

Client | C.J.N.S MELKERY TRUST

Project Hamba Kahle Cemetery – Basic Assessment Report

Date September 2019





C.J.N.S MELKERY TRUST

Hamba Kahle Cemetery – Basic Assessment Report

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

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DEFINITIONS

Alternatives

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

- a) property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- b) type of activity to be undertaken;
- c) design or layout of the activity;
- d) technology to be used in the activity; or
- e) operational aspects of the activity;

and includes the option of not implementing the activity.

Application

An application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA).

Basic Assessment Report

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

Buffer Area

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Dangerous Good

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

Development

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

Development footprint

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

EAP

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



EMPr

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

Environment

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

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

Environmental Impact Assessment

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

Independent

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

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

excluding -

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

Indigenous Vegetation

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

Industrial Complex

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

Mitigation

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

Phased Activities

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

Registered Interested and Affected Party

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

Significant Impact

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



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

Specialist

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

Systematic Biodiversity Plan

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

Watercourse

- (a) a river or spring;
- (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- (c) a wetland, pan, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and

any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks.

Wetland

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



ABBREVIATIONS

BAR Basic Assessment Report

BID **Background Information Document** CRR Comments and Response Report DWS Department of Water and Sanitation

EA **Environmental Authorisation**

Environmental Assessment Practitioner EAP **Environmental Impact Assessment** EIA EMF **Environmental Management Framework Environmental Management Programme EMPr**

Government Notice GN

Integrated Development Plan IDP I&AP Interested and Affected Party

IWULA Integrated Water Use Licence Application

MDARDLEA Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs

National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended NEMA National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) NEM:WA

NHRA National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999

Ptn Portion R Regulation

SAHRA South African Heritage Resources Agency

SDF Spatial Development Framework



1. PROJECT TITLE

Hamba Kahle Cemetery.

2. APPLICANT DETAILS

Applicant Name	C.J.N.S Melkery Trust
Contact Person	Mr Johan Wasserman
Postal Address	PO Box 189, Standerton, 2430
Telephone Number	044 871 0227
Cell phone Number	083 309 7373
Fax Number	044 871 0227
Email Address	wassermanjg321@telkomsa.net

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER DETAILS

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

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

4. LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES

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

Table 1: Property details

Property/Land Parcel	21 digit Surveyor General Code	Property size
Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 338 IS	T0IS00000000033800001	312.9430 Ha
Remaining Extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 338 IS	T0IS00000000033800006	165.7819 Ha



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

The project location is 3km north of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The GPS coordinates for the project site are as follows:

26°53'23.99"S; 29°13'43.44"E

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



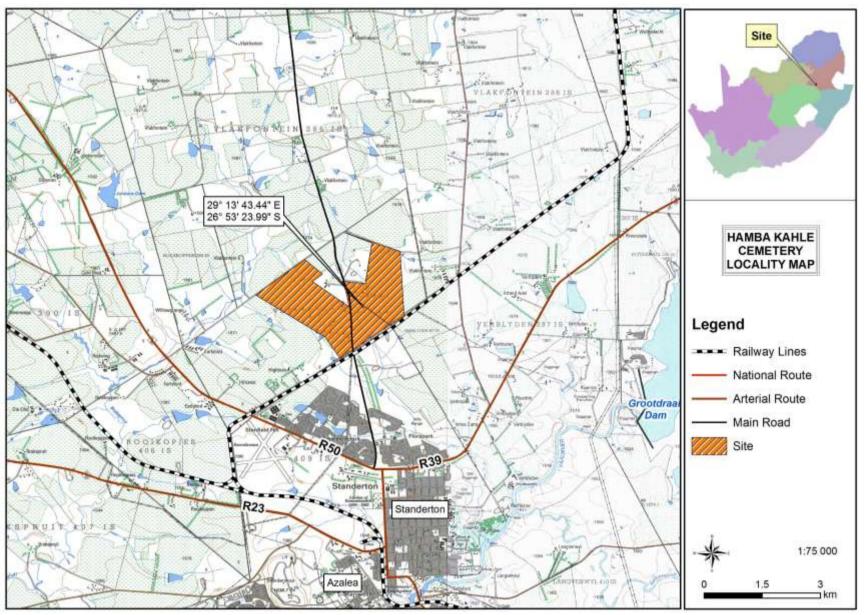


Figure 1: Site locality map



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



Figure 2: Site photographs



5. SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES

5.1 Description of the activities to be undertaken

The owner of the properties applicable to the application identified a need for cemeteries within the Standerton area and saw the development potential in utilizing a portion of his property for a privately managed cemetery fulfilling in a need that the Local Authority has trouble fulfilling in, as also indicated in the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

Existing buildings on site

Currently the only existing buildings on the site are some old farm dwellings.

Proposed project

The proposed project will entail the following:

- The establishment of a cemetery and chapel for memorial services;
- The cemetery will comprise of 31 737 graves and a memorial garden;
- The cemetery will be divided into five sections:
 - Entry level graves;
 - Tree graves;
 - Family plots;
 - Up-market graves; and
 - The memorial garden.
- Parking areas;
- A number of toilet blocks:
- A sewage package plant; and
- An internal road network.

The two project properties are 478.7249 Ha in total. The total area of land that will be developed (should the development be approved) is 18 Ha.

5.1.1 Roads and Storm Water

Access

Access to the cemetery is proposed to be on the northern corner of the site from the R546 which runs from Evander through Standerton towards the South. The site is situated adjacent to the R546 which provides direct access. The proposed access point will be evaluated by a Traffic Engineer to ensure safety and standards are in order. With one



access point and the internal road layout the site will provide safe and secure access and egress as well as sufficient parking bays for private vehicles and busses.

Surface Drainage/ Storm Water Routing

Appropriate storm water management measures will be implemented to ensure that clean and dirt water is separated as well as mitigating soil erosion.

5.1.2 Water Services

Two existing boreholes located on the site will provide water to the cemetery and associated buildings. Currently these two boreholes each deliver approximately 3000 litres per hour, however, quantity and quality tests still need to be done.

5.1.3 Sewerage

A sewage package plant will be installed to accommodate sewage generated from the toilet blocks.

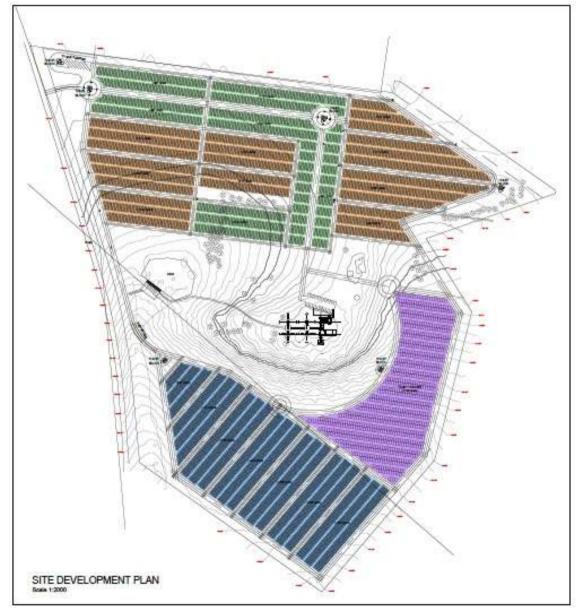
5.1.4 Electricity

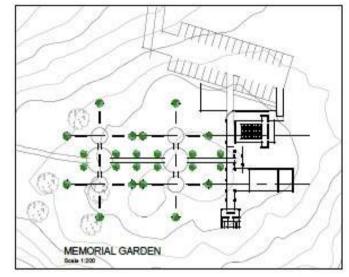
The existing municipal electricity supply will continue to be utilised as electricity will only be required for lighting purposes.

5.1.5 Traffic

The access point to the cemetery will be evaluated by a Traffic Engineer to ensure safety and standards are in order.







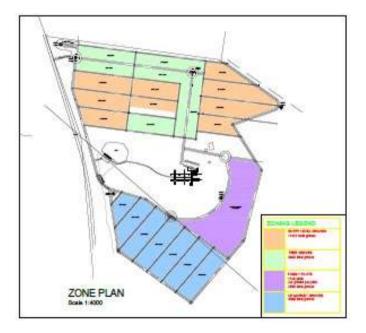


Figure 3: Facility illustration for the proposed development



5.2 Listed Activities triggered by the proposed development

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

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

Government Notice and Activity Number	Wording as per the Listing Notice	Description as per the project description relating to each listed activity
and Activity Number	Government Notice R983 of 4 December	•
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1) Activity No. 23	The development of cemeteries of 2500 square metres or more in size.	The proposed development of the Hamba Kahle cemetery will be 180 000 square metres (18ha) in size.
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1) Activity No. 27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The proposed development site is located within the Soweto Highveld Grassland Ecosystem. The site was historically used for agricultural purposes (cultivation). The development will involve clearance of vegetation, but due to historical cultivation, the site has been largely disturbed. Less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation will be cleared as part of this development.
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1) Activity No. 28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.	The proposed development site was used for agricultural purposes after 01 April 1998. The development will occur outside an urban area and will be bigger than 1 hectare.

5.3 Water Use Licence Activities

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



6. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT OF THE APPLICATION

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

Legislation

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), as amended
- The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended •
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 4 December 2014 •
- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as amended .
- The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), as amended
- The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), as amended .
- The National Appeal Regulations Government Notice No. R.993 of 8 December 2014

Plans

Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2014

Guidelines

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

Spatial tools

- SANBI Biodiversity GIS Database
- AGIS Comprehensive Atlas

Municipal development planning frameworks

- Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan for 2016/2017
- Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan for 2015/2016 5th IDP edition
- Lekwa Local Municipality Five-Year Integrated Development Plan 2012-2016 IDP
- Lekwa Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework Final Report 2010

Municipal By-Laws

- Lekwa Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law, 2016
- Lekwa Local Municipality Draft Cemetery By-Laws, 2015
- Lekwa Local Municipality Draft Stormwater Management By-Laws, 2015



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

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

7.1.1 The Applicant

The owner of the properties applicable to the application identified a need for cemeteries within the Standerton area and saw the development potential in utilizing a portion of his property for a privately managed cemetery fulfilling in a need that the Local Authority has trouble fulfilling.

7.1.2 The Local Community

The existing cemeteries in Standerton are either filled to capacity or is situated in flood line areas and areas with poor soil conditions, therefore, they are not used.

The proposed private cemetery will fulfil in a need that the Local Authority currently has trouble in fulfilling. It will also provide a safe, clean, and tranquil environment where people can bury their loved ones without having to worry about the grave being vandalized or the tombstone being stolen.

The application site is situated outside of the urban boundary of Standerton but this should not be seen as a problem due to the fact that there is very limited space with suitable soil conditions available within Standerton.

The proposed land use is considered as a positive contribution to the community of Standerton.

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

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

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



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

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
impact on the ecological integrity of the area?1	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated".
	An Ecological Impact Assessment was conducted during May 2016 and a follow up assessment was done during Februay 2019. It was concluded that the proposed development site is degraded. No loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated.
	The impact of the proposed development on the ecological integrity of the project property has also been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.
1.1. How were the following ecological integrity considerations taken into acco	ount?
	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated".
	The historical vegetation type of the project site was Soweto Highveld Grassland. This vegetation type is considered as "Vulnerable". An Ecological Impact Assessment was conducted during May 2016. It was concluded that the proposed development site is degraded. No loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated.
	The impact of the proposed development on the disturbed Soweto Highveld Grassland has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.
	According to the SANBI Biodiversity GIS Database as well as a specialist wetland assessment conducted at the site, there are no sensitive ecosystems, such as wetlands, present at the

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

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



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response	
	specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure. ³	project site.	
1.1.3	Critical Biodiversity Areas ("CBAs") and Ecological Support Areas ("ESAs").	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is designated as an area which is "Heavily or Moderately Modified" with "Cultivated" land cover.	
1.1.4	Conservation targets.	The conservation target for the Soweto Highveld Grassland vegetation type is 24%, but almost half of the area has already been transformed by cultivation, urban sprawl, mining and building of road infrastructure (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is designated as an area with "No Natural Habitat (<i>vegetation</i>) Remaining".	
1.1.5	Ecological drivers of the ecosystem.	Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme for this project. The measures will aim to mitigate the influence of ecological drivers such as the influence of uncontrolled fires, human activity and alien invasive plant species.	
1.1.6	Environmental Management Framework.	No EMF could be found for the Lekwa Local Municipality.	
		According to the Environmental Management Programme as outlined in the IDP (2016/2017) for the Lekwa Local Municipality, the development of a cemetery was identified as a key objective.	
1.1.7	Spatial Development Framework.	According to the Lekwa Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2010) and the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2016/2017, is there a need for the development of a new cemetery in the Standerton area.	
1.1.8	Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment (e.g. RAMSAR sites, Climate Change, etc.).4	The proposed activities do not have significant contributions towards global and international responsibilities.	
1.2	How will this development disturb or enhance ecosystems and/or result in the loss or protection of biological diversity? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these negative impacts, and where	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated".	

³ Section 2(4)(r) of NEMA refers.

⁴ Section 2(4)(n) of NEMA refers.



Requ	irement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	these negative impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ⁵	The impact of the proposed development on ecosystems and biological diversity has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report. Mitigation measures have also been identified and recommended in the EMPr to mitigate negative environmental impacts.
1.3	How will this development pollute and/or degrade the biophysical environment? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	Potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and assessed in Section 9.3 of this report. Mitigation measures have also been identified and recommended in the EMPr to mitigate negative environmental impacts. The main positive impact of the proposed development is that the need for the development of a new cemetery will be addressed.
1.4	What waste will be generated by this development? What measures were explored to firstly avoid waste, and where waste could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise, reuse and/or recycle the waste? What measures have been explored to safely treat and/or dispose of unavoidable waste?	During the construction phase of the proposed development, waste, such as building rubble and domestic waste, will be generated. Some hazardous waste, such as spilt oil or diesel may also be generated in small quantities (construction vehicles). Mitigation measures to minimise, reuse and/or recycle the generation of waste have been recommended in the Environmental Management Programme for the project.
1.5	How will this development disturb or enhance landscapes and/or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ⁸	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon landscapes and/or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage as the site has already been disturbed. According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), developments that will change the character of a site by more than 5 000m² must be brought under the attention of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Such developments may then require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be conducted (as required by SAHRA). The part of the project property (the site) that will be changed as part of the proposed development is more than 5 000m² and a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment has to be conducted for the project site.

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

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

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

 $^{^{8}\,\}text{Section}\,24$ of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(iii) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response
		SAHRA has, however, been notified of the proposed development as part of the general public participation process, seeing as SAHRA is considered to be an Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project.
1.6	How will this development use and/or impact on non-renewable natural resources? What measures were explored to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? How have the consequences of the depletion of the non-renewable natural resources been considered? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The proposed development will likely use small amounts of one or more of the following non-renewable natural resources during the construction phase: diesel, petrol and/or LPG. This includes, for example, diesel and petrol used in construction vehicles. No direct usage of non-renewable natural resources is anticipated during the operational phase of the proposed development.
1.7	How will this development use and/or impact on renewable natural resources and the ecosystem of which they are part? Will the use of the resources and/or impact on the ecosystem jeopardise the integrity of the resource and/or system taking into account carrying capacity restrictions, limits of acceptable change, and thresholds? What measures were explored to firstly avoid the use of resources, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise the use of resources? What measures were taken to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ¹⁰	The proposed development will not use or impact upon any renewable natural resources.
1.7.1	Does the proposed development exacerbate the increased dependency on increased use of resources to maintain economic growth or does it reduce resource dependency (i.e. de-materialised growth)? (note: sustainability requires that settlements reduce their	maintain economic growth.

