Draft Basic Assessment Report

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

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(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

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GAUTENG PROVINCE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Basic Assessment Report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Version 1/2022)

Kindly note that:

1. This **Basic Assessment Report** is the standard report required by GDARD in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014.
2. This template is current as of April 2022. It is the responsibility of the EAP to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the template have been published or produced by the competent authority.
3. A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected by the activity to be undertaken.
4. **A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to a Competent Authority (uploaded to the EIA online system) empowered in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended to consider and decide on the application. The EIA online system can be accessed at https://eia.gauteng.gov.za.**
5. **A copy (PDF) of the final report and attachments must be uploaded to the EIA online system. The EIA online system can be accessed at https://eia.gauteng.gov.za.**
6. **Draft and final reports submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) must be emailed to environmentsue@gauteng.gov.za.**
7. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
8. Selected boxes must be indicated by a cross and, when the form is completed electronically, must also be highlighted.
9. An incomplete report may lead to an application for environmental authorisation or Waste Management License being refused.
10. Any report that does not contain a titled and dated full colour large scale layout plan of the proposed activities including a coherent legend, overlain with the sensitivities found on site may lead to an application for environmental authorization or Waste Management License being refused.
11. The use of “not applicable” in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the application for environmental authorisation or Waste Management License being refused.
12. The applicant must fill in all relevant sections of this form. Incomplete applications will not be processed. The applicant will be notified of the missing information in the acknowledgement letter that will be sent within 10 days of receipt of the application.
13. Unless protected by law, and clearly indicated as such, all information filled in on this application will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. The applicant/EAP must provide any interested and affected party with the information contained in this application on request, during any stage of the application process.
14. Although pre-application meeting with the Competent Authority is optional, applicants are advised to have these meetings prior to submission of application to seek guidance from the Competent Authority.

Departmental Details

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Attention: Administrative Unit of the Sustainable Utilisation of the Environment (SUE) Branch
P.O. Box 8769
Johannesburg
2000

Ground floor, Umnotho House, 56 Eloff Street, Johannesburg

Administrative Unit telephone number: (011) 240 3051/3052
Department central telephone number: (011) 240 2500

(For official use only)

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

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

N/A

Is a closure plan applicable for this application and has it been included in this report?

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

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

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

If no, state reasons for not attaching the list.

Have State Departments including the competent authority commented? No

If no, why?

This Draft BAR will be circulated for comment and all comments will be included in the FBAR.

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

1. PROPOSAL OR DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

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

Scholtzville expansion of an existing poultry facility.

Select the appropriate box

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

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

YES	NO X

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

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

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND / OR GUIDELINES

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

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	Administering authority:	Promulgation Date:
National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998.	Department of Environmental Affairs	1998
Listing 1 of regulation 983 promulgated under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) in Government Gazette 38282. Listed activity 5(ii) & (iv) of 4 December 2014 as amended	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	4 December 2014
National Water Act, Act No. 36 of 1998.	Department of Water Affairs	1998
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No. 43 of 1983	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	1983
Air Quality Act, Act No. 39 of 2004. Reg. 983 published on 22 November 2013 in GN 37054	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	2004
Heritage Act, Act No 25 of 1999.	South African Heritage Resources Act	1999
Meat Safety Act, Act 40 of 2000 Poultry Regulations, Reg. 153 published on 24 February 2006 in GN 8402.	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	2000/2006
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act No. 59 of 2008	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural	2008

Listed Activities Reg. 921 published on 29 November 2013 in GN 37083	Development	
Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993 Noise regulation, 2003 Environmental regulations for workplaces, 1987 Facility regulations,1990 General Health and Safety Regulations, 1986 Electrical Installation Regulations, 2009. Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988. Construction Regulations, 2014.	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	1993 2003 1987 1990 1986 2009 1988 2014
Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	2014

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

Legislation, policy or guideline	Description of compliance
National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998. Listing 1 of regulation 983 promulgated under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) in Government Gazette 38282. Listed activity 5(ii) & (iv), 4 December 2014 as amended	Submission of an application for Environmental Authorisation and completion of a Basic Assessment Report.
National Water Act, Act No. 36 of 1998.	The activity does not require an application for a Water use Licence.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No. 43 of 1983.	This act is not triggered by the scale of the proposed activity.
Air Quality Act, Act No. 39 of 2004. Reg. 983 published on 22 November 2013 in GN 37054.	None of the proposed activities will trigger the Air Quality Act.
Heritage Act, Act No 25 of 1999.	No sites of cultural or heritage importance are located on site.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act No. 59 of 2008 Listed Activities Reg. 921 published on 29 November 2013 in GN 37083.	None of the proposed activities will trigger the Waste Act.
Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993 Noise regulation, 2003 Environmental regulations for workplaces, 1987 Facility regulations,1990 General Health and Safety Regulations, 1986 Electrical Installation Regulations, 2009. Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988. Construction Regulations, 2014.	A Health and Safety Officer will be appointed to conduct audits throughout the Construction Phase.
Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework	The GPEMF Zones were determined and will be complied with.

2.1 Activities applied for

Indicate the number of the relevant Government Notice:	Activity No (s) (relevant notice): e.g. Listing notices 1, 2 or 3	Description of listed activity as per the wording in the listing notices:	Description of the development activity.
GN 327, April 2017	5	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days and (iv) more than 25 000 chicks younger than 20 days per facility situated outside an urban area.	The facility will have capacity for 34 684 birds. The birds enter the facility at 1-day-old stage (chicks triggering no iv) and are removed from the facility after 60 weeks (triggering no ii).

3. ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

Provide a description of the alternatives considered

No.	Alternative type, either alternative: site on property, properties, activity, design, technology, operational or other (provide details of "other")	Description
Proposal	Site alternative 1 A and Activity alternative 1 .	Site 1: This site is located on indigenous vegetation that has been highly transformed by agricultural activity. It historically consisted of Soweto Highveld Grassland – an Endangered vegetation type. The R23 runs within 2 km of to the site with an existing farm road providing access to the site. S1 is flat and the costs and impacts of earthworks before construction will be minimal. An Eskom point and borehole currently exist at the site. Activity alternative 1: Two environmentally controlled poultry houses (approximately 16 m X 92 m each) will be constructed with a capacity for 17 342 per house (34 684 in total). A water tank and a silo for food will be constructed next to each house with underground pipelines connecting the water tanks with the existing water supply. A 2.4m electric fence with an entry gate (with biosecurity control measures) will be constructed

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>around the site. Electricity lines will be connected to the water tanks and all the houses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alternative 1</td><td>Design/technology alternative
Site alternative 1 and Activity alternative 2</td><td>Site 1: This site is located on indigenous vegetation that has been highly transformed by agricultural activity. It historically consisted of Soweto Highveld Grassland – an Endangered vegetation type. The R23 runs within 2 km of to the site with an existing farm road providing access to the site. S1 is flat and the costs and impacts of earthworks before construction will be minimal. An Eskom point and borehole currently exist at the site.
Activity alternative 2: The site lay-out will be exactly as for A1, but the poultry houses will be open and not - environmentally controlled.
The differences between closed houses (A1) and open houses (A2) are as follows:
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>A1 – Environmentally controlled</td><td>A2 – Open</td></tr>
<tr><td>Isolation value (R)</td><td>12</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heat capacity</td><td>1 100kW</td><td>1 500kW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fans</td><td>11</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coal used in boiler</td><td>24 tons per cycle</td><td>36 tons per cycle</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chickens/m^2</td><td>23</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy saving</td><td>20%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

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

4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

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

	Size of the activity:
Proposed activity ***(Total environmental (landscaping, parking, etc.) and the building footprint)***	0.5 ha / 5 000.24 m^2
Alternatives:	
Alternative 1 (if any)	0.5 ha / 5 000.24 m^2
Alternative 2 (if any)	
	Ha/ m^2

or, for linear activities:

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

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

	Size of the site/servitude:
Proposed activity	83.75 ha / 837 570.92 m^2
Alternatives:	
Alternative 1 (if any)	83.75 ha / 837 570.92 m^2
Alternative 2 (if any)	
	Ha/m^2

5. SITE ACCESS

Proposal

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

Describe the type of access road planned:

The R23 runs within 2 km of to the site with an existing farm road providing access to the site.

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

Alternative 1

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

Describe the type of access road planned:

The R23 runs within 2 km of to the site with an existing farm road providing access to the site.

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

Alternative 2

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

Describe the type of access road planned:

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

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

Section A 6-8 has been duplicated **1** Number of times

(only complete when applicable)

6. LAYOUT OR ROUTE PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

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

SECTION B-1: DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

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

Instructions for completion of Section B for linear activities

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

Section B has been duplicated for sections of the route | **"insert No. of duplicates"** | times

Instructions for completion of Section B for location/route alternatives

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

Section B has been duplicated for location/route alternatives | **1** | times (complete only when appropriate)

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

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

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

Section B - Section of Route | | (complete only when appropriate for above)

Section B – Location/route Alternative No. | **Proposal and Alternative 1** | (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property description: (Including Physical Address and Farm name, portion etc.)	Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR

2. ACTIVITY POSITION

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

Alternative:	**Latitude (S):**	**Longitude (E):**
	-26.578583°	28.458444°

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:	**Latitude (S):**	**Longitude (E):**
• Starting point of the activity	°	°
• Middle point of the activity	°	°
• End point of the activity	°	°

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

Addendum of route alternatives attached

The 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel

PROPOSAL	T	0	I	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3	0	0	0	1	0
ALT. 1	T	0	I	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3	0	0	0	1	0

3. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

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

4. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

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

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

5. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

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

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

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

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

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

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

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

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

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

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

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

Latitude (S):	**Longitude (E):**
°	°

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

6. AGRICULTURE

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

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

7. GROUNDCOVER

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

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

Natural veld - good condition % =	Natural veld with scattered aliens % = 100	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation % =	Veld dominated by alien species % =	Landscaped (vegetation) % =
Sport field % =	Cultivated land % =	Paved surface (hard landscaping) % =	Building or other structure % =	Bare soil % =

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

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

If YES, specify and explain:

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

If YES, specify and explain:

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

If YES, specify and explain:

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

If yes complete specialist details

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

Are any further specialist studies recommended by the specialist?	YES	NO X
If YES, specify:		
If YES, is such a report(s) attached?	YES	NO X

If YES list the specialist reports attached below

Signature of specialist: _____ Date:

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

8. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

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

1. Vacant land	2. River, stream, wetland	3. Nature conservation area	4. Public open space	5. Koppie or ridge
6. Dam or reservoir	7. Agriculture	8. Low density residential	9. Medium to high density residential	10. Informal residential
11. Old age home	12. Retail	13. Offices	14. Commercial & warehousing	15. Light industrial
16. Heavy industrial[AN]	17. Hospitality facility	18. Church	19. Education facilities	20. Sport facilities
21. Golf course/polo fields	22. Airport[N]	23. Train station or shunting yard[N]	24. Railway line[N]	25. Major road (4 lanes or more)[N]

26. Sewage treatment plant[A]	27. Landfill or waste treatment site[A]	28. Historical building	29. Graveyard	30. Archeological site
31. Open cast mine	32. Underground mine	33.Spoil heap or slimes dam[A]	34. Small Holdings	
Other land uses (describe):				

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

NORTH

1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1	**1**		**1**	**1**
1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

WEST EAST

SOUTH

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

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

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

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

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

The Lesedi Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated in the Sedibeng District in the Gauteng Province. It is one of three municipalities in the district, making up over a third of its geographical area.
It can be described primarily as a rural, agricultural area. It is situated approximately 56km south-east of Johannesburg and is traversed by two national roads (the N17 and the N3), which creates future economic development potential.
Devon/Impumelelo, situated on the eastern edge of the municipal area abutting the N17 freeway on the north, is a significant rural settlement, while Vischkuil/Endicott, lying east of Springs and abutting Provincial Route R29, is a smaller rural centre.
The major urban concentration is located in Heidelberg/Ratanda, situated along the N3 freeway where it intersects with Provincial Route R42, east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

Area: 1 484km^2

Cities/Towns: Devon, Heidelberg, Nigel, Vischkuil

Main Economic Sectors: Manufacturing (38.8%), community services (29.4%), financial services (18.6%)

	2022	2016		
Population	132 783	112 472		99 520
Age Structure				
Population under 15	23.8%	25.8%		26.0%
Population 15 to 64	69.9%	67.6%		68.6%
Population over 65	6.3%	6.5%		5.4%
Dependency Ratio				
Per 100 (15-64)	43.1	47.9		45.8
Sex Ratio				
Males per 100 females	100.0	109.1		106.5
Population Growth				
Per annum	2.80%	2.78%		n/a
Labour Market				
Unemployment rate (official)	n/a	n/a		25.9%
Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34	n/a	n/a		33.8%
Education (aged 20 +)				
No schooling	4.7%	5.4%		7.4%
Matric	n/a	31.9%		28.4%
Higher education	11.7%	10.6%		10.7%
Household Dynamics				
Households	42 597	39 294		29 664
Average household size	3.1	2.9		3.4
Female headed households	n/a	32.3%		31.3%
Formal dwellings	95.1%	88.3%		85.5%
Housing owned	n/a	56.7%		55.8%
Household Services				
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	97.0%	83.6%		89.1%
Weekly refuse removal	91.3%	81.6%		83.2%
Piped water inside dwelling	72.8%	55.7%		52.3%
Electricity for lighting	95.8%	92.6%		89.9%

10. CULTURAL / HISTORICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

(i) exceeding 5 000 m2 in extent; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (SECTION 41)

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

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

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

Was the draft report submitted to the local authority for comment?	YES X	NO
If yes, has any comments been received from the local authority?	YES	NO

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

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

A Draft Basic Assessment report will send to the Local, District municipalities & DWS. Comments received will be incorporated in the FBAR.

2. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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

Has any comment been received from stakeholders?	YES	NO X

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

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

No comments were received during the Public Participation Process. A comment of the DBAR will be circulated to all the I&APs and any comments received will be included in the FBAR.

3. GENERAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

4. APPENDICES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

Appendix 1 – Proof of site notice √

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

Appendix 3 – Proof of newspaper advertisements √

Appendix 4 –Communications to and from interested and affected parties √

Appendix 5 – Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings
Appendix 6 - Comments and Responses Report √
Appendix 7 –Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report
Appendix 8 –Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report
Appendix 9 – Copy of the register of I&Aps √

SECTION D-1: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

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

Instructions for completion of Section D for alternatives

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

Section D has been duplicated for alternatives | **2** | times | (complete only when appropriate)

Section D Alternative No. | Proposal & Alternative 1 | (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?	YES X / NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	1.03 m^3

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

Waste is anticipated to be limited to packaging materials such as shrink wrap and cardboard, along with litter produced by the construction staff. Recycling will be prioritized whenever possible. Non-recyclable waste will be categorized and disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility.

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

During the construction phase, solid waste will be disposed of at the nearest licensed waste disposal site. Waste deemed unsuitable for municipal waste disposal sites will be sent to an appropriately licensed hazardous waste disposal facility. (e.g. WasteTech).

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?	YES X / NO
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	14.93 m^3

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

Waste will be recycled as far as possible. Non-recyclable waste will be sorted into different types and disposed of at a suitably licensed waste disposal facility.

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

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

Manure Removal

Approximately 5 tons of poultry manure will be produced monthly. Poultry manure will be worked into the fields for compost.

Disposal of Mortalities

Approximately 100 dead birds will be produced monthly. A contractor will collect all moralities on a regular basis.

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation? If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.	YES / NO X
Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?	YES / NO X

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

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

All plastics, paper, aluminum and steel will be recycled.
Poultry manure will be collected by a farmer and used for fertilizer.
Mortalities will be stored in a freezer on site and collected by a contractor on a regular basis.

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

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

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

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

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

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?	YES	NO	
If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:			
Facility name:			
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:			
Telephone:		Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax:	

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

Mortalities are removed from the houses daily, and manure is continuously removed using conveyor belts. At the end of each cycle (60 weeks), all poultry, litter and manure is removed from the houses. Following the removal of manure, all surfaces are sprayed with a foam-based detergent and left to evaporate. Once this process is complete, the floors are washed with water using a high-pressure nozzle. The water is collected via drains into a central sump and septic tank, from where it is removed by a contractor. The houses are then left vacant for 14 days before a new cycle begins.

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

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

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

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

Ablution facilities for labourers are available at each site and effluent from this building is disposed of in a septic tank on site.

Emissions into the atmosphere

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

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

Since the houses will be closed and environmentally controlled, the amounts of dust, ammonia and odours released into the atmosphere will be minimal.

2. WATER USE

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

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

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month: 225 m^3

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

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

If yes, list the permits required

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

3. POWER SUPPLY

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

An Eskom point already exists on site. Solar panels will be placed on the roofs of the houses and will constitute the main energy source. LED lights will be used throughout the site.

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

Solar panels will be placed on the roofs of the houses and will constitute the main energy source. A diesel generator will be kept on site to provide emergency back-up power.

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

Because of a higher isolation (R) value (12 for environmental houses versus 1.5 for open houses) the use of fans for cooling in summer are much lower in closed houses than in open houses. During winter, closed houses also retain heat much longer and need substantially less heating than open houses. Energy efficient fans are also used. All the houses are fitted with a day light switch in order for outside lights only to be on when absolutely necessary. All lights inside the house make use of energy saving LED light bulbs.

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

Solar panels will be placed on the roofs of the houses and will constitute the main energy source.

SECTION D-2: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

Section D has been duplicated for alternatives appropriate)	No-go alternative	times	(complete only when

Section D Alternative No.	No-go alternative	(complete only when appropriate for above)

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

No-go alternative:

If this alternative is chosen, no activity will take place at the site and it will only be used for grazing.

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?	YES	NO X
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	0 m^3	

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

No solid waste will be produced.

