeded the thresholds, hence as a compliance measure, this application is being lodged, and related activities will only commence upon the granting of an environmental authorization.
National water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) as amended	This act aims to manage activities related to water resources including, watercourses and associated riparian habitats. The act defines offence such as pollution of water resources and list activities to be addressed during the authorization phase. No water courses are present in the study area that is likely to be affected. However, the department of Water and Sanitation have received a copy of the draft Basic Assessment Report for comment as a custodian of WULA processes.
National Heritage Resource (Act No. 25 of 1999)	The SAHRA is the relevant competent authority for protection of archaeological and paleontological resources. Though a scan through the site did not reveal any sites of archaeological significance, an application for Heritage Resources review was submitted to SAHRA (Ref No. 9782) in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) as amended

Legislation, policy of guidelines	Description of compliance
	(NHRA).
National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)	This regulation allows for the efficient assessment and management of critical biodiversity ecosystems and habitats, including identification and preservation and or managing of endangered species. Given the fact that the area is a previously cultivated land, with degraded vegetation no endangered species were noticed. The biodiversity database was also consulted to ensure the site does not fall within endangered or high priority zones.
National Development Plan	The National Development Plan, which sets national goals to which development interventions should be aligned, is a critical document that relates to this development. According to the 2030 goals, poverty reduction and creating of jobs in order to empower and improve livelihoods is essential for the countries growth. In Alignment to this plan, the proposed development seeks to empower local farmers, as a path towards stimulating the local economy of the west rand district. In the process, several jobs will be created which will intern being about improvement in the livelihoods of the beneficiary employees. This development is thus, aligned to the goals and vision of the National Development plan strategies of creating jobs and improving live hoods; expanding infrastructure; transition to a low carbon economy; transforming urban and rural spaces; improving education and training; providing quality health care; fighting corruption and enhancing accountability; transforming society and providing coherent nation.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act no 59, as amended	The waste management act seeks to protect human health, by spelling out the manner in which waste should be management. Waste management is thus critical in providing safe, clean and habitable or unpolluted environment. This development will generate some waste products, the handing of which needs to be undertaken in accordance with this Act. Waste produced in this development is largely chicken waste, which is envisaged to be largely recycled for other agricultural activities. Soluble waste which is not likely to be recycled, is to be disposed of at a licensed waste site within the area.
Gauteng Conservation -Plan 3.3 (2011)	An ecological overview was undertaken to ensure that the site does not fall within the high biodiversity areas according to the C-plan of the area. This was undertaken, with the help of the GDARD biodiversity Unit.

Specific Activities related to this development

Relevant notice:	Activity No(s) (in terms of the relevant notice):	Description of each listed activity as per Government Notice:
GN. R 983, 8	5(ii)	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the

December 2014		concentration of (i) More than 5000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days. All the facilities under consideration will be provided additional infrastructure so to expand the production capacity by more than 5000 poultry keeping capacity.
	27	The clearance of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for (i) the undertaking of a linear activity, or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
	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 – (iii) More than 5000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area of broiler chicken kept for 6 weeks or more and Layers kept for about 12 months. The facilities to be added to each site is to increase the poultry keeping capacity by minimum of 5000 poultry but less than 40000.

3. ALTERNATIVES

Describe the proposal and alternatives that are considered in this application. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished. The determination of whether the site or activity (including different processes etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment.

The no-go option must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed. **Do not** include the no go option into the alternative table below.

Note: After receipt of this report the competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

Please describe the process followed to reach (decide on) the list of alternatives below

The alternatives provided here are almost given, in that the Departments proposal is to assist farmers in the activities that they are undertaking, (Poultry) in the places or farms on which these activities are being undertaken. Thus, the activity is what is already being undertaken by the farmer, and not intended to be altered or helped with another activity as far as this application is concerned. The Land on which the activity is being undertaken are the farms owned or leased by the farmers to be assisted. The alternatives preliminary screening studies were undertaken to determine the suitability of the farm for the intended development. This study screened both the biophysical environment and the socio economic conditions in which the farm is currently operating. The suitable farms were then selected for this phase of the development. Other farms did not meet the initial screening criteria were replaced by those that are in operation and have solid promise of success if supported. *Site visits*, *observations* and *literature and databases* were looked at to provide substantive information for the selection of the farms. Technologies were explored, based on previous knowledge of the officers, and the suitability of the technology and structure of the facility selected were considered the most suitably alternative for the proposed development considering the resources and skills required.

Provide a description of the alternatives considered

No.	**Alternative type**, either alternative: site on property, properties, activity, design, technology, energy, operational or other(provide details of "other")	**Description**
1	**Proposal:** Plot 117 Haartebeesfontein	**<u>The West Rand Poultry Value Chain Project:</u>** The National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, intends to capacitate local poultry farmers within the West Rand District municipality. The intention is to capacitate the farmers, to produce on larger scales than they are currently doing. This is to increase the individual production capacities, in terms of layers and broilers, so that collectively, there can be increased production capacity. This will allow for the farmers to amass bargaining power in terms of market supply and also taking advantage of economies of scale when acquiring inputs in bulk. Other stages of the value chain will include providing access to market, and assistance with a central abattoir at a later stage. In short the intention is to create a poultry hub, within the West Rand District so that cumulatively. This initiative is expected to yield several benefits, in terms of contributing to the economic stimulation of the municipality, and creating of extra jobs for the unemployed within the local area. In view of this, an economic viability study was conducted in order to determine the potential of the project to succeed. This included an analysis of the status quo on the farm, and then further, a market research to determine the available markets to absorb the produce from the farms. This, coupled with an analysis of the skills of the farmer and the ability to handle an expansion were undertaken. This informed the expansion level of each farmer. However the strategy is that, each farmer will be assisted to increase production output by a given amount, which will contribute to the collective output of the WRPVC hub total output. Out of about 65 farmers within the West Rand Poultry Cluster, 10 farms have been selected as the initial pilot phase of the initiative. One of these 10 farms is Plot 177 Haartebeesfontein **<u>The farm – Status Quo Description</u>** Mr Rapula Selebi bought the land with his pension money in the year 2006. The business is registered as Mmogo Reka Kgona, a cooperative comprising of 5 family members. The place is a place to live and farm. Mr Rapula Selebi bought his first (three) 3 poultry houses of the 600 carrying capacity in the year 2009. In the year 2014 Mr Rapula Selebi was provided with a two(2) poultry house of 1000 carrying capacity (6 x 12 feet) and starter pack/initial production stock (1000 one day old chicks, broiler feeds, sawdust, tanks, lights and pipes) by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture as farmer assistance. A figure of the existing facilities is shown in Figure 1. In order to increase his personal capacity as a farmer, he attended poultry training for a period of two (2) weeks at the University of KZN. They also had a mentor on site for 6 months in parts on two weeks per visit.

Figure 1 Some of the existing poultry houses

The broiler chicken production is currently operating at a capacity at which the farmer deems he is able to market the outputs, based on his clientele. For instance, he purchases and stocks about 1300 day old chicks and keeps them for about 8 weeks and then sells to the local market around Hekpoort. According to the farmer, the marketing of the chicks begins at 4 weeks of stocking, and lasts for about 2 weeks, so that the chicken will not remain in the farm for more than 6-8weeks, a time at which mortality rate increases. After selling the chicks, each house is allowed two weeks for cleaning and disinfecting. Thus the process takes about 8 weeks cycle from the stoking, growing, selling, cleaning and disinfecting, and next stocking.

It was indicated that the cleaned waste, which is usually sawdust mixed with chicken droppings, is used as manure for small scale crop production. A photograph of one of the existing houses awaiting cleaning is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2 Inside one of the Poultry Houses.

The Proposal

The proposal

The West Rand Poultry Value Chain is aimed at providing a mechanism to enable value adding activities to the farmers in such a way that each farmer will be able to produce at a consistent output, and supply the central hub with the required number of chicken to sustain the operation of the proposed abattoir to follow.

Through the proposed development, it is the intention of the department (DRDLR) to increase this production capacity by providing additional poultry houses and necessary start up inputs such as feeds etc. the strategy is to maintain a consistent production, and making sure that the is consistent supply from the farmer. For this to be achieved, it must begin with eh scheduling.

Broiler Production Scheduling

The scheduling is to be strategized such there will be a total of about 8 production unites, in order to attain a 7 weeks production cycle. Thus, each farmer will stock a house per week, and sell off another in that week. At any point in time, there will be a house that is undergoing cleaning and disinfecting and being readied for next stocking. The proposed broiler production schedule is shown in Appendix C, Facility Illustration.

Currently, there are 3 open sided, chicken houses with a total holding capacity of 3800 birds in total. In order to increase this by a total production of 20000 birds, additional houses are needed. This is to be achieved by installation of four (4) additional poultry houses each to have a capacity of 2500. Photographs of the proposed houses are shown in Figure 3 and 4.

Figure 3 The type of Poultry house proposed

Figure 4 Example of the proposed poultry cages for keeping layer chicken

Description of the receiving environment on this property

The sites included in this assessment are the actual farms on which the existing poultry facilities are located. The expansion of the facilities will occur within the boundary of the plot under consideration.

From this perspective, no site alternatives are considered for the preferred farm. Below are descriptions of the environmental characteristics of the receiving environment.

1 Site alternative (the proposal)

The farmer has purchased the farm under consideration for the purposes of keeping chicken. In addition, this environmental assessment is being conducted on behalf of the farmer for free, and the cost is borne by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The farmer has not yet sufficient resources to acquire alternative land for the purpose, hence this land is the only alternative site being considered. The only alternative will be within the entire yard, used for the poultry keeping.

1.1 Site location

The site is situated along the R560 from Hekpoort town, which is about 1.8km South-West of the site. The farm is located on the flat area, but with the Magaliesburg Mountains in the distance, about 11 km. The farm is surrounded mostly by other farms. Figure 2 provides an aerial image of the site, within the settlements and small holdings. A detail and regional location of the site is provided in Appendix D (Site route Plans).

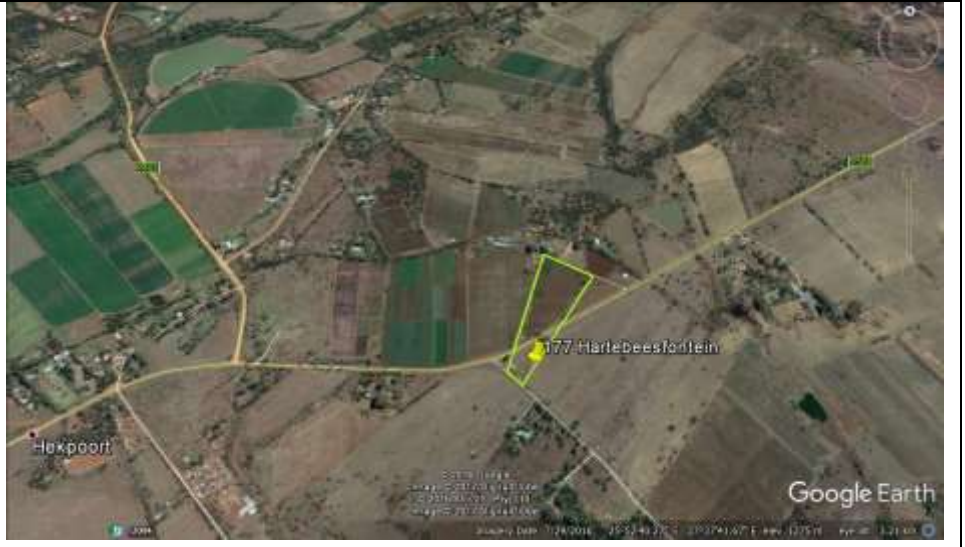


Figure 5 An aerial photograph of the location of the Farm

1.2 Geology

The farm is situated within the catchment of the Magaliesberg Mountains with geological characteristics consisting of quartz, shales, chert and dolomite (please refer to geological Map in appendix D). These deposited sediments from the mountain ranges are cracked and igneous dolerite. While most of these geological formations may pose no serious harm to the farms, the presence of dolomite requires extreme caution as dolomite has the potential of being unstable beneath and could easily develop sinkholes, which may result in structural damage.

1.3 Wetland and Rivers (Hydrology)

The farm under consideration is situated on plain and flattish terrain without any watercourses within its immediate environments. The closes main or major watercourse is the Haarbeespoort dam, located about 29km from the farm. Shallow valley systems are located in the distance between surrounding farms, but are more than 500m from the boundary of the farm.

1.4 Vegetation

The predominant vegetation form on the farm is grassland, which is degraded largely due to farming activities. The grassland on the northern potion of the site, located across the R560 from the house and existing poultry houses, was observed to be quite in good or pristine condition.

Figure 6 Vegetation character on the site

1.5 General Biodiversity

According to the information obtained from the biodiversity database of the

Department Environmental Affairs and SANBI, the farm is not on any biodiversity protected areas. This the farm is of less biodiversity priority concern for the province. Initial consultation with the biodiversity unit of GDARD also indicated no critical biodiversity issues on this site.

1.6 Heritage and Cultural Site Proximity

From this preliminary assessment, no significant sites of cultural and historical importance were discovered. No issues relating to cultural sites are envisaged at this stage.

2 Activity Alternatives

The main or dominant activity on the farm is broiler production. Even though the farmer undertakes small vegetation gardening, this at the moment is not considered an alternative to the chicken farming, but rather a complimentary activity to encourage the recycling of the chicken waste and also for domestic consumption. The farmer indicated that he is more interested in egg production rather than any other activity. The alternative activity for the development is either the farmer undertakes layer chicken or broiler chicken. The farmer is being assisted through the Rural Development Support programme in order to increase production of the existing activity – layer chicken production. This activity is considered by the farmer as lucrative, and one that his passion is into, compared to other farming activities as pig, cattle or sheep farming. In view of this, no other alternative activity was considered to the poultry keeping which feeds into the department's larger programme.

3 Layout alternatives

The current layout being considered is depending on the available land and other dynamics relating to the placing of the houses for natural ventilation. However, given the fact that the entire space available on the farm is being considered for this development, the placing of the houses can be flexibly altered within the boundaries of the farm, if that becomes necessary. Having observed the characteristics of the farm, the layout alternatives are likely to have similar impacts on the biophysical and socio economic environment due to the fact that the entire area of the farm exhibits similar characteristics.