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

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



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response	
	ecological footprint by using less material and energy demands and reduce the amount of waste they generate, without compromising their quest to improve their quality of life)		
1.7.2	Does the proposed use of natural resources constitute the best use thereof? Is the use justifiable when considering intra- and intergenerational equity, and are there more important priorities for which the resources should be used (i.e. what are the opportunity costs of using these resources this the proposed development alternative?)	The resource use is justifiable and should not affect intra- and intergenerational equity. Mitigation measures have also been recommended in the Environmental Management Programme for this proposed development, to minimise the usage of resources.	
1.7.3	Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?	The local municipality identified the need for the development of a new cemetery located in a suitable area, as the existing cemetery reached full capacity and informal cemeteries are located within flood lines which poses a threat to human health and environmental disturbance. The proposed site accommodates the development of a cemetery.	
1.8	How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts? ¹¹	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated". Having the proposed development on land that has historically been modified/disturbed has a lower ecological impact (risk averse) and is preferable to locating the proposed development on an undisturbed site. Refer also to Section 9.3 of this report.	
1.8.1	What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)?	 The following assumptions have been made: That all research and reference sources or material is accurate and up to date; That the project information, as provided by the applicant, is correct; The cemetery will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and The cemetery will be operated according to the Environmental Management Programme and in a responsible manner. 	
		At this stage, the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. The site has, however, already been extensively disturbed. Any fossil assemblages	

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



Requi	rement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
		that may have been present on site were likely already disturbed or destroyed.
1.8.2	What is the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge?	It is Labesh's opinion that the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge is low.
1.8.3	Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	A risk-averse and cautious approach was applied to the Basic Environmental Impact Assessment by keeping in mind the gaps in knowledge and limitations.
1.9	How will the ecological impacts resulting from this development impact	et on people's environmental right in terms following:12
1.9.1	Negative impacts: e.g. access to resources, opportunity costs, loss of amenity (e.g. open space), air and water quality impacts, nuisance (noise, odour, etc.), health impacts, visual impacts, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts?	Section 8.4 of this report provides a list of the anticipated impacts from the proposed development. Section 8.7 provides some mitigation measures for these impacts and the Environmental Management Programme for the proposed development provides further detailed mitigation measures that should be applied to minimise the impacts on the environment from the development.
1.9.2	Positive impacts: e.g. improved access to resources, improved amenity, improved air or water quality, etc. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?	The main positive impact of the proposed development is that the need for the development of a new cemetery will be addressed. To enhance the positive impacts, local people will be employed during the construction and operational phases of the development, as far as possible.
1.10	Describe the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods and ecosystem services applicable to the area in question and how the development's ecological impacts will result in socio-economic impacts (e.g. on livelihoods, loss of heritage site, opportunity costs, etc.)?	As a need for the development of a cemetery has been identified, the proposed development will serve to enhance the livelihood for the surrounding community. It is, however, not expected for the proposed development to result in economic impacts or opportunity costs. It is also unlikely that the development will result in loss of heritage sites as the proposed development site has already been disturbed.
1.11	Based on all of the above, how will this development positively or negatively impact on ecological integrity objectives/targets/considerations of the area?	Refer to Section 9.3 of this report.
1.12	Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy biophysical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.

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



Requ	irement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of ecological considerations? ¹³	
1.13	Describe the positive and negative cumulative ecological/biophysical impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and existing and other planned developments in the area? ¹⁴	Refer to Section 9.3 of this report.
2.1	What is the socio-economic context of the area, based on, amongst or	ther considerations, the following considerations?
2.1.1	The IDP (and its sector plans' vision, objectives, strategies, indicators and targets) and any other strategic plans, frameworks of policies applicable to the area,	The Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan identifies the need for the development of a new cemetery located in a suitable area e.g. soil capabilities and outside of flood lines. The proposed development is in line with this need, as identified in the IDP.
2.1.2	Spatial priorities and desired spatial patterns (e.g. need for integrated of segregated communities, need to upgrade informal settlements, need for densification, etc.),	The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality SFD (2010) and IDP 2016/2017.
2.1.3	Spatial characteristics (e.g. existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and	The proposed development is in line with the Lekwa Local Municipality SFD (2010) and IDP 2016/2017.
2.1.4	Municipal Economic Development Strategy ("LED Strategy").	 The Lekwa Local Municipality Local Economic Development Strategy focusses on: Promotion and support sustainability of existing businesses; Promotion of small and micro sized rural enterprises; Tourism growth and promotion: conferencing, casino, motels, game farms natural sites, etc.; Creation of job opportunities; Industries to support SMME activities; Improve skills development; Increase the revenue potential of the Municipality;

¹³ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

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



Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	 Develop the business potential of the area; and Establish the municipality as one of preference for national and international visitors.
	The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:
	Job creation;Business development.
	The proposed development is therefore in line with the goals of the municipality's LED Strategy.
2.2 Considering the socio-economic context, what will the socio-economic impacts be of the development (and its separate elements/aspects), and specifically also on the socio-economic	Standerton area as existing cemeteries has reached full capacity.
objectives of the area?	The proposed development will address this social need.
2.2.1 Will the development complement the local socio-economic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?	
	The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:
	Job creation;



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response
		Business development.
		The proposed development is therefore in line with the goals of the municipality's LED Strategy.
2.3	How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social needs and interests of the relevant communities? ¹⁵	 The proposed development will address the following specific need of the community: The need for the development of a new and adequate cemetery located within the Standerton area. Creation of a small amount of temporary and permanent job opportunities.
2.4	Will the development result in equitable (intra- and intergenerational) impact distribution, in the short- and long-term? ¹⁶ Will the impact be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term?	It is expected for the proposed development to result in equitable impact distributions in the short- and long-term as well as to be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term.
2.5	In terms of location, describe how the placement of the proposed deve	elopment will:17
2.5.1	result in the creation of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other,	It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 50 job opportunities during the construction phase and 20 additional job opportunities during the operational phase. This will
		include job opportunities for local labourers.
2.5.2	reduce the need for transport of people and goods,	
	reduce the need for transport of people and goods, result in access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport (e.g. will the development result in densification and the achievement of thresholds in terms public transport),	include job opportunities for local labourers. It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon the transportation of
2.5.3	result in access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport (e.g. will the development result in densification	include job opportunities for local labourers. It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon the transportation of people or goods. It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon access to public

¹⁵ Section 2(2) of NEMA refers.

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

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



Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.5.6 for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge,	The proposed development is situated outside urban edge of Standerton (7km to the north). However, suitable areas for the development of a new cemetery within the urban boundaries of Standerton are very limited.
2.5.7 optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure,	The proposed development will make use of existing electricity supplies and existing road infrastructure to the project site will also be used.
2.5.8 opportunity costs in terms of bulk infrastructure expansions in non- priority areas (e.g. not aligned with the bulk infrastructure planning for the settlement that reflects the spatial reconstruction priorities of the settlement),	No new bulk infrastructure will be required for the proposed project.
2.5.9 discourage "urban sprawl" and contribute to compaction/densification,	The proposed development is situated north and outside of the urban boundary of Standerton, just 7km from the CBD. No residential expansion is proposed and there is still ample space within the town itself for residential development. The reason a site outside of the town is considered is due to the fact of the low soil potential for a cemetery as well as the full capacity of existing cemeteries in Standerton.
2.5.10 contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs,	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an effect on historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements.
2.5.11 encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes,	Environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes are encouraged through specific mitigation measures that have been included in the Environmental Management Programme for this project.
2.5.12 take into account special locational factors that might favour the specific location (e.g. the location of a strategic mineral resource, access to the port, access to rail, etc.),	 The location for the proposed development is strategically ideal for the following reasons: There is a great need for the development of a new cemetery in the Standerton area as existing cemeteries have reached full capacity; Soil capabilities of the proposed site accommodates the development of a cemetery; The proposed site is located adjacent to the R546 which provides direct access; The project site is in a disturbed state, as confirmed by the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, where the project site is classified as "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly



Requ	irement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
		"Cultivated".
2.5.13	If the investment in the settlement or area in question will generate the highest socio-economic returns (i.e. an area with high economic potential),	Investment in the proposed development will result in socio-economic returns for the area – addressing the need for the development of a new cemetery.
2.5.14	4 impact on the sense of history, sense of place and heritage of the area and the socio-cultural and cultural-historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area, and	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon history, sense of place, heritage of the area or the socio-cultural and cultural-historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area.
		According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), developments that will change the character of a site by more than 5 000m² must be brought under the attention of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Such developments may then require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be conducted (as required by SAHRA). The part of the project property (the site) that will be changed as part of the proposed development is more than 5 000m² and a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment has to be conducted for the project site. SAHRA has, however, been notified of the proposed development as part of the general public participation process, seeing as SAHRA is considered to be an Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project.
2.5.15 in terms of the nature, scale and location of the development promote or act as a catalyst to create a more integrated settlement?		The proposed development is situated outside the urban boundaries of Standerton. The development will not have an influence on the integration of settlements.
2.6	How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of socio-economic impacts?:18	A risk-averse and cautious approach was applied to the Basic Environmental Impact Assessment by keeping in mind the gaps in knowledge and limitations.
2.6.1	What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)? ¹⁹	 The following assumptions have been made: That all research and reference sources or material is accurate and up to date; That the project information, as provided by the applicant, is correct; The cemetery depot will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and

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

¹⁹ Section 24(4) of NEMA refers.



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response
		The cemetery will be operated according to the Environmental Management Programme and in a responsible manner.
		At this stage the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. The site has, however, already been extensively disturbed. Any fossil assemblages that may have been present on site were likely already disturbed or destroyed.
2.6.2	What is the level of risk (note: related to inequality, social fabric, livelihoods, vulnerable communities, critical resources, economic vulnerability and sustainability) associated with the limits of current knowledge?	It is Labesh's opinion that the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge is low.
2.6.3	Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	
2.7	How will the socio-economic impacts resulting from this development	impact on people's environmental right in terms following:
2.7.1	Negative impacts: e.g. health (e.g. HIV-Aids), safety, social ills, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts?	
2.7.2	Positive impacts. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?	The main positive impact of the proposed development is that the need for the development of a new cemetery will be addressed. To enhance the positive impacts, local people will be employed during the construction and operational phases of the development, as far as possible.
2.8	Considering the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods and ecosystem services, describe the linkages and dependencies applicable to the area in question and how the development's socioeconomic impacts will result in ecological impacts (e.g. over utilisation of natural resources, etc.)?	The development's socio-economic impacts will indirectly result in the consumption of natural resources, such as water and diesel. However, the usage of the resources is not considered to be an over-utilisation.
2.9	What measures were taken to pursue the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of socio-economic	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.



Requirement		Part where requirement is addressed/response
	considerations? ²⁰	
2.10	What measures were taken to pursue environmental justice so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons (who are the beneficiaries and is the development located appropriately)? ²¹ Considering the need for social equity and justice, do the alternatives identified, allow the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected, or is there a need for other alternatives to be considered?	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report. The alternatives considered allow for the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected.
2.11	What measures were taken to pursue equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human wellbeing, and what special measures were taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination? ²²	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.
2.12	What measures were taken to ensure that the responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of the development has been addressed throughout the development's life cycle? ²³	To ensure that responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of the development has been addressed, mitigation measures have been identified in the Environmental Management Programme. The responsibility for implementing the mitigation measures lies with the applicant.
2.13	What measures were taken to:	
2.13.1	ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties,	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration:
		GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and

²⁰ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refers.

²¹ Section 2(4)(c) of NEMA refers.

²² Section 2(4)(d) of NEMA refers.

²³ Section 2(4)(e) of NEMA refers.



Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.13.2 provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, ²⁴	The public participation process for this project is open to all parties. Site notices and a newspaper advertisement were placed to encourage participation from a wider audience than simply the adjacent land owners.
2.13.3 ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons, ²⁵	The public participation processes were open to all individuals, also to vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
2.13.4 promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means, ²⁶	All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training).
2.13.5 ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process, ²⁷	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration
	 GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
	The public participation process was open to participation from any members of the public and was a fully transparent process. All comments received from Interested and Affected Parties have been included in the reports for this project and have also been responded to/addressed. The reports were available to any person wishing to review and comment upon the reports.
2.13.6 ensure that the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties were taken into account, and that adequate recognition were given to all forms of knowledge, including	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration

²⁴ Section 2(4)(f) of NEMA refers.

²⁵ Section 2(4)(f) of NEMA refers.

²⁶ Section 2(4)(h) of NEMA refers.

²⁷ Section 2(4)(k) of NEMA refers.



Requi	rement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	traditional and ordinary knowledge ²⁸ , and	 GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.13.7	7 ensure that the vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development were recognised and their full participation therein were be promoted? ²⁹	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration
		 GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and
		The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.14	Considering the interests, needs and values of all the interested and affected parties, describe how the development will allow for opportunities for all the segments of the community (e.g. a mixture of low-, middle-, and high-income housing opportunities) that is consistent with the priority needs of the local area (or that is proportional to the needs of an area)? ³⁰	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.
2.15	What measures have been taken to ensure that current and/or future workers will be informed of work that potentially might be harmful to human health or the environment or of dangers associated with the work, and what measures have been taken to ensure that the right of workers to refuse such work will be respected and protected? ³¹	All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training). This will include informing workers that they have the right to refuse work should the work be harmful to human health or the environment.
2.16	Describe how the development will impact on job creation in terms of,	amongst other aspects:
2.16.1	1 the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created,	It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 50 temporary job opportunities during the construction phase and 20 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase. This will include job opportunities for local labourers.

²⁸ Section 2(4)(g) of NEMA refers.

²⁹ Section 2(4)(q) of NEMA refers.

³⁰ X

³¹ Section 2(4)(j) of NEMA refers.



Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.16.2 whether the labour available in the area will be able to take up the	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.
2.16.3 the distance from where labourers will have to travel,	Labourers will be transported to and from the construction site. Using local labourers (as far as possible) will decrease travel distances.
2.16.4 the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e. equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and	Job opportunities will be created at the proposed development site.
2.16.5 the opportunity costs in terms of job creation (e.g. a mine might create 100 jobs, but impact on 1000 agricultural jobs, etc.).	The proposed development will create job opportunities and should not impact upon employment opportunities in other sectors.
2.17 What measures were taken to ensure:	
2.17.1 that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and	Relevant environmental and town planning legislation was considered and adhered to during the Environmental Impact Assessment and Land Use Rights processes. Also refer to Chapter 6 of this report.
2.17.2 that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration
	 GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.18 What measures were taken to ensure that the environment will be held in public trust for the people, that the beneficial use of environmental resources will serve the public interest, and that the	A need for the development of a new cemetery in the Standerton area was identified as existing cemeteries have reached full capacity. The development will therefore serve the public interest.
environment will be protected as the people's common heritage?32	Mitigation measures will also be included in the Environmental Management Programme for this development to minimise the impacts of the proposed development on the environment.

³² Section 2(4)(o) of NEMA refers.



Requ	irement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.19	Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left? ³³	Mitigation measures have been proposed in detail in the EMPr for this project. Should these mitigation measures be implemented by the applicant, it is not expected for there to be any long-term environmental legacy or burden.
2.20	What measures were taken to ensure that the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects will be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment? ³⁴	The applicant will be responsible for any costs associated with the remediation of pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects.
2.21	Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy bio-physical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations? ³⁵	
2.22	Describe the positive and negative cumulative socio-economic impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and other planned developments in the area? ³⁶	Cumulative impacts have been described and assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.

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

³⁴ Section 2(4)(p) of NEMA refers.

³⁵ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refers.

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



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

8.1 Alternatives considered

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

Table 4: Alternative Types

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

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

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

Alternatives were considered in a qualitative manner.



8.1.1 Location

Alternative properties

Great extents of the area surrounding Standerton and in close proximity to the proposed properties are sterilised by mining rights, mining prospecting rights as well as servitudes including pipeline servitudes, water canal servitudes and road servitudes. Areas that could accommodate a cemetery in terms of soil capabilities, groundwater pollution potential and surface water pollution potential are also very limited in this area. For these reasons, no property alternatives were considered.

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

- There is a great need for a cemetery in the Standerton area which is functional and secure to alleviate the pressure on the existing overfull cemeteries and in order to fulfil in the demand;
- The Lekwa Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2010) as well as the Lekwa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2016/2017 indicated that suitable areas for the development of a new cemetery should be identified; and
- The proposed site is located just outside Standerton (7km to the north) and is situated next to the R546 which provides direct and easy access.

According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is dominated by areas classified as "Heavily modified". Small areas classified as "Moderately modified - Old lands" as well as "Other Natural Areas" also occurs at the site (refer to Figure 4). The Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map indicates that the site mainly consists out "Important and Necessary" CBAs (refer to Figure 5). However, the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated" and is therefore already disturbed.