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

No solid waste will be produced.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?	YES	NO X
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?	0 m^3	

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

No solid waste will be produced.

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

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

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation? If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.	YES	NO X

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility? If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.	YES	NO X

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

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

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

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

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

N/A

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

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

If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

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

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

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

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

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

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

None

Emissions into the atmosphere

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

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

None

2. WATER USE

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

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

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month: 0 liters

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

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

If yes, list the permits required

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

3. POWER SUPPLY

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

No electricity will be used.

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

No electricity will be used.

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

No electricity will be used.

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

None

SECTION E: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The impact assessment in this section considered the following activities and the impact of each of the activities:
Activity 1: The clearance of 0.5 ha of indigenous vegetation.
Activity 2: Earthworks on a total of 0.5 ha to prepare for the construction of 2 poultry houses.
Activity 3: Expansion of the poultry facility.
Activity 4: Operation of the poultry facility.

1.1 Full description of impacts and risks identified

Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts and the degree to which these impacts can be mitigated

1.1.1 Activity alternative 1 – Construction of two environmentally controlled poultry houses (preferred activity)

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
1-3	Air pollution on a local level.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
1-3	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures:

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
	due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.								Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
3, 4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry manure will be collected by a farmer and used as fertilizer. Manure should be handled according to

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry mortalities will be stored in a freezer on site and collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
1-4	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
2 - 4	Increased fire risk	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
1-4	Disturbance of fauna	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
1-3	Disturbance of flora	1	5	5	1	5	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible and cannot be avoided. Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
1	Removal of indigenous vegetation	1	5	5	1	5	High	Negative	In the event of any Protected or Declining species being recorded within the approved development site, permission for the removal of such species should be obtained from the Permitting Office of GDARD, and the appropriate in situ and / or ex situ conservation measures should be developed and implemented with the approval of the GDARD conservation authorities. Where feasible, protected or

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									Declining species can be translocated to degraded or untransformed parts of the study area which provide potentially suitable habitat, but such translocations will have to be carried out in a way that ensures no ecological degradation of the host habitat occurs, and will have to be evaluated by an ecologist for each species and each potential translocation area. Alternatively, protected or Declining species can be rescued and donated to appropriate conservation and research institutions such as the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (Roodepoort) or the Pretoria National Botanical Garden of SANBI Where possible, development should avoid habitat identified with high ecological sensitivity. According to the AIS regulations all declared alien weeds must be effectively controlled or eradicated.
1-3	Safety on the construction site	4	5	5	3	3	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures:

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
1-4	Degradation of aesthetics	3	5	3	2	4	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be mitigated and minimised. If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
1-4	The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	4	4	3	1	5	High	Positive	No mitigation suggested.

1.1.2 Activity alternative 2 – Construction of open poultry houses

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
1-3	Air pollution on a local level.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
1-3	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
3, 4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
	sewage and general waste management.								appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the Nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry manure will be worked into the fields for compost. Manure should be handled according to Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry mortalities are collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
1-4	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
2 - 4	Increased fire risk	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									safety standards and legislation.
1-4	Disturbance of fauna	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
1-3	Disturbance of flora	1	5	5	1	5	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible and cannot be avoided. Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
1	Removal of indigenous vegetation	1	5	5	1	5	High	Negative	In the event of any Protected or Declining species being recorded within the approved development site, permission for the removal of such species should be obtained from the Permitting Office of GDARD, and the appropriate in situ and / or ex situ conservation measures should be developed and implemented with the approval of the GDARD conservation

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									authorities. Where feasible, protected or Declining species can be translocated to degraded or untransformed parts of the study area which provide potentially suitable habitat, but such translocations will have to be carried out in a way that ensures no ecological degradation of the host habitat occurs, and will have to be evaluated by an ecologist for each species and each potential translocation area. Alternatively, protected or Declining species can be rescued and donated to appropriate conservation and research institutions such as the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (Roodepoort) or the Pretoria National Botanical Garden of SANBI Where possible, development should avoid habitat identified with high ecological sensitivity. According to the AIS regulations all declared alien weeds must be effectively controlled or eradicated.

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
1-3	Safety on the construction site	4	5	5	3	3	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
1-4	Degradation of aesthetics	3	5	3	2	4	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be mitigated and minimised. If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
1-4	The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	3	4	3	1	5	High	Positive	No mitigation suggested.

1.1.3 "No-go" alternative – Cattle grazing

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
N/A	Air pollution on a local level.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
N/A	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
N/A	Increased fire risk	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Disturbance of fauna	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Safety on the construction site	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Degradation of aesthetics	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.

1.2 Methodology of determining impacts

- Various site visits were conducted by the EAP and information was gathered regarding the nature of the process and the baseline environment.
- The significance of identified impacts was determined as follows:

- **Extent**

The extent of the impact refers to the spatial dimension to which an impact will be felt (i.e. site, study area, local, regional, or national scale). The criteria for rating the impact extent are described in more detail in Table 1.

Table 1: Extent of Impact

Extent					
Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Description	On site or the impact will be restricted to its immediate area	Study area Or the impact will be restricted to the site or route	Local Or the impact will affect an area up to 5 km from the site and route	Regional/Provincial Or the impact will be felt on a Local, district municipal or Provincial level	National/International Or the maximum extent of any impact

- **Duration**

In order to accurately describe the impact it is necessary to understand the duration and persistence of an impact in the environment. The criteria for rating the duration of the impact is described in more detail in Table 2.

Table 2: Duration of Impact

Duration					
Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Temporary Or the impact will occur very sporadically or less than 1 year from commencement of activity	Short-term Or the impact will continue to occur for a period between 1 to 5 years from commencement of activity	Medium term Or the impact will continue to occur for a period between 5 to 10 years from commencement of activity	Long term Or the impact will continue to occur for a period longer than 10 years from commencement of activity	Permanent Or the impact will be continued until the conclusion of activity

- **Severity**

A description must be given as to whether an impact is destructive, or benign. It determines whether the intensity of the impact on the natural environment or society is permanently, significantly changes its functionality, or slightly alters it. The mitigation potential must be determined for each impact. If limited information or expertise exists, estimates based on experience will be made. The criteria for rating the severity of the impact are described in more detail in Table 3.

Table 3: Severity of Impact

Severity					
Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Temporary impact easily reversible. Insignificant change or deterioration or disturbance Or improvement of natural and social environments	Short-term impact. Low cost to mitigate Small Moderate change or deterioration or disturbance Or improvement of natural and social environments	Medium term impact, which require substantial cost to mitigate. Potential to mitigate and potential to reverse impact Significant change or deterioration or disturbance Or improvement of natural and social environments	Long term impact High cost to mitigate Possible to mitigate Very significant change or deterioration or disturbance Or improvement of natural and social environments	Permanent impact Prohibitive cost to mitigate Little or no mechanism to mitigate Irreversible Disastrous change or deterioration or disturbance or improvement of natural and social environments

- **Degree of certainty**

As with all studies it is not possible to be 100% certain of all facts and for this reason a standard “Degree of certainty” scale is used as discussed in Table 4.

Table 4: Degree of Certainty of Impact Occurrence

Degree of Certainty					
Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Definite Or more than 90% sure of the fact or the likelihood of the impact occurring	Probable Or between 70% and 90% sure of the fact or the likelihood of the impact occurring	Possible Or between 40% and 70% sure of the fact or the likelihood of the impact occurring	Unsure Or less than 40% sure of a the fact or the likelihood of the impact occurring.	Unknown or the consultant or specialist believes an assessment is not possible even with additional research.

- **Probability**

The criteria used for rating the likelihood of impact occurrence are described in more detail in Table 5.

Table 5: Probability of Impact Occurrence

Probability					
Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Impossible Or the impact will not occur	Improbable Or the possibility of the impact occurring is very low	Probable Or there is a possibility that the impact will occur, provision must be provided	Highly probable Or It is most likely that the impact will occur at some stage, provision must be provided	Definite Or the impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans and there can only be relied on mitigation measures to contain the impact

- **Significance**

Evaluating the significance of environmental impacts is a critical component of impact analysis. The matrix uses the consequence and the probability of the different activities and associated impacts to determine the significance of the impacts. Consequence is determined by the sum total of criteria like extent, duration and severity, degree of certainty of impact as well as compliance to applicable legislation. Values of 1-5 are assigned to each of the different criteria to determine the overall consequence, which is divided by 3 to give a criterion rating.

The overall consequence and probability rating are multiplied to give a final significance rating. The values as shown in the following table are then used to rank the significance. It must be said however that in the end, a subjective judging of an impact can still be done, but the reasons for doing so must be qualified. The matrix used to determine the significance of each of the identified impact in this study is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Impact Significance Matrix

Impact Significance Matrix					
Rating	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-25+
Description	There is little or no impact at all	Impact is of a low order and therefore likely to have little real effect In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and or remedial activity is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both In the case of beneficial impacts, alternative means for	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts, which might take effect within the bounds of those which could occur In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and or remedial activity are both feasible and fairly easily possible	Impact is of substantial order within the bounds of impacts which could occur In the case of adverse impacts: mitigation and or remedial activity are feasible but difficult, expensive, time- consuming or some combination In the case of	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur In the case of adverse impacts: there is no possible mitigation and or remedial activity which could offset the impact In the case of beneficial impacts,

		achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time consuming, or some combination of these.	In the case of beneficial impacts: other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost, effort, etc.	beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are feasible but they are more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.	there is no real alternative to achieving this benefit.

Table 7: How to Apply the Rating Scale

Consequence
Impact Significance = (Extent + Duration + Severity + Degree of Certainty)/3] X Probability

1.3 Summary of positive and negative impacts

Specific impact or risk	Preferred activity (Activity alternative 1)	"No-go" alternative
Air pollution on a local level.	Negative	No impact
Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Negative	Negative
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Negative	Negative
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Negative	No impact
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	Negative	No impact
Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Negative	No impact
Increased fire risk	Negative	No impact
Disturbance of fauna	Negative	No impact
Disturbance of flora	Negative	No impact
Removal of indigenous vegetation	Negative	No impact
Safety on the construction site	Negative	No impact
Impact on aesthetics	Positive	No impact
The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	Positive	No impact

1.4 Mitigation measures

Specific impact or risk	Mitigation measures
Air pollution on a local level.	Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Poultry manure will be collected by a farmer to be used as fertilizer. Manure should be handled according to Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	The mortalities are removed on a daily basis and collected by a contractor.
Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
Increased fire risk	Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.

Disturbance of fauna	Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
Disturbance of flora	Impact on vegetation will be limited to the site boundaries shown on the layout plan.
Removal of indigenous vegetation	In the event of any Protected or Declining species being recorded within the approved development site, permission for the removal of such species should be obtained from the Permitting Office of GDARD, and the appropriate in situ and / or ex situ conservation measures should be developed and implemented with the approval of the GDARD conservation authorities. Where feasible, protected or Declining species can be translocated to degraded or untransformed parts of the study area which provide potentially suitable habitat, but such translocations will have to be carried out in a way that ensures no ecological degradation of the host habitat occurs, and will have to be evaluated by an ecologist for each species and each potential translocation area. Alternatively, protected or Declining species can be rescued and donated to appropriate conservation and research institutions such as the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (Roodepoort) or the Pretoria National Botanical Garden of SANBI Where possible, development should avoid habitat identified with high ecological sensitivity. According to the AIS regulations all declared alien weeds must be effectively controlled or eradicated.
Safety on the construction site	Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
Impact on aesthetics	If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	No mitigation suggested.

1.5 Motivation for alternative selection

The proposed activity alternative was selected as it will have minimal impact on the environment after mitigation measures have been implemented.

1.6 Impact of activity on preferred location

The table below provides a description of the significance of each identified activity on the preferred site location throughout the life of the proposed project.

Specific risk or activity	Significance before mitigation	Significance after mitigation
Air pollution on a local level.	Low	Low

Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Low	Low
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Medium	Low
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Medium	Low
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	Medium	Low
Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Low	Low
Increased fire risk	Low	Low
Disturbance of fauna	Medium	Low
Disturbance of flora	High	Medium
Removal of indigenous vegetation	High	Medium
Safety on the construction site	High	Low
Impact on aesthetics	High	Low
The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	High	High

1.7 Description and assessment of each impact

1. **Impact:** Air pollution on a local level. Possibly caused by Activities 1-3.
This is not a cumulative impact.
Nature, significance and consequences:
Noise, dust and emissions due to excavation, stockpiling and transport of building material and removal of rubble may cause air pollution.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Study area	Short-term	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

2. **Impact:** Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site. Possibly caused by Activities 1-3.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Contamination of surface and ground water can be caused by operation and servicing of light earthmoving and transport machinery, particularly oil spills and leakage.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Site specific	Temporary	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

3. **Impact:** Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management. Possibly caused by Activities 3 and 4.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Uncontrolled sewage and domestic waste disposal by workers may cause surface and ground water pollution as well as unpleasant odours and possible health risks.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Local	Medium term	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

4. **Impact:** Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal. Possibly caused by Activity 4.

This is not a cumulative impact

Nature, significance and consequences:

The poultry manure is an impact of only low adverse significance since it is a natural product of farming practice. As a resource it exerts a positive impact.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Local	Medium term	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

5. **Impact:** Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities. Possibly caused by Activity 4.

This is not a cumulative impact

Nature, significance and consequences:

Disposal of poultry mortalities pose serious health, and soil and water pollution risks.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Local	Medium term	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

6. **Impact:** Soil compaction and loss of fertility. Possibly caused by Activities 1 - 4.

This is not a cumulative impact

Nature, significance and consequences:

Soil compaction, loss of fertility and increased erosion from unprotected slopes associated with trenches and foundations, as a result of excavation and earthmoving. This will be aggravated in the event of heavy rain.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Site specific	Temporary	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

7. **Impact:** Increased fire risk. Possibly caused by Activities 2-4.

This is not a cumulative impact

Nature, significance and consequences:

Uncontrolled cooking fires could cause veld fires. This would harm fauna and flora and pose a safety risk, particularly concerning vehicles and the adjacent land users.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Site specific	Temporary	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

8. **Impact:** Disturbance of fauna. Possibly caused by Activities 1-3.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Temporary disturbance of fauna, becoming permanent as operational phase commences. This impact is unavoidable, but of low significance since there are no endangered species present.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Local	Medium term	Probable	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

9 **Impact:** Disturbance of flora. Possibly caused by Activities 1-3.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Vegetation will be only be cleared within the proposed site boundary. This impact is unavoidable, but of low significance since there are no endangered species present.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Site	Long term	Definite	Not reversible	No	This impact is not reversible, but can be kept to a minimum by implementing mitigation measures.

10. **Impact:** Safety on the construction site. Possibly caused by Activities 1-3.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Injuries to residents and construction workers can be cause as a result of construction activities.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Regional	Permanent	Probable	Not reversible	Yes	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by implementing mitigation measures.

11. **Impact:** Degradation of aesthetics. Possibly caused by Activities 1-4.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
Visual impacts may occur during the construction and operational phase as a result of vehicle exhausts, dust, bare unprotected areas, the possibility of littering and the presence of poultry houses.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Local	Permanent	Probable	Not reversible	Yes	No avoidance or mitigation required.

12. **Impact:** Economic benefit to the local communities. Possibly caused by Activities 1-4.
This is not a cumulative impact
Nature, significance and consequences:
The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.

Extent	Duration	Probability	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Degree of avoidance, management or mitigation
Regional	Long term	Probable	Not reversible	No	No avoidance or mitigation required.

1.8 Summary of specialist reports

No specialist studies were conducted for this application. The proposed site is located on Critical Biodiversity Area and it is likely that an Ecological Assessment is required to ensure that impacts are minimized.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

2.1 Key findings of the environmental impact assessment

It is important that all the mitigation measures identified in Section 8 and the EMPr are implemented in order to prevent environmental impacts. If the mitigation measures are implemented and monitored, the impact of the proposed activity on the environment will be minimal. See Appendix A for a layout plan containing all the proposed activities and indicating any areas that has to be avoided.

2.2 Summary of the positive and negative impacts

Specific impact or risk	Preferred activity (Activity alternative 1)	"No-go" alternative
Air pollution on a local level.	Negative	No impact
Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Negative	Negative
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Negative	Negative
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Negative	No impact
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	Negative	No impact
Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Negative	No impact
Increased fire risk	Negative	No impact
Disturbance of fauna	Negative	No impact
Disturbance of flora	Negative	No impact
Removal of indigenous vegetation	Negative	No impact
Safety on the construction site	Negative	No impact
Impact on aesthetics	Positive	No impact
The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	Positive	No impact

3. IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

3.1 Ecological environment

- Injudicious and unnecessary destruction of natural vegetation should be avoided at all costs.
- Plant species of conservation significance should be conserved as far as possible by means of:
    - Avoidance of unnecessary disturbance or destruction of their habitat.
    - If possible, developments that jeopardize any specimens or large populations of red data or protected species should be planned in such a way as to avoid the specimens or populations.
    - The eradication of declared weed and invader plant populations in the study area is strongly advised. A management plan and proper follow-up strategy for the

prevention of the spread or establishment of new populations of such species should be developed and enforced.

- Where necessary, temporary water control structures should be put in place to minimize erosion and to create a favourable habitat for the establishment of vegetation during and after rehabilitation/landscaping.

- In the event of any protected or Declining species being recorded within the approved development site, permission for the removal of such species should be obtained from the Permitting Office of GDARD, and the appropriate in situ and / or ex situ conservation measures should be developed and implemented with the approval of the GDARD conservation authorities. Where feasible, protected or Declining species can be translocated to degraded or untransformed parts of the study area which provide potentially suitable habitat, but such translocations will have to be carried out in a way that ensures no ecological degradation of the host habitat occurs, and will have to be evaluated by an ecologist for each species and each potential translocation area. Alternatively, protected or Declining species can be rescued and donated to appropriate conservation and research institutions such as the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (Roodepoort) or the Pretoria National Botanical Garden of SANBI.