4 Technological & Structure alternatives

Various technologies of keeping poultry exists. Most of these are embedded in the type of housing infrastructure used. The common on these include the environmentally controlled houses, and natural ventilated houses. Given the skills requirements of operating other alternatives such as environmental controlled houses, and the production strategy being employed (production cycle) in addition to the resources constraints of the sponsor, a simple and easy to operate alternative of open sided houses which are naturally ventilated are being considered for the farmer (see Figure 3 & 4). In addition, this is intended to be an expansion of the existing method of production, hence given the farm that the farmer is already producing using the open sided ventilated houses, this will be continued. A variation of the new houses is that, instead of using corrugated aluminium sheets, blocks will be used /in constructing the walls of the new houses. However, the technology of open

		ventilation remains the same. Thus the new or additional houses will be built using bricks for the base wall, and roofed only with iron sheets (see figure 3). Further details of the housing specifications are provided in Appendix C (Facility Illustration).
2	Alternative 1	
3	Alternative 2	
	Etc.	

In the event that no alternative(s) has/have been provided, a motivation must be included in the table below.

No site alternative has been considered, as the entire plot is considered as alternative 1. The assessment being undertaken therefore will consider the entire plot as the alternative. No other site alternatives were considered, given the fact that the plot leased by the farm is the only available site for the proposed activity.

4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

Indicate the total physical size (footprint) of the proposal as well as alternatives. Footprints are to include all new infrastructure (roads, services etc), impermeable surfaces and landscaped areas:

	Size of the activity:
Proposed activity ***(Total environmental (landscaping, parking, etc.) and the building footprint)***	2ha
Alternatives:	
Alternative 1 (if any)	
Alternative 2 (if any)	
	Ha/ m^2

or, for linear activities:

	Length of the activity:
Proposed activity	
Alternatives:	
Alternative 1 (if any)	
Alternative 2 (if any)	
	m/km

Indicate the size of the site(s) or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

	Size of the site/servitude:
Proposed activity	2.5ha
Alternatives:	
Alternative 1 (if any)	
Alternative 2 (if any)	
	Ha/m^2

5. SITE ACCESS

Proposal

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?	YES	NO
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built		m

Describe the type of access road planned:

Include the position of the access road on the site plan (if the access road is to traverse a sensitive feature the impact thereof must be included in the assessment).

Alternative 1

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?	YES	NO
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built		m

Describe the type of access road planned:

Include the position of the access road on the site plan. (If the access road is to traverse a sensitive feature the impact thereof must be included in the assessment).

Alternative 2

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?	YES	NO
If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built		m

Describe the type of access road planned:

Include the position of the access road on the site plan. (if the access road is to traverse a sensitive feature the impact thereof must be included in the assessment).

PLEASE NOTE: Points 6 to 8 of Section A must be duplicated where relevant for alternatives

Section A 6-8 has been duplicated | **0** | Number of times

(only complete when applicable)

6. LAYOUT OR ROUTE PLAN

A detailed site or route (for linear activities) plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached to this document. The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- the layout plan is printed in colour and is overlaid with a sensitivity map (if applicable);
- Layout plan is of acceptable paper size and scale, e.g.
  - A4 size for activities with development footprint of 10sqm to 5 hectares;
  - A3 size for activities with development footprint of > 5 hectares to 20 hectares;
  - A2 size for activities with development footprint of >20 hectares to 50 hectares);
  - A1 size for activities with development footprint of >50 hectares);

- The following should serve as a guide for scale issues on the layout plan:
  - A0 = 1: 500
  - A1 = 1: 1000
  - A2 = 1: 2000
  - A3 = 1: 4000
  - A4 = 1: 8000 (±10 000)
- shapefiles of the activity must be included in the electronic submission on the CD's;
- the property boundaries and Surveyor General numbers of all the properties within 50m of the site;
- the exact position of each element of the activity as well as any other structures on the site;
- the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, sewage pipelines, septic tanks, storm water infrastructure;
- servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- sensitive environmental elements on and within 100m of the site or sites (including the relevant buffers as prescribed by the competent authority) including (but not limited thereto):
  - Rivers and wetlands;
  - the 1:100 and 1:50 year flood line;
  - ridges;
  - cultural and historical features;
  - areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species);
- Where a watercourse is located on the site at least one cross section of the water course must be included (to allow the position of the relevant buffer from the bank to be clearly indicated)

FOR LOCALITY MAP (NOTE THIS IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE APPLICATION FORM REQUIREMENTS)

- the scale of locality map must be at least 1:50 000. For linear activities of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g. 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map;
- the locality map and all other maps must be in colour;
- locality map must show property boundaries and numbers within 100m of the site, and for poultry and/or piggery, locality map must show properties within 500m and prevailing or predominant wind direction;
- for gentle slopes the 1m contour intervals must be indicated on the map and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the map;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species);
- locality map must show exact position of development site or sites;
- locality map showing and identifying (if possible) public and access roads; and
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning of each of the properties adjoining the site or sites.

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the center of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under the appropriate Appendix**.** It should be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, where applicable.

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

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

5 SECTION B: DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Note: Complete Section B for the proposal and alternative(s) (if necessary)

Instructions for completion of Section B for linear activities

1) For linear activities (pipelines etc) it may be necessary to complete Section B for each section of the site that has a significantly different environment.
2) Indicate on a plan(s) the different environments identified
3) Complete Section B for each of the above areas identified
4) Attach to this form in a chronological order
5) Each copy of Section B must clearly indicate the corresponding sections of the route at the top of the next page.

Section B has been duplicated for sections of the route | **0** | times

Instructions for completion of Section B for location/route alternatives

1) For each location/route alternative identified the entire Section B needs to be completed
2) Each alterative location/route needs to be clearly indicated at the top of the next page
3) Attach the above documents in a chronological order

Section B has been duplicated for location/route alternatives | **"insert No. of duplicates"** | times (Complete only when appropriate)

Instructions for completion of Section B when both location/route alternatives and linear activities are applicable for the application

Section B is to be completed and attachments order in the following way

- All significantly different environments identified for Alternative 1 is to be completed and attached in a chronological order; then
- All significantly different environments identified for Alternative 2 is to be completed and attached chronological order, etc.

Section B - Section of Route | **N/A** | (complete only when appropriate for above)

Section B – Location/route Alternative No. | **N/A** | (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property description: (Including Physical Address and Farm name, portion etc.)	Plot 177, Haartebeesfontein

2. ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in decimal degrees. The degrees should have at least six decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

Alternative:

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°
25°52'52.87"S	27°37'45.88"E

In the case of linear activities:
Alternative:

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

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°
°	°
°	°

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide co-ordinates taken every 250 meters along the route and attached in the appropriate Appendix

Addendum of route alternatives attached

The 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel

PROPOSAL	T	O	J	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	1	7	7
ALT. 1																					
ALT. 2																					
etc.																					

3. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Flat	~~1:50 – 1:20~~	~~1:20 – 1:15~~	~~1:15 – 1:10~~	~~1:10 – 1:7,5~~	~~1:7,5 – 1:5~~	~~Steeper than 1:5~~

4. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

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

~~Ridgeline~~	~~Plateau~~	~~Side slope of hill/ridge~~	~~Valley~~	Plain	~~Undulating plain/low hills~~	~~River front~~	

5. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

a) Is the site located on any of the following?

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

(Information in respect of the above will often be available at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by Geological Survey may also be used).

b) are any caves located on the site(s) ~~YES~~ **NO**

If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

c) are any caves located within a 300m radius of the site(s) ~~YES~~ **NO**

If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

d) are any sinkholes located within a 300m radius of the site(s) ~~YES~~ **NO**

If yes to above provide location details in terms of latitude and longitude and indicate location on site or route map(s)

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

If any of the answers to the above are “YES” or “unsure”, specialist input may be requested by the Department

6. AGRICULTURE

Does the site have high potential agriculture as contemplated in the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas (GAPA 4)? YES ~~NO~~

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies in respect of the above.

7. GROUNDCOVER

To be noted that the location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site and include the estimated percentage found on site

Natural veld - good condition % = 0	Natural veld with scattered aliens % =40	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation % =0	Veld dominated by alien species % =20	Landscaped (vegetation) % =10
Sport field % =0	Cultivated land % =0	Paved surface (hard landscaping) % =0	Building or other structure % =25	Bare soil % =5

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the groundcover and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies.

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present on the site. YES NO

If YES, specify and explain:

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present within a 200m (if within urban area as defined in the Regulations) or within 600m (if outside the urban area as defined in the Regulations) radius of the site. YES NO

If YES, specify and explain:

Are there any special or sensitive habitats or other natural features present on the site? YES NO

If YES, specify and explain:

Was a specialist consulted to assist with completing this section YES NO

If yes complete specialist details

Name of the specialist:			
Qualification(s) of the specialist:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:			
Telephone:		Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax:	

Are any further specialist studies recommended by the specialist? YES NO

If YES, specify:

If YES, is such a report(s) attached? YES NO

If YES list the specialist reports attached below

Signature of specialist: _____ Date:

Please note; If more than one specialist was consulted to assist with the filling in of this section then this table must be appropriately duplicated

8. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Using the associated number of the relevant current land use or prominent feature from the table below, fill in the position of these land-uses in the vacant blocks below which represent a 500m radius around the site

1. Vacant land	~~2. River, stream, wetland~~	~~3. Nature conservation area~~	~~4. Public open space~~	~~5. Koppie or ridge~~
~~6. Dam or reservoir~~	7. A**griculture**	8. Low density residential	~~9. Medium to high density residential~~	~~10. Informal residential~~
~~11. Old age home~~	~~12. Retail~~	~~13. Offices~~	~~14. Commercial & warehousing~~	~~15. Light industrial~~
~~16. Heavy industrial[AN]~~	~~17. Hospitality facility~~	~~18. Church~~	~~19. Education facilities~~	~~20. Sport facilities~~
~~21. Golf course/polo fields~~	~~22. Airport[N]~~	~~23. Train station or shunting yard[N]~~	~~24. Railway line[N]~~	~~25. Major road (4 lanes or more)[N]~~
~~26. Sewage treatment plant[A]~~	~~27. Landfill or waste treatment site[A]~~	~~28. Historical building~~	~~29. Graveyard~~	~~30. Archeological site~~
~~31. Open cast mine~~	~~32. Underground mine~~	~~33.Spoil heap or slimes dam[A]~~	34. Small Holdings	
~~Other land uses (describe):~~				

NOTE: Each block represents an area of 250m X 250m, if your proposed development is larger than this please use the appropriate number and orientation of hashed blocks

5.1 NORTH

7. Agriculture	34. Small Holdings	34. Small Holdings	34. Small Holdings	7. Agriculture
7. Agriculture	34. Small Holdings	34. Small Holdings	34. Small Holdings	7. Agriculture
7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture		7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture
7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture	34. Small Holdings	7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture
7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture	7. Agriculture

5.1.1

2 WEST

EAST

SOUTH

Note: More than one (1) Land-use may be indicated in a block

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the land use character of the area and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies. Specialist reports that look at health & air quality and noise impacts may be required for any feature above and in particular those features marked with an "A" and with an "N" respectively.

Have specialist reports been attached	YES	NO
If yes indicate the type of reports below		

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Describe the existing social and economic characteristics of the area and the community condition as baseline information to assess the potential social, economic and community impacts.

WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

West Rand District municipality consists of three local municipalities. The farm is located near Hekpoort, within the Mogale City Local Municipality of the West Rand Municipality. The potential benefits of the development is likely to spread through the entire West Rand Municipality. However, local employment opportunities are most likely to be realized within the Mogale City areas.

Information obtained on the economic status of the West Rand District Municipality is summarized in the table in Figure 5. This depicts the demographic, and employment information of the area and also shows the trend over the past few years.

	2016	2011
Population	838 594	820 995
Age Structure		
Population under 15	23.1%	24.1%
Population 15 to 64	71.7%	71.9%
Population over 65	5.2%	4.0%
Dependency Ratio		
Per 100 (15-64)	39.4	39.2
Sex Ratio		
Males per 100 females	107.6	109.0
Population Growth		
Per annum	0.48%	n/a

Labour Market		
Unemployment rate (official)	n/a	26.3%
Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34	n/a	35.2%
Education (aged 20 +)		
No schooling	3.8%	5.2%
Matric	34.7%	30.1%
Higher education	10.1%	10.8%
Household Dynamics		
Households	330 572	267 397
Average household size	2.5	2.8
Female headed households	31.7%	31.1%
Formal dwellings	76.3%	72.7%
Housing owned	43.0%	36.0%
Household Services		
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	80.1%	76.1%
Weekly refuse removal	79.3%	76.8%
Piped water inside dwelling	55.5%	53.6%
Electricity for lighting	83.5%	81.7%

Figure 5 Demographic and socio economic information - West Rand District Municipality (Source: Local government handbook)

The table in Figure 5 depicts the basic socio-economic information on the entire West Rand district. It is noted that the population growth and the unemployment are both decreasing over the years. Even though the proposed development may not be entirely responsible for the change in the economic situation of the district, it is likely to contribute to the improvement of the economic activities within the area. Specifically, the project area is noted to be under consideration for the nodal planning of the broader Hekpoort,

Socio Economic background of the Mogale City Local Municipality

Employment	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12
Employment Costs (R'000)	536 545	485 486	437 997	397 068
Remuneration of councillors (R'000)	25 254	24 074	19 019	17 954
Total Employee Positions	2 556	2 472	2 425	2 503
Total Vacant Employee Positions	771	870	773	845
Total Vacancy Percentage	30.16%	35.19%	31.88%	33.76%

Development Vision

From the precinct plan, which iterates the vision and development plan of the Hekpoort region, it is noted that he project area is currently earmarked for agricultural purposes as part of creating an economic node for the Hekpoort area. This zoning ties in with eh proposed development, as the land s demarked for agricultural purposes. The photograph in Figure 6 depicts the concept plan as per the vision 2020 Precinct plan for the area (figure 6).