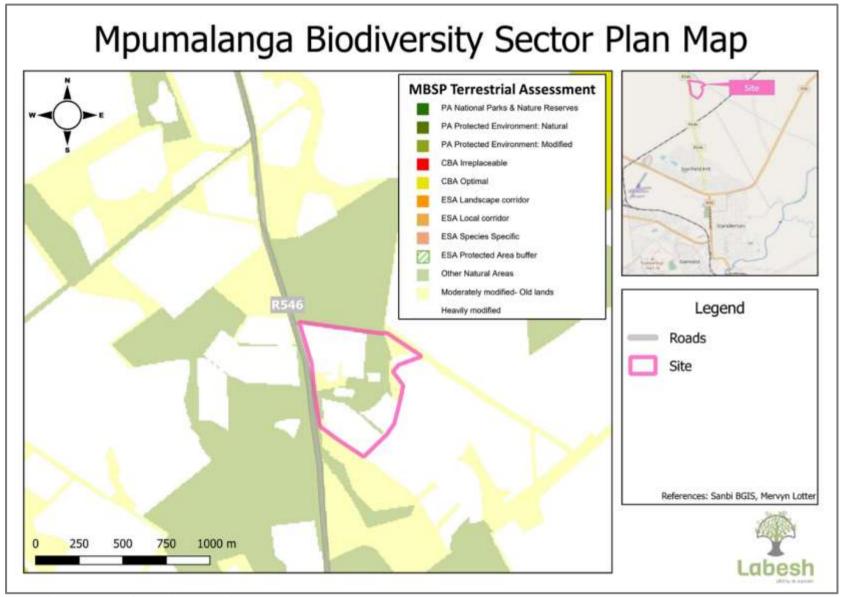


Figure 4: Mpumalanga Sector Plan map of the site



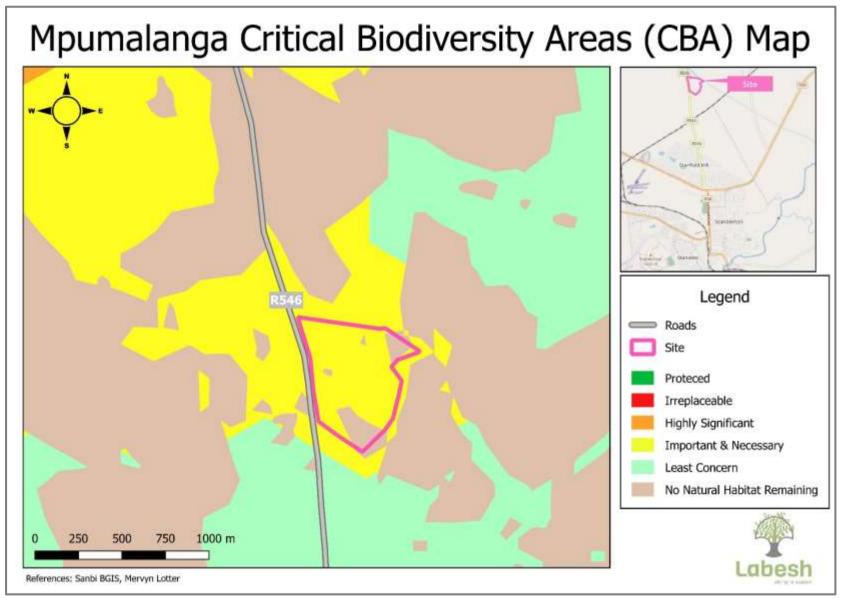


Figure 5: Terrestrial CBA map of the site



8.1.2 Design/Layout

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

8.1.3 Scale and Magnitude

The scale and magnitude of the proposed development is based on the findings, outcomes and recommendations of the specialist reports included in this Basic Assessment Report as well as the availability of areas not being sterilised by mining rights, mining prospecting rights as well as servitudes including pipeline servitudes, water canal servitudes and road servitudes. For this reason, no scale and magnitude alternatives could be considered.

8.1.4 "No-Go Option"

The No-Go Option would be where the proposed Hamba Kahle cemetery is not developed. The No-Go Option is not considered to be a reasonable alternative as there is a great need for a cemetery in the Standerton area which is located in a suitable area as indicated by the Lekwa Local Municipality.

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

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

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

- Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison
- Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
- Gert Sibande District Municipality
- Lekwa Local Municipality
- Department of Water and Sanitation
- Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration
- Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
- Mpumalanga Department of Health
- Mpumalanga Department of Social Development
- Mpumalanga Department of Finance
- Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation
- Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements



- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
- Department of Mineral Resources .
- Transnet SOC Ltd
- **Transnet Pipelines**
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 61 of the farm Vlakfontein 386 IS MAV Trust
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 62 of the farm Vlakfontein 386 IS MAV Trust
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 93 of the farm Vlakfontein 386 IS Gert Koch Eiendomme (Pty) Ltd .
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 32 of the farm Verblyden 387 IS Van Der Merwe Familie Trust
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 8 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS Willows Trust
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 9 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS Engela Maria Geldenhuys
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 10 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS Johan Wasserman Trust (the applicant) •
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 16 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS Johan Wasserman Trust (the applicant)
- Adjacent land owner: Ptn 17 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS Johan Wasserman Trust (the applicant)

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

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

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

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



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

8.3.1 Geographical

Geology and Soil

The following information was extracted from the report titled: "Report on a Preliminary Engineering Geological Investigation: Standerton Cemetery", dated 13 June 2016, prepared by KHg Applied Geologists and is attached hereto in Appendix D.

According to the relevant 1:250 000-scale geological sheet, the site geology comprises the following (*Figure 6*):

- Vryheid Formation (Ecca Group, Karoo Supergroup), Permian in age, comprising sandstone, shale and coal (light brown shaded "Pv" on map).
- Dolerite intrusions (dark pink-shaded "Jd" on map), Jurassic in age.

No dolomitic rocks are indicated on the site itself. No dolomite stability investigation is required. No distinct linear features (such as faults and shear zones) or mineral deposits are indicated on or in close proximity of the site. The climatic N-value (Weinert, 1980) of the region is well below 5, which implies that the site is in a water surplus area where chemical weathering is likely dominant.

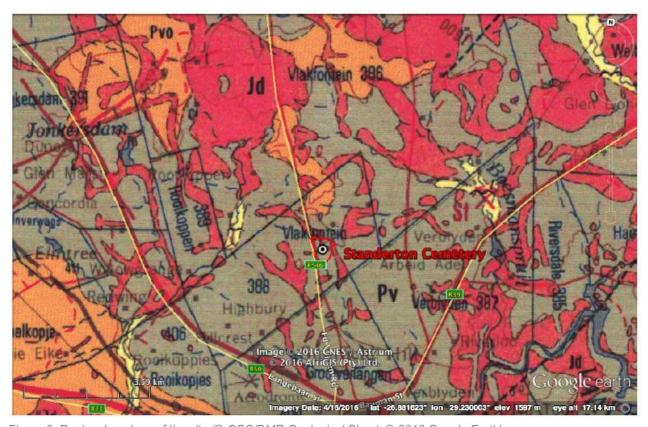


Figure 6: Regional geology of the site (© CGS/DMR Geological Sheet; © 2016 Google Earth)



A phase 1 detailed engineering geological assessment was requested for the proposed cemetery to be developed to the north of Standerton, Mpumalanga. The following pertains to the investigation.

The site is considered to have two site class designation zones based on the certain constraints and the criteria as set out in the NHBRC (1999) guideline document for single-story masonry buildings:

- Zone I: H2/3C2B thick profiles generally well exceeding 1.80 m in expansive clays with high likelihood of waterlogging, low permeability and prone to difficult workability in dry or wet conditions.
- Zone II: H1/2BCF fairly thin profiles (< 1.80m) for the proposed development resulting in difficult excavation to required grave depth; coupled with expansive behaviour, likelihood of waterlogging and low permeability, and prone to difficult workability.



Figure 7: Geotechnical zoning of the site

Agricultural Potential

According to the AGIS Comprehensive Atlas (2007), the Agricultural Potential/Land Capability of the project site was historically classified as "Moderate potential arable land". The project site was historically cultivated and is now in a heavily modified state. Large areas in close proximity to the proposed site have also been sterilised by mining rights, mining prospecting rights as well as servitudes including pipeline servitudes, water canal servitudes and road servitudes.



8.3.2 Physical

Rainfall

The project site lies within a summer rainfall area. According to the DWS C1E007 weather station, located at the Grootdraai Dam, is the mean annual precipitation for the area 771.6mm per annum while the mean annual evaporation rate is 1889.5mm per annum.

Temperature

The average midday temperatures for Standerton range from 16.8°C in June to 26.0°C in January. The region is the coldest during June with an average of 8.0°C (Climate-Data.Org: https://en.climate-data.org/location/26839/)

Wind

The closest weather station to Standerton and for which data is available on www.windfinder.com, is the Vrede weather station. This weather station is located approximately 53km to the south of Standerton. According to www.windfinder.com, the prevailing wind direction for Vrede is west and west-south-west, as indicated by the figure below. The prevailing wind direction has been determined from yearly wind direction data from November 2014 to August 2017.

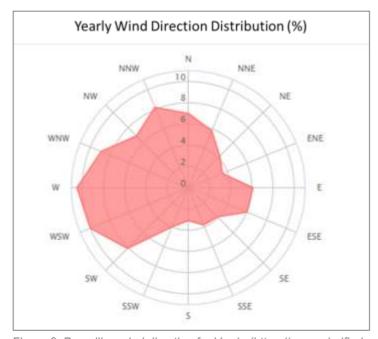


Figure 8: Prevailing wind direction for Vrede (https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/vrede)

Topography

The elevation at the project site ranges from 1600 masl (metres above sea level) to 1580 masl. The project sites slope downwards from north to south. This is also indicated in the figure below (Figure 9).



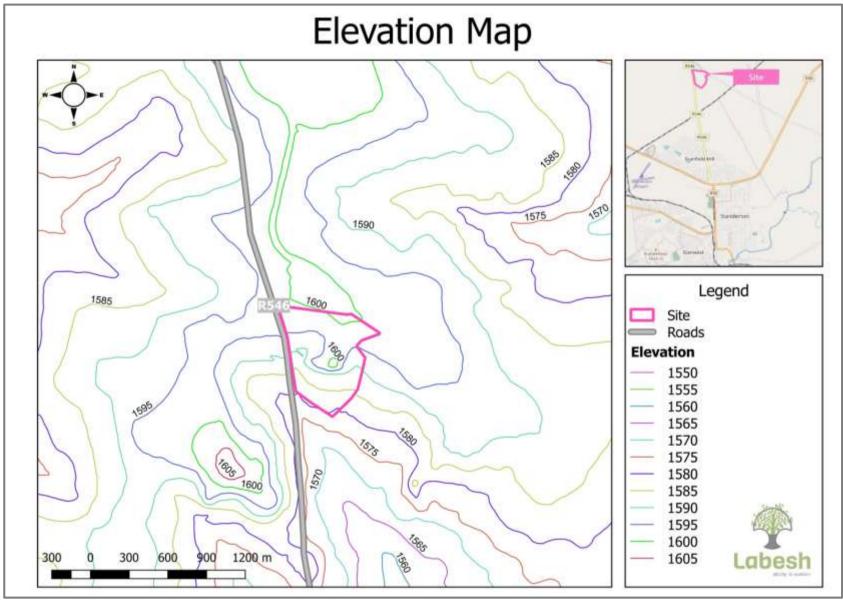


Figure 9: Elevation of the project site



8.3.3 Biological

Fauna and Flora

The following information was extracted from the report titled: "Ecological Fauna and Flora Habitat Survey -Wasserman, Standerton", dated February 2019, prepared by Reinier F. Terblanche and is attached hereto in Appendix D.

An ecological habitat survey of flora and fauna was required for the proposed development at Wasserman, 7 km north of the centre of Standerton in the Mpumalanga Province (elsewhere referred to as the site) to determine the likelihood of threatened fauna or flora to reside on the site. The survey focused on the possibility that fauna or flora of conservation concern, which include threatened species, known to occur in Mpumalanga Province are likely to occur within the proposed development and site or not.

Most of the site has been cultivated in the past and ecologically much of the site appears degraded or modified grassland. An old homestead and associated infrastructure are also present at the site. A conspicuous high cover of the grass species Eragrostis curvula is present at previously cultivated areas which also contain a number of weeds in particular Physalia and Solanum. Hyparrhenia tamba (Blue Thatching Grass) is found on the edges of these previously cultivated fields.

A small patch of diverse indigenous grassland is present at a low narrow rocky ridge at the site. This grassland patch at the low narrow rocky ridge contains a diversity of forbs including the slender aloe, Aloe ecklonis. Exotic Eucalyptus camaldulensis trees (Red River Gum) cover an area at the low narrow rocky ridge and on a flat area north of the low rocky ridge and artificial dam.

Vegetation along the watercourse contains a visible presence of Paspalum grass species and exotic weeds such as Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle). At a small artificial dam, a conspicuous cover of Persicaria (Knot-weed) is present. In general, the remaining patch of more natural grassveld at the site is isolated and surrounded by a tar road, exotic Eucalyptus trees, areas with extensive agriculture and cultivated fields. Site is surrounded by a tar road, areas with extensive agriculture and cultivated fields.

Soweto Highveld Grassland (Gm 11) is listed as threatened ecosystem (Vulnerable) according to the National List of Threatened Ecosystems (2011). However, it should be noted that the current status of this ecosystem at the site is highly degraded and modified and the scope for restoration is low and an unlikely prospect.

Ecological sensitivity at most of the site is low. At the narrow rocky ridge and the watercourse at the site the ecological sensitivity is medium-high.





Figure 10: Ecological sensitivity of the study area

Wetlands, watercourses and groundwater

The following information was extracted from the report titled: "Wetland Assessment - Wasserman", dated May 2016 and February 2019, prepared by Reinier F. Terblanche and is attached hereto in Appendix D.

A wetland assessment is required for an area that includes a proposed footprint, 7 km north of the centre of Standerton in the Mpumalanga Province (elsewhere referred to as the site) to assess wetlands, if present, at the site. If wetlands are present on the site, the assessment further focuses on the hydro-geomorphic setting, an estimate of the properties of the wetlands, an assessment of the functional aspects of wetlands and an impact assessment to wetlands, should the development be approved.

No wetlands which ascribe to hydromorphological units classified as wetlands such as floodplain wetlands, channelled valley-bottom wetlands, channelled valley-bottom wetlands, depressions (pans), seeps or wetland flats have been found at the site.



A drainage line or watercourse that consists of a narrow active channel and also narrow riparian zone as well as a small artificial waterbody, is present at the site. This then represents a tributary or small non-perennial river with a small inchannel dam. To which extent the tar road R546, existing agricultural areas and the presence of clumps of exotic Eucalyptus trees (Red River Gums) have modified the waterflow regimes on the gentle slops would be difficult to ascertain, but these are likely to have had in impact.

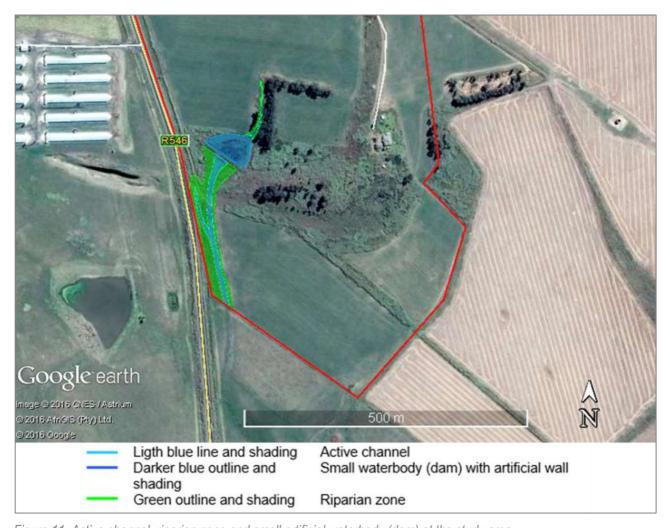


Figure 11: Active channel, riparian zone and small artificial waterbody (dam) at the study area

Vegetation along the watercourse contains a visible presence of Paspalum grass species and exotic weeds such as Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle). At a small artificial dam, a conspicuous cover of Persicaria (Knot-weed) is present. The narrow watercourse and narrow riparian zones should be viewed as important parts of conservation corridors in the larger area.



8.3.4 Social

The project site is situated within the Lekwa Local Municipality. According to the 2011 Census, the municipality had a population of 115 662 people, distributed between 31 071 households. There were therefore 3.7 persons per household in 2011.

The age structure of the municipal area was as follows:

<15 years of age: 28.6%;

15-64 years of age: 66.4%; and

65+ years of age: 5%.

The dependency ratio was 50.6 persons per 100 persons and there were 99.4 men per 100 women in 2011. The official employment rate was 25.9% and the youth unemployment rate (15-34 years of age) was 35.2% (Statistics South Africa, 2011).

8.3.5 **Economic**

The Lekwa Local Municipality is one of seven municipalities within the Gert Sibande District Municipality in the Mpumalanga province. It is located in the south-west of the Gert Sibande District Municipality, with immediate entrances to the KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Free State provinces.

Currently the key economic contributors towards the Lekwa Local Municipality's economy are agriculture, mining and power generation. The main economic sectors, concluded by the employment profile, are agriculture, forestry and fishing (30%), community, social and personal services (13%), and Private households (12%).

8.3.6 **Archaeological and Cultural Heritage**

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

The site for the proposed development was historically used for cultivation purposes and has therefore been disturbed. It is therefore unlikely that any sites of features of archaeological or cultural significance will be present on site. A Heritage Impact Assessment was therefore not included in this Basic Assessment Process.

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



8.3.7 **Palaeontological**

According to the South African Heritage Resources Agency's Palaeontological (Fossil) Sensitivity Map, the site consists out of two different types of areas namely (www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo):

- 1. Very High sensitivity where a field assessment and Protocol of Fossil Finds is required; and
- 2. Insignificant / Zero sensitivity where no palaeontological studies are required.

Due to the disturbed nature of the site and the type of development, a Palaeontological Impact Assessment was not included in the Basic Assessment Process. Mitigation measures have been included in the Environmental Management Programme for this proposed development in the event that sites or features of palaeontological significance are found.





Figure 12: Extract from the SAHRA PaleoSensitivity Map, indicating the sensitivity of the proposed Hamba Kahle Cemetery site (http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo)



8.4 Impacts and risks identified for each alternative

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

Table 5: Impacts and Risks Identified for the Preferred Alternative

Impact	Phase	Risks
	Planning and Design Phase	Inadequate planning or faulty designs may lead to surface and groundwater pollution.
	Construction Phase	 Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Sedimentation of water resources. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages from chemical toilets. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water.
Surface and Groundwater	Operational Phase	 Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Sedimentation of water resources. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages from chemical toilets. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to operation of the cemetery.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Construction Phase	 Loss of habitat. Habitat fragmentation. Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite.
Fauna	Operational Phase	 Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite. Habitat fragmentation. Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Flora	Construction Phase	 Loss of degraded/disturbed vegetation (Soweto Highveld grassland) during site clearance. Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation.