- Where possible, development should avoid habitat identified with high ecological sensitivity.

- According to the AIS regulations all declared alien weeds must be effectively controlled or eradicated.

3.2 Landforms and soils

- Drip trays must be used when refuelling and servicing construction vehicles or equipment. A spill “sock” should permanently be placed within the drip tray and replaced as and when required. Drip trays must be placed underneath stationary construction vehicles and the hazardous waste (e.g. fuel, oils etc.) taken to the nearest approved oil refiner or fuel recycling point for recycling.
- The existing road infrastructure as indicated in the land use map should be used, where possible.
- Care must be taken that unnecessary clearance of vegetation does not take place. The footprint of disturbance outside the construction area must be kept as small as possible, and must be rehabilitated as soon as possible.
- Regular clean-up programs must be applied at and around the site to prevent litter and to ensure proper housekeeping practices.

3.3 Surface water

- Regular clean-up programs must be applied at and around the site to prevent litter and to ensure proper housekeeping practices.
- In order to contain oil and fuel spills, drip pans or PVC lining shall be provided for drip pans. Spill kits be readily available on site and in every vehicle.
- Existing roads / tracks should be used wherever possible.

- Any new tracks must be pre-approved by the ECO and landowner. It should be ensured that steep slopes and sensitive environments (e.g. watercourses) are avoided during the planning of the new routes.
- To prevent storm water damage, the increase in storm water run-off resulting from construction activities must be estimated and the drainage system assessed accordingly, to prevent downstream impacts on water resources (including but not limited to: scouring, sedimentation, erosion and undercutting).
- Water should be used sparingly and it should be ensured that no water is wasted e.g. regular inspection of pipes to ensure that no leaks occur.
- Water tanks should be regularly inspected to ensure that no leaks occur.
- Please see Appendix F1 for recommendations regarding stormwater management.

3.4 Groundwater

- Drip trays must be used when refuelling and servicing construction vehicles or equipment. A spill "sock" should permanently be placed within the drip tray and replaced as and when required. Drip trays must be placed underneath stationary construction vehicles and the hazardous waste (e.g. fuel, oils etc.) taken to the nearest approved oil refiner or fuel recycling point for recycling.

3.5 Aesthetic environment:

- Care must be taken that unnecessary clearance of vegetation does not take place. The footprint of disturbance outside the construction area must be kept as small as possible, and must be rehabilitated as soon as possible.

- The rehabilitation and soil management must be done in accordance with the guidelines provided in the EMPr.

- Regular clean-up programs must be applied at and around the site to prevent litter and to ensure proper housekeeping practices.
- Access to the site should be pre-arranged with the landowner. Only authorised personnel may be permitted on site.
- The construction site must be positioned and managed in an ecologically sound manner, minimising the potential negative impacts on the surrounding environment.
- It should be ensured that the personnel comply with speed restriction of 20 km per hour within the site boundaries to reduce the generation of dust.
- Disturbance should be limited to the minimum and agreed upon footprint, and no vehicle turning, parking or access, or other form of disturbance e.g. vegetation clearance, soil compaction or excavation should be allowed outside these areas.
- Any damage to public or private property, including roads, storm water systems, fences, gates, buildings and other structures, pipes, lines and other utilities or infrastructure and movable properties, should be repaired, replaced or otherwise compensated for as agreed with the affected person.
- The applicant must arrange for a discussion session with the surrounding access route users with regard to the maintenance of the access road.
- A complaints register should be maintained to log complaints by landowners, occupants and other Interested and Affected Parties, and response to such complaints.

- The complaints register should be provided to GDARD on an annual basis and at any point in time if requested by the GDARD.
- Care must be taken that unnecessary clearance of vegetation does not take place. The footprint of disturbance outside the construction area must be kept as small as possible, and must be rehabilitated as soon as possible.
- Alien invasive plants should be removed from all disturbed and subsequently rehabilitated areas.

3.6 Noise

- Vehicles and construction equipment must be well serviced so that they do not produce excessive noise.
- Construction should only take place between 08h00 and 17h00 from Monday to Friday.
- It should be ensured that the personnel comply with speed restrictions of 20 km per hour within the site boundaries to reduce the generation of noise.
- Contractors must comply with provincial noise regulations. The construction machinery must be fitted with noise mufflers and be maintained properly.
- Construction should only take place between 08h00 and 17h00 from Monday to Friday.

3.7 Air quality

- It should be ensured that the personnel comply with speed restriction of 20 km per hour within the site boundaries to reduce the generation of dust.
- Dust suppression through the spraying of water should be practiced.

3.8 Health, safety and security hazards

- The site must be properly demarcated and the proposed access routes approved by the ECO and landowner prior to the commencing of the construction activities.
- No open fires are allowed outside designated cooking areas.
- Site supervisors must ensure that the staff remains within the demarcated construction areas and access routes at all times.
- No smoking is to be allowed in the vicinity of fuel dispensing areas (smoking is only to be allowed in designated “safe” areas).
- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available onsite at all times and at least one person present on the site must be trained in the use thereof.
- Labourers and contract workers (if any) should be accompanied by a responsible supervisor at all times.
- Strict access control must be exercised to ensure that no unauthorised persons enter the property.
- All construction vehicles should be fitted with standard reverse alarms.
- The workers must wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to ensure their safety during construction.
- Workers may not receive any visitors while they are within the property.
- Workers should not be allowed to keep or use alcohol, recreational drugs, traditional or modern weapons, snares or otherwise dangerous objects on-site, or to enter the construction area while on the influence of alcohol or drugs.

- Disturbance should be limited to the minimum and agreed upon footprint, and no vehicle turning, parking or access, or other form of disturbance e.g. vegetation clearance, soil compaction or excavation should be allowed outside these areas.
- It must be ensured by the relevant contractor that a list of all the relevant emergency telephone numbers and contact persons are kept up to date and posted at relevant locations at the site.
- A complaints register should be maintained to log complaints by landowners, occupants and other Interested and Affected Parties, and response to such complaints. The complaints register should be provided to GDARD on an annual basis and at any point in time if requested by the GDARD.

4. ASPECTS FOR INCLUSION IN AUTHORISATION

4.1 Reasoned opinion

The final site plans (Appendix C) was created taking into account all the concerns raised by the public, specialist reports and impact assessment. If this map is followed, and if proper management and mitigation is implemented and rehabilitation is done and monitored, the impact can be kept relatively low.
It is recommended that the activity should be authorised.

4.2 Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

Mitigation and management measures as stipulated in Sections 9 and 11 should be implemented.
The rehabilitation and soil management must be done in accordance with the guidelines provided in the EMPr.
Environmental audits should be conducted every two months during the Construction Phase and every six months during the Operational Phase.
Rehabilitation monitoring should be conducted according to the EMPr.

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

The facility will enhance food availability, particularly poultry products. Chicken is a highly desirable food item across all income groups in South Africa. Internationally, poultry production has significantly increased over the past few years due to rising consumer demand for poultry products, and this demand is expected to continue growing. Overcrowding at existing facilities and the lack of additional ones have led to increased biological risks. To address these issues and ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of the industry, suppliers are establishing new facilities.
The socio-economic value of the project will positively impact the immediate area and cater to the growing demand for poultry products in Gauteng and nationally. The project will create at least 25 temporary employment opportunities during the development and construction phase. Additionally, at least 12 people will be permanently employed during the operational phase. The construction phase will also employ contractors, creating further employment opportunities.

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

10 years

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)

(must include post construction monitoring requirements and when these will be concluded.)

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

EMPr attached	X

SECTION F: APPENDICES

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

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

Appendix A: Site plan(s) – *(must include a scaled layout plan of the proposed activities overlain on the site sensitivities indicating areas to be avoided including buffers)*	Locality map √ Ecological sensitivity map √ Layout plan √ GPEMF map √
Appendix B: Photographs	√
Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)	Site plan √
Appendix D: Route position information	N/A
Appendix E: Public participation information	Proof of site notices √ Written notices issued as required in terms of the regulations √ Proof of newspaper advertisements √ Communications to and from interested and affected parties √ Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings √ Comments and Responses Report √ Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report √ Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report √ Copy of the register of I&APs √
Appendix F: Water use license(s) authorisation, SAHRA information, service letters from municipalities, water supply information	None
Appendix G: Specialist reports	None
Appendix H: EMPr	√
Appendix I: Other information	Storm water management plan √ Odour management plan √ Waste management plan √ Bio-security plan √ Screening Tool Report √ Ecological Assessment

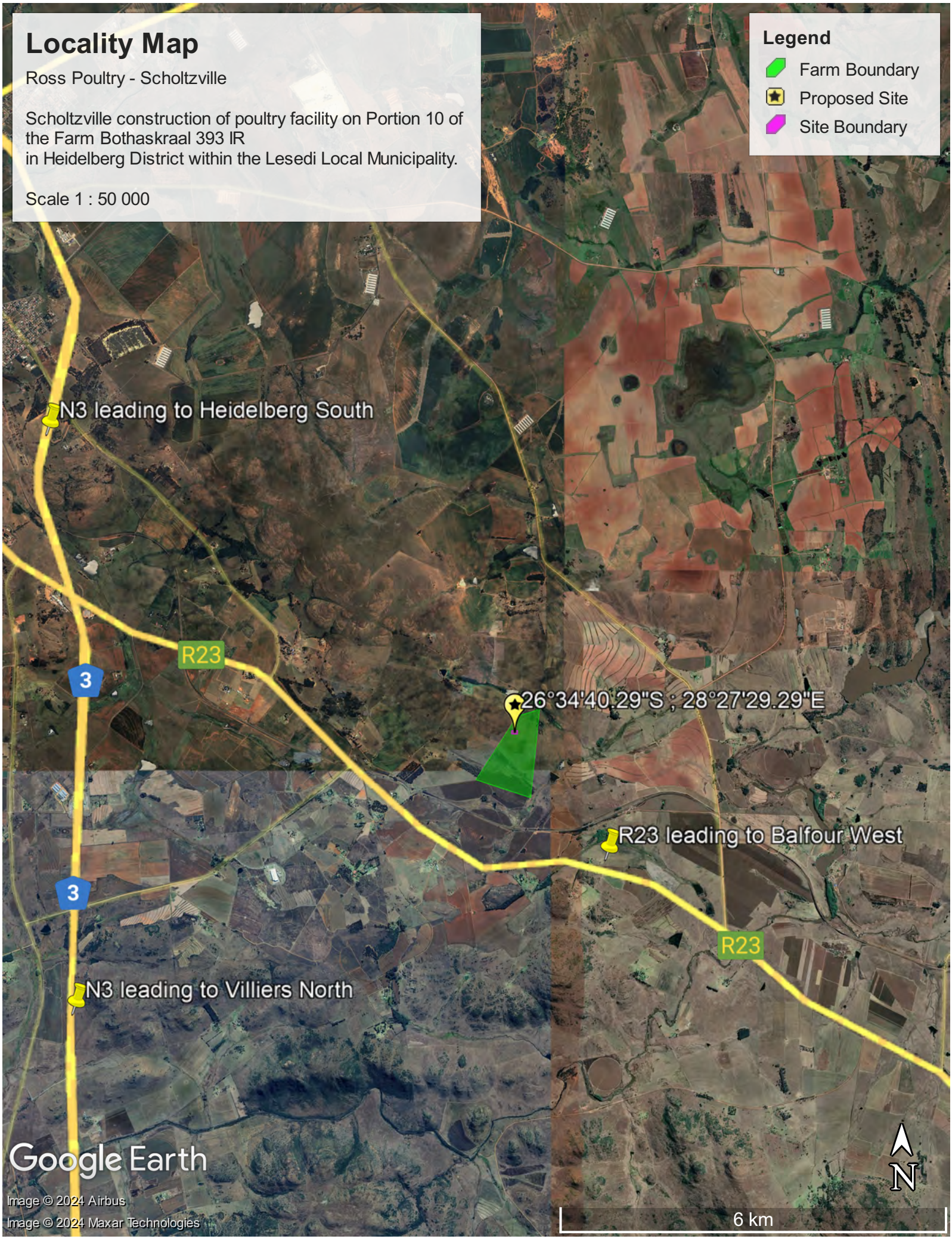
Checklist

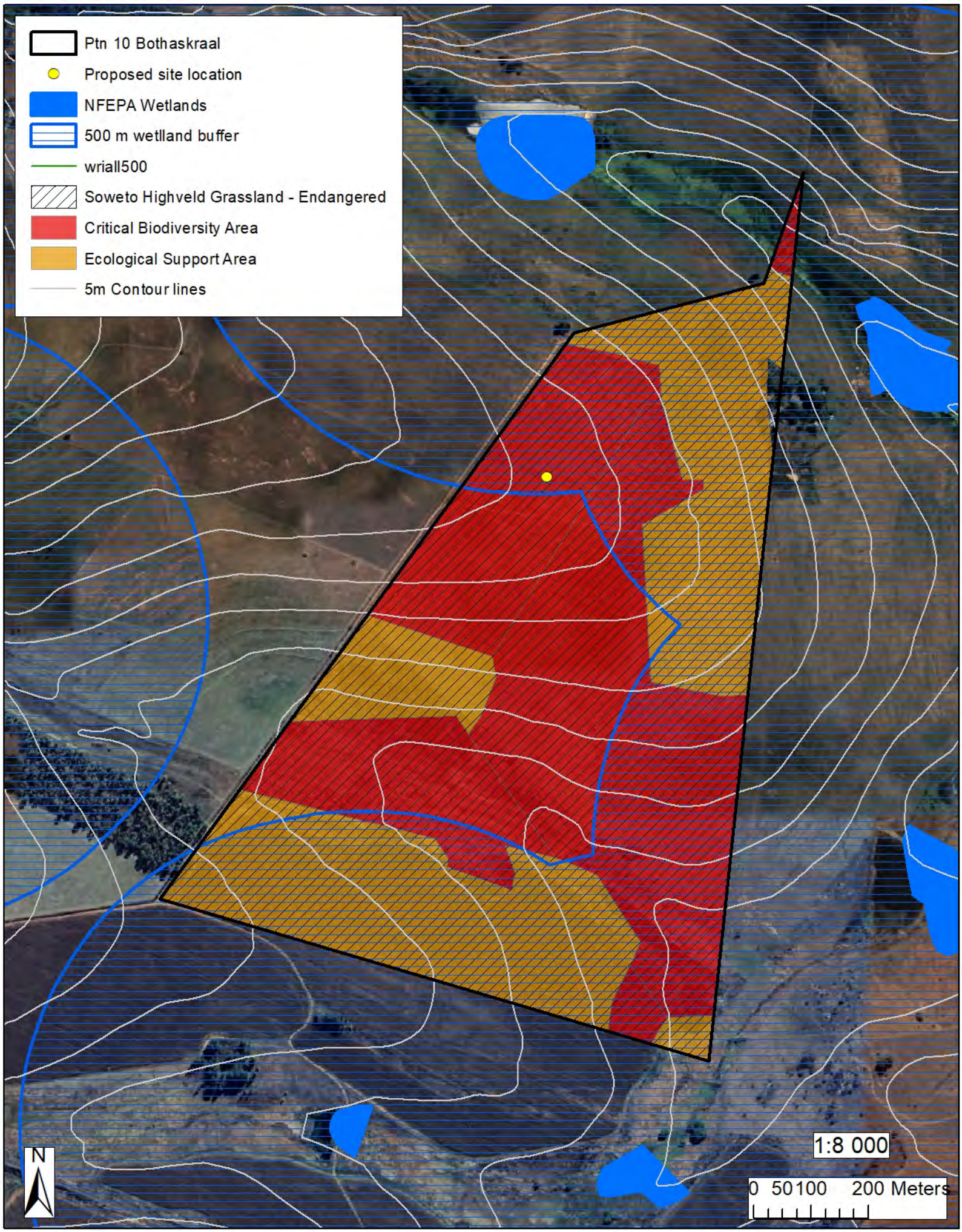
To ensure that all information that the Department needs to be able to process this application, please check that:

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

Appendix A

Maps

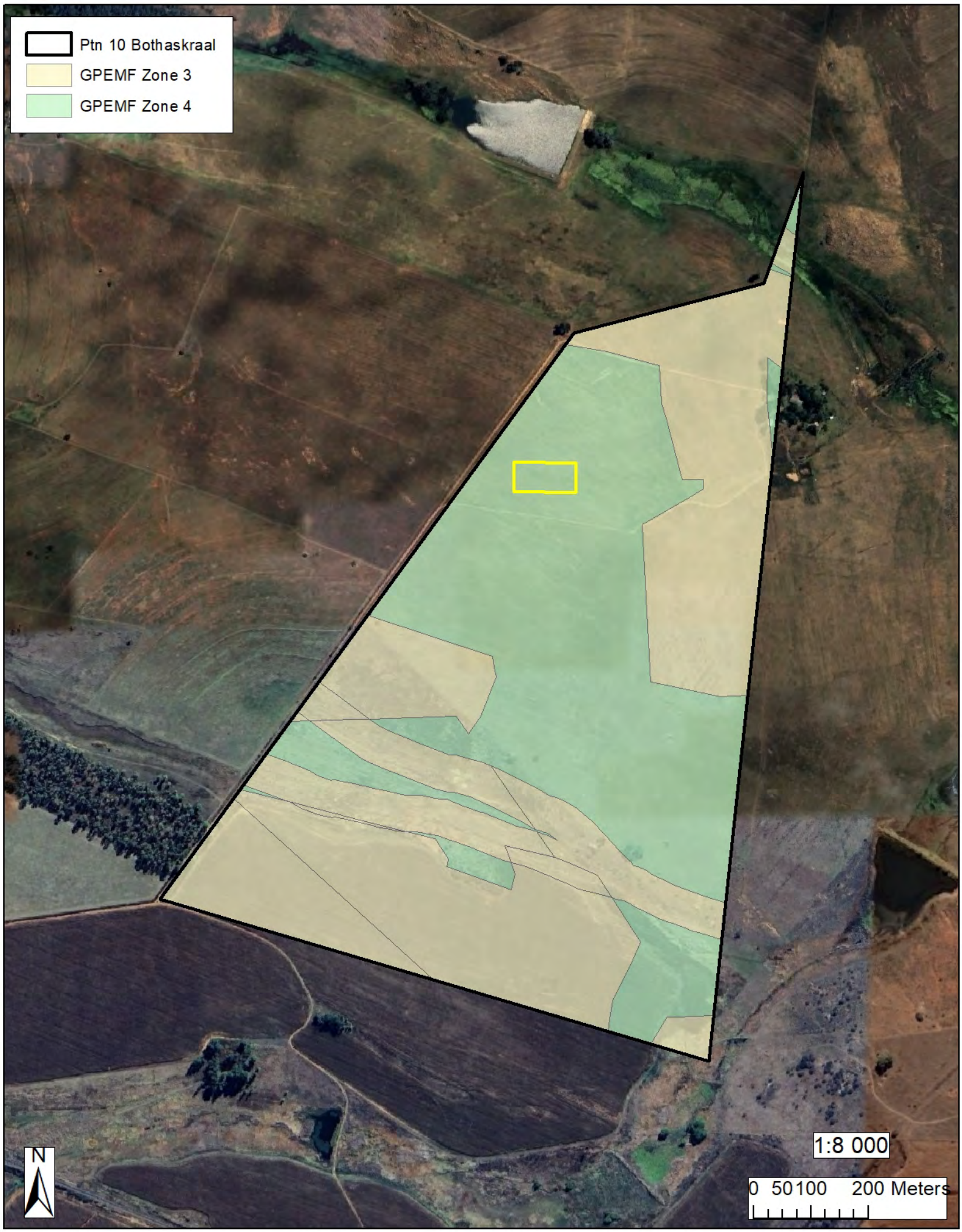

Locality Map
Ross Poultry - Scholtzville
Scholtzville construction of poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR
in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality.
Scale 1 : 50 000
Legend
Farm Boundary
Proposed Site
Site Boundary
N3 leading to Heidelberg South
R23
3
26°34'40.29"S ; 28°27'29.29"E
R23 leading to Balfour West
3
R23
N3 leading to Villiers North
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
Image © 2024 Maxar Technologies
N
6 km



Ecological map for the proposed development on Portion 10 of the farm Bothaskraal 393 IR

May 2024
Created by:

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS



Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework map for the proposed development on Portion 10 of the farm Bothaskraal 393 IR

May 2024
Created by:

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

Ptn 10 Bothaskraal
Proposed site boundary
NFEPA Wetlands
500 m wetlland buffer
Soweto Highveld Grassland - Endangered
Critical Biodiversity Area
Ecological Support Area
5m Contour lines

N

1:8 000

0 100 200 400 Meters

Layout plan for the proposed development on Portion 10 of the farm Bothaskraal 393 IR

May 2024
Created by:

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

Appendix B

Photographs

Site photographs

Direction North

Direction Northeast

Direction East

Direction Southeast

Direction South

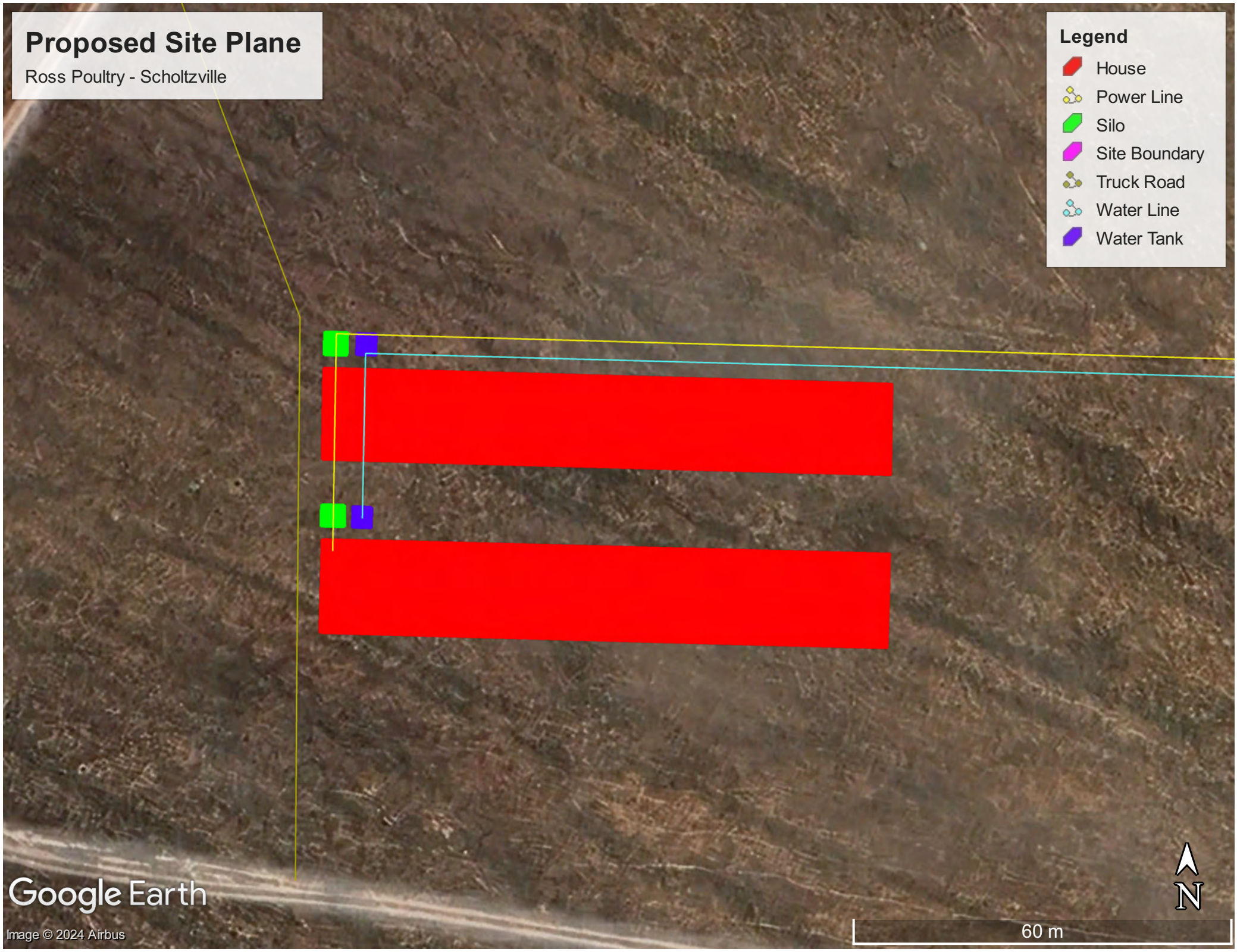
Direction Southwest

Direction West

Direction Northwest

Appendix C

Facility Illustration


Proposed Site Plane
Ross Poultry - Scholtzville
Legend
House
Power Line
Silo
Site Boundary
Truck Road
Water Line
Water Tank
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
N
60 m

Appendix E1

Proof of site notices

Site notices

Appendix E2

Written notices

Dear Mr Andries Gertenbach 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

I trust that you will find everything in order. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

The following is the legal notice that was placed in the local newspaper (Beeld)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Notice is given in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014 of Government Notice No. R327 in Government Gazette No. 38282 of 4 December 2014 as amended April 2017 under the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 of intent to carry out the following activity:

(ACTIVITY NO. 5) The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days and (iv) more than 25 000 chicks younger than 20 days per facility situated outside an urban area.

(ACTIVITY NO. 27) The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.

(ACTIVITY NO. 28) Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional development where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.

PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION: Scholtzville construction of poultry facility.

LOCATION: Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality.

OFFICIAL: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Telephone number 011 240 2500

CONSULTANT: Bucandi Environmental Solutions, PO Box 317, Viljoenskroon, 9520. Tel 076 422 3484, Fax 086 551 1894, E-Mail info@bucandi.co.za

DATE OF NOTICE: 13 July 2023. In order to ensure that you are identified as an Interested or Affected Party, please submit your name, contact information and environmental interest in the matter to the consultant before 14 August 2023.

Hélen Prinsloo
Ecologist and owner

Phone Helen: 076 682-4369
Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Ms Betty Nakene 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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Ecologist and owner

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Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Mr Jacobus Stephanus Scholtz 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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CONSULTANT: Bucandi Environmental Solutions, PO Box 317, Viljoenskroon, 9520. Tel 076 422 3484, Fax 086 551 1894, E-Mail info@bucandi.co.za

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Ecologist and owner

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Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Ms Ayanda Makhanya 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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OFFICIAL: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Telephone number 011 240 2500

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Ecologist and owner

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Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Ms Marina Haasbroek 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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Hélen Prinsloo
Ecologist and owner

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Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Mr Thomas Nkaza 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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Ecologist and owner

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Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Ms Sonja Cilliers 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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Hélen Prinsloo
Ecologist and owner

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Phone Anton: 076 422 3484
Fax: 086 551-1894
E-mail: helen@bucandi.co.za
E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Dear Fanelo Ellias Khumalo 13 July 2023

Ross Poultry Breeders is planning the construction of a poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality. According to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) I am hereby, as the EAP, providing you with official notice of the intended project. Please note that you have thirty (30) days to table any concerns or questions regarding the project in writing to me.

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LOCATION: Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality.

OFFICIAL: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Telephone number 011 240 2500

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Hélen Prinsloo
Ecologist and owner

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E-mail: info@bucandi.co.za

Reg. nr. 2009/087537/23

P.O. Box 317
Viljoenskroon
9520

Appendix E3

Proof of newspaper advertisment

BUCANDI

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION: Scholtzville construction of poultry facility.

LOCATION: Portion 30 of the Farm Bethaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality.

OFFICIAL: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, [illegible] 011 240 2500.
CONSULTANT: Bucandi Environmental Solutions, PO Box 307, [illegible]. Tel 076 412 3483, Fax 086 551 3894, E-Mail info@bucandi.co.za.
DATE OF NOTICE: 11 July 2023, in order to ensure that you are identified as an Interested or Affected Party, please submit your name, contact information and environmental interest in the matter to the consultant before 14 August 2023.
SCHOLTZVILLE [illegible]

Geklassifiseerd

FAMILIE-KENNISGEWINGS

ALGEMEEN

CGA AUTO ELECTRICAL
If the following vehicle Mercedes-Benz Vito 115CDI Crew Bus with registration number SMN 580 GP is not paid for and collected within 21 days after the date of this advertisement, the vehicle be sold to defray costs incurred for storage. Contact Adel Kruger Attorneys at (044) 873 4048 E-mail: admin@akrugerinc.co.za

REGSKENNISGEWINGS & TENDERS

SAKELISENSIES

KENNISGEWING

VERLORE DOKUMENTE

DupWest

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

HOFBEVELE/ SEKWESTRASIES/ LIKWIDASIES

EGSKEIDING/ HUWELIKSKONTRAKTE/ MOSIES

HJ VAN RENSBURG ATTORNEYS

MARIE VICTOR ATTORNEYS

FORM OF PUBLICATION IN TERMS OF REGULATION 68 OF THE DEEDS REGISTRIES ACT, 1937

M.C. VAN DER BERG

WD SAAYMAN INC.

VAN DER WALT & VAN DER WALT INC

TIM DU TOIT & KIE ING

SPIES BESTER POTGIETER ATTORNEYS

BURDEN SWART AND BOTHA ATTORNEYS

NGL ATTORNEYS

BOSHOFF

HS&R

DE KLERK, VERMAAK & VENNOTE

WD SAAYMAN INC.

coetzer de beer

Bouwer & Olivier Inc

OIS OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE

BUCANDI

VERKOOP VAN SAAK

BRETT INC

Sneeu het Dinsdagoggend nog redelik dik gelê langs die N4-snelweg naby Middelburg, Mpumalanga. Foto: DENNIS DELPORT

Koue weer sal kosproduksie nie beïnvloed, sê ekonoom

Arisa Schamrel

Die landwye gure weer behoort nie 'n negatiewe impak op kospryse en -produksie te hê nie, sê Wandile Sihlobo, hoofekonoom van Agbiz.

Nie eens die sneeu, wat Maandag in groot dele van die land geval het, sal boere kan kniehalter nie, sê hy.

Suid-Afrika plant grootliks somergewasse aan en die meeste boere stroop of het reeds klaar gestroop, sê Sihlobo.

"In die ergste gevalle kan daar dalk 'n effense vertraging in die stroping wees, maar dit behoort nie 'n impak op die gehalte van die gewasse te hê nie," sê Sihlobo.

Suid-Afrika het vanjaar 'n rekordgetal sojabone, 2,8 miljoen ton, geoes, sê Sihlobo.

Daarmee saam sal Suid-Afrika teen die einde van die seisoen die tweede grootste mielie-oes, 16,4 miljoen ton, oplewer.

Hy sê in winterreënvalstreke, soos die Wes-Kaap, het die nat weer gewasse goed gedoen "wat vog nodig het".

Afgesien van die feit dat die huidige gure weer nie 'n reuse-impak op die produsering van kos sal hê nie, verwag Sihlobo ook dat kosinflasie in die tweede helfte vanjaar sal afplat.

Daar word verwag dat kosinflasie van 9,5% verlede jaar kan daal tot 8% of 9% einde vanjaar.

Hy sê dit is vernaam oor die beter oeste, mieliepryse wêreldwyd wat afkom en dus voer goedkoper maak en ook rooivleispryse wat tans daal.

Laasgenoemde is te wyte aan verbruikerspatrone en bek-en-klouseer.

"Weens bek-en-klouseer voer die rooivleisbedryf minder uit. Daar is dus 'n groter aanbod in die mark, maar verbruikers het oorgeskuif na hoender, wat steeds goedkoper as rooivleis is.

"Dit plaas druk op rooivleispryse en gaan die daling in pryse veroorsaak," sê Sihlobo.

Netwerk24 se Inflasiemandjie het in die ses maande van Januarie tot Junie met slegs 3,1% gestyg.

Busisiwe Mavuso, uitvoerende hoof van Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA). Foto: GALLO IMAGES

BUSI MAVUSO: 'Sake sal ingryp as staat faal'

Oorgehaal om hul geld, tyd te verskaf

William Horne

Die sakesektor is keelvol en gaan dus "nooit weer" op sy louere rus terwyl die staat die land in die steek laat nie.

Busisiwe Mavuso, uitvoerende hoof van Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA), het Dinsdag in 'n aanlyn gesprek met PSG Wealth verklaar dat die private sektor toenemend sal intree waar die staat misluk.

"Ons het swak punte in Suid-Afrika wat net aanhou opeenhoop," sê Mavuso.

"Ons sê nou aan die regering ons sit oorgehaal om ons geld, tyd en moeite te verskaf. Die situasie kan nie só aangaan nie."

Met betrekking tot beleidsrigtings wat die ANC-regering toepas of oorweeg, is Mavuso skepties en moedeloos.

Die gesprek het veral gedraai om die ANC se verbintenis daartoe om Nasionale Gesondheidsversekering (NGV) so gou as moontlik in te stel, 'n staatsbank te skep en tendense vir nasionalisering in die algemeen.

"Die ANC gaan alles wat hy het, gebruik en skouer aan wiel sit om te probeer om in die verkiesing volgende jaar meer as 50% van die stemme te kry," sê Mavuso.

Sy maan dat burgers nie gekul moet word nie.

"Daar sal nou meer en meer populistiese beleid voorgelê en moontlik deurgedruk word.

"Ons moet benewens NGV, ook die basiese-inkomste-toelae begin verwag. Dit sal rampspoedig wees as dit wel deurgevoer word."

Mavuso reken dié beleidsrigtings, hetsy as werklike planne of as verkiesingsfoefies, berokken die ekonomie, sentiment en beleggers se bereidwilligheid om hier te belê, uiterste skade.

"Op 'n punt sal ons die ontwikkelingstaat-agenda moet verlaat. Dit werk doodeenvoudig nie en veral nie met 'n staat wat nie eens die basiese goed en dienste kan verrig nie."

Nietemin ag Mavuso nie die staat of die regering as vyande nie. Sy glo steeds dat samewerking tussen die staat en die sakesektor die ideaal is.

"Sedert 2016, toe staatskaping op sy ergste was, het die sakesektor besluit om nie meer op die kantlyn te staan nie.

"Ons het die bokskryt betree. Maar ons veg nie teen die regering nie, ons wil langs hom veg."

Sy sê die staat hoef nie eens bates en ondernemings aan die private sektor te verkoop om dit reg te ruk nie.

"Kyk na die hawens van Richardsbaai en Durban," sê sy.

"Richardsbaai is steeds in staatsbesit, maar die private sektor bedryf en bestuur dit. Dus werk dit. In Durban is alles onder staatsbeheer. En ons almal weet hoe sukkel daardie hawe."