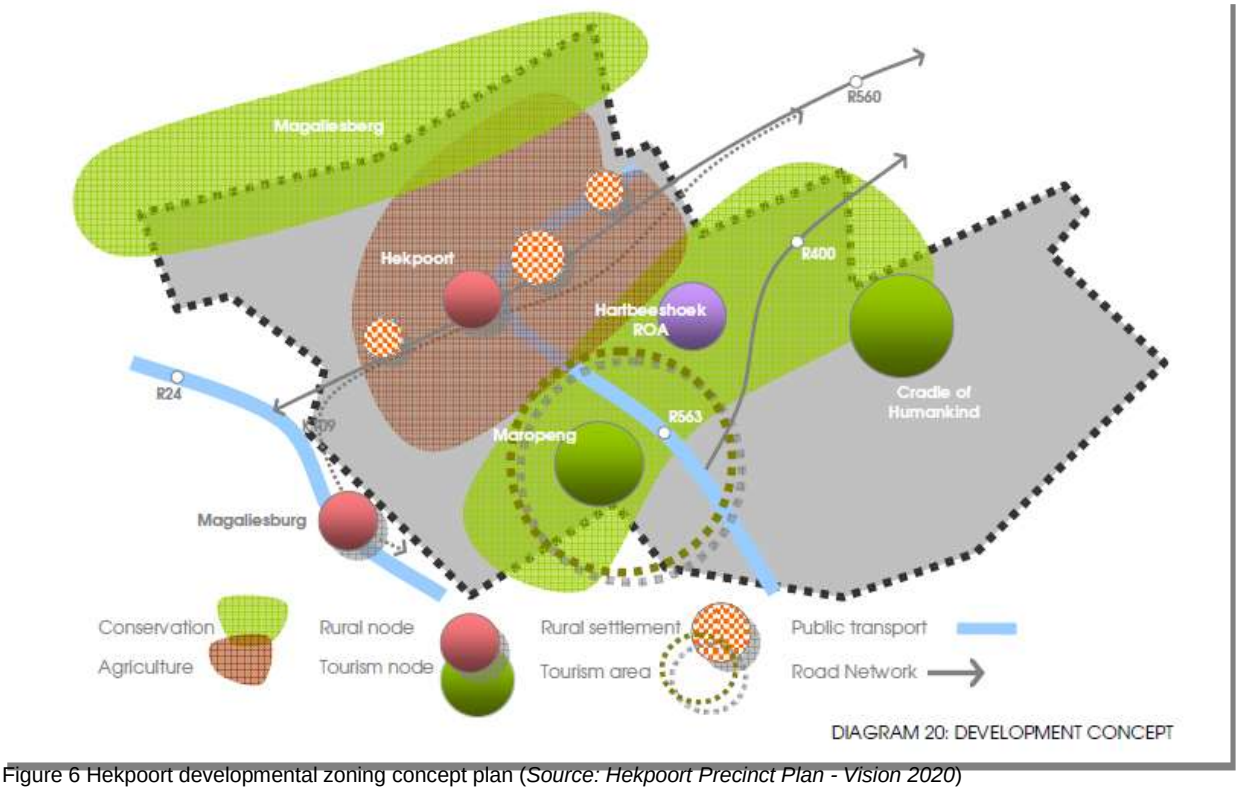


Figure 6 Hekpoort developmental zoning concept plan (*Source: Hekpoort Precinct Plan - Vision 2020*)

10. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Please be advised that if section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 is applicable to your proposal or alternatives, then you are requested to furnish this Department with written comment from the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) – Attach comment in appropriate annexure

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-

(i) exceeding 5 000 m2 in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m2 in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

YES

Are there any signs of culturally (aesthetic, social, spiritual, environmental) or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including archaeological or palaeontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site?	NO

If YES, explain:

If uncertain, the Department may request that specialist input be provided to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.

Briefly explain the findings of the specialist if one was already appointed:

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?	YES	NO
Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?	YES	NO

If yes, please attached the comments from SAHRA in the appropriate Appendix

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (SECTION 41)

1. The Environmental Assessment Practitioner must conduct public participation process in accordance with the requirement of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

2. LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Local authorities are key interested and affected parties in each application and no decision on any application will be made before the relevant local authority is provided with the opportunity to give input. The planning and the environmental sections of the local authority must be informed of the application at least thirty (30) calendar days before the submission of the application to the competent authority.

Was the draft report submitted to the local authority for comment? YES

If yes, has any comments been received from the local authority? Not Yet

If "YES", briefly describe the comment below (also attach any correspondence to and from the local authority to this application):

This draft is being submitted to stakeholders and interested and affected parties, and comments received will be incorporated into the final report. Initial integration did not reveal any issues of concern, other than the need to speed up the project.

If "NO" briefly explain why no comments have been received or why the report was not submitted if that is the case.

All interactions with interested and Affected parties have indicated that they are in support of the proposed development. No objections or issues to the detriment of the proposed development have been received. Full comments and response report is attached in Appendix E of this report.

3. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Any stakeholder that has a direct interest in the activity, site or property, such as servitude holders and service providers, should be informed of the application at least **thirty (30) calendar days** before the submission of the application and be provided with the opportunity to comment.

Has any comment been received from stakeholders? NO

If "YES", briefly describe the feedback below (also attach copies of any correspondence to and from the stakeholders to this application):

This draft report is being distributed to relevant stakeholders for comments. Any commend received will be attended to and incorporated into the final draft of the report prior to submission to the competent authority.

If "NO" briefly explain why no comments have been received

This draft report is being distributed to relevant stakeholders for comments. Any commend received will be attended to and incorporated into the final draft of the report prior to submission to the competent authority.

4. GENERAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

The Environmental Assessment Practitioner must ensure that the public participation process is adequate and must determine whether a public meeting or any other additional measure is appropriate or not based on the particular nature of each case. Special attention should be given to the involvement of local community structures such as Ward Committees and ratepayers associations. Please note that public concerns that emerge at a later stage that should have been addressed may cause the competent authority to withdraw any authorisation it may have issued if it becomes apparent that the public participation process was flawed.

The EAP must record all comments and respond to each comment of the public / interested and affected party before the application report is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a Comments and Responses Report as prescribed in the regulations and be attached to this application.

5. APPENDICES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

All public participation information is to be attached in the appropriate Appendix. The information in this Appendix is to be ordered as detailed below

Appendix 1 – Proof of site notice

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

Appendix 3 – Proof of newspaper advertisements

Appendix 4 –Communications to and from interested and affected parties

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

Appendix 6 - Comments and Responses Report

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

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

Appendix 9 – Copy of the register of I & Aps

SECTION D: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

Note: Section D is to be completed for the proposal and alternative(s) (if necessary)

Instructions for completion of Section D for alternatives

1) For each alternative under investigation, where such alternatives will have different resource and process details (e.g. technology alternative), the entire Section D needs to be completed
4) Each alterative needs to be clearly indicated in the box below
5) Attach the above documents in a chronological order

Section D has been duplicated for alternatives | **0** | times (complete only when appropriate)

Section D Alternative No. | 0 | (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT, AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase? YES / NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month? m^3

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

Waste that will be generated at construction stage is likely to consist mainly of rubble, material packages (cardboards and wraps) and also liter that might be generated by the construction staff. The recycling of these waste as much as possible is highly recommended.

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

Waste that is not recycled will need to be disposed off at a registered Landfill site. This will need to be checked and monitored during the monitoring stage of implementation. The service provider, in charge of the construction will be tasked to oblige with lawful waste disposal of each site. This will largely be disposed off at landfill site. It was noted that there is a landfill site in close proximity to the area that may be used. The license status of this will need to be confirmed.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase? YES / NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month? `m^3

	YES	~~NO~~
Liter	About 200`m^3 Per month	
Mortalities		
Domestic /Office Waste		

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

There are different waste products that will be produced during the operation of the farms. This will be in the form of chicken droppings, feathers and carcasses. The domestic waste generated will be cleaned and collected by the local staff working on the farm. The waste produced will be transported to a permitted landfill site that is near to the farm. In most cases the chicken dropping will be collected and stockpiled into manure and later packed in sacks for nearby farmers to collect and use for manure. Other farmers that are specialized in vegetable farming will collect/purchase the chicken droppings for compost.

Collection of uncontaminated mortalities from each facility will be done on daily bases by the farmer and be placed in special lockable containers and recycled by selling to other farmer's/ buyers who collect for other feeds production (recycling) usually by crocodile and lion farmers. If not sold before close of day, this will be transported for disposal/burying at a designated and licensed waste disposal site. In terms of current practices at most landfill sites, mortalities are often buried, having been firstly covered in lime for faster decomposition.

Domestic or office waste generated will be at a small scale or quantities, and will be integrated into the current waste management practice on the farm. Being mostly rural areas, most of the degradable waste is usually recycled into compost making. The non-degradable wastes and waste not recycled for any reason will be placed in waste bins provided on the site, and later transported to a permit landfill site.

Has the municipality or relevant service provider confirmed that sufficient air space exists for treating/disposing of the solid waste to be generated by this activity?	YES	NO

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

No official confirmation has yet been received. This may be sort later but prior to implantation.

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?	YES	NO

If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?	YES	NO

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

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

Most of the facilities are located within farming communities, where the waste such as chicken droppings and used saw dust are used for crop production. The recycling therefore is occurring and is likely to even increase if more neighbouring farmers are into crop production. In addition, most of the beneficiary farmers of this project are also engaging in crop production and therefore utilizes the animal droppings and waste as manure.

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?		NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?		m^3
If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the liquid effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?	YES	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of onsite?	Yes	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?		m^3

If yes describe the nature of the effluent and how it will be disposed.

Note that if effluent is to be treated or disposed on site the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?	YES	NO

If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

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

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

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce domestic effluent that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?	YES	NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?		m^3
If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the domestic effluent to be generated by this activity (ies)?	YES	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?		NO

If yes describe how it will be treated and disposed off.

Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?	YES	NO
If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?	YES	NO

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.
If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:

2. WATER USE

Indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity

municipal	~~Directly from water board~~	~~groundwater~~	~~river, stream, dam or lake~~	~~other~~	~~the activity will not use water~~

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month: liters

If Yes, please attach proof of assurance of water supply, e.g. yield of borehole, in the appropriate Appendix

Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?	YES	NO

If yes, list the permits required

The farm is existing farm already connected to municipal water line.

If yes, have you applied for the water use permit(s)?	YES	NO
If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attached in appropriate appendix)	YES	NO

3. POWER SUPPLY

Please indicate the source of power supply eg. Municipality / Eskom / Renewable energy source

Municipal (Eskom)

If power supply is not available, where will power be sourced from?

N/A

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

Electricity supply is already on the farms, and no special design measures are required for the proposed development. However, in order to keep electricity usage to minimum power consumption, energy efficient lamps will be used on the farms.

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

The farmer is intending to add solar lamps as backup when needed especially in instances of power outage.

SECTION E: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2014, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts as well as the impacts of not implementing the activity (Section 24(4)(b)(i).

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Summarise the issues raised by interested and affected parties.

Background Information Documents (BID) was distributed to neighbouring residents or farmers of the existing facilities. Also a newspaper advertisement was carried out on the proposed development. So far a few comments received suggests that the responding interest and affected parties do not have any objections to the proposed development. Most of them were however wanting to find out about how they can also acquire such land to undertake similar farming, while others were wanting to find avenues on how to assess the farm produce such as the eggs.

Summary of response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (including the manner in which the public comments are incorporated or why they were not included)
(A full response must be provided in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

Responds were given to the people who called telephonically and those who were spoken to on site, further clarifying the process being undertaken, and where they are rather more likely to get the information they seek. Interested and affected parties' comments window is still open and any further comments received will be incorporated into the process.

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASE

Briefly describe the methodology utilized in the rating of significance of impacts

The identification of the potential impacts associated with the proposed development has been carried using mixed method approach. This include site visits, consultation with secondary with stakeholders, consultation of secondary information or literature, and independent assessment by the project environmental personnel and project officials.

Impact rating criteria

The impacts identified have been assessed and rated based on the rating criteria outlined by the Department of Environmental Affairs, as per the guideline documents to the EIA regulations (1998) as amended. This took into consideration the extent, duration, magnitude and probability of the impact occurring. Below is a description the methodology utilized in ranking the identified impacts.

ASPECT	SCORE/DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATION	
(a) Status		Negative impact i.e. at cost to the environment)	
		Positive Impact I.e. at benefit to the environment	
		Neutral effect	
(b) Extent	1 Site	Within the boundaries of the site	
	2 Local area	Within 10km of the site	

	3 Municipal Area	Within the West Rand District Municipality and areas less than 100km
	4 Regional	Within the Province of Gauteng (or neighbouring Mpumalanga)
	5 National	South Africa
	6 international	Southern Africa
(c) Duration	1 Immediate / temporal	- < 1 year
	2 Short Term	1 – 5 years
	3 Medium term	6 -15 years
	4 Long term	The impact will cease when the operation stops
	5 Permanent	No mitigation measure will reduce the impact after construction
(d) Magnitude	0 None	Where the aspect will have no impact on the environment
	2 Minor	Where the effects of the environment is in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions or processes are not affected
	4 Low	Where the effects of the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions or processes are slightly affected
	6 Moderate	Where the effects of the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions or processes continue but in a modified way
	8 High	natural, cultural and social functions or processes are altered in such a way that they will temporarily cease
	10 Very high	natural, cultural and social functions or processes will cease permanently
(e) Probability of occurrence	0 None	Impact will not occur
	0.1 Improbable -	Possibility of the impact materializing is very low as a result of design, historic experience or by virtue of implementation of adequate mitigation measures.
	0.25 Possible but unlikely	The is moderate chance that the impact will occur
	0.5 Probable	Impact may occur
	0.75 Highly probable	Occurrence is most likely
	1 Definite / unknown	The impact will occur regardless of the implementation of preventive or corrective actions, or where the probability that the impact will occur is unknown due to lack of information

(f) Significance weighting of the impact

From the above descriptions, the potential impacts are assigned a significance weighting (S). This weighting is arrived at by adding the assigned scores of the extent (E), duration (D), possibility to cause Irreplaceable Loss of Resources (I) and magnitude (M) and multiplying the sum by the probability score (P).