Impact	Phase	Risks
		Risk of veld fires.
	Operational Phase	 Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and surrounding areas). Risk of veld fires.
_	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Heritage Resources	Construction Phase Operational Phase Decommissioning Phase	 Possible disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources. No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this
		Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Palaeontological Resources	Construction Phase Operational Phase Decommissioning	The site is located in an area with both very high and insignificant palaeontological sensitivity. The possibility exists that significant fossil assemblages may be present beneath the site. The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages. No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery.
	Phase	Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Construction Phase	 Generation of dust by construction vehicles. Release of emissions from construction vehicles. Generation of nuisance and noise from construction vehicles and equipment/machinery.
Air Quality and Noise	Operational Phase	 Generation of dust by excavation and vehicles onsite. Release of emissions from vehicles. Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles, excavation and maintenance activities.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Diamina	
Soil	Planning and Design Phase Construction Phase	 Inadequate planning or faulty designs may lead to soil pollution and may cause soil instability and disturbances. Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles. Soil pollution due to spillages from chemical toilets. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Soil erosion due to the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil.



Impact	Phase	Risks
		 Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure. Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices.
	Operational	Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.
	Phase	 Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Soil instability.
	Decommissioning	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery.
	Phase	Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
	Construction Phase	 Generation of a number of job opportunities. Potential increase in crime due to the influx of workers. Stimulation of the local economy.
	Operational	Generation of a number of job opportunities.
Socio-economic	Phase	Stimulation of the local economy.
		Vandalism of graves.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Traffic	Construction Phase Operational Phase	Increase in traffic volumes to the site.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Fire Risk	Construction Phase Operational Phase	Increased risk of fire due to construction/operational activities and increased human activity.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the cemetery. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Cumulative Impacts

Table 6: Cumulative Impacts

Impact	Description
Soil erosion	Soil erosion caused by the development of the cemetery will contribute to the overall effect of soil
	erosion and associated impacts of activities in the area.
Sedimentation of	Sedimentation of watercourses as a result of the development of the cemetery will combine with the
watercourses impact of surrounding activities on the watercourses in the area.	



Impact	Description
Greenhouse	The greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and trucks will combine with other greenhouse gasses
gas emissions	in the atmosphere and contribute towards the global Climate Change effect.
Noise	Activities associated with the operation of the cemetery will contribute to the overall noise generation
generation	of activities in the surrounding area.

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

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

Please refer to Section 9.5 of this report.

8.6 Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community

As detailed under Section 8.4 above.

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

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

Table 7: Possible Mitigation Measures

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Surface and Groundwater	
Planning and Design Phase	
Inadequate planning or faulty designs may lead to surface and groundwater pollution.	 All environmental features and sensitive receptors should be taken into account during the design and planning phase. All reasonable measures should be taken to minimise preventable impacts on the environment.
Construction Phase	
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles.	 Spill kits must be onsite to clean up any hydrocarbon spillages. Vehicles should regularly be inspected to ensure that any fuel or oil leaks are repaired. Drip trays should be used for repair and maintenance done on site. Hydrocarbon contaminated soil must be regarded as hazardous waste and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any



Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Sedimentation of water resources.	 contamination of water resources. All reasonable measure should be taken to limit erosion. All areas susceptible to erosion should be protected. Retain vegetation and soil in position as long as possible. Storm water handling measures should be implemented on site. Colonisation of disturbed areas should be monitored to ensure sufficient vegetation cover. All water flow must be directed through controlled management. Landscaping and re-vegetation should be done after construction.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages from chemical toilets.	 Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided. Chemical toilets must be serviced regularly. Ablution facilities are to be secured. Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of construction waste.	 Construction waste must be stored in a designated area. Building rubble must be stored separately from domestic waste. Sufficient waste containers must be provided. All waste containers must be kept clean and hygienic. Building rubble must be kept clean of plastic, cement bags and brick ties. Cement bags (used and unused) should be stored in a weatherproof container.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water.	 Storm water must be diverted around areas where there are pollution sources. All water flow must be directed through controlled management. No contaminated storm water may be released into the environment from construction activities. Storm water drainage infrastructure must be regularly inspected for obstructions. Cement bags (used and unused) should be stored in a weatherproof container. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Operational Phase	
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.	 Spill kits must be onsite to clean up any hydrocarbon spillages. Vehicles should regularly be inspected to ensure that any fuel or oil leaks are repaired.



Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste.	 Waste must be managed according to its hazard classification (i.e. general vs. hazardous waste) and general and hazardous waste streams should not be mixed. Waste stored onsite must be kept in appropriate containers with lids that can be closed. Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal. Waste containers must be stored in a designated area. No waste may be stored on open soil. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water.	 Storm water must be diverted around areas where there are pollution sources. All water flow must be directed through controlled management. No contaminated storm water may be released into the environment from construction activities. Storm water drainage infrastructure must be regularly inspected for obstructions. Cement bags (used and unused) should be stored in a weatherproof container. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Sedimentation of water resources.	 All reasonable measure should be taken to limit erosion. All areas susceptible to erosion should be protected. Retain vegetation and soil in position as long as possible. Storm water handling measures should be implemented on site. Colonisation of disturbed areas should be monitored to ensure sufficient vegetation cover. All water flow must be directed through controlled management. Landscaping and re-vegetation should be done after construction. Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources.
Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to operation of the cemetery.	 Water quality monitoring must be undertaken to detect any contamination of water resources. No graves to be built within 100 metres of drinking water resources. Any open graves showing water intrusion should not be utilised. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage



Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	must be implemented to reduce the impacts of waterlogging
-	and perched water systems.
Fauna Construction Phase	
Construction Phase Loss of habitat.	If the development is approved, every effort should be made to
LOSS OF Habitat.	 If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the areas allocated for development and have the possible edge effects on the remaining grassveld ecosystem. Watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation are ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area.
	 A 50m buffer zone should apply from the bottom of the low narrow rocky ridge which should remain a no-go zone for any developments. This rocky ridge is an important habitat for a diversity of indigenous grass species and forbs.
Loss of sensitive species.	 No particular mitigation measures for threatened or sensitive species directly at the site could apply because it is unlikely that any such species occur on the proposed footprint.
Impacts on habitat connectivity and Open Space (Habitat fragmentation).	 Watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation is ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area.
	 A 50m buffer zone should apply from the bottom of the low narrow rocky ridge which should remain a no-go zone for any developments. This rocky ridge is an important conservation area in a stepping stone corridor system for the larger area.
	 Exotic and invasive plant species should not be allowed to establish, if the development is approved so that corridors in the area have a high cover of indigenous species.
	If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the area allocated for development and have the least possible edge effects on the ecosystem.
Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite.	 Contractors must ensure that no mammalian species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed during the construction phase.
	 If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the area allocated for the development and have the least possible edge effects on the surrounding area.
Operational Phase	
Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite.	 Workers must ensure that no mammalian species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed during the operation of the cemetery.



Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Loss of habitat.	 Grave sites shouldn't be left open for extended periods of time to minimise danger to animals. If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the areas allocated for development and have the possible edge effects on the remaining grassveld ecosystem. Watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation are ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area. A 50m buffer zone should apply from the bottom of the low narrow rocky ridge which should remain a no-go zone for any developments. This rocky ridge is an important habitat for a diversity of indigenous grass species and forbs.
Loss of sensitive species.	 No particular mitigation measures for threatened or sensitive species directly at the site could apply because it is unlikely that any such species occur on the proposed footprint.
Impacts on habitat connectivity and Open Space (Habitat fragmentation).	 Watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation is ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area. A 50m buffer zone should apply from the bottom of the low narrow rocky ridge which should remain a no-go zone for any developments. This rocky ridge is an important conservation area in a stepping stone corridor system for the larger area. Exotic and invasive plant species should not be allowed to establish, if the development is approved so that corridors in the area have a high cover of indigenous species. If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the area allocated for development and have the least possible edge effects on the ecosystem.
Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.	This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Flora	
Construction Phase	
Loss of sensitive species.	 No particular mitigation measures for threatened or sensitive species directly at the site could apply because it is unlikely that any such species occur on the proposed footprint.
Spread of alien invasive vegetation.	 Establishment of exotic weeds should be monitored, during construction, if the development is approved, and exotic weeds at the site should be eradicated. By no means should exotic declared invaders such as the green wattle (<i>Acacia decurrens</i>), be planted or allowed to establish.



Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	 An eradication programme for the alien invasive <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (Red River Gum) at the low rocky hill should be introduced and applied at the site. Rehabilitation and revegetation must be conducted using indigenous vegetation species.
Impact of construction activities on vegetation.	 If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the area allocated for the development and have the least possible edge effects on the surrounding area. Rubble or waste that could accompany the construction effort, if the development is approved, should be removed during and after construction and not allowed to reach any corridors. If the development is approved the watercourse at the site as well as the low small rocky ridge with its buffer zone of 50 m from the outer limits of the watercourse and rocky ridge should be regarded as a no-go zone during the construction phase, apart from where Red River Gums are eradicated at the low rocky ridge.
Operational Phase	
Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and surrounding areas).	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Heritage Resources	
Construction and Operational Phase	
Possible disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.	 If any cultural or heritage resources, sites, features or objects are exposed during the construction activities, all construction activities in the area must be stopped and a heritage specialist must be contacted to investigate the site and recommend the way forward.
Palaeontological Resources	
Construction and Operational Phase	
The site is located in an area with both very high and insignificant palaeontological sensitivity. The possibility exists that significant fossil assemblages may be present beneath the site. The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.	 A Protocol of Fossil Finds must be compiled and submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency. The protocol must be implemented during the construction phase. Should any sites or features of palaeontological significance be found, all activities must be stopped and a qualified specialist be contacted to investigate the site and recommend the way forward.
Air Quality and Noise	
Construction Phase	
Generation of dust by construction vehicles.	 Implement dust suppression techniques. Retain vegetation in position for as long as possible. A complaints register must be kept on site. Open areas should be re-vegetated as soon as possible.
Release of emissions from construction vehicles.	 Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimise the release of emissions. Vehicles and equipment must be switched off when not in use.



Possible mitigation measures
 No unnecessary idling should be allowed. Noisy activities must be scheduled during times of the day that will result in the least disturbance to adjacent sensitive receptors. Noisy work must be avoided on weekends and public holidays. Vehicles must not be left idling unnecessarily. All vehicles must be regularly maintained. A complaints register must be maintained onsite. The complaints register must record the date on which the complaint was lodged, the details of the person lodging the complaint (full name and contact details) and how and when the complaint was addressed.
 Implement dust suppression techniques, if required (for example, if there are any unpaved areas). Retain vegetation on grave sites in position for as long as possible. Soil removed from grave sites must be secured in windy conditions. A complaints register must be maintained onsite. The complaints register must record the date on which the complaint was lodged, the details of the person lodging the complaint (full name and contact details) and how and when the complaint was addressed.
 Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimise the release of emissions. Vehicles and equipment must be switched off when not in use. No unnecessary idling should be allowed.
Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
 All environmental features and sensitive receptors should be taken into account during the design and planning phase. All reasonable measures should be taken to minimise preventable impacts on the environment.
 Use drip trays for any machinery and/or vehicle repair work. Immediately repair any leaking machinery or vehicles. Place oil drums on impermeable surfaces or plastic liners. Immediately clean any hydrocarbon spillages and dispose of as hazardous waste. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record. Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided. Chemical toilets must be serviced regularly. Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be



cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste).	Impact	Possible mitigation measures
storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). (i.e. general vs. hazardous waste) and general and hazardous waste streams should not be mixed. Waste stored onsite must be kept in appropriate containers with lids that can be closed. Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal. No waste may be stored on open soil. Soil erosion due to the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil. Limit vegetation clearance until it is necessary for excavation. Implement adequate erosion prevention measures, such as measures to dissipate runoff water velocities. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage must be implemented to reduce the impacts of waterlogging and perched water systems. Imigation should be limited to limit contribution to water problems in the low permeability site soils. Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure. Soil should be moved when dry, as far as possible. Excessively heavy vehicles should not be used for earthmoving activities to minimise compaction of the soil. Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices. Operational Phase Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Soil instability. Same mitigation measures as under construction phase. Same mitigation measures as under construction phase. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.		waste. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept
Soil erosion due to the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil. Diamage precautions are required to minimise differential movements and erosion of soil. Limit vegetation clearance until it is necessary for excavation. Implement adequate erosion prevention measures, such as measures to dissipate runoff water velocities. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage must be implemented to reduce the impacts of waterlogging and perched water systems. Irrigation should be limited to limit contribution to water problems in the low permeability site soils. Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure. Soil should be moved when dry, as far as possible. Excessively heavy vehicles should not be used for earthmoving activities to minimise compaction of the soil. Topsoil and subsoil must be stored on separate stockpiles. Cover topsoil stockpiles to prevent the soil being washed away during rainfall events. Operational Phase Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Soil instability. Same mitigation measures as under construction phase. Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste).	storage and disposal of waste (general and	 (i.e. general vs. hazardous waste) and general and hazardous waste streams should not be mixed. Waste stored onsite must be kept in appropriate containers with lids that can be closed. Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal.
Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure. Soils should be moved when dry, as far as possible. Excessively heavy vehicles should not be used for earthmoving activities to minimise compaction of the soil. Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices. Topsoil and subsoil must be stored on separate stockpiles. Cover topsoil stockpiles to prevent the soil being washed away during rainfall events. Same mitigation measures as under construction phase. Soil instability. Graves should not be left open for extended periods of time. Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Socio-economic		 Drainage precautions are required to minimise differential movements and erosion of soil. Limit vegetation clearance until it is necessary for excavation. Implement adequate erosion prevention measures, such as measures to dissipate runoff water velocities. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage must be implemented to reduce the impacts of waterlogging and perched water systems. Irrigation should be limited to limit contribution to water
Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices. Topsoil and subsoil must be stored on separate stockpiles. Cover topsoil stockpiles to prevent the soil being washed away during rainfall events. Operational Phase Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Soil instability. Soil instability. Graves should not be left open for extended periods of time. Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Socio-economic		 Soils should be moved when dry, as far as possible. Excessively heavy vehicles should not be used for
Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Soil instability. Graves should not be left open for extended periods of time. Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Socio-economic	·	 Topsoil and subsoil must be stored on separate stockpiles. Cover topsoil stockpiles to prevent the soil being washed away
Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Soil instability. Graves should not be left open for extended periods of time. Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Socio-economic	Operational Phase	
Soil instability. • Graves should not be left open for extended periods of time. • Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. • Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. • Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). Socio-economic	Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Socio-economic Socio-economic	Soil instability. Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and	 Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation give the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise the movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves and minimise pollution. Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality.
	,	

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Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Generation of a number of job opportunities.	This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are
	therefore required.
Potential increase in crime due to the influx of	Reference checks should be conducted on all workers before
workers.	they are appointed.
	Workers should not be allowed to leave the construction site
	during the day and should be transported to and from the site
	on a daily basis.
Stimulation of the local economy.	This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are
O	therefore required.
Operational Phase	
Generation of a number of job opportunities.	 This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Stimulation of the local economy.	• This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Vandalism of graves.	Effective security measures, such as a permanent fence and
	lockable gate, should be constructed on site.
	Regular inspection, maintenance and rectification measures
	(as and when required) of the site should be implemented.
Traffic	
Construction Phase	
Increase in traffic volumes to the site.	Ensure that construction vehicles are roadworthy and that
	drivers comply with road rules.
	Loads must be securely fastened and may not exceed toppose limitations for each vehicle.
Operational Phase	tonnage limitations for each vehicle.
Increase in traffic volumes to the site.	Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Fire Risk	Game mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Construction and Operational Phases	
	Access to fire-fighting equipment must at all times be
operational activities and increased human activity.	unobstructed.
	 Emergency numbers must be clearly displayed at the
	construction site.
	No open fires are to be permitted on site.
	The storage of oil or diesel contaminated rags or soil must be
	in designated, enclosed containers. The container(s) must be
	kept in a designated area.

8.8 Outcome of the site selection matrix

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

8.9 Motivation for not considering alternatives

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



8.10 Concluding statement

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



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

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

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

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

Elements of the proposed development that can interact with the environment are deemed to be environmental aspects. These have been identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment, for each phase of the proposed development.



Thereafter, the potential impacts that can result from the development's aspects have been identified. The impacts, whether positive or negative, are defined as any change to the environment resulting from the identified environmental aspects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Significance = (Duration + Extent + Magnitude) x Probability

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

Low Impact: Weighting value: 1-9

Medium Impact: Weighting value: 10-18

High Impact: Weighting value: 19-27

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

Significance = (Duration + Extent + Magnitude) x Probability

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

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

- Surface and groundwater;
- Fauna:



- Flora;
- Heritage resources;
- Palaeontological resources;
- Air quality and noise;
- Soil;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic.

