Proposed construction and operation of a new cementitious plant located on Portion 192 of Farm Daggafontein 125, Springs

Our Ref: 18453

an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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CaseID: 18453

Final Comment

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Opsibuzz (Pty) Ltd

The applicant, Opsibuzz (Pty) Ltd proposes the construction and operation of a new cementitious plant located on Portion 192 of Farm Daggafontein 125, Springs, Johannesburg, City of Ekurhuleni local Municipality (Ward 76). The site extends over 4.2 hectares and will have a design capacity of 1,314,000 tons per annum, the facility will include the following: A grinding facility inclusive of a vertical roller mill that will operate at 150tph A blending Plant 50 000-ton Raw material Storage Facility 4 x mill hoppers (2 x 600 ton and 2 x 300 ton) 6 x cement silos (2000 ton) 1 x fly ash silo (1500 ton) Laboratory Workshop, Cooling Tower, Weighbridges, General buildings, Bagging and Palletising Shed, and A pollution control dam if necessary Process description: Raw Material handling – Raw materials are received via road and ship and stockpiled in the shed. Raw materials include Clinker, GBFS, Limestone and Gypsum. The plant will not produce clinker. Clinker is to be purchased from an external source and then crushed at the facility. The variation in the grades of cement is based on the mixing of clinker in different proportions with extenders such as slag, fly ash, limestone, etc. The main extender in our process is Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GBFS) which is a non-hazardous by-product sourced locally from the steel making industry. Materials are to be transferred to the milling / drying area via a conveyor system. Cement milling / drying – Materials are extracted from their respective feed bins using weigh feeders. The weights are proportioned according to the pre-programmed recipes. Larger particles of GBFS are separated by use of a belt magnet and metal detectors which is removed for recycling. The grinding system employed by Cemza is among the most modern and energy efficient vertical roller mills. Materials are grinded in the mill via a rotary feeder Water and grinding aid is dosed into the mills in accurate dosages. The ground material is passed through the classifier via the hot gas generator. Partially ground material is trapped as it passes through the classifier – these particles are recycled through the mill. The ground product in powder form is the final product. Cement storage – Product is separated via a baghouse filter system. The product from the filters is lifted to the product storage silos by bucket elevator, air slide and distributor system and material is conveyed into the four storage silos. Packaging and palletising – Product is extracted from the silos and is packed with an automated dual packer and palletiser configuration.

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Portion 192 of Farm Daggafontein 125, Springs, Johannesburg, City of Ekurhuleni local Municipality (Ward 76)

The proposed development extends over 4.2 hectares and will have a design capacity of 1,314,000 tons per annum, the facility will include the following:
A grinding facility inclusive of a vertical roller mill that will operate at 150tph.
A blending Plant ? 50 000-ton Raw material Storage Facility.
4 x mill hoppers (2 x 600 ton and 2 x 300 ton).
6 x cement silos (2000 ton).
1 x fly ash silo (1500 ton)
Also a Laboratory, Workshop, Weighbridges, General buildings, Bagging and Palletising Shed, and a pollution control dam if necessary

The author notes that the study area is highly disturbed and no archaeological sites or features were recorded.

The SA Palaeontological Sensitivity Map indicates that the study area has Very High fossil sensitivity.

Final Comment

SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit has no objections to this proposed development, provided that the recommendations in the specialist reports and this comment are adhered to, and in addition. on the following conditions:

- Although the area has Very High palaeontological sensitivity, taking account of the highly disturbed nature of the project are, no palaeontological assessment is required, however a protocol for finds is required.
- If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g., remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments and charcoal/ash concentrations) or palaeontological remains are found during the proposed activities, SAHRA must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, based on the nature of the finds, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of significance a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary.

If any unmarked human burials are uncovered and the archaeologist called in to inspect the finds and/or the police find them to be heritage graves, mitigation may be necessary and the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit must be contacted for processes to follow.

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Date: Thursday July 28, 2022

Should the project be granted Environmental Authorisation, SAHRA must be notified and all relevant documents submitted to the case on SAHRIS.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Andrew Salomon
Heritage Officer: Archaeology
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Phillip Hine
Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:
Direct URL to case: https://sahris.sahra.org.za/node/596235

Terms & Conditions:

1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for proposed work.
2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
3. SAHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.