Thus: **S = (E+D+M+I) x P**

The overall significance weightings scores are categorized below:

SCORE	Description	Interpretation	Color Code
≤ 2	Very Low		
2-5	Low		
5-10	Medium		
110 - ≤16	High		

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the construction phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

Summary of potential impacts and their ratings

Environmental Impact assessment									
Significance rating grid									
Impact	**Mitigation Required**	**Nature of Impact**	**Extent**	**Duration**	**Magnitude**	**Irreplaceable Loss of resources**	**Probability**	**Significance Score**	**Rating**
CONSTRUCTION STAGE									
Loss of critical biodiversity / habitat	Yes		1	1	2	1	0,25	1,25	Very Low
Loss of indigenous vegetation	Yes		1	5	5	2	0,5	6,5	Medium
Impact on fauna	Yes		1	1	2	0	0,25	1	Very Low
Noise	Yes		1	1	2	0	0,75	3	Low
Water pollution (water courses)	Yes		3	2	4	0	0,25	2,25	Low
Soil disturbance /Erosion	Yes		1	1	4	1	1	7	Medium
Air Pollution	Yes		2	1	2	4	0,5	4,5	Low
Stormwater management	Yes		2	3	6	1	0,25	3	Low
Job Creation	None Required		3	2	6	0	1	11	High
Cultural or historical surface sites	Yes		1	4	5	0	0,25	2,5	Low
Loss of land for cultivation	No		3	1	2	4	0,75	7,5	Medium
Visual / Aesthetic impact	Yes		1	1	2	2	0,5	3	Low
Hydrocarbon Spills	Yes		2	1	8	0	0,75	8,25	Medium
Traffic	Yes		2	1	4	0	0,5	3,5	Low
Safety	Yes		1	2	4	0	0,5	3,5	Low
Improvement in livelihood of local community	None required		3	1	6	0	0,75	7,5	Medium
Impact on Local services	Yes		3	2	4	0	0,5	4,5	Low
Benefits to local economy	None required		2	2	6	0	0,5	5	Medium

Narrative of Impact Assessments (Construction Phase)

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**
1. Loss of critical biodiversity / habitat The site being considered is a farm with some level of disturbance. The biodiversity map indicates that the farm area does not constitute a critical or high priority biodiversity zone. In the long run, this site is zoned agriculture hence the possibility of it being either cultivated or used for any other agricultural activity is quite high, which somehow aligns it with current and proposed land usage.	**Score = 1.25 Very Low**	Though site does not constitute a high biodiversity zone, most of the vacant portions of the land have relatively good landcover. Vegetation removal should be restricted to only what is necessary to accommodate the additional houses.	Very Low	Should the vegetation removal be extended to areas not covered by the additional infrastructure, these areas might be left bare and become susceptible to erosion activities and land degradation.
2. Loss of indigenous vegetation The area being considered for the proposed expansion consists of relatively good grassland that may be removed for the purpose of the expansion. The vegetation removal is inevitable hence this impact is likely to be relatively high. However, given the fact that the farm may be cultivated at any time anyway reduces the conservation significance of the grassland on the farm, making the impact moderate. Whatever vegetation is lost during the construction phase will be lost permanently as long as the facilities stay in place.	**Score = 6.5 Medium**	**Vegetation removal should be restricted to only the development footprint**	**Low**	Should the vegetation removal be undertaken in areas other than the development footprint, more land cover or grassland on the underdeveloped and uncultivated are will be lost unnecessarily.
3. Impact on fauna 4. No significant fauna species were identified within the area.	**Score 1 Very Low**	**No mitigation is likely to be required**	**Very Low**	The proposed expansion is unlikely to impact significantly on fauna species.
5. Noise Construction stage noise will consist of noise and vibrations by vehicles moving materials and also	**Score 3 Low**	Contraction work should be restricted to within normal working hours only, thus between 8 am to	**Low**	Should the mitigation not be implemented, for instance where work is carried out into the night, then the nearby households may get irritated.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
construction workers. There is slight likelihood this may occur there is the likelihood of some knocking and banging during the construction period and this is likely to cause some irritation to nearby households.		not later than 5pm.		
6. Water pollution (water courses) Construction activities are potential source of pollution to surface runoff if not carefully monitoring and prevented. Stockpiles of rubble, and topsoil from trenches, litter and waste materials are likely to be washed into surface runoff.	**Score 2.25 Low**	Stockpiles of rubble and topsoil should not be left piles for more than a reasonable time, as may be stipulated in the EMP, but not more than 14 days on site. These should be recycled where possible.	**Low**	Should there be no mitigation measures, possibility of stormwater pollution during constructionism likely to result. This is likely to be localized.
7. Soil disturbance /Erosion The proposed activity will result in the stripping of vegetation leading to the bare soil. This is likely to trigger erosion activities during rainy and windy days. This is likely to cause degradation of the soil. Additional surface hardening is likely to result in increased velocity of stormwater runoff leading to erosion and localised flooding.	**Score 7 = Medium**	Striped surfaces should be utilized immediately. Stormwater management mechanisms need to be put in place to reduce or attenuate the possible effects of surface runoff. Land cover surrounding the development footprint should be maintained to serve as a reduction mechanism for surface runoff.	**Low**	Should the mitigation measures not be implemented, then there is possibility of the impacts discussed occurring. This might not happen, due to the fact that the land is relatively flat. What could happen will be ponding and also or stagnation if the bare land is left for a longer time without any mitigation measures.
8. Air Pollution Air pollution during the construction stage is likely to stem from dust and perhaps fumes from vehicles. The possibility of this occurring is quite low, and if occurs, can be readily mitigated especially dust pollution.	**Score 4.5 = Low**	All bare and dry areas that are likely to because dust should be watered occasionally within the day to keep the topsoil moist. The use of vehicles that emit excessive fumes should be strictly avoided.	**Low**	Polluted air, from dust and fumes or other sources is likely to be a nuisance to the neighbours of the farm. This may also pose a health risk if not mitigated.
9. Storm water management Given the proposed development regards the removal the land cover, the potential to create more hardened	**Score 3= Low**	A stormwater management system, in terms of the National Building regulations needs to be	**Low 6**	Should no mitigation be implemented, this may constitute poor stormwater management which may result in Issus such as localized ponding,

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
surfaces is eminent. Stormwater acceleration and localised ponding is likely to occur. In addition, spillage and waste could be other sources of pollution of storm water. This may lead to contamination of water bodies and underground water.		implemented. Onsite, drainage systems will be provided. In addition, a stormwater management plan should be designed and approved by the engineer prior to the commencement of construction works on the site.		sedimentation, erosion and pollution among other things.
10. Job Creation Both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development are likely to create additional jobs for the local community. Jobs will be created during construction as labours, masons and other workers may be required. Expansion of services will mean that more hands will be required, especially where automation is not going to be used. This is likely to impact positively on the local economy as more people getting employment may spiral some level of livelihood improvement.	**Score 11 = High**	**N/A**		Should the development not be implemented, then the iterated or envisaged impacts are not likely to occur. Current socio economic status will perpetuate the farmer and community as a whole.
11. Cultural or historical surface sites Given the fact that no such sites were readily identified within the site, or within its environs, the impact on such features is likely to be insignificant.	2.5 = Low	None required.		Even though no cultural of heritage sites were identified within the site or in close proximity, should any archaeological or historical materials be discovered during the development, work should stop immediately and the attention of Heritage management authorities (SAHRA) drawn immediately.
12. Loss of land for cultivation The proposed land for the development is relatively small, and may constitute low impact on land for cultivation.	**Score 7.5 = Low**	The opportunity cost of using the site for poultry production is the crop production that could be undertaken. Given the farmers grave interest in poultry, it is envisaged	**Low**	No significant risk is envisaged for whether the activity is undertaken or not, given the fact that the farmer intends to undertake this expansion anyway and not into cultivation.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
		that the poultry production could bring about a maximized use of the land.		
13. Visual impact Visual impacts are likely to storm from construction activities such as storage of materials and	**Score 3 = Low**		**Very Low**	
14. Hydrocarbon Spills / Fuel Oil and fuel leaks and spills from construction vehicles is possible, especially during construction. This is likely to contaminate stormwater and also source possible contamination or pollution of the soil.	**Score 8.25 = Medium**	Mitigation measures for this kind of risk includes prevention and management. Ideally, the spillage of such oils and fuels should be prevented at all cost. But where any of such incidents occur, prompt remedial actions should be taken. Examples of which include cutting the site and disposing appropriately, say in a registered landfill. Where necessary all vehicles suspected with leakages should be undersealed with drip pans. Fuels and petroleum product storage should be undertaken and sealed hard surfaces, which are possibly lined, to prevent any dripping into the soil and grass. All foremen of operators of such vehicles should be educated on this,	**Low**	If all the mitigation measures are implemented, the impact should remain very low. However should this not be the case the risk of potential contamination is high. This may lead to contamination of underground water, soil pollution and disturbance of the bio-equilibrium among other negative effects.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
		and the vehicles should be well maintained and checked regularly for any such leakages. The health and safety rules as stipulated by the department of health should be well enforced during the construction and operational faces.		
15. Traffic Traffic during construction stage is likely to stem from the construction vehicles moving materials to and from the site, via the existing road networks. This may cause some inconvenience to local residents. However, this is likely to be minimal given that the site can be accessed via different routes, and also given that not many construction vehicles will be involved.	**Score 3.5 = Low**			
16. Safety The movement of heavy machinery, storage of materials, and excavations are possible sources of safety issues during construction stage. Neglect to any health and safety measures may result in injury to both workers and any other persons who may find themselves on this site. This requires a strict enforcement of the national health and safety regulations pertaining to construction sites.	**Score 3.5 = Low**	The risks of accidents and injury can be minimized by the implementation of safety procedures. Proper health and safety measures should be put in place during the implementation of the proposed development. Health and safety plan should be prepared and approved by the engineer prior to construction. The Occupational health and safety procedures as outlined by the department of Health should be put in place prior to the commencement of work. Safety equipment such as fire extinguishers,	Very Low 4	Should these mitigation measures not put in place, these may constitute violation of the health and safety regulation. This may also leave workers exposed to all kinds of risks. Should any incident occur, this may leady to prolonged waiting for help, which may lead to loss of property for, instance in the case of fire.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
		First Aid boxes, and other safety appliances should be readily available and administered by a trained safety officer. Indecent registers and reports books should be kept on site. Low		
17. Improvement in livelihood of local community The production of a larger scale will not only provide opportunities such as jobs at both the construction and operational levels, but also provide go a long way to support the livelihood of these families. Some people will gain some skills as well.	**Score 7.5 = Medium**	**None required**	**NA**	**NA**
18. Impact on Local services Currently the farm is serviced by the municipal services such as water and electricity. The capacity to support further expansion was not specifically confirmed, but the farmer indicated that, municipal supply was sufficient at the time. He indicated that, back up water supply or storage will be provided in Plastic storage tanks (Jojo Tanks).	**Score 4.5 = Low**	**The capacity of facilities needs to be confirmed from the district municipality in support of the proposed development. Municipal regulations I terms of connections and installations should be followed.**		
19. Benefits to the Local economy The spill over of the construction stage employment and sourcing of materials from local suppliers will go a long way in providing socio-economic benefit to the community as a whole. More income in the pocket of community members means, more purchasing power, leading to the stirring of economic acidity in the local economy.	**Score 5 = Medium**	**NONE**		**N/A**

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS **(OPERATIONAL PHASE)**

OPERATIONAL STAGE IMPACTS									
Impact	Mitigation Required	Nature of Impact	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Irreplaceable Loss of resources	Probability	Significance Score	Rating
CONSTRUCTION STAGE									
Noise	Yes		1	1	2	0	0,25	1	Very Low
Water pollution (water courses)	Yes		3	4	4	1	0,25	3	Low
Soil disturbance /Erosion	Yes		1	1	4	1	1	7	Medium
Air Pollution	Yes		2	3	2	1	0,5	4	Low
Stormwater management	Yes		3	2	6	1	0,25	3	Low
Job Creation	None Required		3	4	6	0	0,75	9,75	Medium
Visual / Aesthetic impact	Yes		1	4	0	0	0,5	2,5	Low
Traffic	Yes		2	1	4	0	0,5	3,5	Low
Safety	Yes		1	2	4	0	0,5	3,5	Low
Impact on Local services	Yes		3	4	4	0	0,5	5,5	Medium
Benefits to local economy	None required		2	4	6	0	0,5	6	Medium
Threat to bio-security	Yes		2	5	6	0	0,5	6,5	Medium