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

Preferred Alternative

Surface and Groundwater

Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles, including construction	
I (IN (vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or ground	-
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	5 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	4 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause	Medium	
irreplaceable loss of resources		
Degree to which impact can be avoided,	High	
managed or mitigated		

Aspect	Sedimentation of water resource	Sedimentation of water resources.	
Impact and Nature	Degradation of water resources.	Degradation of water resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	2	2	



Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be	Medium to High	
reversed		
Degree to which impact may cause	Medium	
irreplaceable loss of resources		
Degree to which impact can be	High	
avoided, managed or mitigated		

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

Aspect	Incorrect management, stora	Incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or gr	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1	
Duration	2	1	
Magnitude	2	2	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	12 – Medium	4 – Low	



	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	1	1
Significance	6 – Low	4 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

A 4	D (())))		
Aspect		Runoff of contaminated storm water.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low	
	Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	1	1	
Significance	5 – Low	4 – Low	
	Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative		
Degree to which impact can be	Medium		
reversed			
Degree to which impact may cause	Medium		
irreplaceable loss of resources			
Degree to which impact can be	High		
avoided, managed or mitigated			

Aspect	Pollution of surface and/or groundw	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to operation of	
	the cemetery.	the cemetery.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundw	ater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent			
Duration			
Magnitude			
Probability			
Significance			
	Operational Phase		



Extent	2	2
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	2	2
Significance	16 – Medium	14 – Medium
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium	

Fauna		
Aspect	Site clearance.	
Impact and Nature	Loss of habitat	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	5 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	3
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	5 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Disturbance of any fauna species that may be resident onsite.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation After mitigation	
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1



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

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Loss of sensitive species.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	1	1
Significance	5 – Low	4 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	1	1
Significance	5 – Low	4 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be	Medium	
reversed		
Degree to which impact may cause	Medium	
irreplaceable loss of resources		
Degree to which impact can be	High	
avoided, managed or mitigated		

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Impacts on habitat connectivity and open space (habitat fragmentation).	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	2
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	2
Significance	12 – Medium	12 – Medium
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	2
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	2
	12 – Medium	12 – Medium



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

Aspect	Operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
-	Operational Phase	
Extent	Positive impact	Positive impact
Duration	Positive impact	Positive impact
Magnitude	Positive impact	Positive impact
Probability	Positive impact	Positive impact
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive
		impact
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Positive	
Degree to which impact can be	N/A – positive impact	
reversed		
Degree to which impact may cause	N/A – positive impact	
irreplaceable loss of resources		
Degree to which impact can be	N/A – positive impact	
avoided, managed or mitigated		

Flora		
Aspect	Site clearance.	
Impact and Nature	Loss of sensitive species.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	1	1
Significance	5 – Low	5 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact



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

Aspect	Construction activities.	
Impact and Nature	Degradation of vegetation.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	15 – Medium	8 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	<u> </u>	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	· ·	Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and	
	surrounding area).		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	3	1	
Significance	15 – Medium	5 – Low	
	Operational Phase	·	
Extent	2	2	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	10 – Medium	5 – Low	
	Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	Negative	



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

Heritage Resources			
Aspect	Construction and operational activities.		
Impact and Nature	Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation After mitigation		
	Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1	
Duration	3	3	
Magnitude	3 3		
Probability	1 1		
Significance	7 – Low 7 – Low		
	Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1	
Duration	3	3	
Magnitude	3	3	
Probability	1	1	
Significance	7 – Low	7 – Low	
	Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative		
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low		
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High		
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High (Mitigation measures only required in the event that cultural or heritage resources are found)		

Palaeontological resources				
Aspect	Construction and operational a	Construction and operational activities.		
Impact and Nature		Very high possibility that significant fossil assemblages will be present beneath the site. The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation		
	Construction Phase			
Extent	1	1		
Duration	3	3		
Magnitude	3	3		
Probability	2	1		
Significance	14 – Medium	7 – Low		
	Operational Phase			
Extent	1	1		
Duration	3	3		
Magnitude	3	3		
Probability	2	1		
Significance	14 – Medium	7 – Low		



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

Air Quality and Noise			
Aspect	Construction and operational activities.		
Impact and Nature	Generation of dust by excavations, vehicles and machinery.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
Construction Phase			
Extent	2	1	
Duration	1	1	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	3 2		
Significance	12 – Medium	6 – Low	
Operational Phase			
Extent	2	1	
Duration	1	1	
Magnitude	2	1	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low	
	Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative		
Degree to which impact can be	High		
reversed			
Degree to which impact may cause	Low		
irreplaceable loss of resources			
Degree to which impact can be	Medium		
avoided, managed or mitigated			

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.			
Impact and Nature	Release of vehicle emissions from	Release of vehicle emissions from vehicles.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation		
	Construction Phase			
Extent	2	1		
Duration	2	2		
Magnitude	1	1		
Probability	3	2		
Significance	15 – Medium	8 – Low		
	Operational Phase			
Extent	1	1		
Duration	2	2		
Magnitude	1	1		
Probability	2	2		
Significance	8 – Low	8 – Low		
o igiiiii odii oo				



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

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.					
Impact and Nature	Generation of nuisand	ce and	noise	from	vehicles	and
	equipment/machinery.					
Impact Rating	Before mitigation			After mit	tigation	
	Construction Phase					
Extent	2	1				
Duration	1	1				
Magnitude	2	1				
Probability	3	2	2			
Significance	15 – Medium	6	6 – Low			
	Operational Phase					
Extent	2	2	2			
Duration	1	1				
Magnitude	1	1				
Probability	2	1				
Significance	8 – Low	4	l – Low			
	Status of Impact					
Consequence	Negative					
Degree to which impact can be	High					
reversed	-					
Degree to which impact may cause	Low					
irreplaceable loss of resources						
Degree to which impact can be	High					
avoided, managed or mitigated						

Soil			
Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.		
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation After mitigation		
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	2	1	
Probability	3 1		
Significance	18 – Medium	5 – Low	
	Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	2	1	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low	
	Status of Impact		



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

Aspect	Spillages from chemical toilets.		
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation After mitigation		
	Construction Phase	7 ittor mitigation	
Extent	2	1	
Duration	2	2	
Magnitude	2	2	
Probability	2	1	
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low	
	Operational Phase		
Extent	·		
Duration			
Magnitude			
Probability			
Significance			
	Status of Impact	·	
Consequence	Negative		
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium		
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium		
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High		

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



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

Aspect	The clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil.	
Impact and Nature	Soil erosion.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	·
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Construction activities to create	foundations for buildings and other
	associated infrastructure.	
Impact and Nature	Soil compaction.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
-	Construction Phase	<u> </u>
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	3 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	



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

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

Aspect	Grave excavation, water infilling grave.	
Impact and Nature	Soil instability.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
	Operational Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be	Medium	
reversed		
Degree to which impact may cause	Low	



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

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

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



Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be	Medium	
avoided, managed or mitigated	Wedium	
Aspect	Construction and operational activ	vities.
Impact and Nature	Stimulation of the local economy.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Janes J	Construction Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
	Operational Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Positive	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	N/A – Positive impact	
Aspect	Operation of the cemetery.	
Impact and Nature	Vandalism of graves.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
	Operational Phase	
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	



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

Traffic			
Aspect	Construction and operational activities.		
Impact and Nature	Increase in traffic volumes to the site.		
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2	
Duration	1	1	
Magnitude	2	1	
Probability	3	3	
Significance	15 – Medium	12 – Medium	
	Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2	
Duration	1	1	
Magnitude	1	1	
Probability	3	2	
Significance	12 – Medium	8 – Low	
	Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative		
Degree to which impact can be	Medium	- v	
reversed			
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low		
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium		

Fire Risk		
Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Increased risk of fire due to construction and operational activities and	
	increased human activity.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
	Construction Phase	
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
	Operational Phase	
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
	Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be	Low	



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

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

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

- Ecological Fauna and Flora Habitat Survey;
- Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation; and
- Wetland Assessment.

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

Ecological Fauna and Flora Habitat Survey

Most of the site has been cultivated in the past and ecologically much of the site appears degraded or modified grassland. An old homestead and associated infrastructure are also present at the site. A conspicuous high cover of the grass species Eragrostis curvula is present at previously cultivated areas which also contain a number of weeds in particular Physalia and Solanum. Hyparrhenia tamba (Blue Thatching Grass) is found on the edges of these previously cultivated fields.

A small patch of diverse indigenous grassland is present at a low narrow rocky ridge at the site. This grassland patch at the low narrow rocky ridge contains a diversity of forbs including the slender aloe, Aloe ecklonis. Exotic Eucalyptus camaldulensis trees (Red River Gum) cover an area at the low narrow rocky ridge and on a flat area north of the low rocky ridge and artificial dam. Vegetation along the watercourse contains a visible presence of Paspalum grass species and exotic weeds such as Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle). At a small artificial dam, a conspicuous cover of Persicaria (Knot-weed) is present.

In general, the remaining patch of more natural grassveld at the site is isolated and surrounded by a tar road, exotic Eucalyptus trees, areas with extensive agriculture and cultivated fields. Ecological sensitivity at most of the site is low. At the narrow rocky ridge and the watercourse at the site the ecological sensitivity is medium-high.



If the developments are approved, no loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated. There is little scope for most of the site to be part of a corridor of particular conservation importance. However, narrow watercourse and the low narrow rocky ridge should be viewed as important parts of conservation corridors in the larger area.

Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation

Geology, Soil Profile and Excavatability

The site to be developed is underlain by mudrock of the Vryheid Formation intruded by Jurassic dolerite. TLB excavation was possible to depths exceeding 1.10 m over almost the entire site and exceeding 1.80 m over majority of the site. Localised areas of difficult excavation are anticipated, notably in Zone II and the small hill in the central portion of the site. Excavation stability should be confirmed during construction, especially given the influence of waterlogging on excavation stability. Historical development, agricultural operations and/or levelling practices may have disrupted the surficial materials and variations in soil properties should be accounted for. The likelihood of imported fill and building rubble should also be accounted for in shallow horizons. Variable bedrock topography and lithology (rock type) may influence excavatability and residual soil properties over fairly small distances. The site is not underlain by soluble rock.

Material Properties

Site soils are generally highly plastic clay-silt mixtures with moderate to high potential expansiveness in shallower horizons (according to Van der Merwe's method). Bedrock is expected to become less plastic and harder at depth. Bulk of the site soils are considered too plastic and expansive for use as bedding or fill material for underground pipelines. Additionally, some site soils will suffice to variable degrees as subgrade road pavement layers. Compaction of site soils may be problematic.

Hydrology and Relief

Water seepage was not encountered in any of the test pits. Waterlogged conditions or surface ponding following prolonged and intense precipitation events are, however, anticipated at the site, given the very moist state of most site soils during investigation. Altering the soil profile commonly affects the subsurface seepage. Design should incorporate the likelihood of enhanced shallow seepage and waterlogging due to localised infiltration, storm water practices, etcetera.

It is recommended that a Phase 2 Engineering Geological Investigation be conducted prior to construction to confirm the results contained in this report and for NHBRC enrolment of the site. This can be done during clearing of the site or when the underground services are being installed.



Wetland Assessment

No wetlands which ascribe to hydromorphological units classified as wetlands such as floodplain wetlands, channelled valley-bottom wetlands, unchannelled valley-bottom wetlands, depressions (pans), seeps or wetland flats have been found at the site.

A drainage line or watercourse that consists of a narrow active channel and also narrow riparian zone as well as a small artificial waterbody, is present at the site. This then represents a tributary or small non-perennial river with a small inchannel dam. To which extent the tar road R546, existing agricultural areas and the presence of clumps of exotic Eucalyptus trees (Red River Gums) have modified the waterflow regimes on the gentle slops would be difficult to ascertain, but these are likely to have had in impact.

Vegetation along the watercourse contains a visible presence of *Paspalum* grass species and exotic weeds such as Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle). At a small artificial dam, a conspicuous cover of Persicaria (Knot-weed) is present.

The narrow watercourse and narrow riparian zones should be viewed as important parts of conservation corridors in the larger area. If the developments are approved, the watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation are ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area.

By no means should exotic declared invaders such as the green wattle, Acacia decurrens or the black wattle, Acacia mearnsii, be planted or allowed to establish.

Loss of any threatened wetland or riparian plant or animal species, or any other wetland or riparian plant or animal species of particular conservation concern, if the development is approved, is highly unlikely.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

10.1 Summary of the key findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment

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

The project site (preferred location) is in a disturbed state, as confirmed by the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, where the project site is classified as "Heavily or Moderately Modified". The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is mainly "Cultivated" and is therefore already disturbed. The disturbed state of the proposed development site was confirmed by specialist studies conducted;



- The proposed development will result in a positive socio-economic impact through the provision of a new cemetery in the Standerton area as the existing cemeteries have reached their full capacity and there is a great need for the development of a new cemetery, as indicated by the Lekwa Local Municipality's Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). A number of temporary and permanent job opportunities will be created;
- Soil capabilities of the project site (preferred location) accommodates the development of a cemetery;
- The environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and assessed in terms of their significance in this report. The most significant impacts relate to the possible disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages as well as cultural and heritage resources;
- The majority of the impacts are rated as having a "Medium" significance before mitigation, and a "Low" significance after mitigation.



10.2 Environmental sensitivity overlay map

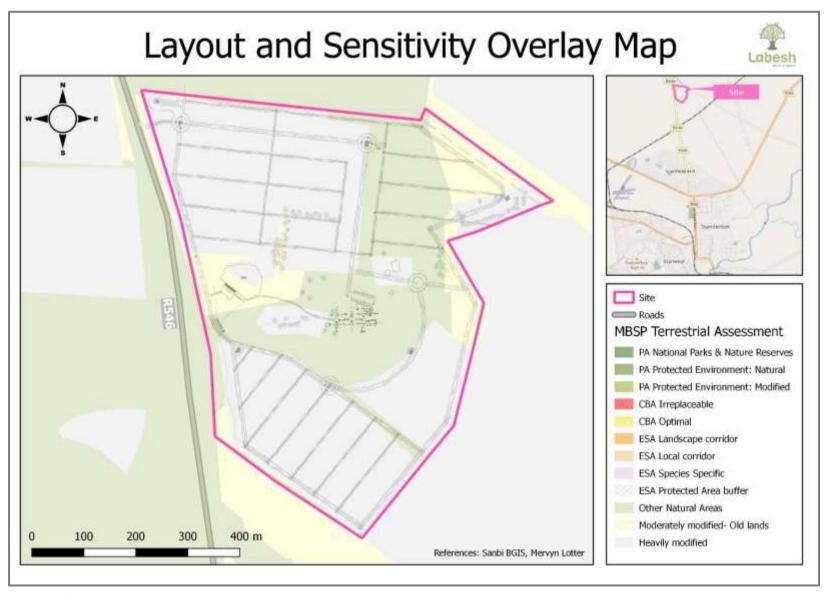


Figure 13: Layout and sensitivity overlay map



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

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

Positive impacts

- Address the need for a new cemetery to be developed in the Standerton area;
- The provision of artificial habitat for faunal species; and
- The generation of temporary and permanent job opportunities.

Negative impacts

- Soil and water (surface- and ground water) pollution;
- Sedimentation of water resources:
- Disturbance of fauna species;
- Habitat fragmentation;
- The spread of alien invasive vegetation;
- Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources;
- The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages;
- Generation of dust:
- Release of atmospheric emissions:
- Generation of nuisance and noise:
- Soil erosion or compaction;
- Degradation of topsoil;
- Potential increase in crime; and
- Increase in traffic volumes to the site.

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

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

- Ecological Fauna and Flora Habitat Survey;
- Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation; and
- Wetland Assessment.



Ecological Fauna and Flora Habitat Survey

If the developments are approved, no loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated. There is little scope for most of the site to be part of a corridor of particular conservation importance. However, narrow watercourse and the low narrow rocky ridge should be viewed as important parts of conservation corridors in the larger area.

If the developments are approved, the watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation are ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area.

If the developments are approved a 50m buffer zone should apply from the bottom of the low narrow rocky ridge which should remain a no-go zone for any developments. This rocky ridge is an important conservation area in a stepping stone corridor system for the larger area. By no means should exotic declared invaders such as the green wattle, Acacia decurrens or the black wattle, Acacia mearnsii, be planted or allowed to establish.

Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation

Geology, Soil Profile and Excavatability

Grave areas should be positioned preferably within Zone I to optimise the likelihood of excavation to 1.80 m depth. Excavation stability should be monitored and graves should not be left open for extended periods of time.

Material Properties

Site soils (notably more clayey and silty materials) will require improvement and stabilisation given the excess fines. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. The exact load of the proposed structures will determine the specific improvement techniques. For the proposed cemetery, soils may be prone to shrinkage and swelling in open excavations or under changing moisture conditions.

Hydrology and Relief

Drainage precautions are required to minimise differential movements and erosion. If the site or a portion thereof is situated within the 1:100-year flood lines, or have been delineated as a wetland, it is the prerogative of the Civil Engineer or other suitably experienced specialist to overwrite the geotechnical recommendations for such portions. Variation in material properties due to constructed fills (if applicable) will require special attention to drainage. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage will be required to reduce the impacts of waterlogging and perched water systems. For the cemetery, storm water management will be necessary. Further to this, irrigation should be limited so as not to contribute to water problems in the low permeability site soils.