Appendix E4

Communications to and from interested and affected parties

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"mm@lesedi.gov.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:48:00
Attachments:	Lesedi Local Municipality .pdf

Good day Ms Ayanda Makhanya

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"colettee@sedibeng.gov.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:47:00
Attachments:	Sedibeng District Municipality .pdf

Good day Mr Thomas Nkaza

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"marina@cometvet.co.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:46:00
Attachments:	Marina Haasbroek.pdf

Good day Ms Marina Haasbroek

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"sonjacelliers@telkomsa.net"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:45:00
Attachments:	Sonja Cilliers.pdf

Good day Ms Sonja Cilliers

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"kscholtz@metroweb.co.za"; "jscholtz@metroweb.co.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:44:00
Attachments:	Jacobus Stephanus Scholtz.pdf

Good day Mr Scholtz

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"Andries.gertenbach@eskom.co.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:37:00
Attachments:	Andries Gertenbach.pdf

Good day Mr Andries Gertenbach

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"Batungwa33@gmail.com"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Wednesday, 22 May 2024 15:26:00
Attachments:	Ward 6 Cllr Lesedi Local.pdf

Good day

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

From:	Marika Smook
To:	"NakeneB@dws.gov.za"
Subject:	Ross Poultry Breeders (Scholtzville) Information Letter
Date:	Thursday, 13 July 2023 12:49:00
Attachments:	DWS.pdf

Good day Ms Betty Nakene

Please see an information letter attached for your attention.

Kind Regards/Vriendelike Groete

Marika Smook
Bucandi Environmental Solutions
076 422 3484

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Environmental concerns? Consider it solved!

Appendix E5

Minutes of public and/or stakeholder meetings

Appendix E6

Comments and responses report

Comments and responses report

1. Interested and Affected Parties

Name	Contact number	Email / Postal address
Andries Gertenbach	083 627 8185	Andries.gertenbach@eskom.co.za
Jacobus Stephanus Scholtz	082 367 1472	kscholtz@metroweb.co.za jscholtz@metroweb.co.za
Comet Voerkraal Sonja Cilliers	083 294 8032	sonjacelliers@telkomsa.net
Marsa Boerdery CC Marina Haasbroek	083 269 9843	marina@cometvet.co.za
Sedibeng District Municipality Thomas Nkaza	016 450 3000	20 Corner of Beaconsfield and Leslie Streets, VEREENIGING colettee@sedibeng.gov.za
Ward 6 Cllr Lesedi Local Municipality Fanelo Ellias Khumalo	064 768 8279	Batungwa33@gmail.com
Lesedi Local Municipality Ayanda Makhanya	016 340 4300	cnr HF Verwoerd and Louw Street, HEIDELBERG mm@lesedi.gov.za
DWS Betty Nakene		NakeneB@dws.gov.za

2. On 13 Jully 2023 a notice was placed in the Beeld and letters were sent via email to all the stakeholders. No comment was received from I&AP. A copy of the DBAR has been sent to all I&AP's.

Appendix E7

Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment Report

Appendix E8

Comments from I&APs on amendments to the Basic Assessment Report

Appendix E9

Copy of the register I&APs

List of registered I & AP

Name	Contact Details	Designation	Comments received (Y/N)	Relevant section
Andries Gertenbach	083 627 8185	Neighbour	N	N/A
Jacobus Stephanus Scholtz	082 367 1472	Neighbour	N	N/A
Comet Voerkraal Sonja Cilliers	083 294 8032	Neighbour	N	N/A
Marsa Boerdery CC Marina Haasbroek	083 269 9843	Neighbour	N	N/A
Sedibeng District Municipality Thomas Nkaza	016 450 3000	District Municipality	N	N/A
Ward 6 Cllr Lesedi Local Municipality Fanelo Ellias Khumalo	064 768 8279	Ward Councillor	N	N/A
Lesedi Local Municipality Ayanda Makhanya	016 340 4300	Local Municipality	N	N/A
DWS Betty Nakene		National Department	N	N/A

Appendix H

Environmental Management Programme

Environmental Management Programme

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Project Manager: Dr. Hélen Prinsloo (D. Tech)
(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

Table of contents

1. DETAILS OF THE EAP

a) Contact details of EAP

Name of The Practitioner: Dr.Hélen Prinsloo

Tel No.: 076 682 4369

Fax No. : 086 551 1894

e-mail address: helen@bucandi.co.za

b) Expertise of the EAP

The qualifications of the EAP
D. Tech (Nature Conservation)

Summary of the EAP's past experience.
15 years' experience with environmental impact assessments, 3 years in the USA, 12 years in South Africa.

Please see CV attached as Appendix G-4 of the Basic Assessment Report.

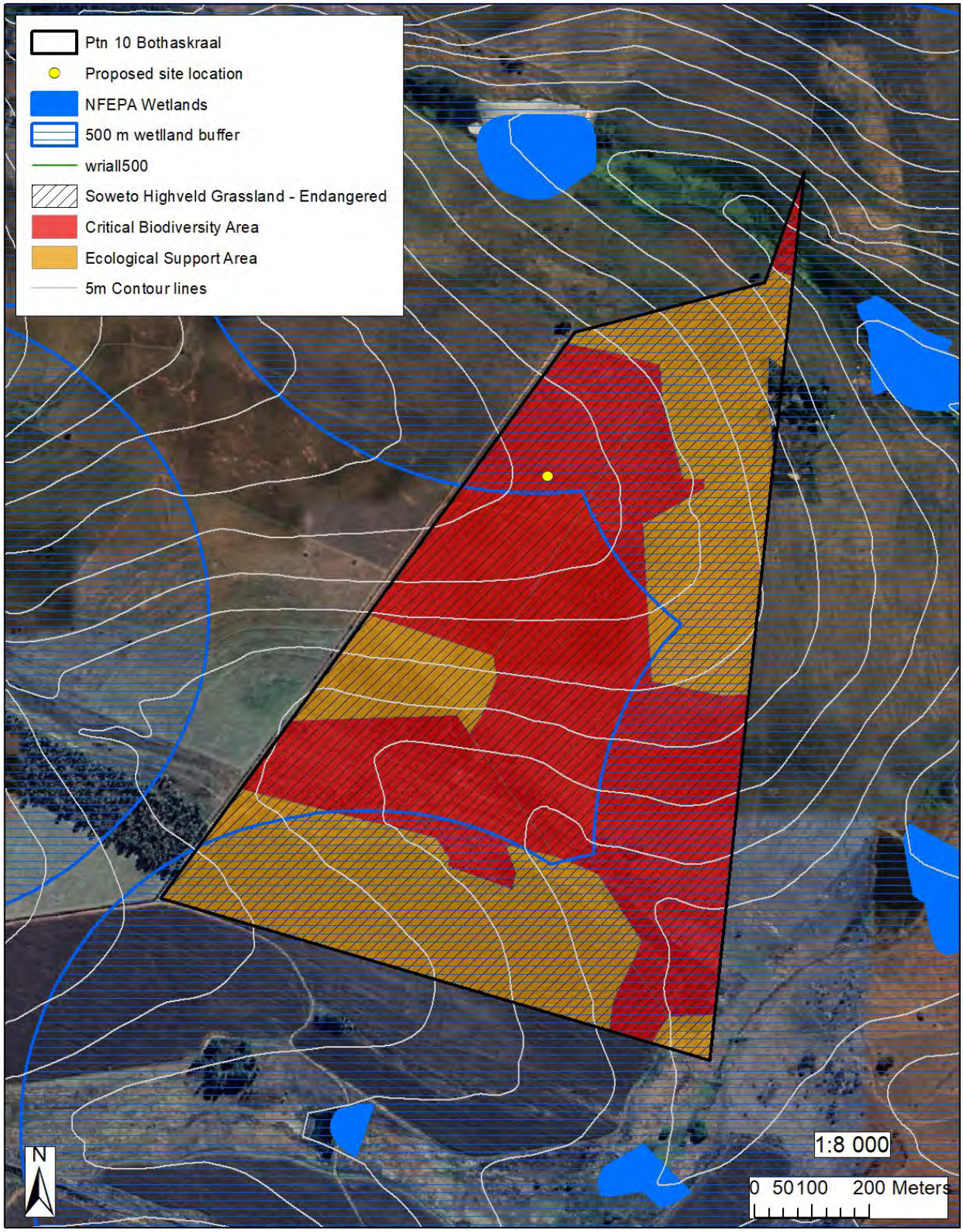
2. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ASPECTS

Poultry Houses:

Two environmentally controlled poultry houses (approximately 16 m X 92 m each) will be constructed with a capacity for 17 342 per house (34 684 in total). A water tank and a silo for food will be constructed next to each house with underground pipelines connecting the water tanks with the existing water supply. A 2.4m electric fence with an entry gate (with biosecurity control measures) will be constructed around the site. Electricity lines will be connected to the water tanks and all the houses.

Listing Notice 1	
(ACTIVITY NO. 5) The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days.	The activity will entail the construction of 6 environmentally controlled poultry houses (16 m X 130 m each). Each house will have the capacity for 50 000 poultrys. The entire site will be able to house up to 300 000 broilers.

3. ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP OF PREFERRED SITE



Ecological map for the proposed development on Portion 10 of the farm Bothaskraal 393 IR

May 2024
Created by:

BUCANDI
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

4. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

a) Impacts identified for preferred alternative

Activity	Impact summary	Significance		Proposed mitigation
		Before mitigation	After mitigation	
Utilisation of indigenous vegetation	Air pollution on a local level.	Low	Low	Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Low	Low	Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Low	Low	Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e., diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
	Disturbance of fauna	Medium	Low	Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
	Disturbance of flora	High	Medium	Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
	Safety on the construction site	High	Low	Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
	Degradation of aesthetics	High	Low	If needed, an additional line of

Activity	Impact summary	Significance		Proposed mitigation
		Before mitigation	After mitigation	
				trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
	Providing employment opportunities to the local community	High	High	No mitigation proposed.
Earthworks	Air pollution on a local level.	Low	Low	Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Low	Low	Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Low	Low	Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e., diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
	Increased fire risk	Low	Low	Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
	Disturbance of fauna	Medium	Low	Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
	Disturbance of flora	High	Medium	Clearance of vegetation

Activity	Impact summary	Significance		Proposed mitigation
		Before mitigation	After mitigation	
				should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
	Safety on the construction site	High	Low	Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
	Degradation of aesthetics	High	Low	If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
	Providing employment opportunities to the local community	High	High	No mitigation proposed.
Construction of broiler facility	Air pollution on a local level.	Low	Low	Dust control by means of watering if necessary. Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned. Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.
	Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Low	Low	Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Medium	Low	Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.
	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Low	Low	Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e., diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of

Activity	Impact summary	Significance		Proposed mitigation
		Before mitigation	After mitigation	
				stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
	Increased fire risk	Low	Low	Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
	Disturbance of fauna	Medium	Low	Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
	Disturbance of flora	High	Medium	Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
	Safety on the construction site	High	Low	Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
	Degradation of aesthetics	High	Low	If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
	Providing employment opportunities to the local community	High	High	No mitigation proposed.
Operation of broiler facility	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Medium	Low	Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.

Activity	Impact summary	Significance		Proposed mitigation
		Before mitigation	After mitigation	
	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Medium	Low	Poultry manure will be worked into the fields for compost. Manure should be handled according to Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).
	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	Medium	Low	Poultry mortalities is collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	Low	Low	Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e., diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
	Increased fire risk	Low	Low	Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
	Disturbance of fauna	Medium	Low	Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
	Degradation of aesthetics	High	Low	If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
	Providing employment opportunities to the local community	High	High	No mitigation proposed.

b) Timeframes and management of mitigation

The table below lists the activities identified, mitigation measures proposed, the person responsible for the management actions, timing of actions and objectives to be reached.

Activities	Environmental Objectives	Auditable Management and Mitigation Measures	√	Person Responsible	Timing	Requirement for "sign-off" report
Planning and Design Phase						
No environmental activity will take place during this phase.						
Construction Phase						
1. Utilisation of agricultural land 3 Earthworks 3. Construction of breeder facility	Maintaining air quality and minimising disturbance caused by noise, dust and emissions.	Dust control by means of watering if necessary.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Confirm compliance and justify emissions
		Vehicles to be regularly serviced and well-tuned.			Ongoing	
		Operations to be undertaken during working hours only.			Ongoing	
	Protecting the quality of surface and ground water.	Machinery should be properly maintained at all times.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Initialise water monitoring to take place at least quarterly.
		Servicing of machinery should take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas.			Ongoing	
		Measures should be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.			Ongoing	
	Controlling sewage and domestic waste disposal by workers.	Proper ablution facilities should be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary; else existing facilities must be used.		Ray Stanbury	Before onset of construction	Confirm compliance and monitor site to ensure that domestic waste and construction rubble has been

Activities	Environmental Objectives	Auditable Management and Mitigation Measures	√	Person Responsible	Timing	Requirement for "sign-off" report
		Workers should be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination.			Before onset of construction	removed.
		Domestic waste should be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site.			Weekly	
	Preventing fires.	Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Initialise and monitor a fire prevention and response plan.
		Adequate fire fighting equipment should be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.			Ongoing	
	Minimising soil compaction, loss of fertility and erosion.	Appropriate measures should be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Confirm compliance.
		All unprotected slopes should be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.			Ongoing	
	Controlling the temporary disturbance of fauna.	The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Confirm compliance.
		No fauna found on the site will be killed.			Ongoing	
	Ensuring the safety of workers and the public.	Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Erection of safety fence and controlled entry points to the site.
	Minimising visual and audible impacts that may occur as a result of vehicle exhausts, dust and noise from machinery.	If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.		Ray Stanbury	Before onset of construction	Establishment of a tree line.

Activities	Environmental Objectives	Auditable Management and Mitigation Measures	√	Person Responsible	Timing	Requirement for "sign-off" report
Operational Phase						
1. Operation of breeder facility	Managing the disposal of sewage, waste and litter.	Sewage from flush-toilets flows to a french drain.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Confirm compliance with good practice.
		Household waste is removed to the nearest authorised municipal landfill site.			Weekly	
		Litter is controlled by good practice.			Ongoing	
	Disposal of poultry manure	Poultry manure will be worked into the fields for compost.		Ray Stanbury	After each cycle	Confirm compliance after each cycle.
	Preventing wash water from contaminating surface and ground water.	Houses are washed after each cycle only after the removal of manure and carcasses.		Ray Stanbury	After each cycle	Water quality to be tested quarterly.
		The houses are washed using a high pressure (16bar) sprayer, minimising the amount of water used.			After each cycle	
		Equipment is not washed with water, but rather using a foam sanitizer (F29) which is applied as dry foam and allowed to evaporate.			After each cycle	
	Disposal of mortalities.	Poultry mortalities is collected by a contractor on a regular basis.		Ray Stanbury	Daily	Confirm compliance.
	Minimising air pollution.	Manure in houses should be treated regularly to prevent excessive odours and flies. Fly control should include measures for control of adults as well as larvae.		Ray Stanbury	Ongoing	Confirm compliance.
Decommissioning and Closure Phase						
This phase is not foreseen for this project.						

c) Monitoring and reporting

All activities identified and proposed mitigation measures should be monitored according to the following programme:

- Regular monitoring of all the environmental management measures and components must be carried out by the holder of the ROD in order to ensure that the provisions of this programme are adhered to.
- On-going and regular reporting of the progress of implementation of this programme will be done by the ECO.
- An ECO should be appointed to conduct external environmental audits every two month as long as construction is taking place and every six months once construction has been completed.

Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes
It is the responsibility of the holder of the ROD to appoint and ECO before any construction takes place. The ECO will then be responsible for environmental training of the contractors and employees, as well as the external environmental auditing according to the timeframe stipulated above.

Environmental Monitoring
Environmental Monitoring is the continuous evaluation of the status and condition of environmental elements. Its purpose is to detect change that takes place in the environment over time and involves the measuring and recording of physical, social and economic variables associated with development impacts. The purpose of the monitoring programme is not only to ensure conformance with the EMP through the contract/work instruction specifications but also to monitor environmental issues and impacts that have not been accounted for in the EMP that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required. Monitoring shall form part of the contract or work instruction.

Internal performance audits
It is recommended that the site manager undertake regular performance audits in accordance with the approved EMPr in which each environmental management specification will be rated in terms of the following criteria:

- Full Compliance (no action required)
- Satisfactory Performance (Some remedial/preventative actions required)
- Unsatisfactory performance (Remedial actions required)

The performance monitoring report must incorporate all compliance issues as well as corrective actions taken, permits, licenses and all contract documentation's conditions. These reports must be made available to the appointed Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

External Compliance Audits
An independent qualified ECO must be appointed to monitor the site and operations for compliance in accordance with the approved EMPr. The external compliance audits must be conducted on a two monthly basis during construction and a six monthly basis during operation.
The ultimate aim is that each environmental management specification be checked by means of a system in which a score may be allocated for:

- Full compliance
- Satisfactory performance
- Unsatisfactory performance
- No action

d) Environmental Awareness Plan

Environmental awareness training

Environmental awareness should be done as part of the induction training completed by all personnel working on the site. To ensure the training is always updated, placards containing information about environmental aspects will regularly be updated and distributed. If the ECO in his own discretion or the discretion of the site manager decide to update any environmental awareness training, he/ she will be able to do so at their own discretion.

It is recommended that the environmental awareness training be presented at least every 6 months to ensure the update of environmental goals in relation to current activities is communicated to the personnel.

The ability of the team to contain any environmental incidents is dependent on the management efficiency of the manager on site, and his ability to train and ensure his employees are knowledgeable about environmental impacts.

The contractors and applicant must ensure that adequate environmental training takes place. All employees shall have been given an induction presentation on environmental awareness. Where possible, the presentation needs to be conducted in the language of the employees. The environmental training should, as a minimum, include the following:

- Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMP;
- The construction must take place in ecological sound manner, taking due cognisance of the sensitive ecological areas in close vicinity of the site (i.e. drainage channel/streams).
- The need to protect and preserve the historical and archaeological heritage of the site.
- The importance of conformance with all environmental policies and procedures;
- The significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, as a result of their activities;
- The environmental benefits of improved personal performance;

Dealing with risks and accidents

The solution to the risks involved with prospecting operations is to have all the appropriate information and planning in place before the incident occurs. This is important to ensure the correct procedures and reporting structures are followed, and the appropriate remediation steps are followed. The approved EMP shall be available on site. This EMP contains all the management plans necessary to prevent or mitigate pollution or degradation of the environment. An Incident Register and a Complaints Register should be kept on site and completed in the case of any environmentally detrimental incident happening or complaints are received. These registers should be kept and included in the internal and external reports.