NARRATIVE OF IMPACT ASSESSMENTS **(OPERATIONAL PHASE)**

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**
1. Noise Noise levels are likely to be back to normal during the operational stage.	**Score 1 = Low**	Contraction work should be restricted to within normal working hours only, thus between 8 am to not later than 5pm.	**Low**	Should the mitigation not be implemented, for instance where work is carried out into the night, then the nearby households may get irritated.
2. Water pollution (water courses) During operational stage, the handling of waste and other chemicals such as disinfectants could be possible sources of surface water pollutions.	**Score 3 Low**	Extreme precaution needs to be taken in the usage of disinfectants. Only approved disinfectants approved by relevant governing bodies should be utilized in the farm.	**Low**	Should there be no mitigation measures, possibility of stormwater pollution during constructionism likely to result. This is likely to be localized.
3. Soil disturbance /Erosion At operational stages, potential disturbances to the soil is likely to stem from the areas left bare from construction stage, not rehabilitated. These if not properly monitored and attended to may be prone to erosion activities. Soil erosion activities may cause degradation in the land if not checked in time.	**Moderate 7**	Striped surfaces should be utilized immediately. Stormwater management mechanisms need to be put in place to reduce or attenuate the possible effects of surface runoff. Land cover surrounding the development footprint should be maintained to serve as a reduction mechanism for surface runoff.	**Low**	Should the mitigation measures not be implemented, then there is possibility of the impacts discussed occurring. What could happen will be ponding and also or stagnation if the bare land is left for a longer time without any mitigation measures.
4. Air Pollution Possible pollution sources during the operational phase, may stem from the odours from the chicken droppings and improperly handled carcases. This may be a source of nuisance to neighbouring communities and other farmers.	**Low 4**	The stockpiling of waste materials that may become a source of bad smell and pollution needs to be done with best practice and approved methods as per the guidelines of the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs. Where possible, the location of such stockpiles should be strategic in the wind direction where it will be least	**Low**	Bad odour from the farm, if not monitored and attended to may be a source of severe discomfort to other farmers and surrounding houses. However, given the farm is surrounded by other farms, sparsely populated, there is likelihood this impact may be less severe.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
		nuisance to others. These stockpiles should be utilized as soon as possible.		
5. Storm water management Given the proposed development regards the removal the land cover, the potential to create more hardened surfaces is eminent. Stormwater acceleration and localised ponding is likely to occur. In addition, spillage and waste could be other sources of pollution of storm water. This may lead to contamination of water bodies and underground water.	**Score 3 Medium**	A stormwater management system, in terms of the National Building regulations needs to be implemented. Onsite, drainage systems will be provided. In addition, a stormwater management plan should be designed and approved by the engineer prior to the commencement of construction works on the site.	**Low 6**	Should no mitigation be implemented, this may constitute poor stormwater management which may result in Issus such as localized ponding, sedimentation, erosion and pollution among other things.
6. Job Creation Both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development are likely to create additional jobs for the local community. Jobs will be created during construction as labours, masons and other workers may be required. Expansion of services will mean that more hands will be required, especially where automation is not going to be used. This is likely to impact positively on the local economy as more people getting employment may spiral some level of livelihood improvement.	**9.75**	**N/A**		Should the development no be implemented, then the iterated or envisaged positive impacts are not likely to occur. The farmers will produce at their own pace and influence related employment opportunities accordingly.
7. Visual impact At operational stage, visual impacts are expected to normalise. The new structures should have interested into the new view of the area and become the new reality. However, other activities such as storage and stockpiling of materials may still influence aesthetic	**2.5**	Material storage during operations should be done at designated areas, in order not to constitute any aesthetic nuisance.	**Very low**	Aesthetic or visual impacts are expected to normalize drastically during operation if all care is taken during stockpiling of materials and waste.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
views. These may me temporal and occur as and when such activities are carried out.				
8. Traffic Traffic during construction stage is likely to stem from the construction vehicles moving materials to and from the site, via the existing road networks. This may cause some inconvenience to local residents. However this is likely to be minimal given that the site can be accessed via different routes, and also given that not many construction vehicles will be involved. Traffic during operation may be from vehicles moving goods to and fro the farm.	**Low to Moderate 3.5**			
9. Safety Safety issues during operation will probably stem from intruders getting to the site to steal or any other purposes. Occupational safety also may be of concern during optional stage. The outbreak of diseases may also compromise the health and safety of the farmers and surrounding neighbours.	**3.5 Low**	Fencing against intrusion is critical in order to deter some chancers who may venture into the farm. A **proper biosecurity plan** needs to be put in place to ensure health and safety of both the chicken and also the farmers and reduce the possibility of spread of diseases within he farm and between farms and communities. The Occupational health and safety procedures as outlined by the department of Health should be put in	**Very Low**	Should these mitigation measures not put in place, these may constitute violation of the health and safety regulations. This may also leave workers exposed to all kinds of risks. Should any incident occur, this may leady to prolonged waiting for help, which may lead to loss of property for, instance in the case of fire.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
		place prior to the commencement of work. Safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, First Aid boxes, and other safety appliances should be readily available and administered by a trained safety officer. Indecent registers and reports books should be kept on site. Low		
10. Improvement in livelihood of local Economy The production of a larger scale will not only provide opportunities such as jobs at both the construction and operational levels, but also provide go a long way to support the livelihood of these families. Some people will gain some skills as well. The development proposed is also likely to contribute to the stimulation of the local economy. More people will get jobs, local shops will be supplied with the product from the farm, and local economy will benefit. The operational stage is also likely to generate employment opportunities for the local people to be employed on the farm.	**6 Medium**	None required	**NA**	**NA**
11. Impact on Local services Currently the farm is serviced by the municipal services such as water and electricity. The capacity to support	**5.5 = Medium**	The capacity of facilities needs to be confirmed from the district municipality in support of the		

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
further expansion was not specifically confirmed, but the farmer indicated that, municipal supply was sufficient at the time. He indicated that, back up water supply or storage will be provided in Plastic storage tanks (Jojo Tanks).		proposed development. Municipal regulations I terms of connections and installations should be followed.		

Alternative 1 *(REPEAT THIS TABLE FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE)*

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented

No Go

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
The impacts of no go alternative, are most likely to be felt from a socio economic development perspective. No go alternative will exacerbate the status quo as well as thwart the efforts of DRDLR to assist local farmers towards improving individual production capacity and collectively improving market segment entry. Farmers will continue to produce at their limited capacities and continue to face limitations to compete. All possible employment opportunities that are likely to arise from the proposed development at all stages will be lost, or at lead stunted. Socio economic benefits of the proposed development to the community are also likely to be lost. A no go alternative however, will keep the environment the way it currently is. Possible construction stage impacts as well may be avoided. Production levels will remain same, or	**Moderately High**	Mitigation for this impact, is to find ways of implementing this development as planned, in an environmentally friendly and responsible manner, adhering to all legislations and guidelines as well as recommendations of this assessment.	**Low**	Should the mitigation not be implemented, then the issues described in the impacts section will continue as they currently are. Farmers will continue to struggle to increase production capacity to meet market demands. They will be able to absorb less labour that they would if the development were implemented.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
increase gradually.				

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

Economic Viability, including market research and analysis were conducted, in determining the potential benefits of the proposed development. These reports are attached in Appendix E (Specialists reports).

Describe any gaps in knowledge or assumptions made in the assessment of the environment and the impacts associated with the proposed development.

3. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the decommissioning and closure phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

Proposal

The proposed development is intended to continue operation for as long as possible. No decommissioning is envisaged. The farmers are anticipated to be capacitated to continue production into in order to gain larger collective market share and meet the demands of local demand.

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts(positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**

Alternative 1

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts(positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**

Alternative 2

Potential impacts:	**Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):**	**Proposed mitigation:**	**Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:**	**Risk of the impact** and **mitigation not being implemented**

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

None

Where applicable indicate the detailed financial provisions for rehabilitation, closure and ongoing post decommissioning management for the negative environmental impacts.

None (N/A)

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Describe potential impacts that, on their own may not be significant, but is significant when added to the impact of other activities or existing impacts in the environment. Substantiate response:

During construction phase, improper storm water management could lead to contamination of stormwater, the impacts of which could be felt even in other surrounding areas other than the farm which is the point of impact. This could lead to temporal disturbance inn

ecological systems in surrounding areas and therefore requires to be tackled properly at the point of impact.

The general handing of waste during operational stage, if not properly planned, could together with the chicken droppings result in significant pollution source. This could be either air pollutions as a result of bad odours or pollution of surface water, which could further lead to contamination of underground water. This therefore requires that each specific impact needs to be dealt with, in order to minimise the chances of any potential cumulative impacts.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Proposal

Biophysical environment

The proposed development will result in the clearing of vegetation on the remaining vacant land on the farm. The clearing of vegetation is likely to result in the exposing the land and possible surface runoff pollution. The can be mitigated by implementing appropriate stormwater management strategies, including proper channelling of the stormwater during construction and operational phases. Other impacts that were identified, for the construction phase are noted to be noted to be readily mitigatable. Noise and dust, and oil spillage can be mitigated by avoiding and managing the occurrences. Impacts during the construction stake may be short term and may end when construction is completed. Operational stage impacts on the natural environment can also be mitigated if proper strategies are put in place The possibility of mitigating these impacts makes reduces their significant levels considerably, to low significance.. The neglect of mitigation measures, such as waste management could result in severe health hazards. This therefore infers the need to take the recommendations made herein and in all applicable regulations and guidelines seriously.

Socio economic impacts during the construction stage will include employment opportunities, for both labours and suppliers of construction materials. The spiral effect of these will contribute to the improvement of economic activities during this period. During operational stage, more people are likely to be employed on permanent basis. This may reduce the unemployment in the area further, and also bring improvement in livelihoods. The outputs from the farm, will also continue to service the local market, and going a long way in stimulating economic activities within the area. Local distributors of chicken products will continue to be in business, and the local consumers will have sustained supply. Communicatively, the contribution of the production on this farm to the West Rand o] poultry Value Chain, which will serve as a larger wheel will stimulate the local economy of the region, with positive spill over benefits.

From this assessment, it is observed that most of the negative impacts can be readily mitigated. Also, the positive impacts from the proposed development far outweigh the identified negatives (if properly mitigated). A no go alternative may therefore be unwarranted, given the absence of fatal flaws with the proposed development on this farm.

Alternative 1

Alternative 2

No-go (compulsory)

6. IMPACT SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

For proposal:

CONSTRUCTION STAGE IMPACT SUMMARY				
Impact	Mitigation Required	Nature of Impact	Significance Rating before mitigation	Significance Rating after mitigation
Loss of critical biodiversity / habitat	Yes	Negative	1,25 = Very Low	Very low
Loss of indigenous vegetation	Yes	Negative	6,5 = Medium	Low
Impact on fauna	Yes	Negative	1=Very low	Very low
Noise	Yes	Negative	3 = Low	Low
Water pollution (water courses)	Yes	Negative	2,25 = Low	Low
Soil disturbance /Erosion	Yes	Negative	7 = Medium	Low
Air Pollution	Yes	Negative	4,5 = Low	Low
Stormwater management	Yes	Negative	3 = Low	Low
Job Creation	None Required	Positive	11 = High	High
Cultural or historical surface sites	Yes	Negative	2,5 =Low	Very low
Loss of land for cultivation	No	Negative	7,5 = Medium	Medium
Visual / Aesthetic impact	Yes	Negative	3 = Low	Very low
Hydrocarbon Spills	Yes	Negative	8,25 = Medium	Low
Traffic	Yes	Negative	3,5 = Low	Low
Safety	Yes	Negative	3,5 = Low	Low
Improvement in livelihood of local community	None required	Positive	7,5 = medium	High
Impact on Local services	Yes	Negative	4,5 = Low	Low
Benefits to local economy	None required	Positive	5 = Medium	Medium

OPERATIONAL STAGE IMPACT SUMMARY				
Impact	Mitigation Required	Nature of Impact	Significance Rating before mitigation	Significance Rating after mitigation
Noise	Yes	Negative	1= Very low	Very low
Water pollution (water courses)	Yes	Negative	3=Low	Low
Soil disturbance /Erosion	Yes	Negative	7 = Medium	Low
Air Pollution	Yes	Negative	4 =Low	Low
Stormwater management	Yes	Negative	3 = Low	Low
Job Creation	None Required	Positive	9,75 =Medium	medium
Cultural or historical surface sites	Yes	Negative	0 =Very Low	Very Low

Loss of land for cultivation	No	Negative	5,5 =medium	Low
Visual / Aesthetic impact	Yes	Negative	2,5 =low	Low
Hydrocarbon Spills	Yes	Negative	4,5 =low	Low
Traffic	Yes	Negative	3,5 =low	Low
Safety	Yes	Negative	3,5 =low	Low
Improvement in livelihood of local community	None required	Positive	7,5= Medium	Medium
Impact on Local services	Yes	Negative	5,5 =Medium	Low
Benefits to local economy	None required	Positive	6=Medium	Medium
Bio-security threat	Yes	Negative	6,5 =Medium	Low

For alternative:

Having assessed the significance of impacts of the proposal and alternative(s), please provide an overall summary and reasons for selecting the proposal or preferred alternative.

From the assessment conducted, it is concluded that the proposed activity possess no critical danger to the environment all necessary care and due diligence are applied. The activity is considered both environmental and socio-economically viable, in the absence of any fatal flaws to warrant a no-go alternative. As long as the mitigation measures are well implemented, the potential impacts will ream low.

7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Indicate the application of any spatial development tool protocols on the proposed development and the outcome thereof.

The proposed development is well aligned to critical spatial planning tools such as the 2016/2017 IDP of the West rand district municipality, and the Hekpoort nodal development vision as iterated in the Precinct plan of the area (Precinct Plan of Hekpoort) 2020. This seeks to improve in the provision of employment opportunities, and promotion of economic activities in purporting livelihood of the rural areas.

8. RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner as bound by professional ethical standards and the code of conduct of EAPASA).

YES

If “NO”, indicate the aspects that require further assessment before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

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

Various impacts were identified and assed in this study. Most of these impacts were adjudged not to be something that can be managed with the implementation of the proposed development. Mitigation measures indicated in the impact assessment should be adhered to. In addition, the following conditions must also be considered:

- Vegetation removal should be limited to the footprint of the development, and

where possible bare surfaces should be planted with grass to attenuate surface runoff • Guidelines on the handling of chicken waste provided by GDARD should be followed • A biosecurity plan should be prepared and followed on the farm to avoid, manage, and control the spread of diseases on the farm (a guideline from the South African Poultry Association is attached). • Abide by all other regulations that apply to the keeping of poultry within South Africa • Stormwater management strategies should be implemented, by properly channeling stormwater that may be generated at all stages of the development • The construction stage activities should be properly monitored by an appointed, qualified, and depended ECO. • Proper monitoring during operation and agricultural extension services should be provided at the operational stage of the proposed development to detect issues that may need to be addressed.

9. THE NEEDS AND DESIREBILITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (as per notice 792 of 2012, or the updated version of this guideline)

	Questions (notice 792 NEMA, 2012)	Answer
	PART 1: NEED	
1.	Is the land use associated with the activity being applied for considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to be the relevant environmental authority?	Yes: the area is zoned for agricultural services and fits into the integrated development plan in many ways. The 2016/2017 IDP of the West rand prioritizes Local Economic Development as part of its developmental agenda. This is to be driven thought the promotion of tourism and agricultural activities in the region. This development is aligned with this vision, through the plans of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
2.	Should development, or if applicable, expansion of the town/area concerned in terms of this land use (associated with the activity being applied for), occurs here at this point in time.	The area is envisioned for agricultural purposes, hence any expansion in the development of the area will be commensurate with the proposed land use.
3.	Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned (is it a societal priority)	The proposed development touches on various priorities, extending from the National Development Plan, the provincial mid-term development strategy and the Integrated development plan of the Municipality. Development of agriculture, and local economy as a way of empowering rural communities is a common priority for the area, as well as the department. The benefits to be derived from the proposed development, will expend foremost to the communities around the project area, and also contribute to achieving the broader regional agenda.
4.	Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of the application), or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development?	The proposed area is serviced with basic services such as water and electricity and were adjudged to be adequate for the proposed development. However, additional water service back up plans such as drilling of

		boreholes, and storing of water in storage tanks could be investigated.
5.	Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will be the implication on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of services and opportunity cost)?	The West Rand District Municipality, which provides infrastructure and services to the area, is one of the custodians of the proposed development and are also on board with the planning and implementation of the development. Thus this development is provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality.
6.	Is the project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	Yes, the proposed development addresses primarily the national challenge of food security, unemployment. This is aligned to the National Development Plan visions. Increased productivity, in the farm will increase employment which will in term improve household income and support livelihood.

10. THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED
(CONSIDER WHEN THE ACITIVTY IS EXPECTED TO BE CONCLUDED)

It is expected that the proposed development will be implemented by government for the next five years. Thus the development and all aspects should be operational within 5 years. The implementation is expected to begin by June and last for about 5 years. An implementation schedule is attached in Appendix I.

However, the development itself will remain for more than 30 to 50 years.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr) (must include post construction monitoring requirements and when these will be concluded.)

If the EAP answers "Yes" to Point 7 above, then an EMP is to be attached to this report as an Appendix

EMPr attached

SECTION F: APPENDIXES

The following appendixes must be attached as appropriate (this list is inclusive, but not exhaustive):

It is required that if more than one item is enclosed that a table of contents is included in the appendix

Appendix A: Site plan(s) – *(must include a scaled layout plan of the proposed activities overlain on the site sensitivities indicating areas to be avoided including buffers)*

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Route position information

Appendix E: Public participation information

Appendix F: Water use license(s) authorisation, SAHRA information, service letters from municipalities, water supply information

Appendix G: Specialist reports

Appendix H: EMPr

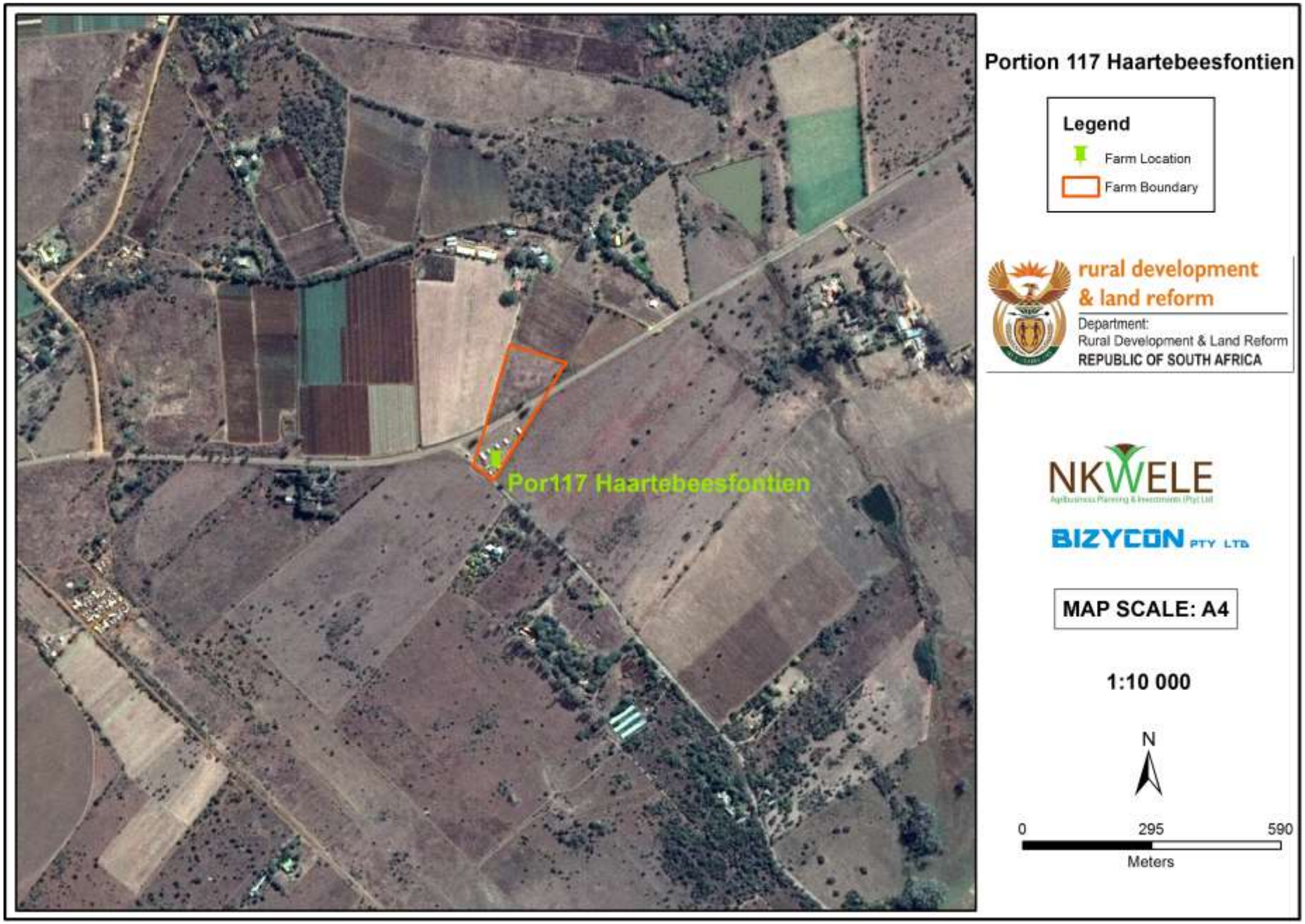
Appendix I: Other information

CHECKLIST

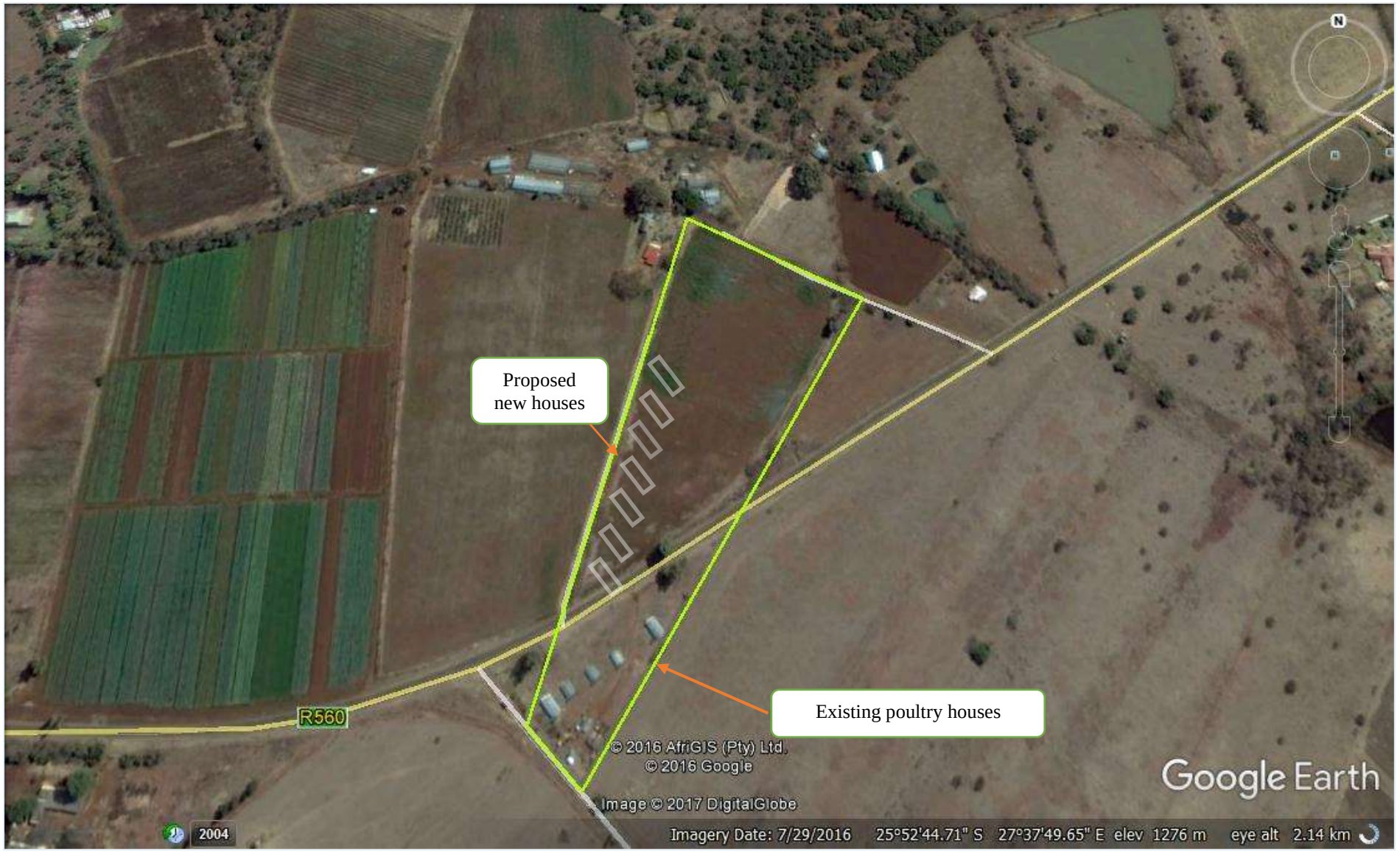
To ensure that all information that the Department needs to be able to process this application, please check that:

- Where requested, supporting documentation has been attached;
- All relevant sections of the form have been completed.

Appendix A: Site plan(s) – *(must include a scaled layout plan of the proposed activities overlain on the site sensitivities indicating areas to be avoided including buffers)*


Por117 Haartebeesfontien
Portion 117 Haartebeesfontien
Legend
Farm Location
Farm Boundary
rural development
& land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NKWELE
BIZYCON PTY LTD
MAP SCALE: A4
1:10 000
N
0
295
590
Meters

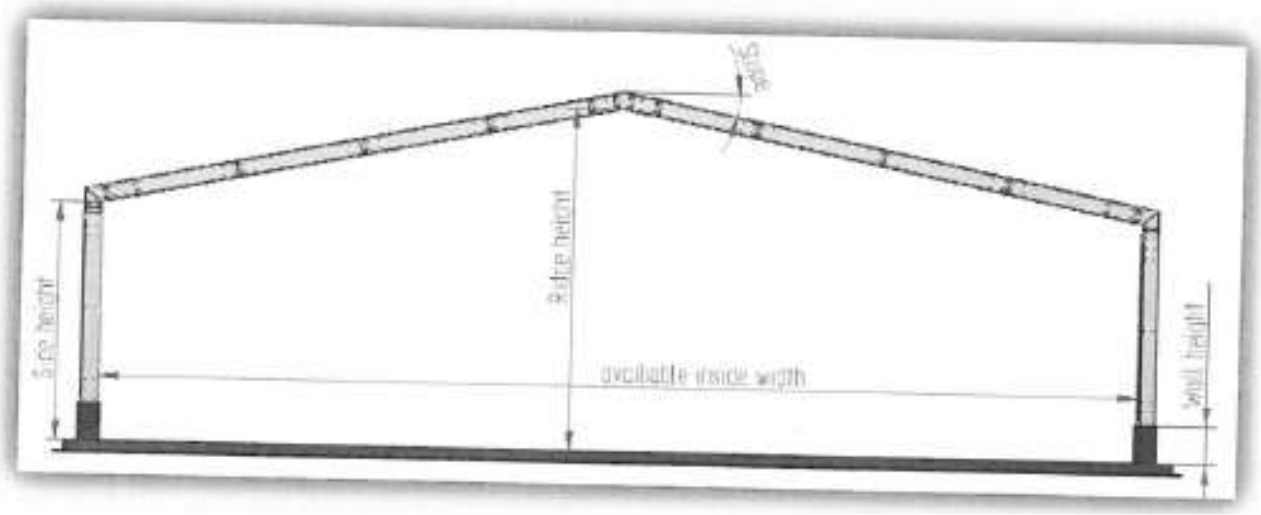
The site for the proposed expansion with proposed houses.



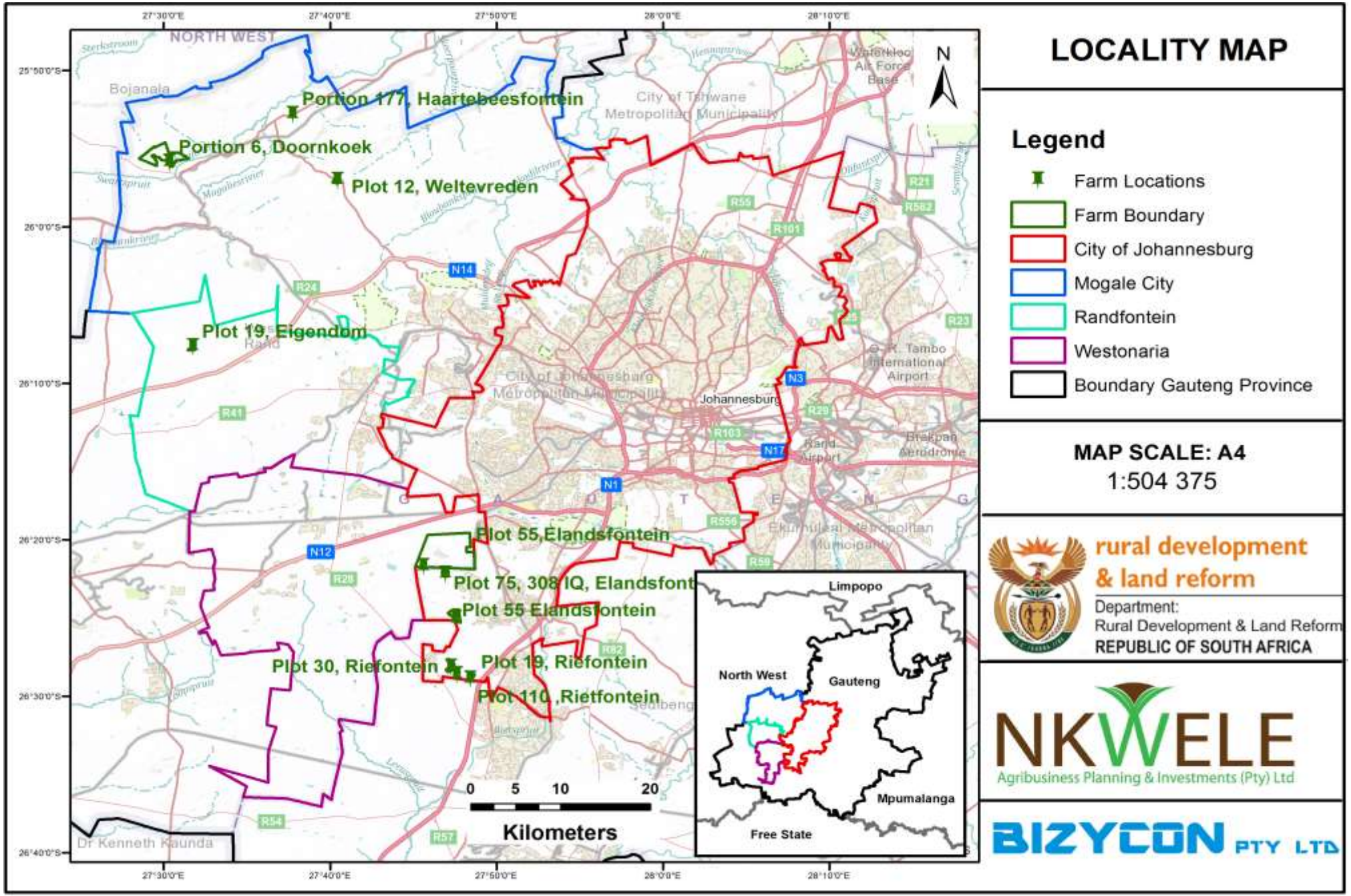
Appendix B: Photographs


N
100
© 2016 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd.
© 2016 Google
© 2017 Google
US Dept of State Geographer
Report a problem
Google Earth
25°52'49.02" S 27°37'46.91" E elev 1278 m eye alt 1.28 km

