

Project Title

NewInvest Pty Ltd – chicken farm operation for the production of broiler chickens for the meat industry

Project Name and Location

Ptn 77; 84 Farm Mamogaleskral 420 JQ and Ptn 983 Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ

T	0	J	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	7	7
T	0	J	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	8	4
T	0	J	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	0	0	9	8	3

Municipality: Madibeng / Brits Local Municipality

District: Bojanala District Municipality

Project Description

The development on Ptn 77; 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ and Ptn 983 of Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ in the Brits District / Bojanala District Municipality of:

Environmentally Controlled Chicken Houses

- 16 houses [125m x 15m x 4.2m] with a holding capacity of 55 000 chickens each
- Water; feeding system and heating units for each house
- Bulk feed silos for each house on site
- Bulk water system for water from borehole supply
- Bulk water system for water from borehole supply
- Total production of around 880 000 chickens for 32 day cycle [7 cycles per year]
- The houses to be fenced in a bio-security area with full access control

Date of Submission

May 2025

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[Refer: Annex A – EAPASA & CV of EAP]

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NW-DEDECT Project Reference

Awaiting registration number

Ms. O Skosana [Admin]

Comments by the NW DEDECT

**** Awaiting Comments ****

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Acronyms and Abbreviations:

EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EAPASA	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBAR	Final Basic Assessment Report
NW DEDECT	North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism
PPP	Public Participation Process

ANNEXURES

Executive Summary

Mr Johan Pauleyas the member of NewInvest 29 Pty Ltd is the owner of the current farm operation on Ptn 77 & 84 Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ and Ptn 983 Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ. Apart from the minimal seasonal crops being grown on the farm, Mr Pauley / NewInvest 29 Pty Ltd wishes to diversify and enter the world of large scale chicken farming, thus expand the yield potential of the farm by adding a formal chicken farm operation to the two farms [as mentioned above].

The development will consist of the following infrastructure components:

- 16 x environmentally controlled chicken houses [125m x 15m x 2.4m]
- 16 x computer control rooms, one for each of the chicken houses;
- 16 x slow combustion coal burning heating systems, one for each of the chicken houses;
- 16 x sets of two feed silos [20 000kg capacity each], one set per chicken house;
- Electrical; water and feeder system for each chicken house;
- Bulk water reservoirs [x2] for the storage of bulk water for the chicken houses;
- Staff ablution and toilet facilities for showering in and out every day;
- Control room for the remote monitoring of the different chicken houses;
- Bio-security office; examination room and cooler facility for the holding of mortalities;
- Back-up generator for the supply of power during power outages;
- Coal bunkers for the holding of bulk coal for the heating system.

Each chicken house will accommodate 55 000 chickens with a total holding capacity of 880 000 chickens per cycle. The facility will produce 7 cycles per year with a total of 6 160 000 chickens being produced for the fresh meat market [broiler chickens] per year.

The portions of land to be used is land that has been cultivated before, and no natural “untouched alnd” will be utilised for the intended activity.

The application is made in terms of NEMA **GNR327 Listing 1 Activity 5 [ii] [iv]**

The process being followed is that of an EIA / Basic Assessment with a full PPP Process and assessment of both POSITIVE and NEGATIVE Impacts as identified.

NOTE:

There is no chicken farm operation on the farm currently.

1. Introduction

The farm, known as **Ptn 77 & 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ and Ptn 983 of Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ, Brits District**, will have a total development area of around 12.68 Ha across the 3 portions of land.



Photo 1: The farm Ptn 77; 84 & 983 [YELLOW] to be used for the chicken houses indicated in [BLUE]

In view of the ever increasing demand for fresh meat, especially chicken, the owner of the farm, has decided to construct sixteen [16] chicken houses on the farm, thus increasing the yield potential of the farm overall. With the [16] chicken houses the production yield will be increased by 880 000 broiler chickens every 32 – 35 day cycles / 6 160 000 total per year.

Land to be used: ± 12.68Ha [Indicated in YELLOW]

NOTE:

The development will increase the yield potential of the farm



Photo 2: The portion of land to be developed



Photo 3: Artist impression of the 16 chicken houses on the land

1.1 Purpose of the project

The main purpose of the chicken houses is to provide an additional source of broiler chickens to the fresh meat market.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the development is to provide larger numbers of adult chickens to the fresh meat broiler market as the demand for chicken is ever-increasing. At present South Africa imports in excess of 456 000 tons of chicken from other countries. With the ever decreasing value of the SA Rand the imported product is becoming very expensive. International markets

are also “dumping” produce on our shores which damages our local industry. As such the local economy must counter the impacts by becoming self-sufficient.

1.3 Project location and context

The farm portion is located around 30 km north north-west [NNW] of the town of Brits off the R511 road.

The surrounding area sees small scale farming as well as large scale farming in the form of centre pivot irrigation for cultivating crops. The area is very much a rural farming community.