Founding Recommendations

Provisional foundation requirements for single-storey masonry structures are as per Figure 7 and can be finalised based on the findings of the Phase 2 Detailed investigation. Important is that the highly plastic black to very dark brown transported surface horizons comprising potentially expansive or compressible clayey soils are removed prior to founding. Bedrock in most instances should be suitable for founding, although this is depending on the proposed loads of the structures.

A suitably qualified civil engineer should approve design of foundations. Any levelled land should be constructed as homogeneous as possible to ensure minimal differential movements and to minimise adverse impacts on the shallow interflow.

Additional Recommendations for Cemetery Sites

Water management is required to minimise heave, control preferential infiltration into backfilled graves, and minimise pollution.

Excavations may become unstable when left open for prolonged periods. Graves should be excavated and backfilled within the shortest possible period of time.

Burial densities should comply with specifications contained in the relevant bylaws of the municipality.

Water monitoring practices should be implemented to minimise water contamination due to the proposed land use.

Wetland Assessment

Should the developments be approved, the watercourse and a 50m buffer zone from the outer edge of the watercourse should be viewed as a no-go zone for any developments. Though the watercourse and its vegetation are ecologically disturbed this watercourse is part of an important conservation corridor network in the larger area.

By no means should exotic declared invaders such as the green wattle, Acacia decurrens or the black wattle, Acacia mearnsii, be planted or allowed to establish. According to the National Atlas of Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas this part of the Upper Vaal Water Management Area (WMA 8) is a Fish Support & Associated sub-quaternary catchment area (Nel et al., 2011a; 2011b). The type of proposed development, the mitigation with upholding a 50m buffer zone and refraining from establishment of alien invasive plant species establish are in line with taking care of this small upper tributary of a Fish Support & Associated sub-quaternary catchment.

Loss of any threatened wetland or riparian plant or animal species, or any other wetland or riparian plant or animal species of particular conservation concern, if the development is approved, is highly unlikely.



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

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

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

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

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

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

At this stage the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. The site has, however, already been extensively disturbed. Any fossil assemblages that may have been present on site were likely already disturbed or destroyed.

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



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

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

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

Not applicable. The proposed activity does include operational aspects.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER UNDERTAKING/ **AFFIRMATION**

I, Lourens de Villiers, hereby confirm the following:

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

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

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

No financial provisioning applicable to the proposed project.



13. SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

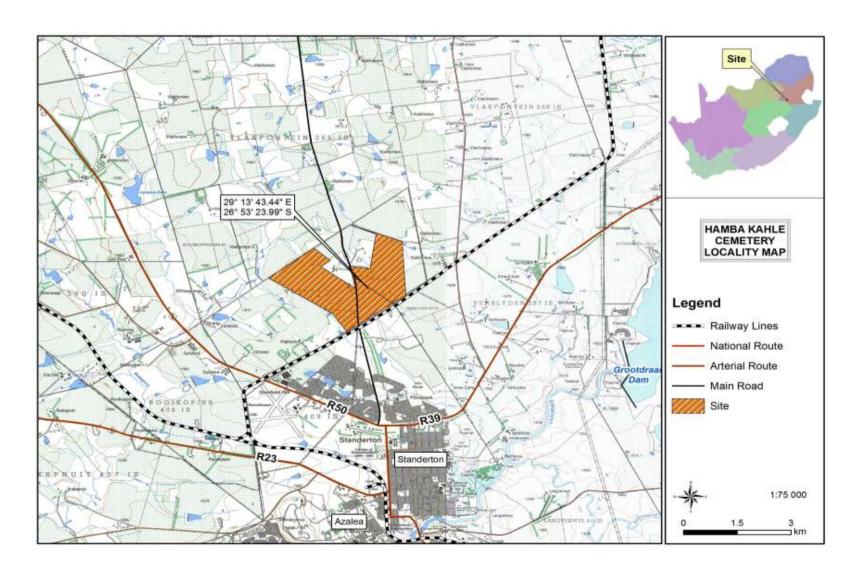
No specific information has been required by the Competent Authority at this stage of the application process.

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

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

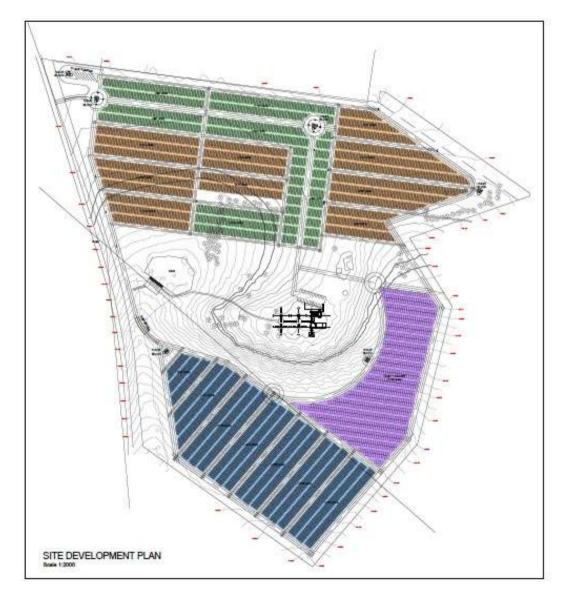


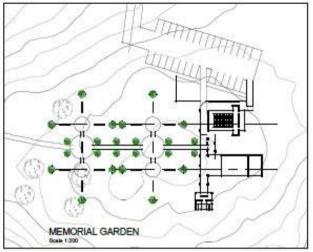
APPENDIX A – Plans and Maps



Site locality map



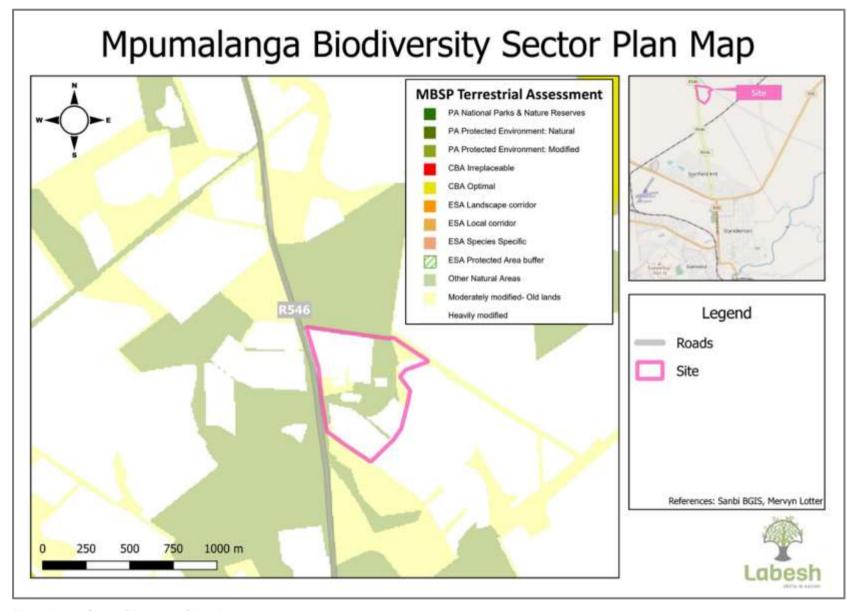






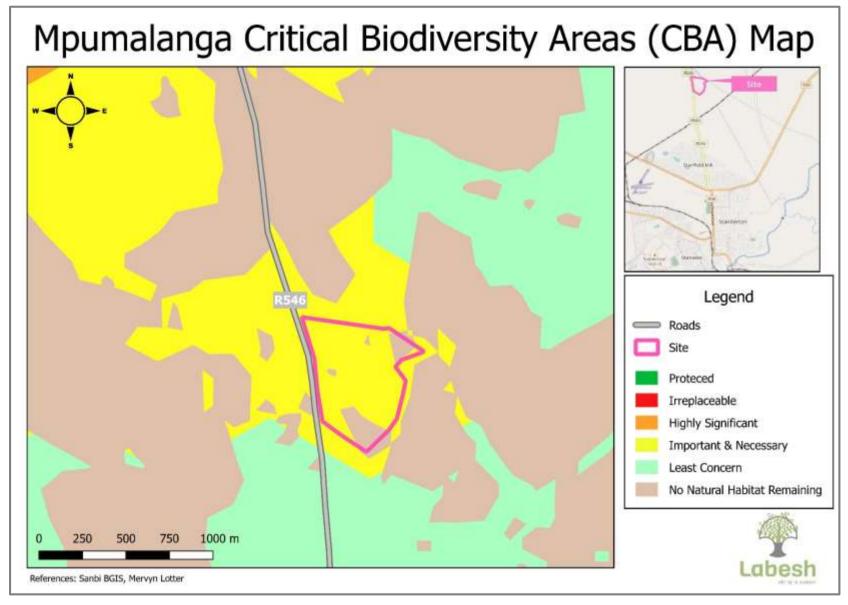
Facility illustration for the proposed development





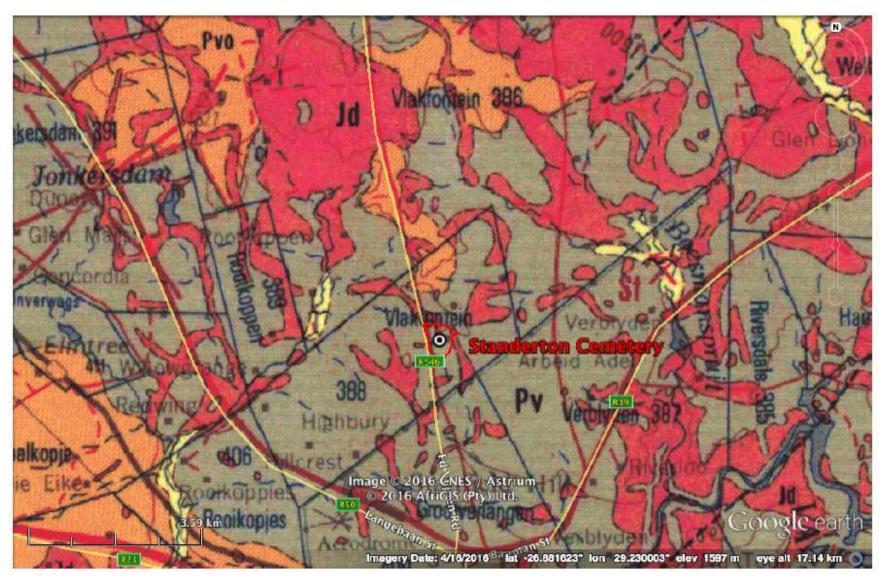
Mpumalanga Sector Plan map of the site





Terrestrial CBA map of the site





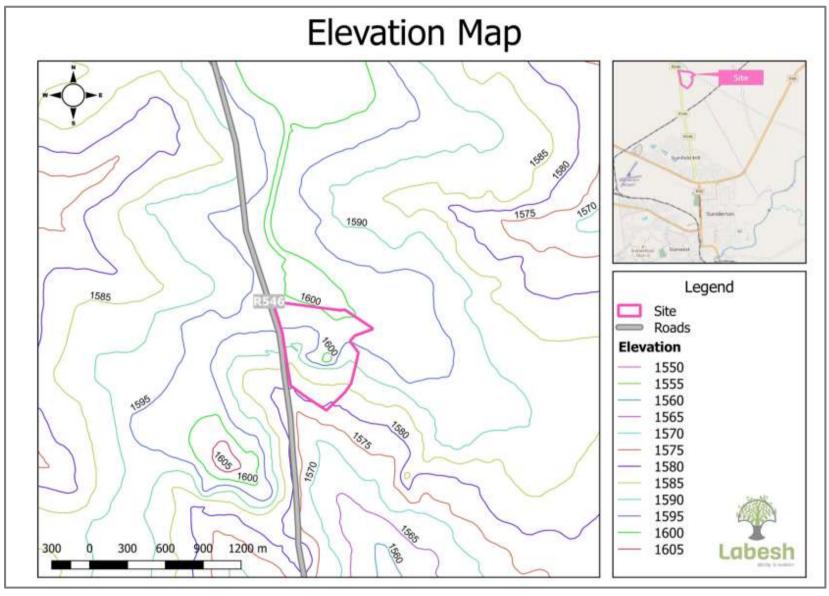
Regional geology of the site





Geotechnical zoning of the site





Elevation of the project site





Ecological sensitivity of the study area





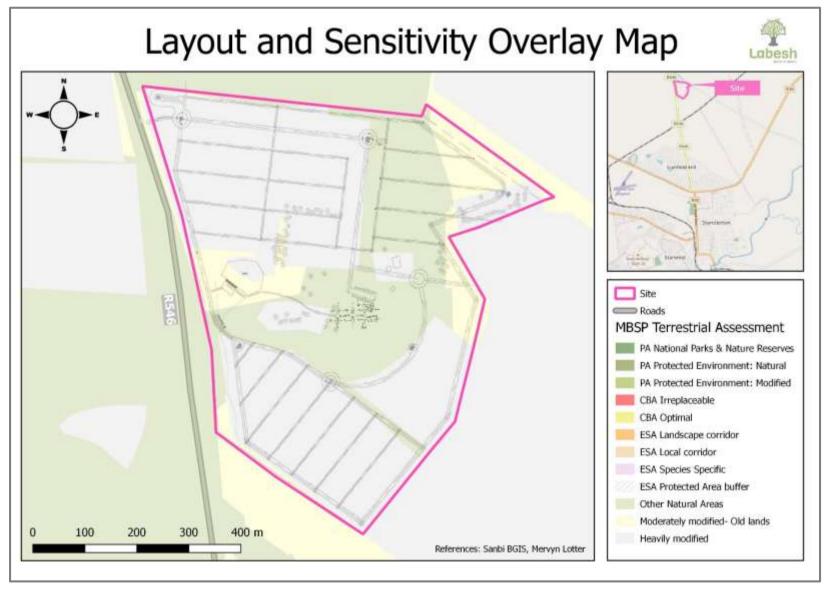
Active channel, riparian zone and small artificial waterbody (dam) at the study area





Extract from the SAHRA PaleoSensitivity Map, indicating the sensitivity of the proposed Hamba Kahle Cemetery site





Layout and sensitivity overlay map



APPENDIX B - Photographs



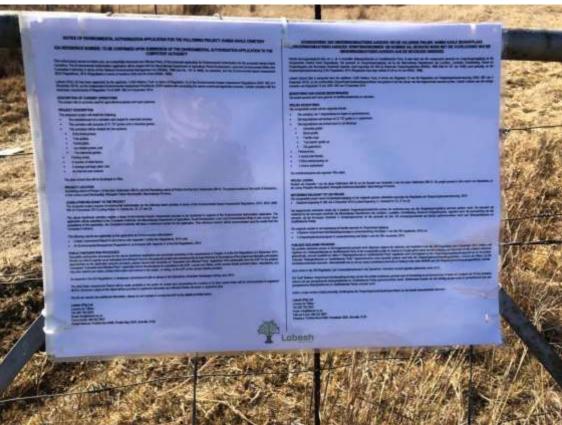
Site photographs



APPENDIX C – Public Participation

Appendix 1: Proof of Site Notice







NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Laberth (Phy) Ltd has been appointed by the applicant, CLMS Welkery Trust, in terms of Regulation 12 of the Energymental Impact Assessment Regulations, (CLMS Welkery Trust, in terms of Regulation 12 of the Energymental Impact Assessment Regulations.) December 2010, se the independent Environmental Assessment Practices (EAP) teaked with conducting the above mentioned application process. Labert complex with the exposure requirements of Regulation 13 of CRR 982 of 4 December 2014.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will ordal the following:

- The establishment of a negletary and chancil by meaning varyings.
- The cornelory will comprise of 31 737 graves and a mornaral garden,
- . The cometers will be divided into five sections:
- Entry level graves.
- Troo graves.
- · Family plots;
- Up market graves; and
- The menorial gorden.
- Parking areas
- A number of tolel blocks:
- A nineport package plant and
- As internal road perheavily.

The area of land that will be developed in 18to.

Retriating asterf of Porton 1 of the turn Valutories 388 IS, and the Romaning output of Porton 6 of the turn Valutories 388 IS. The project location is Jion north of Standardon. in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Gert Sibarde District Municipality, Mountaining Province.

LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT.

The proposed project requires Environmental Authorisation for the following listed activities in terms of the Environmental impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, 2014. GNR. 983 of 4 December 2014 (Linting Notice 1): Activity No. 23: 27 and 28.

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

The following reports are applicable to this application for Environmental Authorization.

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

DUBBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

The public perhapsion processes for the above mentioned application are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014. Should you wish to register as an interested and Affected Porty for the proposed project and subsequently be kept informed of the progress of the project and all public perticipation apportunities as the application process proceeds, please request and complete on "trianscriet and Affoched Party" regetation from juitialisable from the EAP for the projects. Completed Welmonted and Affected Party registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP, Lourens do Villers, at the contact details provided below. Afternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided.