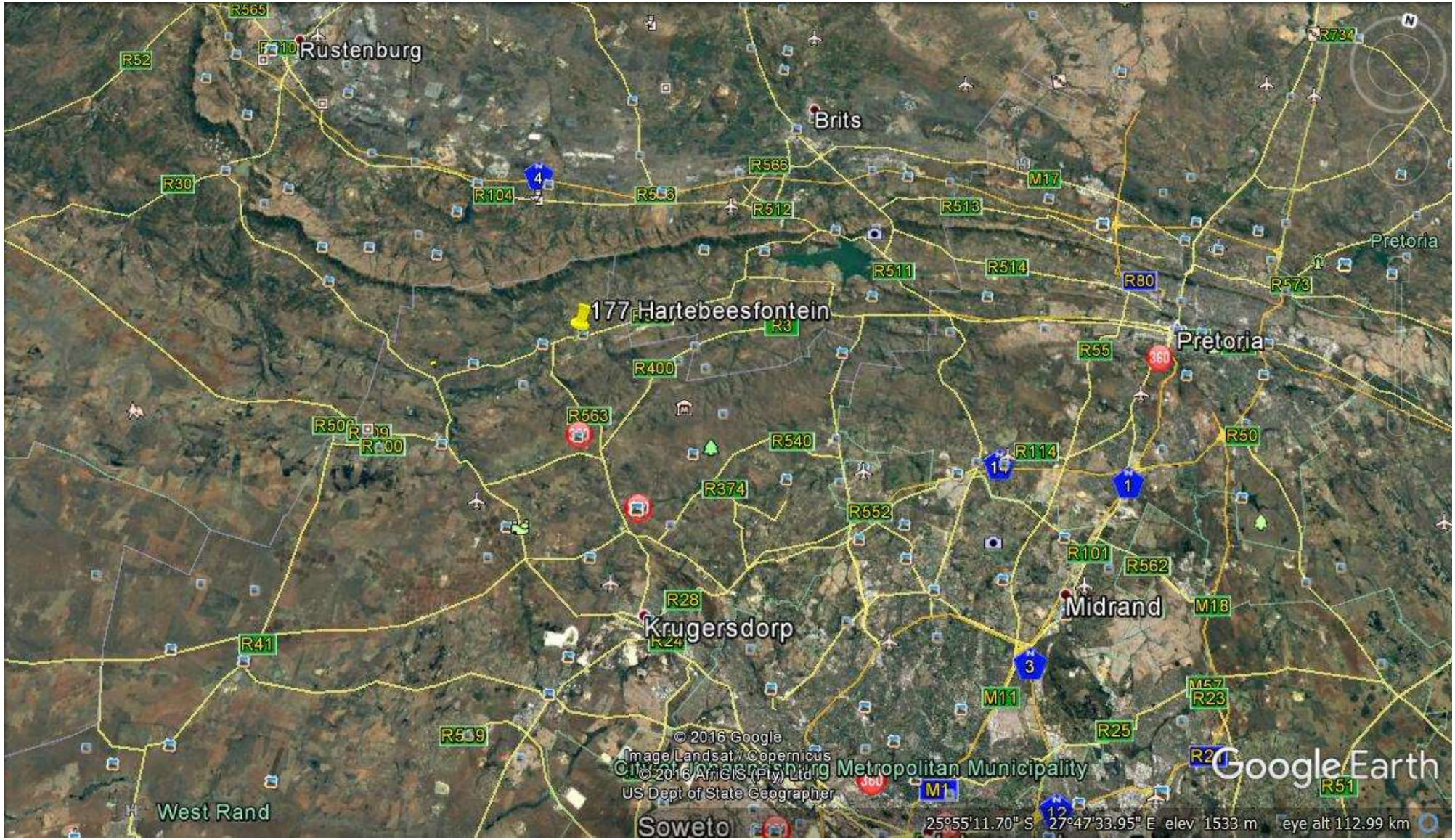
Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)


eave height
available inside width
wall height

Appendix D: Route position information


LOCALITY MAP
Legend
Farm Locations
Farm Boundary
City of Johannesburg
Mogale City
Randfontein
Westonaria
Boundary Gauteng Province
MAP SCALE: A4
1:504 375
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NKWELE
Agribusiness Planning & Investments (Pty) Ltd
BIZYCON PTY LTD
Portion 177, Haartebeesfontein
Portion 6, Doornkoek
Plot 12, Weltevreden
Plot 19, Eigendom
Plot 55,Elandsfontein
Plot 75, 308 IQ, Elandsfont
Plot 55 Elandsfontein
Plot 30, Riefontein
Plot 19, Riefontein
Plot 110 ,Rietfontein
Kilometers
0 5 10 20
Limpopo
North West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
Free State
N
NORTH WEST
City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Johannesburg
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Dr Kenneth Kaunda

Route information



Appendix E: Public participation information

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (BASIC ASSESSMENT)
& ECONOMIC VIABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR THE WEST RAND POULTRY VALUE CHAIN (WRPVC) PROJECTS
PROJECT REF. NO: 008/07/2016

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT

PLOT 177 HAARTEBEESFONTEIN

..

Prepared For :

rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARED BY:

NKWELE
Agribusiness Planning & Investments (Pty) Ltd

Project Contact Person: Thati Tladi (Team Leader)
Cell: +27 (0)73 702 3779 | Fax: +27 (0)86 614 2852
Email: nkweleagribusiness@gmail.com

And

BIZYCON PTY LTD

Unit 27, Block 15, Central Office Park,
257 Jean Avenue, Centurion
Tel 012 643 1154 Cell 0789855494 Fax 086 776 3325
Email: Bizycon@live.co.za

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of the public participation process and activities undertaken so far for the West Rand Poultry Value Chain basic assessment process. This report covers the public participation for all the ten farms earmarked for expansion, even though the EIA separated into two clusters.

2. PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT

2.1. Site notices

Site notices were placed at vantage points on each of the individual sites or plots. This was done in conjunction with the farmers. Photographs of some of the Site Notices are attached in Appendix E (i).

2.2. Newspaper advertisement

Also, a public notice about the development was placed in the Daily Sun newspaper which circulates within the project areas. A copy of the advert is attached as appendix 2.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

Background Information was prepared and distributed to the neighbours of ach site. These include community members, neighbouring farm owners and businesses. All those who received such information were encouraged to register as interested and affected parties if they so wish. A copy of the BID and a list of people to whom it was distributed are attached in Appendix E (iii).
Few responses were received from Interested and Affecter Parties (IAP). From the comments received, almost all community members support the proposed development. So far no objections were received from the comments received. This process is still on-going until the end of January, and any further comments received will be attended to or inculcated into the planning of the development.

4. PUBLIC MEETINGS

From the interactions with the public so far, it didn't appear that there were any critical issues for which public meetings would be called for. None-the-less, meetings were held with key stakeholders, including meetings with all beneficiaries and the municipality.

5. COMMENTS FROM STAKEHOLDERS

The draft basic assessment report (BAR) is being distributed to key stakeholders (relevant government departments and municipalities) for comments. Any comments received will be inculcated into the final report to be submitted to the competent authority.

6. APPENDIX E

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ATTACHMENTS

i. Site Notice
ii. Newspaper advertisement
iii. Background Information Document (BID), and Distribution List
iv. Comments and response to interested and affected parties
v. Interested and affected parties register

i. SITE NOTICE

Site notices

ii. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Advert

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

WEST RAND POULTRY VALUE CHAIN

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

18th October 2016

BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) about the Environmental Impact Assessment that is being conducted for the proposed road upgrades.

In addition to providing information about the proposed housing project and the EIA; this BID also provides I&APs with the opportunity to:

- *Register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in the public participation process; and*
- *Comment on and make contributions to the proposed project.*

What is the purpose of an EIA?

The purpose of an EIA is to identify and evaluate potential impact, to recommend measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts. The EIA decision making authority is the Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (GDARD) in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) in support of the West Rand Poultry Association are working towards strengthening the commercial poultry. Therefore, this proposed poultry production intends to expand the poultry hub within the Gauteng West Rand Region. This will reinforce poultry production for the West Rand Poultry Value Chain (WRPVC).

A preliminary assessment of the proposed activities concludes that the development of the poultry facilities and the increase of chicken production requires environmental authorisation. This constitutes a listed activity for poultry expansion that needs environmental endorsement. Hence, Nkwele Agribusiness Planning and Investment (Pty) Ltd in collaboration with Bizycon Pty Ltd has been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for upgrading of the poultry production.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

The table below shows the location of the proposed sites, geographic information system coordinates. A visit to the sites reveals that most of these sites have similar conditions. Topographically, these sites are mostly located on gentle sloping terrains or on flat lands. Being farming areas, most of the farms are surrounded by cultivated or previously cultivated lands, which either have original vegetation completely removed, or severely degraded. Apart from the issue of a few of the sites located in close proximity (within 500m) of watercourses, no critical environmental issues were discovered. The farm locations include the following list.

FARM LOCATIONS

Plot 30, Riefontein	Plot 110, Rietfontein
Plot 75, 308 IQ, Elandsfontein	Plot 19, Eigendom
Portion 6, Doornkoek	Plot 47, Pelsvale
Plot 225, Zuurbekom	Plot 187, Zuurbekom
Plot 214, Zuurbekom	**Portion 177, Haartebeesfontein**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS & CONSIDERATIONS

The proposed initiative intends to upgrade and expand production capacity on these farms by more than 5000 poultry, of between 1 day to 20 days and more. This triggers activities within Listing Notice 1 of

GNR 983, of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) for which environmental authorisation is required.

A Basic Assessment (EIA) is being undertaken by Bizycon Pty Ltd in conjunction with Nkwele Agribusiness and Investments) and an application for authorisation for this project will be submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD- Environmental Section). Further details of the proposed activity may be obtained from the contact person below.

YOUR INVOLVEMENT

Environmental Assessment plays a vital role to ensure that it provides the necessary expertise with adequate information on whether to grant environmental authorisation on the anticipated project. This environmental approval will also give information on whether or not and if yes under which conditions. There are numerous shareholders that are involved from entirely different sectors and each contributes towards a desirable conclusion.

Your remarks will enhance all appropriate concerns that are assessed in the EIA. You are therefore encouraged to fill in the enclosed registration/comment form or write a letter, call, and email or fax the EAP on the following contacts in case you want to comment on the proposed development.

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM

Accompanying Background Information Document

Should you have any comments regarding the proposed project, please complete and send the attached comments sheet to either of the following contact persons:

Mr M. Honu-Siabi
P O Box
Tel: 0789855494, Fax: 086 776 33 25
Email: bizycon@live.co.za

Mr T Tladi
P.O Box 2135, Modimolle, 0510
Tel 073 702 3779 Fax: 086 776 33 25
Email: nkweleagribusiness@gmail.com

TITLE		**FIRST NAME**	
INITIALS		**SURNAME**	
ORGANISATION/TOWN		**E MAIL**	
POSTAL ADDRESS			
TEL NO.		**POSTAL CODE**	
CELL		**FAX NO.**	

REGISTRATION AS AN INTERESTED OR AFFECTED PARTY (I&AP) (Please circle applicable box)

Please formally register me as an interested and affected party so that I may receive further information and notifications during the EIA process	YES	NO
I would like my notification by	Letter (mail)	
	E Mail	
	Fax	
	Telephone	
In terms of the **GNR 982 (EIA process regulations)** I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application.		

COMMENTS (you may use a separate sheet if you so wish)

I have no objections to the proposed development. My reasons are

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I support the proposed development. My reasons are:

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I object to the proposed development. My reasons are:

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Other I&APs to be contacted are:

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……
……

Please attach additional sheets if necessary

7. Register of Interested and Affected parties (I&APs)

Plot 177 Haartebeesfontein

Name & Surname	Organisation / Town address	Cell Phone	Email	Sign
Godfrey Moilwanyane	Haartebeesfontein	0721433452		
Rapula Selebi	Haartebeesfonetin	0839873234		

8. Comments and response from interested and affected parties (Extracted from the Forms retuned)

Name and surname	Contact details & address	Register as interested /affected party	Relation to the project	I have no objection and reasons	I support and reasons	I object and reasons	Other I & APs to be contacted	Method of communication
Godfrey Moilwanyane	0721433452 Po Box 142 Hekpoort 1790	Yes	I have no direct interest	There are no negative impact to the surrounding farms and the community of ward 32.	It will be a good development for the west rand region. It will also bring			Email
Rapula Selebi	0839873234 Mmogo Reka Kgona Po Box 154 Hekpoort 1790	Yes	As a co-operative we have direct interest as this EIA process will lead to the project being financially sustainable in the future and also help in the employme	The development at increased production in the poultry value chain in the west-rand will help emerging poultry farmers to the sustainable and also help in job creation around our community and also help in food security in our country. Black poultry farmers are struggling in the country and this development will help us to go commercial.	It will be a wise move to develop as we can't leave the land idling and not being used to produce food and create jobs for our people.	I do not object to the proposed developm ent but i support it 100% as we need to use the land benefit us.		Telephone

Name and surname	Contact details & address	Register as interested /affected party	Relation to the project	I have no objection and reasons	I support and reasons	I object and reasons	Other I & APs to be contacted	Method of communication
			nt at people around our community. We will also play a role in the food security for our people in the country.					