Appendix I1

Storm water management plan

Recommendations for Storm Water Management

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Project Manager: Dr. Hélen Prinsloo (D. Tech)
(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Two environmentally controlled poultry houses (approximately 16 m X 92 m each) will be constructed with a capacity for 17 342 per house (34 684 in total). A water tank and a silo for food will be constructed next to each house with underground pipelines connecting the water tanks with the existing water supply. A 2.4m electric fence with an entry gate (with biosecurity control measures) will be constructed around the site. Electricity lines will be connected to the water tanks and all the houses.

2. OBJECTIVES OF STORM WATER CONTROL

a) To reduce the potential impact on surface water run-off.
b) To ensure that the surface water run-off quality does not impact on the area and receiving environment.
c) To reduce erosion and contamination of surface water by effective storm water control.

3. STORM WATER CONTROL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

a) Before any construction takes place the proposed area for the development should be pegged out. All construction activities should take place within these areas in order to reduce the footprint of the proposed activity and therefore the potential impact on surface water run-off.
b) Storm water related infrastructure should be inspected on a regular basis in order to ensure that the structures are functional and do not cause soil erosion.
c) Effective storm water measures should be implemented to minimise soil erosion, such as:

- The storm water drainage system must be maintained (free-draining) and not contaminated by other waste sources. Storm water must be kept separate from the sewage or any other effluent system.
- Storm water must be diverted away from bird holding areas, chemical storage areas and wastewater treatment areas.
- Erosion prevention structures or vegetation should be placed at concentration points to reduce water velocity within the drainage system.

Appendix I2

Odour management plan

Recommendations for Odour Management

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Project Manager: Dr. Hélen Prinsloo (D. Tech)
(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

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2. OBJECTIVES OF ODOUR CONTROL

a) To prevent or minimize ambient air pollution as a result of odour emissions.

3. ODOUR CONTROL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

a) The houses are semi - environmentally controlled to reduce the amount of ammonia, dust and unpleasant odour released into the environment.

b) Houses are washed after each cycle after the removal of manure and carcasses. The houses are washed using a high pressure (16bar) sprayer, minimising the amount of water used. Equipment is not washed with water, but rather using a foam sanitizer (F29) which is applied as dry foam and allowed to evaporate.

c) Chicken manure is will be worked into agricultural fields.

d) Chicken mortalities are collected by a contractor on a regular basis.

Appendix I3

Waste management plan

Waste Management Plan

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Project Manager: Dr. Hélen Prinsloo (D. Tech)
(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

1. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Two environmentally controlled poultry houses (approximately 16 m X 92 m each) will be constructed with a capacity for 17 342 per house (34 684 in total). A water tank and a silo for food will be constructed next to each house with underground pipelines connecting the water tanks with the existing water supply. A 2.4m electric fence with an entry gate (with biosecurity control measures) will be constructed around the site. Electricity lines will be connected to the water tanks and all the houses.

2. OBJECTIVES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction phase

a) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural environment by pollutants from waste generated onsite.
b) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural environment by pollutants from general and hazardous waste generated onsite.

Operational phase

a) To prevent or minimise the impact of pathogens associated with condemned material.
b) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural environment by wastewater generated throughout the process.
c) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural environment by pollutants from hazardous production waste generated onsite.
d) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural environment by pollutants from waste generated onsite.

3. MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR WASTE CONTROL

Construction phase

a) Waste will be recycled as far as possible.
b) Non-recyclable waste will be sorted into different types and disposed of at a suitably licensed waste disposal facility.
c) Waste considered unsuitable for municipal waste disposal sites will be disposed of at a suitably licensed hazardous waste disposal facility (e.g. WasteTech).

Operational phase

a) Waste will be recycled as far as possible.
b) Non-recyclable waste will be sorted into different types and disposed of at a suitably licensed waste disposal facility.
c) Waste considered unsuitable for municipal waste disposal sites will be disposed of at a suitably licensed hazardous waste disposal facility (e.g. WasteTech).
d) Chicken manure will be worked into the fields for compost.
e) Chicken mortalities is collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
f) In case of mass mortalities, a private contractor will be contacted specialising in dealing with mass mortalities.

1. IMPACT SPECIFIC MITIGATION AND MEASURES RELATED TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

Specific impact or risk	Mitigation measures

Contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.	Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	Chicken manure will be worked into the fields for compost.
Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	The mortalities are removed on a daily basis and collected by a contractor.

Appendix I4

Bio-security plan

Bio-security plan

for

ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
SCHOLTZVILLE
REF NR: GAUT 002/24-25/E3965

Prepared by:

Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Project Manager: Dr. Hélen Prinsloo (D. Tech)
(*Pr.Sci.Nat.*) Reg. No. 400108/11 (SACNASP)
EAPASA 2022/5086

June 2024

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2. OBJECTIVES OF BIO-SECURITY CONTROL

a) To prevent diseases not occurring on the farm from entering the farm and those occurring on the farm from spreading to other farms, e.g. diseases such as avian influenza and Newcastle disease, etc.
b) To reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases such as salmonella becoming established and to limit the occurrence and spread of diseases.
c) To help protect neighbours, public health and the rural areas.
d) To improve overall flock health, cut costs of disease treatment and reduce losses, which could improve the profitability of the farm.

3. MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR BIO-SECURITY CONTROL

a. Cleaning and disinfecting

- Visitors, and employees must wash hands before entering and leaving the farm. Acceptable methods include waterless gels, disinfecting hand wipes, or soap and water.
- Clean work clothes should be worn to prevent the spread of disease. Proper clothing requirements are coveralls, hairnet, gloves, and plastic boots. The disposable clothing should be disposed of on the farm before the individual leaves the premises.
- Employees and visitors will be required to shower upon entering the farm and change into the clothing provided as described above.
- Employees and visitors will be required to shower upon exiting the farm and change back into their own clothing. Work clothes will be left on the farm and cleaned daily.
- Workers living on the farm premises will have designated clothing to be worn while on the poultry farm. If a person leaves the premises they should change clothes, including footwear, before leaving.
- Hands will be disinfected before leaving the dressing area and before entering each house.
- Boots will be dipped in the footbaths provide at all the entrances, exits, buildings and poultry houses.
- All equipment used inside the poultry houses will be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and after exiting the houses. This includes equipment used for clean out and new flock set up.
- Equipment will not be shared between farms, unless thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

b. Isolation

- Vehicles will be parked in a designated parking area away from poultry houses.
- The perimeter fence will be kept in good repair.
- No open bodies of water will be used as a source for poultry drinking water or for cooling.

c. Vehicle and foot traffic control

- Nobody will be allowed to enter the facility unless biosecurity rules are followed.
- All visitors will sign a visitor log book and indicate recent bird exposure.
- Only visitors with a specific purpose for being on the premises will be allowed to enter the facility.
- A biosecurity sign stating “no entrance” will be posted on all entrances to poultry housing areas.
- Tires of all the vehicles will be disinfected upon entering and exiting the farm.

- Footbaths with disinfectant will be placed at the entrance of each house and should be used before entering and after leaving the poultry house. Each footbath should be a minimum of 3 cm deep with the proper dilution of disinfectant.
- Hands will be disinfected before entering and after leaving the poultry house.
- Doors to each house will be kept locked to decrease unauthorized entry.

d. Pest control

- Rodents will be controlled with bait stations.
- Doors to poultry houses will always be locked.
- Wild birds will not be allowed to nest on or around the poultry houses and bird deterrents will be used to discourage wild birds from perching near the houses.
- Areas around houses will be kept clean from litter and grass will be short and well-maintained.
- An area of at least 30 m around the houses and building will be landscaped and mowed.
- Storm water ditches will be well maintained and cleared from any obstructions daily to allow for water to leave the area and not puddle.
- Any activity of pets, wild animals, wild birds and other farm animals around the houses will be prevented as far as possible.
- Any feed spills will be cleaned up promptly to minimize a food source for wild animals and birds.

e. Disposal of mortalities and litter

- Mortalities will be removed from the poultry houses on a daily basis and stored in a freezer. It will be collected by a contractor.
- Litter and manure is removed from the houses at the end of each cycle and immediately removed from the facility.

f. General

- Employees are not allowed to keep birds of any type at their place of residence.
- All employees have to restrict their contact with birds and people who are associated with birds.
- Employees and visitors are not allowed on site for 72 hours after visiting other poultry operations.
- Sick birds will be immediately reported to the site manager.

g. Warning signs of some infectious diseases.

Signs of disease to look for are:

- Weight loss or reduced weight gain in comparison to the rest of the flock.
- Sneezing, coughing, gasping for air, nasal discharge.
- Greenish watery diarrhoea.
- Listlessness, muscular tremors, drooping wings.
- Twisting of head or neck.
- Complete paralysis.
- Swelling around eyes and neck.
- Lameness and tumours.
- Sudden deaths or an unusual number of birds dying.

Disease breakouts should be reported immediately to the State Veterinarian's Office on 012 319 7488 and instructions should be strictly followed.

Appendix I5

Details of EAP

Curriculum Vitae
Hélen Prinsloo

Phone: 076 682 4369
23 Burger Street
Viljoenskroon
9520
email: helen@bucandi.co.za

Work experience:

Job title:	Owner, Ecologist and GIS Technician
Company:	Bucandi Environmental Solutions
Period:	October 2010 - current
Location:	Viljoenskroon, Free State, South Africa
Job description:	Managing my own environmental consulting business Compiling Environmental Authorisations, including Basic Assessment Reports Conducting specialist ecological studies Compile maps and conduct spatial analyses using ArcGIS 9.3 to produce deliverables for specialist studies and environmental applications.

Job title:	Environmental Scientist
Company:	Clean Stream Environmental Consultants
Period:	June 2009 – September 2010
Location:	Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa
Job description:	Compiling the following environmental reports and applications: Basic Assessment Reports Scoping Reports Environmental Impact Assessment Environmental Management Program / Plan Integrated Water Use Licence Application Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan Conducting specialist ecological studies Leading and participating in public consultation associated with the abovementioned procedures. Compile maps and conduct spatial analyses using ArcGIS 9.2 to produce deliverables for specialist studies and environmental reports. Compiling budgets and proposals for environmental reports and applications.

Job title:	Coordinator – South African Crane Working Group (SACWG)
Company:	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Period:	January 2008 - February 2009
Location:	Howick, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa
Job description:	Review and update research strategy continuously. Formulate, prioritise and approve research projects as well as ensure acceptable quality of all research projects. Manage delivery of research work in appropriate manner with time frames. Accept overall fundraising responsibility and accountability for SACWG's sustainability. Write fundraising proposals and perform high-level, strategic donor funding activities.

Review conservation strategy annually.
Compile monthly and annual reports and work plans.
Develop and coordinate species action plans.
Lobby nationally and internationally to implement crane habitat objectives.
Ensure the employment of effective, efficient and suitably qualified staff.
Manage a group of 8 administrative and field staff.

Job title: Ecologist
Company: Biological Research Associates
Period: August 2006 – December 2007
Location: Tampa, Florida, USA
Job description: Writing budgets and proposals for environmental monitoring projects.
Conducting wildlife surveys to determining the presence and abundance of listed species.
Permit preparation and application for relocation of wildlife.
Conducting relocation of wildlife such as gopher tortoises, burrowing owls and various other species.
Coordinating research projects focused on the conservation of various wildlife species including gopher tortoises, burrowing owls, sandhill cranes, wading birds, snakes, small mammals, etc.
Writing management plans for wildlife preservation areas.
Compiling reclamation plans for phosphate mines.
Completing Environmental Impact Assessments and providing solutions based on a professional assessment.
Using ArcGIS and related software to report on all actions.
Writing scientific reports.
Delineating wetlands based on soil morphology, vegetation and topography.
Permit preparation and application for wetland impacts, preservation, reclamation and creation.

Job title: Bio Scientist II
Company: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Period: March 2005 – July 2006
Location: Spring Hill, Florida, USA
Job description: Design and implement wildlife monitoring projects such as deer spotlight counts, turkey surveys, bob-white quail surveys, gopher tortoise surveys, shorebird counts etc.
Design and implement habitat restoration projects on 34 000 acre wildlife management area making use of mechanical action, chemical applications and prescribed fire.
Conducting photopoints and wildlife surveys to monitor the effect of habitat management practices on wildlife and their environment.
Conducting prescribed burns.
Restoration of scrub habitat and surveying for scrub jays.
Apply herbicides to exotic plants.
Restoration of hydrology on a 34 000 acre wildlife management area.
Oversee construction projects for erosion control.
Using ArcGIS and related software to report on management actions.
Writing scientific reports.
Conduct activities related to conservation of Red Cockaded Woodpeckers such as doing nest inserts, banding, roost checks and relocations.

Job title:	Safari coordinator and guide
Company:	High Adventure / SA Adventure
Period:	March 2004 – March 2005
Location:	Atlanta, Georgia, USA
Job description:	Selling photo and hunting safaris to Southern Africa, Argentina and the USA. Designing marketing material and delivering presentations to prospective clients. Attending conventions to liaise with outfitters and clients in order to compile FIT itineraries. Booking safaris based on FIT itineraries. Using airline software (Sabre) to plan and book airfare related to itineraries. Negotiate contracts with outfitters and airlines. Acting as guide on quail and deer hunts in Georgia and Texas.

Job title:	Research Assistant
Company:	Tshwane University of Technology
Period:	February 2002 – October 2003
Location:	Pretoria, South Africa
Job description:	Full-time research towards my master's degree. Studying the ecology of Helmeted Guineafowl on agricultural farmland in order to provide farmers with management plans and to provide hunters with ratios for sustainable utilisation. Constant sight tracking of several flocks of Helmeted Guineafowl. Capturing, tagging and radio-tracking individual guineafowl. Habitat and vegetation analyses. Dissecting approximately 600 guineafowl shot by wingshooters during the hunting season. Shooting and dissecting 5 guineafowl monthly. Collecting morphological, biological and dietary data on dissected specimens. Collecting endo-, ecto- and blood parasites from dissected specimens. Collecting and analyzing data on population dynamics and bag size history in order to investigate the sustainability of wingshooting in the area. Supervising up to 15 students at a time that assisted with field research, sight tracking and dissections. Conducting interviews with farmers and completing questionnaires in order to construct a land-use map covering approximately 200 000 hectares.

Job title:	Research Assistant
Company:	North West University
Period:	January 2000 – January 2002
Location:	Potchefstroom, South Africa
Job description:	Part-time, mostly weekends, field research towards my B.Sc. (Honors) degree. Studying ecology of small mammals as part of a management plan for Mongêna Game Ranch, South Africa. Capturing small mammals using Sherman live traps. Taking morphological measurements of small mammals and releasing them afterwards. Toe-clipping specimens and identifying recaptured specimens to estimate population sizes. Vegetation surveys to establish different habitat types. Relating small mammal surveys to habitat types in order to describe the

ecology of the small mammal species.
Using the occurrence of small mammals as indicators for assessing the status of the habitat in order to provide advice on the management plan for Mongêna Game Ranch.

Job title: Senior Credit Facilitator
Company: Avroy Shlain Cosmetics
Period: July 1996 – December 2000
Location: Midrand, South Africa
Job description: Responsible for collecting approximately R2 000 000 per month from existing clients.
Supervising two credit facilitators.
Liaising extensively with clients over the phone and in person in order to facilitate their accounts.
Regular office duties.

Publications: Sex-related variation in morphology of helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris)* from the Riemland of the north-eastern Free State, South Africa. *South African Journal of Wildlife Research 35(1): 95 – 96 (April 2005).*
Authors: H.C. Prinsloo, V. Harley, B.K. Reilly & T.M. Crowe.

The diet of Helmeted Guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*) in the Riemland of the northeastern Free State, South Africa. *South African Journal of Wildlife Research.*
Authors: Hélen C. Prinsloo, Victor Harley, Prof. B.K. Reilly, Prof. T.M. Crowe.

Identifying potential protected areas in the Grassland Biome of South Africa. *South African Journal of Science 117(3/4)(March 2021)*.
Authors: Hélen C. Prinsloo, Prof. B.K. Reilly, Prof. W. Myburgh.
https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2021/7507

Additional private and consulting activities:

June 2002 – August 2003: Providing advice and help with organising of large gamebird hunts (36 people per hunting party) for Mr. Peter Wales in the northeastern Free State, South Africa.
Consulting Mr. Peter Wales and farmers in the northeastern Free State on conservation methods and wingshooting ratios for sustainable utilisation in the area.

February 2003 – May 2003: Consulting Middelburg Collieries on methods of improving the quality of habitat and increasing the numbers of gamebirds on rehabilitated land.

September 2003: Consulting farmers in the Arlington region of the eastern Free State on methods for improving gamebird habitat and ratios for sustainable utilisation.

September 2003: Consulting farmers in the Viljoenskroon region of the northern Free State on methods for improving gamebird habitat and ratios for sustainable utilisation.

October 2002: Speaker at conference day of The South African Journal of Wildlife Research. Topic: The ecology of small mammals on Mongêna Game Ranch, Gauteng, South Africa.

June 2003: Abstract of master's dissertation used in NRF's (National Research

Foundation) annual brochure representing the niche area: Decision Support to the Wildlife Industry.

Volunteer experience:

2000 – 2001: Collecting data on the status of wetlands in Mpumalanga, South Africa, for use in the Rennies Wetland Project.

2002: Tracking elephants in Kruger National Park to collect data on feeding behaviour and cortisol levels in faeces.