As required in the EIA Regulations, a newspaper advertisement will be placed in the Stooderlon Advertiser Newspaper staring September 2010.

The Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for ensists and commenting fire a period of 30 days (registration of ISAP) and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of Odober 2919). Electronic copies of the report is available of the following link littles here droptice control to 4 september 2010 (ACE) in a 1910 (ACE) (

Should you segure any additional information, please do not healable to contact the EAP at the details provided below

Lourens de Wilers Tel 062 789 6025 Email: rés@labon co.zu Fax to Ernal 1096 552 6837 Postal Address: Posthirt Box #469, Private Bag X504, Smortile, 0129.

KENNISGEWING VAN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK VIR DIE VOLGENDE PROJEK: HAMBA KAHLE BEGRAFPLAAS

OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK VERWYSINGSNONMER: DIE NOMMER SAL BEVESTIG WORD MET DIE VOORLEGGING VAN DIE OMGEWINGSMAGTIGING AANSOEK AAN DIE BEVOEGDE OWERHEID.

Herde kurresperingbord den om u, as 'n moontlike Belanghabbende en Geaffeldeerde Parly, te laat west van die noorpaniere aansoek om ompeenspringtiging vir die comprehens in facts (after Begraphus, in Taxen connock or Organizaryang) and by de Mysmalings Department on Landbus, Landbus, Cardoline, Grand on Department (the Benosph Ownfact) in guiden seed approxipa de Wit or Search

Laberh (Edmi) Epk is sengestel deur die applicent. CRS Meltery Text, in terne von Regulanie 12 van die Regulanies oor Omgewingsimpalenativening (CRR, 962 van 4 Desember 2014), as die orsafhankiko Orgowings impolitie palingspielde syn wat getaak is met die untoor van die bogonoomdo aansook proses. Labesh voldoor aan die nodige versedos van Regulasse 13 van CNF. 962 van 4 December 2014.

BESKRYWING VAN HUIDIGE BEDRYWIGHEDE

Die prziek persoel word byto gebruik vir landbourtoelendos on semielite

PROJEK BESKRYWING

Die voorgestolde projek sal die volgende behelt:

- Die vertiging van 'n begraatplaas en kapel vir gedenkdienste.
- Die begraatplaas sal bestaan uit 31 737 grafe en 'n gedenktury.
- Die begraafplaan sal verdool word in vyf albeings.
- Introduk grafie.
- Boom-grafte:
- Familia sves
- "Up-market" grafts, on
- Die gedenkhan.
- Parkwershood
- In Applied Institut Mickley
- 'n Riad palitel-aarleg en
- 'n Interne padriebeerk.

De onhekkelngsares tol ongeveer 18hs wees.

Restant van Gedeelte 1 van die place Vlaktorten 366 IS; en die Restant van Godoelte 6 van die plaas Vlaktorten 366 IS. Die projek perseel is 3km noord van Standorten, in die Lokwa Plassiko Munospolitet, Gert Siburda Distritorrunisipolitet, Mpursalanga Provinsie.

WETGEWING RELEVANT TOT DIE PROJEK

Die voorgestelde projek veren Omgewingsmagtiging vir die volgende gelyste aktivatele ingevolge die Regulasies oor Omgewingsimpakovaluming 2018

Staubkerningeweig R. 963 von 4 Desember 2014 (Lyckentingweing 1). Aktiwiteit für 23, 27 en 28.

De togenoemde aktivelerte weren dat 'n teasew Ongewingsingskallude proces fan oedentearing van die Ongewingsingsdiging aansook gedoen word. De aansook sell mellenfyd by die teropopie reverheid, die Vijsamskrige Departement van Landbox, Landelde Ontwikkeling, Good en Ongewingsake, ingeden word By aanvaarting van die aamsek, all die Bevoegde Ownteed 'n verwyongsnommer uit die aamsek uit mik. Dit verwyongsnommer sal daams gekommunikeer word aan Belanghobbende en Gauffeldes die Portwe

Die volgende verslae is van loepassing tot hierdie aannoek vir Ongowingsmagtiging

- 's Basiese Omgewingsinvloedbopologoverslag in ooroensterening met Bylae 1 van die OE-regulaxies, 2014; on
- In Ongowegobookunggrogram in consensionming met Bylas 4 van die OE-supdasies, 2014.

De publiske deelharre proces or de bogenoemde aansook word uitgovoer volgons die vereintes van Hoofshuk if van die DE-Rogulasies van 4 Desember 2014. Indien is will my steer as 'n Belanghebbonde en Geaffeldeende Party vir die soorgestelde projek en daarna op hoogle gehou word van die sordering van die projek en alle publieke deelname gekenthede, versoek anobied on vidious is "Butanghabbande en Geoffekteerde Party" oppitusse vom (verknybaar by die Ongevengampieboppingspraktiven vr die projek). Valbande "Balanghabbande en Geoffekteerde Party" registriseivorms meet zosebtel gestez word aan die Ongevengampieboppingspraktivyn, Louwes de Wilers, by die kontakteronderhede heronder. Alternatieweik kan yr ook jau naam, kontakteronderhede en belang in die saak skriftelik aan die Dingewingspraktepalingspraktieyn verskaf.

Size, versu in de OE-Regulanes, rui'n koncertathertenne is de Standerton Advertiser koncert geplaas gedurende Seglender 2019.

Die Ongewingsbegalingsverslag in beskildnar aan die publiek in hersening en om konstrentaar te lever (registrasse van Belanghebberde en Gealektierste Partyn owel an konstrentaar levening op die Ongewingsbegrenzelig in beskildnar try die velgonde skalasi lage //www.dischipoc.com/sinfi/Heaglesug/bu/SARC-s/muBSOM/901-FEX/NSWM-01

králen a erege werken réging banodig, kortak genus die Orspeenspimpakbepalingspraktnyn by die kortak bisonderheide hieronder

Laborit (Ptvl Ltd

Tel: 082 789 6525 Falci na E-pos: 086 552 6837 Possetso: Postfort Boks #469 Presignat X904 Seports 0129





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

Appendix 2.1 – Written Notices



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

September 26, 2019

Department of Mineral Resources Private Bag X7279 Emalahleni 1035

Attention: Mr. A. Tshivhandekano

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
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Project GPS Coordinates	26*53'23.99"S; 29*13'43.44"E
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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. Rapelang

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

Gert Sibande District Municipality PO Box 1748 Ermelo 2350

Attention: Mr. T.D. Hlanyane

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





September 26, 2019

Lekwa Local Municipality - Ward 8 PO Box 66 Standerton 2430

Attention: Ward 8 Councilor

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





September 26, 2019

Lekwa Local Municipality PO Box 66 Standerton 2430

Attention: Ms. M. Radebe

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. Jan Venter

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: C.H.P. Kleynhans

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Project Applicant	CJNS Melkery Trust
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Hamba Kahle Cemetery
Project Location	Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga
Project GPS Coordinates	26*53'23.99'S: 29*13'43.44"E
Environmental Assessment	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers
Practitioner for the project	Tel: 082 789 6525
	Email: info@labesh.co.za
	Fax to Email: 086 552 6837
	Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. William Mthombothi

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Ms M.Z. Lushaba

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Land Use Management Department Private Bag X11304 Neispruit 1200

Attention: Mr B.C. Ntiwane

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Dr. P.M. Lubisi

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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September 26, 2019

Department of Finance Private Bag X11205 Nelspruit 1200

Attention: E. Chego

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health Private Bag X11285 Nelspruit 1200

Attention: Mr. Pauleck Makhubela

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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health Private Bag X11285 Nelspruit 1200

Attention: Mrs. C. Swart

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements Private Bag X11328 Nelspruit 1200

Attention: Mr. David Dube / Mr. S. Mstweni

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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: Mr. Kgopana Mathew Mohlasedi

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Social Development Private Bag X11285 Nelspruit 1200

Attention: Ms. N. Mlageni

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

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

Attention: To whom it may concern

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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September 26, 2019

Transnet SOC Ltd PO Box 72501 Parkview 2122

Attention: Cynthia Nong

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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

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

Project Applicant	CJNS Melkery Trust				
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA				
Project Name	Hamba Kahle Cemetery				
Project Location	Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vialifontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vialifontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga				
Project GPS Coordinates	26°53'23.99'S; 29°13'43.44"E				
Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129				

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.





Regards,

Managing Director and Environmental Assessment Practitioner





September 26, 2019

Attention: Adjacent Land Owner

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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

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Project Applicant	CJNS Melkery Trust
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Hamba Kahle Cemetery
Project Location	Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga
Project GPS Coordinates Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	26*53'23,99"S, 29*13'43.44"E Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.

Managing Director and Environmental Assessment Practitioner





September 26, 2019

Attention: Van Heerden Schoeman Attorneys (Acting on behalf of, M.A.V Trust, Willows Trust & Gert Koch Trust)

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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

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

Project Applicant	CJNS Melkery Trust			
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA			
Project Name	Hamba Kahle Cemetery			
Project Location	Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS, Mpumalanga			
Project GPS Coordinates	26°53'23.99'5; 29°13'43.44"E			
Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129			

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information in this regard.

Managing Director and Environmental Assessment Practitioner





BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT - ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

This Background Information Document (BID) serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party, of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed Hamba Kahle Cemetery. A new Environmental Authorisation application will be lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (the Competent Authority [CA]) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (Regulations in terms of sections 24(5) and 44 of the NEMA, 1998).

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

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will entail the following:

- The establishment of a cemetery and chapel for memorial services;
- The cemetery will comprise of 31 737 graves and a memorial garden;
- The cemetery will be divided into five sections:
 - Entry level graves;
 - Tree graves;
 - Family plots:
 - Up-market graves; and
 - The memorial garden.
- Parking areas;
- A number of toilet blocks,
- A sawage package plant; and
- An internal road network.

The two project properties are 478,7249ha in total. The area of land that will be developed is 18ha.

PROJECT LOCATION

Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS; and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS. The project location is 3km north of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. A locality map is attached to this BID.





LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT

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

- GNR, 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 23: The development of cemeteries of 2500 square metres or more in size.
- GNR, 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-
 - (i) the undertaking of a linear activity, or
 - (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
- GNR. 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 28: Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development:
 - (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or
 - (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.

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

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

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

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

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

The Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of I&AP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of October 2019). copies of the report i5 available at the following https://www.dropbox.com/sh/814oap6evq9nzj5/AACEvJneJBeDWRD1Pl3RiVkta?dl=0. require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below.





Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za

Fax to Email: 086 552 6837

Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

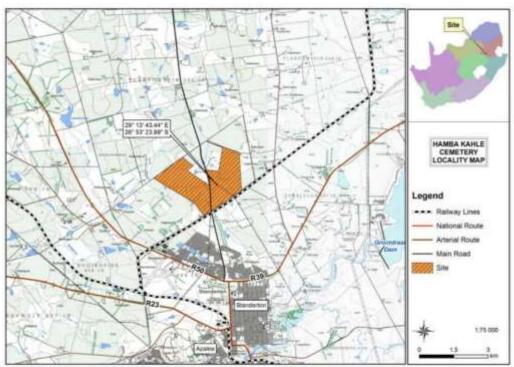


Figure 1: Locality Map





INTERESTED AND AFFE	CTED PAR	TY RE	GISTRATIO	ON FOR	MS	
HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY- EIA REFEREN OF APPLICATION TO					UPON	SUBMISSION
TITLE						
NAME						
SURNAME						
DO YOU REPRESENT AN ORGANISATION? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY ORGANISATION NAME						
CELL PHONE NUMBER						
TELEPHONE NUMBER (H)						
TELEPHONE NUMBER (W)						
FAX NUMBER						
EMAIL ADDRESS						
PHYSICAL ADDRESS						
FARM NAME AND PORTION (IF APPLICABLE)						
POSTAL ADDRESS						
PREFERRED WRITTEN CONTACT METHOD	EMAIL		FAX		POST	
PREFERRED TELEPHONIC CONTACT METHOD	CELL		HOME		WORK	
ARE THERE ANY OTHER PARTIES THAT YOU FEEL SHOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THIS PROPOSED PROJECT? IF SO, PLEASE PROVIDE CONTACT DETAILS FOR SAID PARTIES						
PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS OR CONCERNS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT	YES			NO		
IF YES, PLEASE DETAIL YOUR COMMENTS IN T NECESSARY)	THE SECTION	N PRO	VIDED BEL	OW (AT	TACH E	XTRA PAGES IF





	INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY REGISTRATION FORM
14	AMBA KAHLE CEMETERY- EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY
-	
	TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY, SUBMIT THIS COMPLETED FORM TO THE EAP (PREFERABLY VIA EMAIL OR FAX). PLEASE SEND THE COMPLETED REGISTRATION FORM ALONG WITH THE
	COMMENTS ON THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT TO THE EAP BEFORE OR ON THE 28th of OCTOBER 2019.
	ENV 1922/1932
	Labesh (Pty) Ltd
	Lourens de Villers
	Tel: 082 789 6525
	Email: info@labesh.co.za
	Fax to Email: 086 552 6837
	Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Singville, 0129



Appendix 2.2 – Written Notices – Emailed

Info

info < info@labesh.co.za> From: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:25 Sent:

"jverifer@mpg.gov.za"

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject:

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA. Attachments:

Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration

2.pdf. BID. Hamba Kahle.pdf: Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoniette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Car. 002 789 4525 Tet: 007 238 8462 Fac: 006 409 0431 Email: attornetted liabeth (cu.)

Prostnet Box ASIA Provide Blog XSSA Taxable STUS

Info

Info «info@tabesh.co.za» From:

Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:27 Sent 'tideynhano@mpg.gov.za'

Subject:

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Attachments:

Administration.pdf, BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf, Interested and Affected Party Registration.

Form.docx

High Importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Artonette Burger.

Assistant Environmental Consultant

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Prestrict Blue 46/4 Private Bug X504 Sequille 01/29



Info <info@labesh.co.za> From

Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:28 williamm@mpg.gov.za*

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject:

following project Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA

Attachments Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liason.pdf; BID_Hamba

Kahle pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.dock

High Importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Artunetiii Barger

Assistant Environmental Comultant

Info

into <info@labesh.co.za> Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:30

'mamantashe@mpg.gov.za' Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed:

upon submission of EA to the CA

Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs 2.pdf. Attachments:

BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf. Interested and Affected Party Registration Formulocx

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Arminotto Birger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Col: 1002 700 10525 Sect 1007 230 5462 Faix 1004 400 0431 Dried amount offselect colors



From: Info <info@llabesh.co.za> Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:31

bcrtiwane@mpg.gov.za* To

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA.

Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.pdf;

BID_Hamba Kahle pdf, Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.dock

Importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Action with Burger!

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Info

From: Info <info@tabesh.co.za> Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:32 Sent:

To: 'PMLubisi@mpg.gov.za'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Moumalanga Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation pdf; BID, Hamba Kahle pdf, Attachments:

Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

High: importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinetta Burgar

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Corr. Old. 789 6525 Test 597 230 5462 Fac. 599 400 5497 Small Jesticheste@whesh.co.co.

Front Sur 403 Private Sag 3504 Sincerie 0129



From: Info <info@tabesh.co.za>

Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:34 Sent:

'echego@mpg.gov.za' Cer 'nznkamba@mpg.gov.za'

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject:

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of £A to the CA

Mpumalanga Department of Finance.pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Attachments:

Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Areaments Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Cert 1982 7988 9525 Telt 1987 2381 8462 Fair 1986 400 0401 Erroll antonethe@ulestr.cs.pe

Positiver Box 469. Private Bag (504 Second 0129

Info

Info <info@labesh.co.za> From:

Sent Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:37

Pauleck Makhubela' To:

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject:

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed:

upon submission of EA to the CA

Mpumalanga Department of Health 2 pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle pdf; Interested and Attachments

Affected Party Registration Formuloca

importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Artomyttis Burgari

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Pusinet Sue 409 Provincing XSS4 Sincelle 0129



antoinette

From: antoinette «antoinette@labesh.co.za» Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:14 Sent:

'Careen Swart'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Attachments Mpumalanga Department of Health pdf: BID. Hamba Kahle pdf; interested and Affected

Party Registration Form.docs

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antonette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Carl 052 789/9525 7v6 097 236 9462 8ak 098 400 0401 5hall antichette@habent.co.ux

Plasmet Size 429 Phoses Sag 2509 Security C129

antoinette

From: antoinette <antoinette@labesh.co.za > Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:15

'APohl@mpg.gov.za'; 'ntzulu@mpg.gov.za' Ta:

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject:

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements.pdf. BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf. Interested

and Affected Party Registration Formulacy

importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Ampriette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant



From: Info <info@fabesh.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:17 Ta 'Aubrey Tshivhandekano@dmr.gov.za'

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Department of Mineral Resources.pdf; BID, Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Affected Attachments:

Party Registration Form dock

High Importance:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Begands,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Abbonwow Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

DHI 302 703 1525 Email: arttpioette@labeth.co.za

Postnet Boy 469 Private Bag 8504 Smooth 0129

antoinette

From: antoinette <antoinette@labesh.co.za> Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:17

kmohlasedi@mpg.gov.za*

Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the Subject

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.pdf; BID_Hamba

Kahle pdf, Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Amounteen Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Cart 082 799 6525 Telt 087 250 6462 Fair 085 406 0431 Ernell amortette@labesh.co.co

Postnet Box 469 Private Bag 8504 Sequite 0129



antoinette

From: antoinette < antoinette@labesh.co.za> Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:17

'paulb@dsdmpu.gov.za', "Hengiwe Tshabalala'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Mpumalanga Department of Social Development.pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested Attachments

and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoniette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Call: 082 789 4525 Test 087 293 8462 Fac: 086 406 0421

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za> Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:20

'rapelangK@dws.gov.za'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project. Hamba Kahle Cemetery; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA Attachments Department of Water and Sanitation - C11M.pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and

Affected Party Registration Form.docs

Importance: High:

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on-behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Amornini Burget

Assistant Environmental Consultant

CHE GIZ YES 6525. firms: antionemobilished to be

Labesh (Pty) Ltd. 145



Info

From: Info «info@labesh.co.za»

Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:21 Sent 'dan hianyane@gsibande.gov.za'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery, EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Gert Sibande District Municipality.pdf; BIO_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Affected Attachments:

Party Registration Form.docs

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards.