8.1 Comments received and response given

Comment 1: Received via Email
Name: Ms. Simangele Siko, Miss Sinqobile Siko
Contact details: 0710758523 msmdekodzyn@gmail.com, 0769437592
ksiko92@gmail.com

Dear Mr Honu-Siabi and Mr Tladi

We respond to the Public Notice dated 30 November 2016.

We have an interest in the farms mentioned below:
Portion 177 Hartebeesfontein
Plot 187 Zuurbekom
Plot 225 Zuurbekom
Plot 214 Zuurbekom
Plot 75,308IQ Elandsfontein
Plot 47 Pelsvale

We are a company of 4 female directors embarking on poultry farming whose main business will be to sell chicks and chickens to retailers and local poultry farmers. During our research process, we developed a database of contacts, some of whom we have verbal agreements with to supply. Our plan is to grow and produce free range organic chickens, for which the demand and entire market is growing. Acquiring land would propel the achievement of this objective.

Yours faithfully
Simangele Siko
Sinqobile Siko

Nkwele Agribusiness <nkweleagribusiness@gmail.com>
Wed 01-11, 11:29 AMYou;Khadeeja Siko (ksiko92@gmail.com)
Good day

Thank you for registering you interest as per Public notice dated 30 November 2016.

Please note that we are appointed by Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development/expansion on those farms listed on the advert. All those farms on the Public Notice have owners/beneficiaries/occupants and they are currently operating.

If you are interested in acquiring land to pursue your envisaged poultry farming business please contact your local Department of Department of Rural Development and Land Affairs or Department of Agriculture in this regard.

I hope this provide clarity to your enquiry.

Kind regards
Thati Tladi

Comment 2: (Received via SMS)
Name: Thabo Mokoena
Contact details: 0813451294

1. Thabo: Good morning. I am Thabo Mokoena. I hope I am not too late to enter my submissions as an interested party in the public notice I saw regarding the farming demarcation proposal. If not, kindly tell me what the procedure is please.

   Nkwele: Good morning sir. You are not late to register as an interested party. Please provide details of where you are located or were you saw the notice so that we may direct you accordingly.

   Thabo: Thank you for your prompt reply. I live in Soweto and I would like to get more information regarding this notice because it does not really explain much.

   Nkwele: We are conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed expansion of poultry production on the farms listed on that notice. The notice is about informing the public about that. You can go to the farm where you saw the notice. They have another forms which provides more details. Then you can register on the form we left with them. If you still need further clarity you can let me know.

   Thabo: I am most grateful for your explanation. I will go there and see.

Appendix F: Water use license(s) authorization, SAHRA information, service letters from municipalities, water supply information

This report is being submitted to Stakeholders for Comments, and all comments and confirmations received, will be added here

…To be added …..

Appendix I: Other information

SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

SUID AFRIKAANSE PLUIMVEEVERENIGING

Founded 1904 / Gestig 1904

A quick guide to the application of Biosecurity on a Poultry farm

Biosecurity Guidelines

What is Bio Security?

Biosecurity has multiple meanings and is defined differently according to various disciplines. The original definition of biosecurity started out as a set of preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases in crops and livestock, quarantined pests, invasive alien species, and living modified organisms (Koblentz, 2010).

Biosecurity and farm management will help decrease the chance of disease on the farm. The first step to disease prevention is protection from exposure to disease agents. Strictly following the biosecurity guidelines below will assist to decrease the chance of disease.

Poultry diseases are controlled by biosecurity, veterinary health care, complete vaccination programs, high-quality diet, enclosed housing, and high standard of farm and bird management.

Disease can occur if a flock is challenged with a new strain of a virus, bacteria, and parasite or if there is a breach in biosecurity. Biosecurity must be practiced at all times. All growers and workers should have documented biosecurity training. A biosecurity checklist should be posted or kept on each farm. Biosecurity measures should be audited frequently for compliance. The main concepts of commercial poultry production biosecurity are:

.

- Cleaning and Disinfecting
- Isolation
- Traffic Control
- Pest Control
- Dead Bird Disposal

Cleaning and Disinfecting

- Kills germs that cause diseases.
- Visitors, growers, and employees must wash hands before entering and leaving the farm. Acceptable methods include waterless gels, disinfecting hand wipes, or soap and water.
- Clean work clothes should be worn to prevent the spread of disease.
- Proper clothing requirements for visits to a commercial poultry operation are disposable coveralls, hairnet, gloves, and plastic boots. The disposable clothing should be disposed of on the farm before the individual leaves the premises.
- Farm workers should shower and wear clean clothes to work. Workers may be asked to change into work clothes on the farm.
- Growers and their workers, living on the farm premises, should have designated clothing to be worn while on the poultry farm. If a person leaves the premises they should change clothes, including footwear, before leaving.
- If a grower has employees who live off the farm premises, these employees should shower, prior to entering the farm, and wear clothing designated, including footwear, for farm use only. Special care should be taken to ensure contamination (disease) is not brought to the farm from outside the farm premises.
- Hands should be disinfected before leaving the dressing area and before entering each house.
- Boots should be dipped in the footbath between each house.
- All equipment used inside the poultry houses should be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and after exiting the houses. This includes equipment used for clean out and new flock set up.
- Equipment should not be shared between farms, unless thoroughly cleaned and disinfected

Isolation

- Keep birds away from germs.
- Keep birds away from objects or persons who can carry germs.
- Park away from poultry houses.
- Fence in the perimeter of the poultry operation and keep fence in good repair or a natural perimeter should be established around the farm. If anything from outside the area is entering the farm, it should be considered a source for contamination.
- Do not use open bodies of water such as a pond or lake as a source for poultry drinking water or for misting to cool the birds. Ponds and lakes can be contaminated with viruses such as Avian Influenza (AI) from migrating birds.

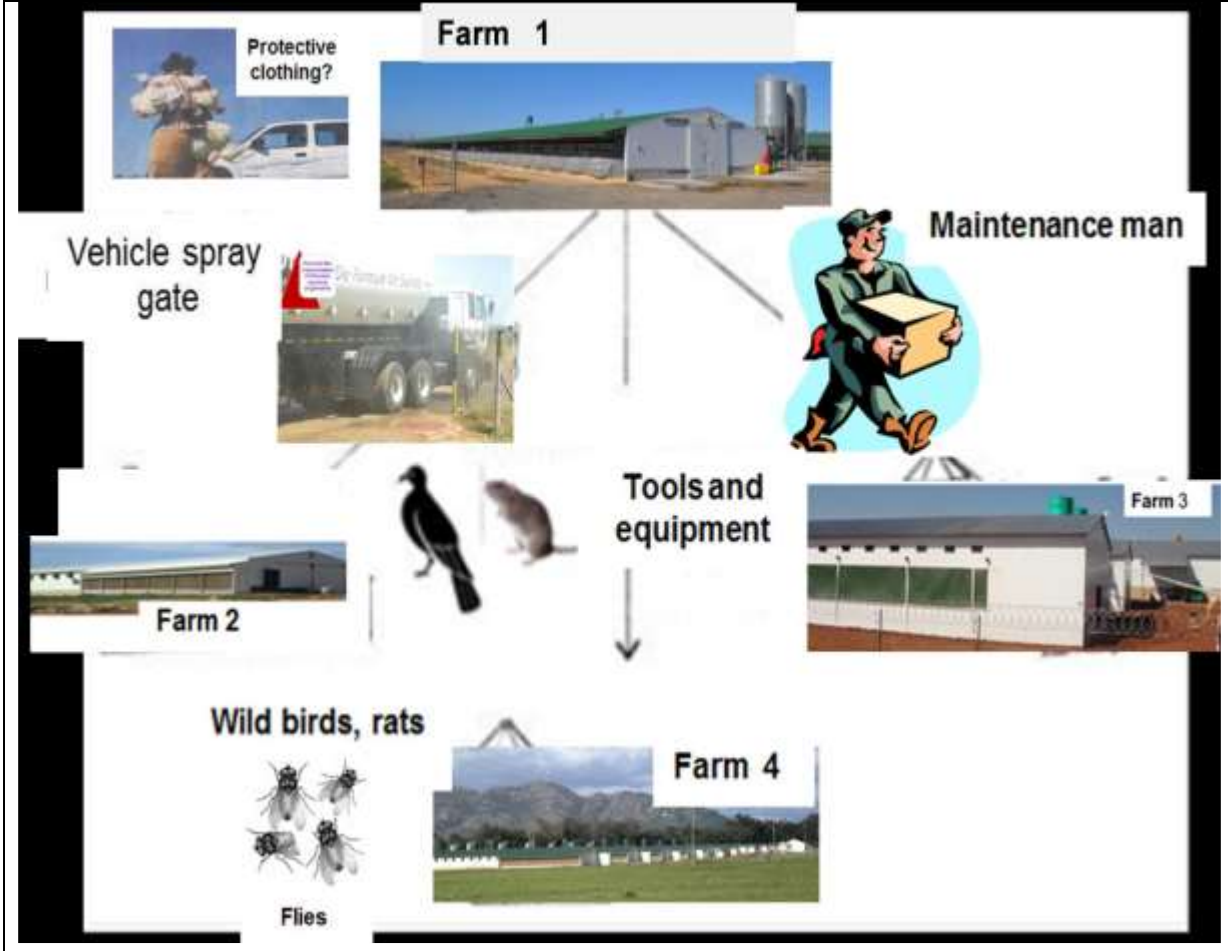
Traffic Control

- Keep germs away from birds.
- Do not allow anyone to enter poultry houses, unless biosecurity rules are followed.
- All visitors must sign a visitor log book and indicate recent bird exposure. Visitors should have a purpose for being on the premises that relates to the proper care and well-being of the flock. Anyone who needs to visit the grower or his agents who does not need to physically be on the farm should contact the grower prior to going to the farm and arrange to meet away from the farm.
- Post a biosecurity sign stating “no entrance” on all entrances to poultry housing areas. If appropriate, the sign should also be in Spanish.
- Vehicles, upon entering and leaving the farm, should have the tires disinfected.
- Footbath with disinfectant should be placed at the entrance of each house and should be used before entering and after leaving the poultry house. The footbath should be a minimum of 1” deep with the proper dilution of disinfectant. If the baths are located outside the house, they should be covered to keep rain and foreign matter out.
- Hands should be disinfected before entering and after leaving the poultry house.
- Doors to each house may be kept locked to decrease unauthorized entry.
- Visit sick flock last.
- Visit farms or houses in order of youngest to oldest flocks.

Pest Control

- Maintain satisfactory rodent and fly control programs.
- Keep doors shut and locked.
- Always look for evidence of rodents.
- Block holes and trap rodents or wild birds.
- Do not allow wild birds to nest on or around the poultry houses.
- Keep areas around houses clean to prevent rodent infestation.
- Remove all nonessential items from within and around the poultry houses.
- The area within 100 feet of the houses should be kept mowed.
- The ditches should be maintained to allow for water to leave the area and not puddle. These items will help limit the exposure to disease from mosquitoes and other pests.
- Keep animals and wild birds out of and away from the poultry houses. It is important to minimize animal activity around the poultry houses. This includes pets, wild animals, and other farm animals.
- Feed spills should be cleaned up promptly to minimize a food source for wild animals which can be carriers of disease

How disease can be spread on a poultry farm



Dead Bird Disposal

- Keep contamination away from the flock.
- Proper disposal of dead birds is essential for a good biosecurity program. If dead birds are to be left outside the house at any time, they should be placed in a covered container.
- Collect mortality last and dispose of properly to prevent spread of disease to other houses and to prevent pest activity.
- Wash hands after handling dead birds.

Spent litter

- Wear protective clothing and dust mask
- Remove litter and dispose of it well away from the house.
- During full cleanouts, end of batch litter must not be stockpiled on the farm site nor should the next batch's litter be placed in the houses before total disinfection has taken place.

General observations

- Growers and poultry workers should not have birds of any type on their farm premises or where they reside.
- It is very important for all persons to restrict their contact with birds and people who are associated with birds. If contact does occur then wash clothes as soon as possible and clean vehicle inside and out.
- Growers and poultry workers should not visit other poultry operations.
- Collect and properly dispose of any loose birds outside the house.
- Workers should report sick birds, production decreases, or odd shaped eggs immediately to their supervisor.
- Do clean jobs, such as gathering eggs, first thing in the working day.
- Do dirty jobs, such as collecting mortality, last thing of the working day.

- Migratory birds may use this area as part of their flyway. If migratory birds are in the area, special care should be taken to avoid infecting the flock with diseases that may be carried by these birds such as AI.
- Anytime there is a change in labour, new employees should be trained on biosecurity.
- Poultry should not be allowed to leave or enter the farm, except under the control of the company that owns the birds.
- Poultry should not be sold or given away, unless the grower is authorized to do so.

Know the Warning Signs for Infectious Diseases

- Diseases can be difficult to diagnose, but you can recognize potential problems and contact a veterinarian to diagnose the disease.
- Some poultry diseases are AI, Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, infectious bursal disease, infectious coryza, and mycoplasmosis.
- High mortality and sudden death in a flock should be reported immediately.
- Signs of disease to look for are:
  - ❖ Unusual drop in egg production
  - ❖ Soft or misshapen eggs
  - ❖ Weight loss
  - ❖ Sneezing, coughing, gasping for air, nasal discharge
  - ❖ Greenish watery diarrhoea
  - ❖ Listlessness, muscular tremors, drooping wings
  - ❖ Twisting of head or neck
  - ❖ Complete paralysis
  - ❖ Swelling around eyes and neck
  - ❖ Lameness and tumours
  - ❖ Sudden death or unusual number of birds dying

Report Sick Birds

- To report sick birds, contact your local veterinarian or contact the State Veterinarian's office.
- It is important to diagnose and stop a disease problem before in spreads.

Useful contact numbers

South African Poultry association
011 795 9929
Poultry Disease Management Agency
012 529 8281

DAFF state Veterinarian's Office
STATE VETERINARY SERVICES (National Department of Agriculture and the provincial departments of agriculture)

For a complete list and further information, contact: Directorate Veterinary Services (National Department of Agriculture), Private Bag X138, Pretoria 0001. Tel. (012) 319 7488. Fax: 012-3296892.