Corporate experience:

Personal assistant to credit manager
Credit facilitator
Senior credit facilitator

While studying towards my B.Sc. and Honors degrees, I worked fulltime at Avroy Shlain Cosmetics, a corporate company. I was promoted twice during the period 1997 – 2002 and my duties included assisting the credit manager in regular office activities, full credit control (debt collecting) and supervising other credit facilitators.

Education:

Institution: Tshwane University of Technology
Location: Pretoria, South Africa
Period: 2017-2021
Qualification: D.Tech (Nature Conservation)

Institution: Tshwane University of Technology
Location: Pretoria, South Africa
Period: 2002-2003
Qualification: M.Tech (Nature Conservation) - Cum Laude

Institution: Northwest University
Location: Potchefstroom, South Africa
Period: 2000-2001
Qualification: B.Sc. (Hons.) Zoology - Cum Laude

Institution: UNISA
Location: Pretoria, South Africa
Period: 1996-1999
Qualification: B.Sc (Biology)

Institution: Salomon Senekal Hoërskool
Location: Viljoenskroon, South Africa
Qualification: Senior Certificate
Subjects: Afrikaans (1st language) - A
English - A
Mathematics - A
Accountancy - A
Biology - A
Science - B

Computer skills: MS Office - Expert
ArcView / ArcMap / ArcCatalog / GIS / GPS – Expert
BPCS - Expert
Sabre - Expert
Statistica - Intermediate

Additional training and licences: ArcGIS 9.0
Basic Fire Management
Interagency Prescribed Fire School
Licensed Restricted Herbicide Applicator
Licensed Archeological Resource Monitor
Safe-Capture and Immobilisation of Animals
Natural Plant Communities of Florida
Teambuilding
Communication skills
Junior management

References:

Dr. Ray Jansen: Senior Lecturer - Tshwane University of Technology
email: jansenr@tut.ac.za
Phone: 012 318 6115

Dr. Henry Davies: Chairman - KZN Crane Foundation
email: henry@kzncrane.co.za
Phone: 033 343 3630

Mr. Tim Snow: Project Manager - Endangered Wildlife Trust
email: snowman@ewt.org.za
Phone: 082 802 6223

Prof. Brian Reilly: Professor - Tshwane University of Technology
email: reillyb@techpta.ac.za
Phone: 012 318 5215

Prof. Tim Crowe: Professor - University of Cape Town
email: Timothy.Crowe@uct.ac.za
Phone: 021 650 3292

Mr. Lee Walton: Senior Ecologist - Biological Research Associates
email: lwalton@entrix.com

Appendix I6

Screening Tool Report

SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

EIA Reference number: Ross Poultry

Project name: Scholtzville construction of poultry facility.

Project title: Scholtzville construction of poultry facility on Portion 10 of the Farm Bothaskraal 393 IR in Heidelberg District within the Lesedi Local Municipality.

Date screening report generated: 30/05/2024 14:48:26

Applicant: Ray Stanbury

Compiler: Bucandi Environmental Solutions

Compiler signature: .....

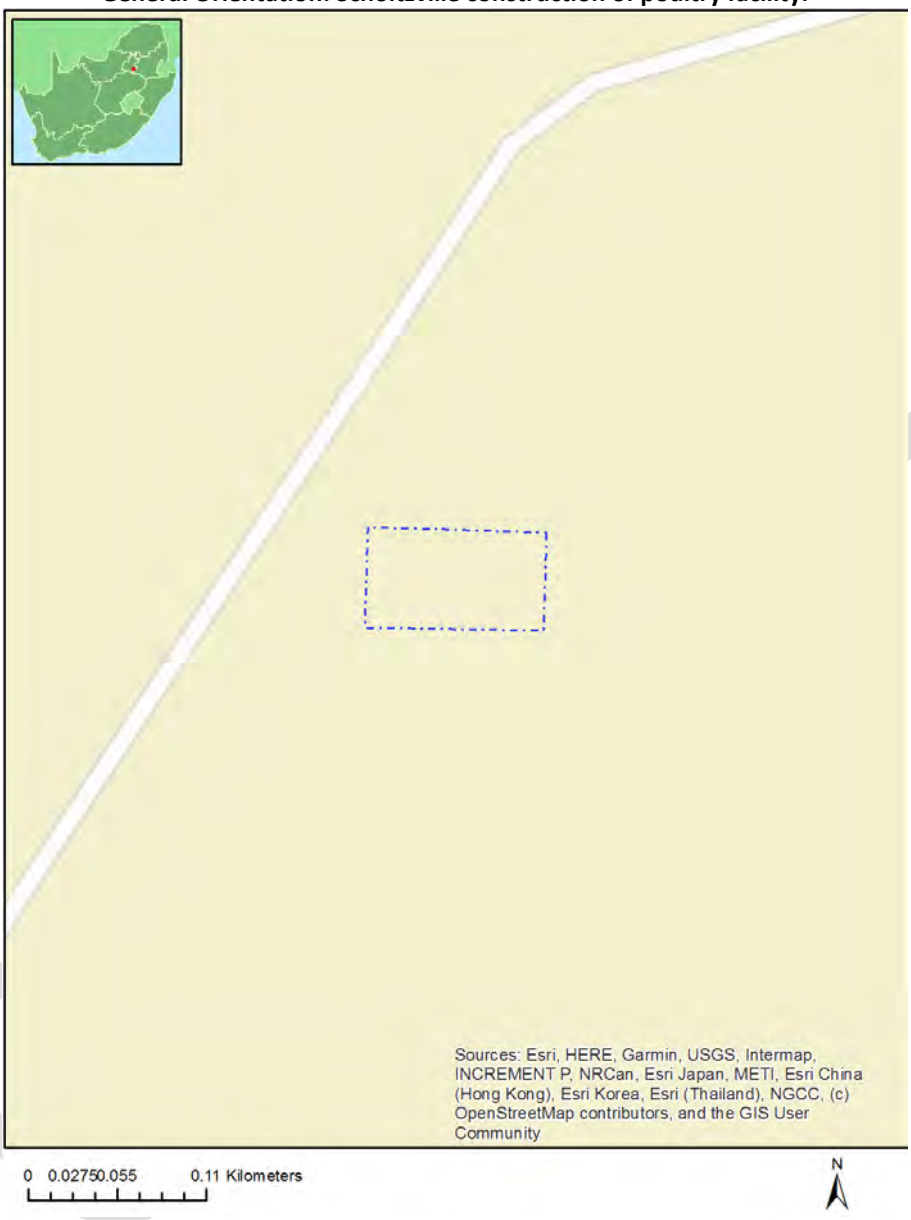
Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production

Table of Contents

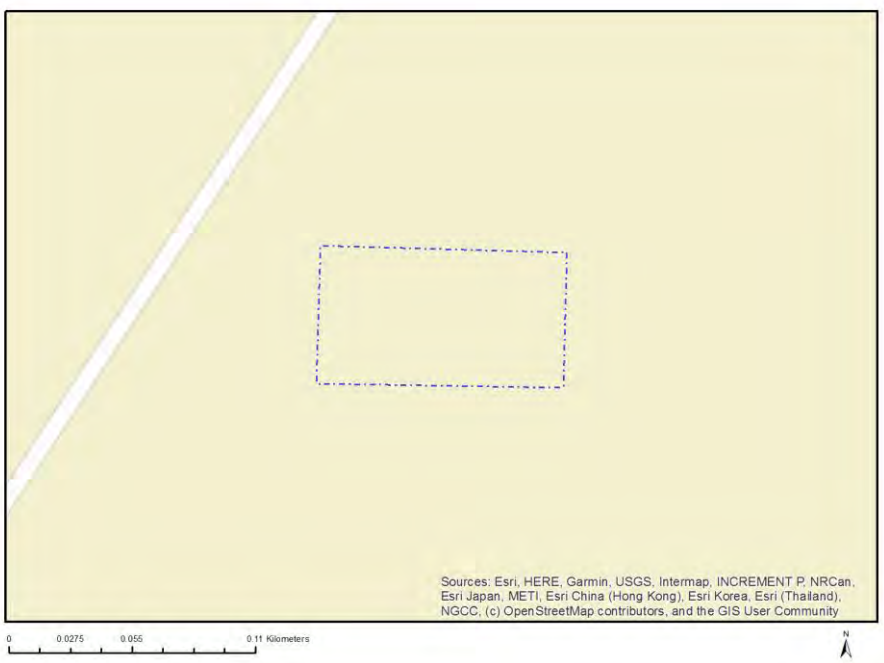
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: Scholtzville construction of poultry facility.



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	BOTHASKRAAL	393	0	26°34'33.57S	28°26'46.71E	Farm
2	BOTHASKRAAL	393	10	26°34'52.83S	28°27'29.36E	Farm Portion

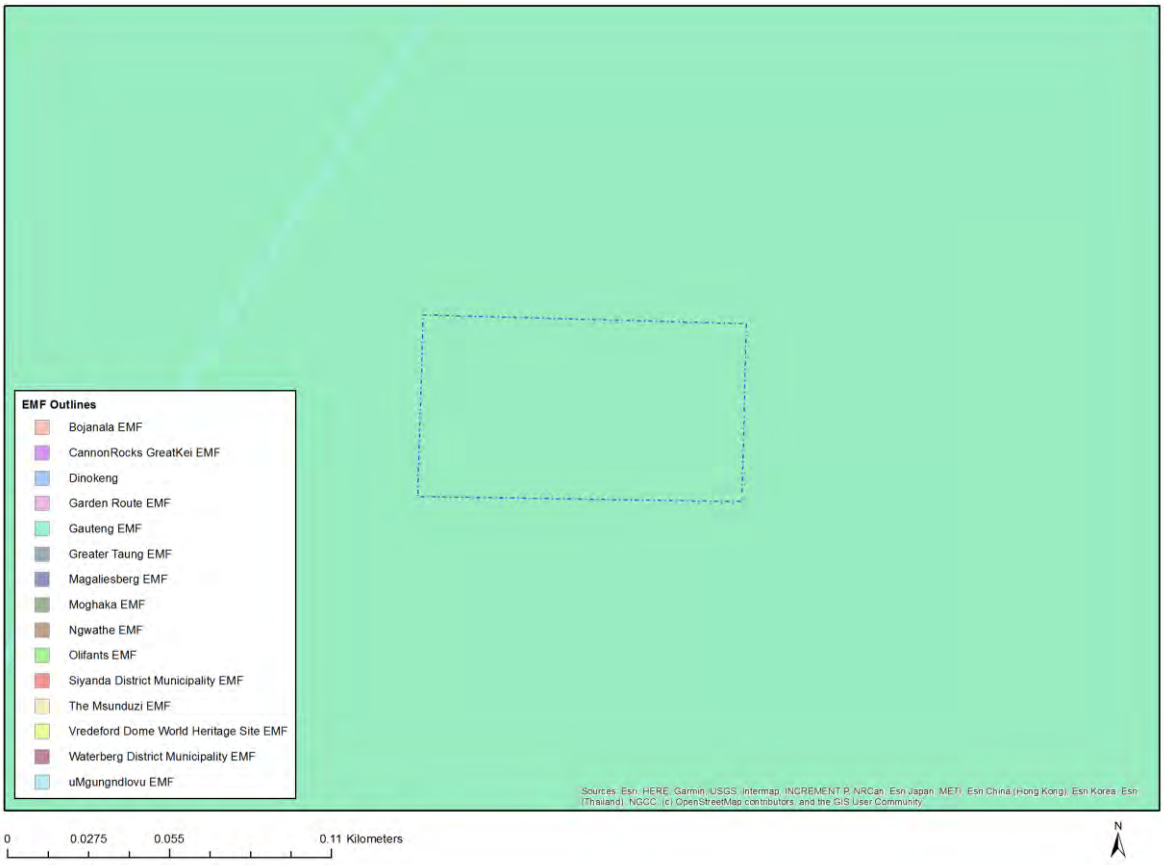
Development footprint[1] vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2060	Solar PV	Approved	21.5

[1] "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and incudes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is: **Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production**.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Air Quality-Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Developmen

	tZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors-Phase 3: Richards Bay to Gauteng	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme			X	
Animal Species Theme			X	
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme				X
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme			X	
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme				X
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

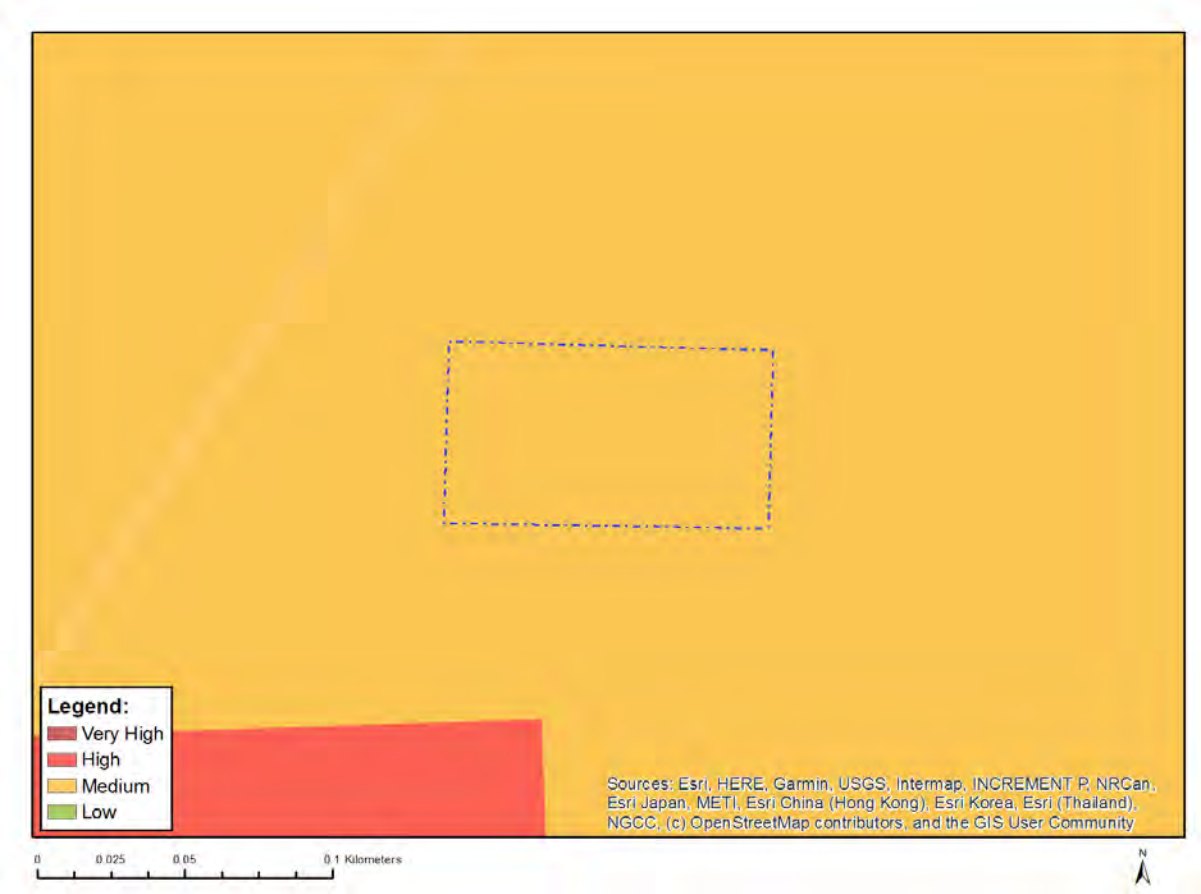
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Asse

		ssmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
7	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

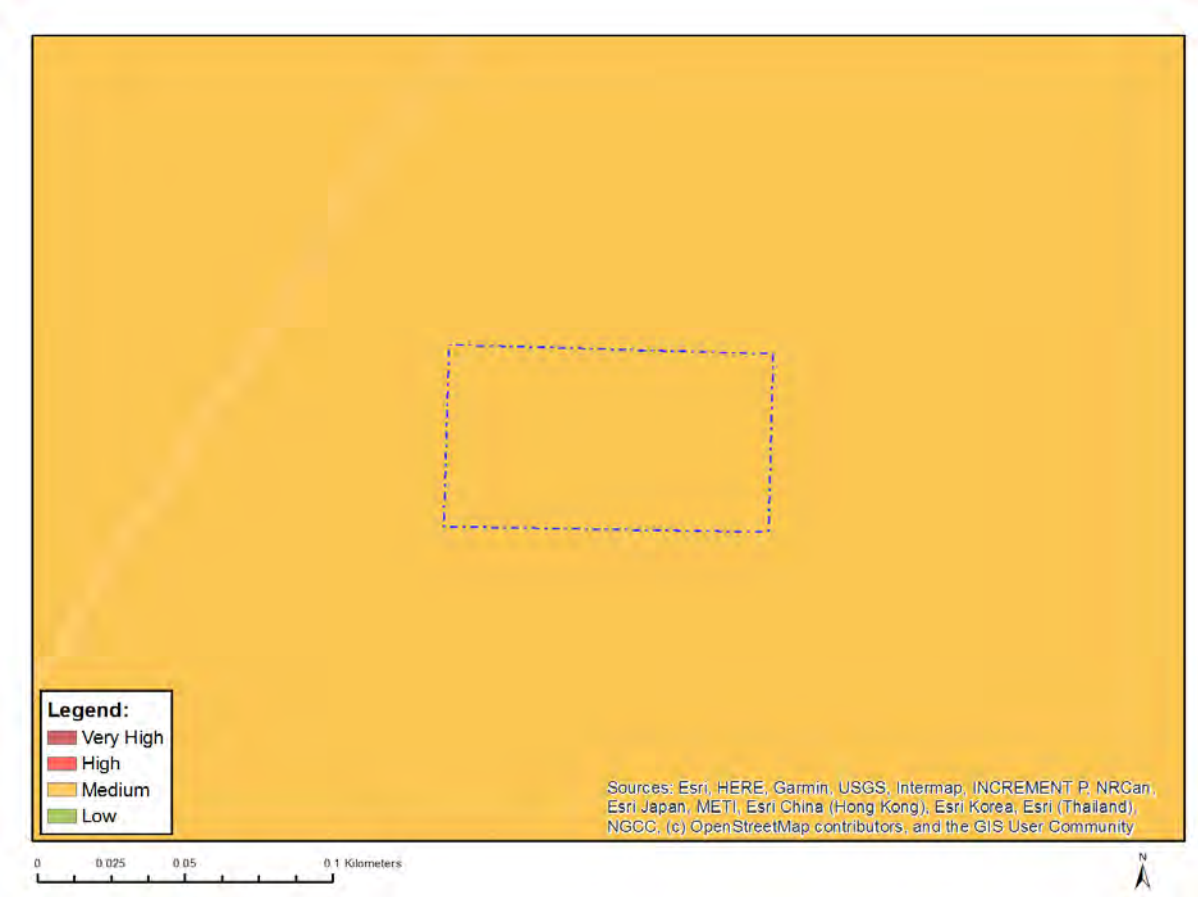


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Aves-Sagittarius serpentarius
Medium	Aves-Eupodotis senegalensis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis

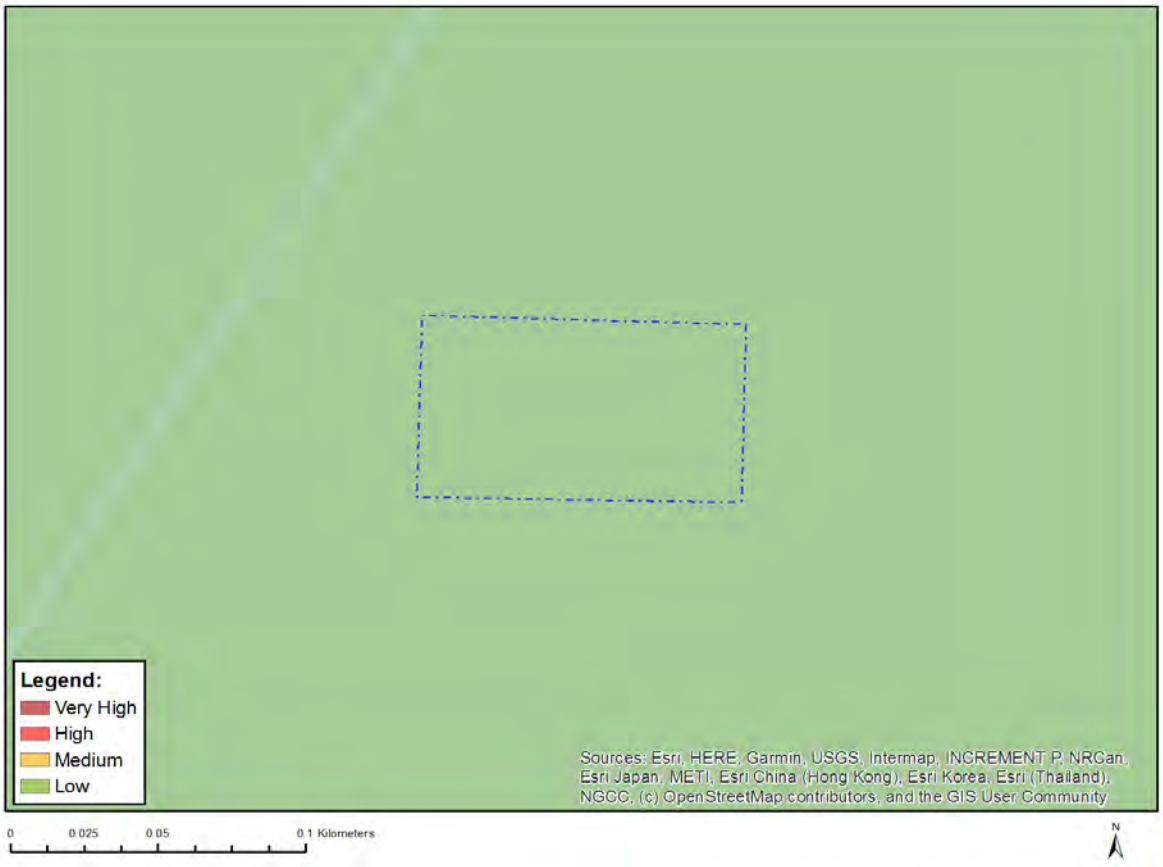
MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

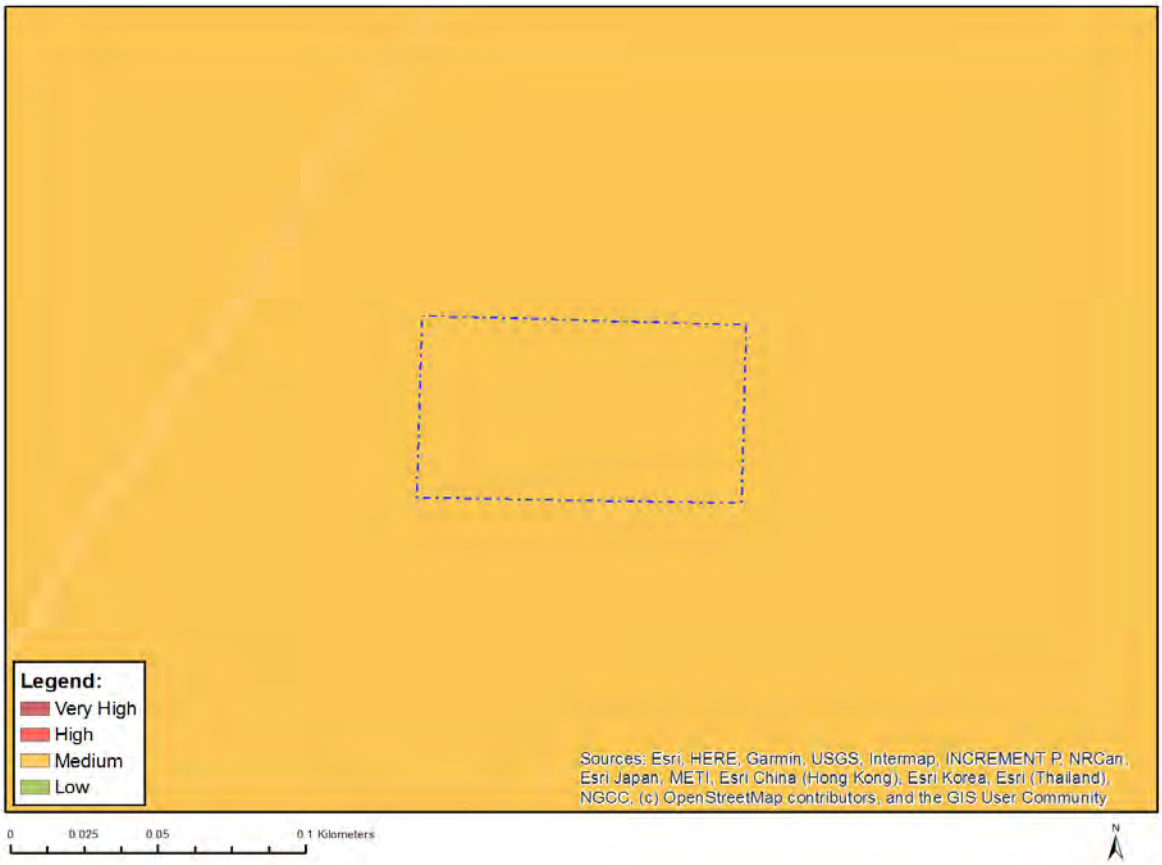


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

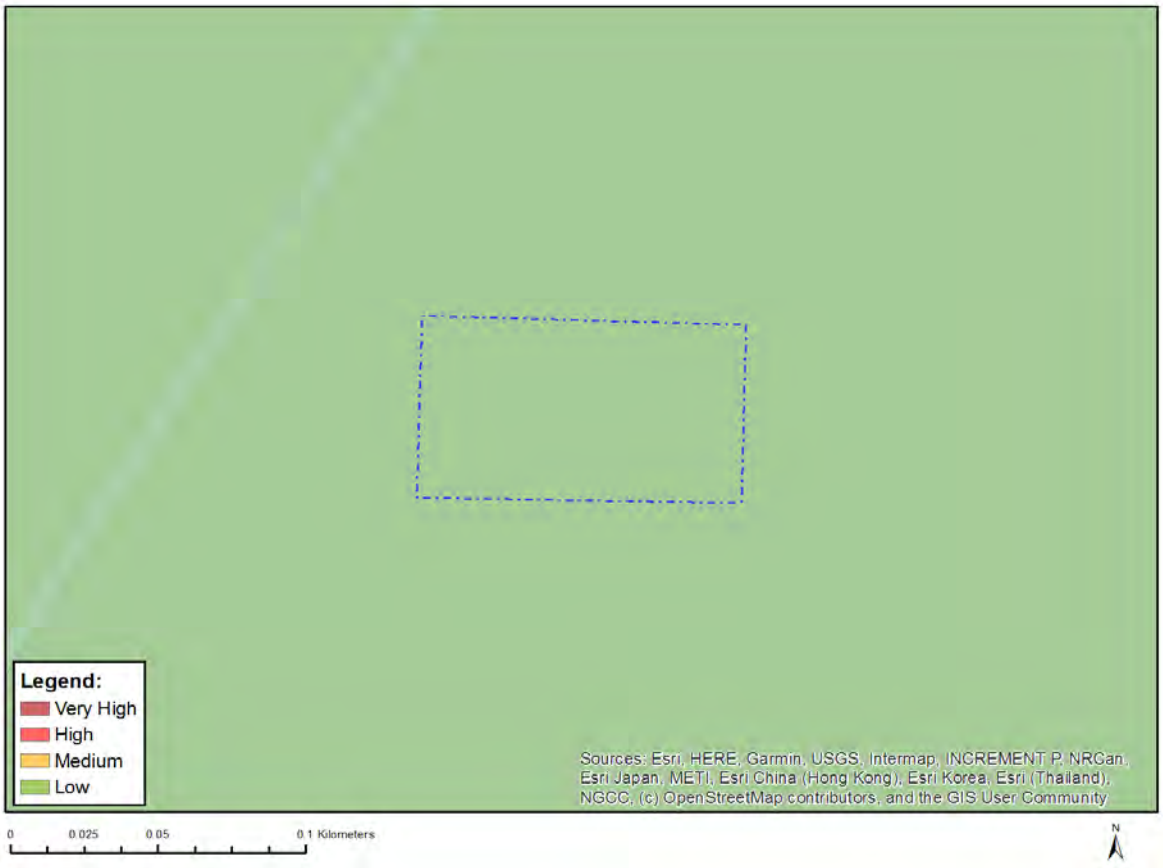
MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

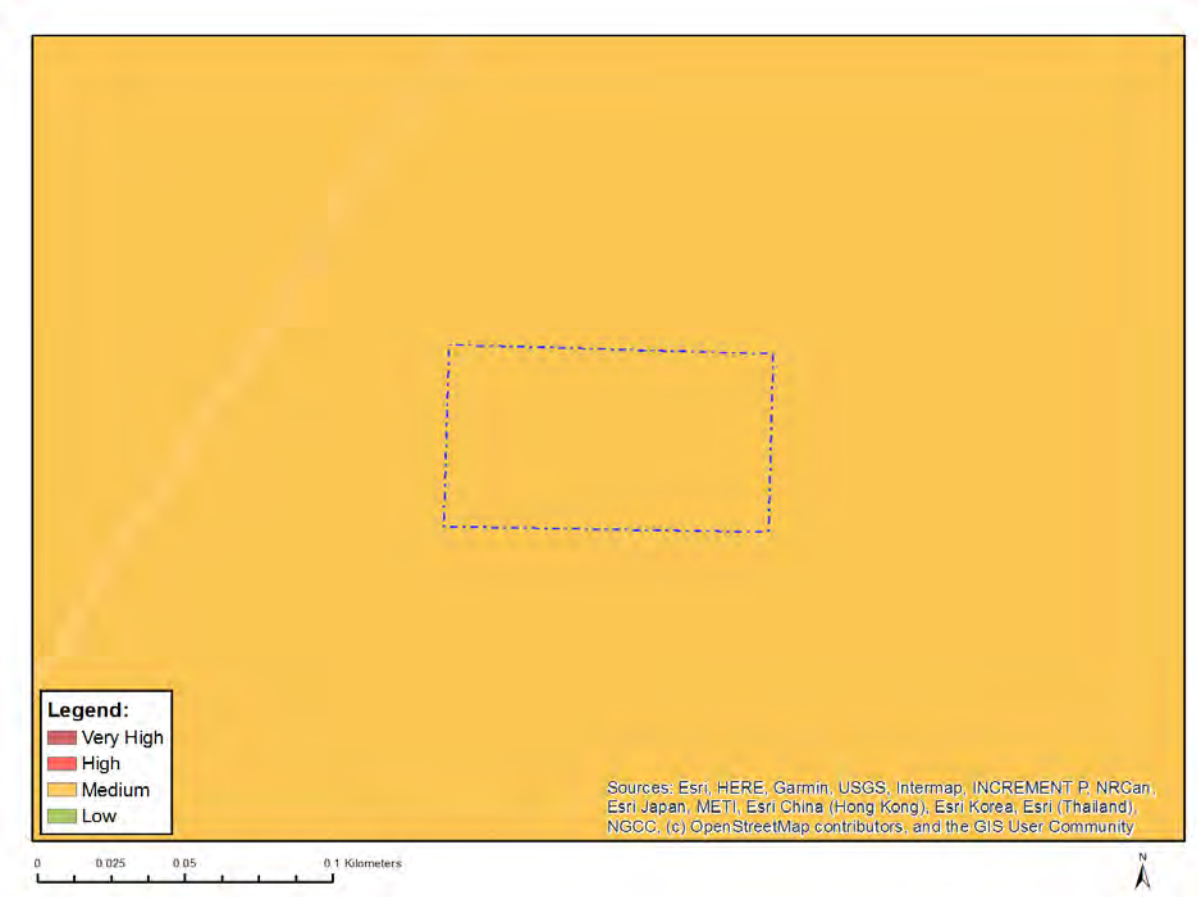


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



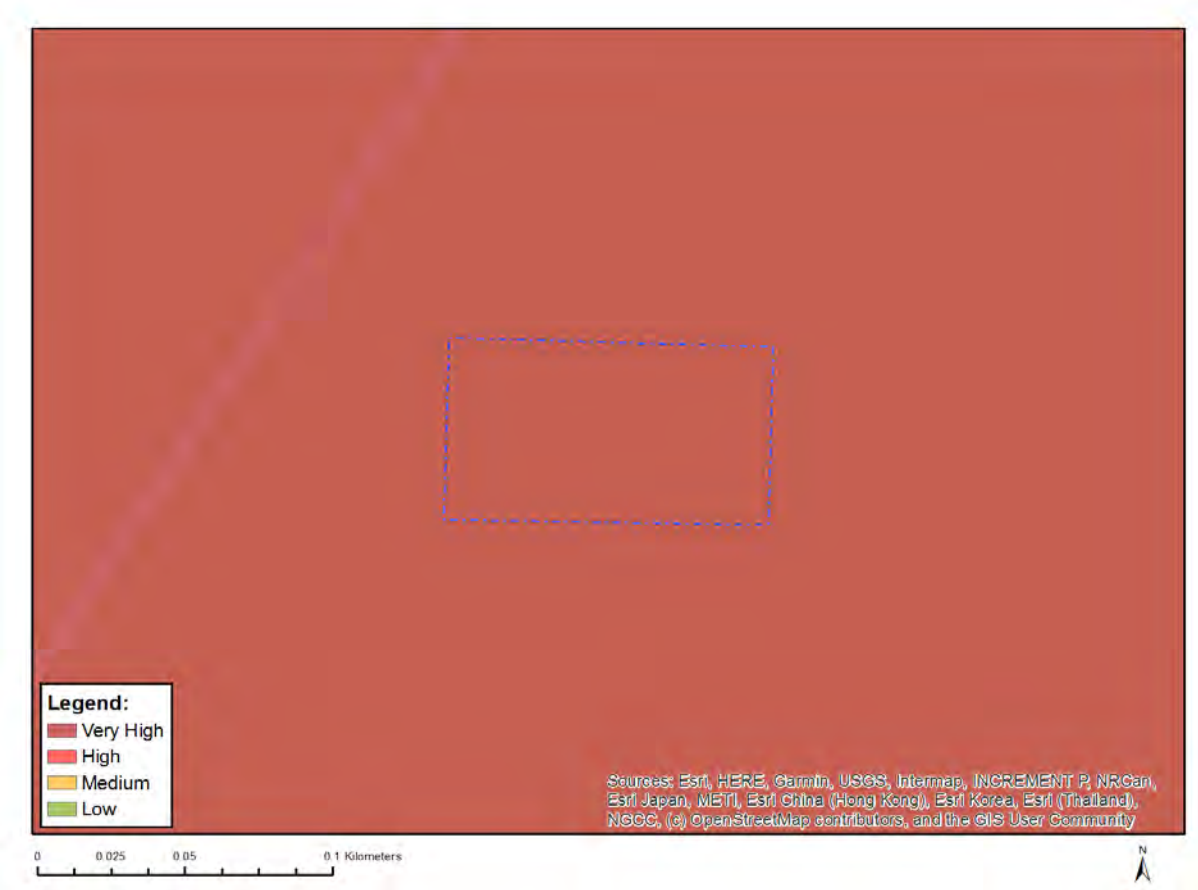
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Delosperma macellum
Medium	Cineraria longipes
Medium	Sensitive species 691

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	VU_Soweto Highveld Grassland

Appendix I7

Other information