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Accomette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Celt 082 799 6525 Tell (MET 250 8462 Fac: 000 400 G431 Email antometra@labest-cuipe

Info

Info <info@tabesh.co.za> From:

Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:23 Sent: To:

'admin@lekwalm.gov.za'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA.

Lekwa Local Municipality - Ward B.pdf; BID, Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Affected Attachments:

Party Registration Form.docs

importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinetta Durger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

CHE 092 799 6525 Test 097 239 6492 Sec 098 406 0431

Labesh (Pty) Ltd. 146



Info

Info «info@labesh.co.za» From: Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 13:24 To: 'mmphuthi@lekwalm.gov.za' 'admin@lekwalm.gov.za'

Subject Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Lekwa Local Municipality pdf; BID Hamba Kahle pdf; Interested and Affected Party Attachments:

Registration Form.docx

Importance: High.

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antonocto Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Celt 002 799 6525 fait 007 239 6462 Fac 000 400 0431 Email amoinette@idletin.co.co

antoinette

antoinette <antoinette@labesh.co.za> From: Sent: Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:18

To: 'cynthia nong@transnet.net'

Subject Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the

following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery: EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Attachments: Transnet SOC Ltd.pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration

Form.door

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background information Document relating to the following, for your

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antonios Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Cell 082 789 6025 Tell 087 230 8462 Fax 086 406 0431 Errall antoinelle@laberh.co.us



antoinette

antoinette <antoinette@fabesh.co.za> From: Sent Thursday, 26 September 2019 14:54

To: 'sam1@vhslaw.co.za'

Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed

upon submission of EA to the CA

Van Heerden Schoeman Prokereurs.pdf; BID_Hamba Kahle.pdf; Interested and Affected Attachments:

Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

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

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Hamba Kahle Cemetery

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

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

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



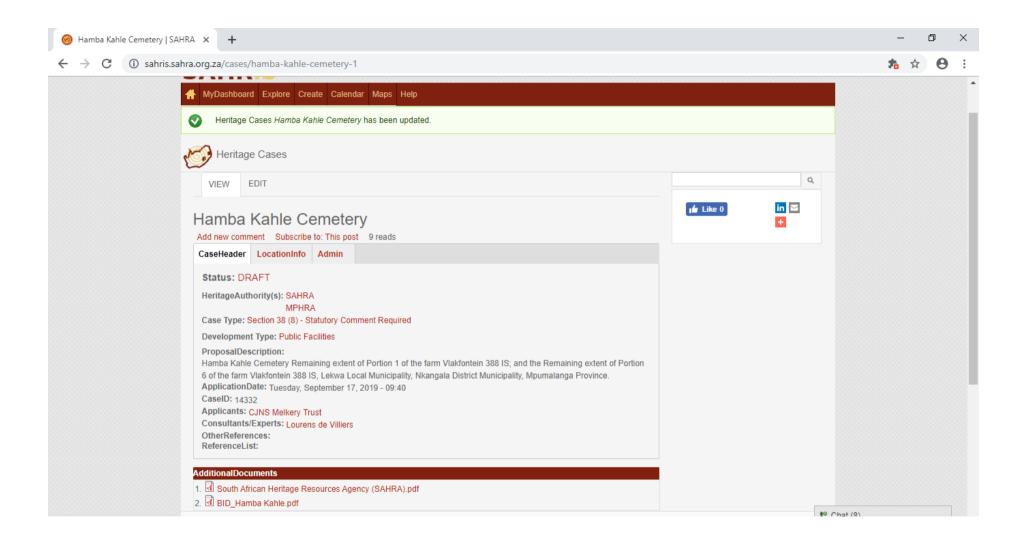
According Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultane

Cart 1882 789 6525 Tell 1067 230 8462 Fax 106 40v 5431 Entat: embineth@liabeth.io.za

Fustnet Box 489 Frivate Bag XSD4 Schoolie 0129







NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY

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

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

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project will entail the following: . The establishment of a cemetery and chapel for memorial services; . The cemetery will comprise of 31 737 graves and a memorial garden; . The cemetery will be divided into five sections: Entry level graves; Tree graves; Family plots; Up-market graves; and the memorial garden; • Parking areas; • A number of toilet blocks; • A sewage package plant; and · An internal road network. The two project properties are 478.7249ha in total. The area of land that will be developed is 18ha.

PROJECT LOCATION: Project site GPS coordinates: 26°53'23.99"S; 29°13'43.44"E-Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS; and the Remaining extent of Portion 6 of the farm Vlakfontein 388 IS. The project location is 3km north of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION: The proposed project requires EA for the following listed activities in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014; GNR, 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1); Activity No. 23, 27 and 28.

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES: The public participation processes for the above mentioned application are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014. Should you wish to register as an I&AP for the proposed project and be kept informed of the progress of the project and public participation opportunities, please request and complete an "Interested and Affected Party" registration form (obtainable from the EAP). Completed I&AP registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP, Lourens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided. As required in the EIA Regulations, site notice boards will be/have been placed on the project property boundary. The Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of I&AP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of October 2019). Electronic copies of the report is available at the following link https://www.dropbox.com/sh/814oap6evq9nzi5/AACEvInelBeDWRD1Pl3RiVkta?dl=0. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below.

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

27 September 2019 | Standerton CLASSIFIEDS 25

CLASSIFIEDS & SERVICES





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2 xwalter, geregistreerde roun en teef, 3 jaar oud boerboele te koop. Weeg 70kg elk. Baie fefdevol. Het R9000 elk gekos en word teen R3000 elk verkoop. Skaled 082 550 6018

verkoop, Skakel 082 560 6018.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED

in the estate of the late:

Surname: Botha First names: Philippus Rudolph Estate number: 003230/2019 ntity/passport number: 3403055019080 Date of death: 3/02/2019

Lest address: Kosmos Old Age H Flat no 7, Standerton, 2430

Flat no 7, Standerton, 2430 All persons having claims against the above-metioned estate are required to lodg their claims with the undersigned within 30 days after the date of substantion hereof. Name and address of Executor or

Authorises

Agent Richard Boer, 6E Kerk Street, Standerton, 2430 Billing delait: Van Heerden Schoeman Advertiser Address: PO Box 39,

Standerton, 2430 Advertiser e-mail: rboer@vhelaw.co.za Advertiser Telephone: 917 712 5211 Reference: BOER/hs

NOTICE OF SALE OF BUSINESS

Notice is hereby given in terms of secti

34(1) of the insolvency act no.24 of 1936 that Simtrade 24 CC, with registration

number 2004/013595/23 intends to sell the

business known as Standerton Bottelstore

which carries on business in the sale of alcohol, to Yan Ming Fu Pty Ltd with Registration number: 2013/11/256/07. With effect from 30 days from the date of the lest publishment of this notice.

whereafter the said purchaser will carry on

business for his own account and benefit



Mediese Makelaar Petro 083 391 1737

INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS. IN APPLYING FOR THE TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR LICENCE IN TERMS OF SEC TION 43 OF THE MPUMALANGA LIQUOR LICENCING ACT 2008

A. PERSONAL DETAILS: I. Yan Minglu. identity number: 720716 6202 188 on behalf of YAN MING FU PROPRIETARY LIMITED, hereby invite written public primerits concerning my application to to purnalanga Liquir Authority for the trans of a liquor license in respect of STANDERTON BOTTLESTORE, from

Simtrade 24 CC. Registration number: 2004/013595/23, to myself. B. LICENCE TYPE: The retail sale of mption off the premises

or for the consumption off the premi where the liquor is sold. C. PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF THE PREMISES: 18 A Princess Street derion, 2430, Standerton, 2430 D. ADDRESS WHERE COMMENTS

D. ADDRESS WHERE COMMENTS
SHOULD BE SUBMITTED:
Comments should be submitted in writing to
the Local Municipality of Letwar (Municipal
Managen), Clin Dr. Beyers Naudé Street

& Mbonani Mayisela Street, Standerton, 2430, Mpumulangs with a copy to the Applicant c/o LAngeveldt & Nel Attorneys, 16 Mbonani Mayloeta Street, or PO Box 73, Standerton, 2430

NOTICES

DEATHS

ofice of the pas

S CLEAR WATER

of Mr Stephen Francis Johnson Pool Care 19/09/2019

be held Friday 27 Septe @ 13h00 neration Change Int. Church 5 Paarl Street

Standerlon 0200 **IMPROVEMENTS**

SERVICES

R5700 Contact Joe 073 283 5945 or 072

928 1724

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gas installations.

* All general plumbing work. Aqua Plumbing 083 637 3706 / 083 232 0555.

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#83 740 SHI

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nooi al ay ou en nuwe kliente uit om from to besook by SALON CONS. vir wonderlike en SERVICES pesiale aantiedinge En kom geniet sommer 'n koppie

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haide vloëre Tel: 017 712 2499 Sel: 082 406 3190 5el: 082 406 319 / 084 299 3654

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Boekhouer / Finansièle Beampte Benodig - Standerton Mpumalanga is jy?

Attikaar

Afrikaanssprekend 'n Boffen op Pastel i Boffen met Boekhou

· Baie lief yir mense · Geduldig met Kliënte + Sien (y kans vir 'n uitdaging
 + Hel (y minstens 3 jaar boekhou (Paak ndervinding by 'n instansie van 50 en m werknemers?

Stuur jou volledige CV met vorige betrekkings asook jou salaris verwagting na: mhulpbronne.kosmos@inkontak.co.za Sluitingsdatum 36 Sep 2019

man to statinio.

As jy nog nie teen 15 Oktober 2019 van oor het nie, was jou aan nie suksesvoi nie.

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BOARDING

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ang- en kortafeta reasonable rates rubelvervoer Phone the SPCA erpakking beskikba at 017 632 2654



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MEUBELVERVOE

082 774 6952 E-pos: hokio

0407 BATTERIES

AMERICAN

0800 VACANCIES

SALES / MARKETING

REPRESENTATIVE?

Signed at Stande 4 September 2019. (Get) HJ Langeveldt

Langeveldt & Nel Prokureurs Ing Samuel Seigel 16 Mbonani Mayissia Street Standerton 2430

KENNISGEWING VAN VERKOOP VAN BESIGHEID

artikel 34(1) van die insolvensiewer m. 24 an SMTRADE 24 CC, registrasie nomme 2004/013595/23 beoog om die besigheid, Standerton Bottelstoor, te verkoop, wat assardenn elopressoor, le verkoop, wat besigneid dryf in die verkoop van alkohol, aan Yan Ming Fu Pty Ltd, met die nestigssie normen: 2013/11/256097. Met die ingang van 30 dae na die laaste verskyning van hierdie kennisgewing. waama die genoemde Regspersoor besigheid sal voorsit vir sy eie rekening en voordeel by dieselfde adres. Geteken te Standerton op 4 September 2018

> (GET) HJ Langeveldt Langeveldt & Nel Prokureurs Ing Samuel Seigel onani Mayisela straat 16 Standerton

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE PRO-POSED HAMBA KAHLE CEMETERY EIA REF NO.: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF THE EA APPLICATION TO THE CA

To THE CA

This newspaper advertisement serves to inform you, as a potentially interested and Affected Party (I&AP), of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the proposed Hamba Kahle Cemetry, A new EA application will be lodged with the Mountainaga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (Competent Authority [CAI]) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1996 (Arx No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014. Labesh (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the applicant, CAIS Melkey Trust, in terms of Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations (SNR, 952 of 4 December 2014), as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the above mentioned application processes, Labesh compiles with

on a December 2019, as the independent curvaturement assessment Practice (DAP) tasked with conducting the above mentioned application processes. Labesh complies with the necessary requirements of Regulation 13 of GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project will entail the following: The satablishment of a cemetery and chapel for memorial services; The cemetery will comprise of 31 737 graves and a memorial garden; The cemetery will be divided into five sections: Entry level graves. The graves; Family plots; Up-market graves; and the memorial garden; Parking presses. A number of foldet blocks. A sewage package plant, and An infermal road network. The two project properties are 478.7249th in total. The area of land that will be developed in 18th. PROJECT LOCATION: Project site GPS coordinates. 25:53/23.99°5; 29°13/43.44°E-Re-maining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Vlakfortein 388 IS: and the Remaining extent of

maining extent of Portion 1 of the term visitorisen assets, and the currenting extent of Portion 6 of the farm Markinstein 388 IS. The project location is 34m north of Standerton, in the Lekwa Local Municipality, Gert Sbande District Municipality, Mournalanga Province. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION: The proposed project requires EA for the following listed activities in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014: GAR, 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 23, 27 and 28. The above mentioned activities require a Basic Environmental impact Assessment process the above mentioned activities require a Basic Environmental impact Assessment process.

to be conducted in support of the EA application. The application will be submitted to the Competent Authority in due course. Upon acceptance of the application, the Competent Authority will issue a reference number for the application. This reference number will be

communicated upon its receipt.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES. The public participation processes for the above mentioned application are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014. Should you wish to register as an I&AP for the pro-posed project and be kept informed of the progress of the project and public participation opportunities, please request and complete an "Interested and Affected Party" registration form (obtainable from the EAP). Completed I&AP registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP, Lourens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided. As required in the EIA Regulations, alternatics boards will be have been placed on the project property boundary. The Basic assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of I&AP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of October 2019). Electronic copies of the report is available at the following unit the 2eth of Gooder 2019; Ecotronic copies of the report is available at the following link https://www.dropbcv.com/sh/914aag66ru9/ng/5k/ACV-k/ne.8Bo/WRO1478/Mita7d1=0. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below. Labesh (Pty) Ltd. Lourens de Villiers - Fill 109 2786 6525, Emilion Info@fabesh.co.ta; Fax to Emait 106 552 6637; Postal Address: PostNet Box 8469, Private Bog X504, Sinoville, 0128.



Appendix 4 – Communications to and from Interested and Affected Parties

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



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

No public or stakeholder meetings have been held.



Appendix 6 – Comments and responses report

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



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

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



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

There has been no amendments to the BA Report.



Appendix 9 – Copy of the registered I&APs

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



APPENDIX D – Specialist Studies

The specialist studies for this project are attached to this report



APPENDIX E – Other Information

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







CURRICULUM VITAE - HELGARD LOURENS DE VILLIERS

Name of Firm: LABESH (PTY) LTD

Profession: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

Date of Birth: 1976/11/10

Years with Firm/Entity: Since January 2016

Nationality: SOUTH AFRICAN

Detailed Tasks Assigned: Managing Director

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

Earth Science

Experience in field: 15 Years

COURSES COMPLETED:

1998 & 1999

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

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

2002

Public Presentation Skills University of Pretoria

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

Auditing Environmental Management Systems Centre for Environmental Management (Potchefstroom)

Environmental Law

Centre for Environmental Management, North West University (Potchefstroom)

2014

Waste Classification

Centre for Environmental Management, North West University (Potchefstroom)

Advanced HACCP

Intertek Training Academy

2015

Train the trainer

Intertek Training Academy

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

British Standards International



Education:

TERTIARY EDUCATION

DEGREES: 1998

> B.Sc Earth Science PU for CHE

B.Sc (Honours) Geography and Environmental Studies

PU for CHE

M.Sc Water Resource Management

University of Pretoria

Employment Record:

WORK EXPERIENCE

NAME OF ORGANISATION: Helio Alliance (Pty) Ltd.

January 2002 - August 2003 PERIOD:

Environmental Consultant POSITION:

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Compilation of EMP's for mining industry

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

NAME OF ORGANISATION: Newtown Associates Environmental Services CC

PERIOD: August 2003 - September 2004

POSITION: Manager: Environmental management services

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

NAME OF ORGANISATION: Prohibeo Environmental Management Solutions CC

PERIOD: September 2004 - February 2011

POSITION: Director: Environmental management services

Conducting EIA's



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

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

PERIOD: March 2011 - January 2016

POSITION: Director and Partner: Environmental Management Services

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

NAME OF ORGANISATION: Labesh (Pty) Ltd.

February 2016 - Present PERIOD:

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

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

Languages:

English - Excellent Afrikaans - Excellent