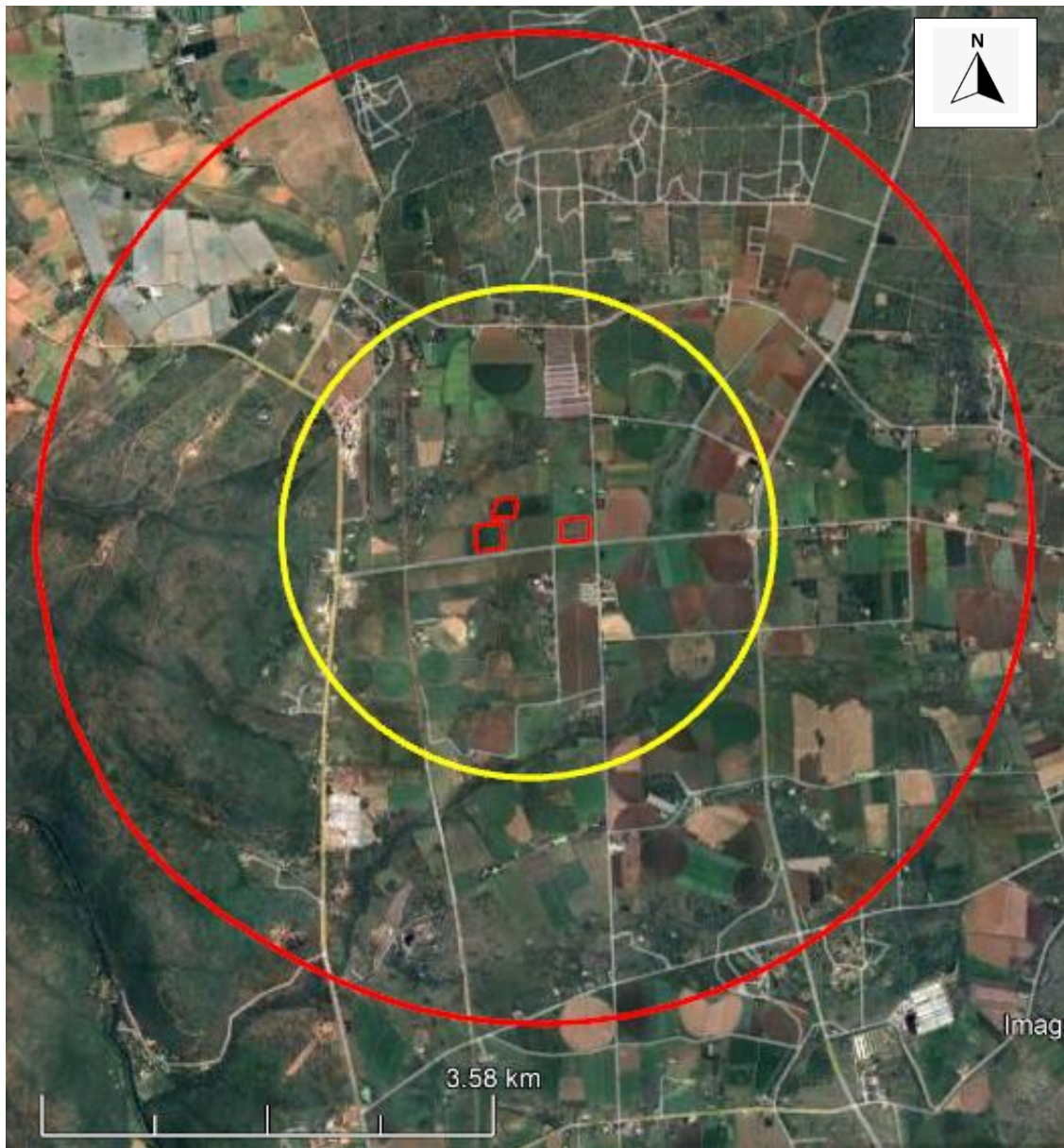


Photo 4 : Farm [RED] in relation to surrounding farming activities: 2km YELLOW and 4km BLUE

1.4 The need for the EIA process

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, [NEMA as amended], the activity of development and operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of poultry in excess of 5000 units is a listed activity i.e. **GNR 327/7 April 2017**

Listing 1 Activity 5:-

- (ii) More than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days;
- (iv) More than 25 000 chicks younger than 20 day per facility outside an urban area.

The farm will also install bulk water storage reservoirs but according to **GNR 327/7 April 2017** the total storage will not exceed the minimum levels.

1.5 Sharing in existing infrastructure

Certain of the current infrastructure will not require duplication, and as such will be shared by the new chicken house operation i.e. access road; borehole and Eskom power supply point.

- Water supply** – borehole supply will be used for the water requirements of the chicken farm operation.
- Electricity supply** – the current electrical supply to the farm will be the source of electrical power for the new chicken houses.
- Access Gate & Road** – the current access gate and road will also be used by the new houses for their supplies and removal trucks and as such minimal new internal road and gates will be required.
- Footprint area** – the area being identified for the development is: ±12.68 Ha on Ptn 77; 84 & 983, and will accommodate the 16 new chicken houses; feed silos; slow combustion heating systems; coal bunker storage; parking areas for trucks and equipment; a diesel generator for power backup and a general manager's office.

1.6 Identification of the appropriate site

In order to consider the site for the chicken houses the following needed to be considered:

- The position of the current infrastructure on site [Eskom and boreholes];
- Current other uses [i.e. crops] of land on the farm and already impacted land;
- Access to the current infrastructure and the available adjacent land;
- Ease of access for large trucks and trailers to the property;
- Use of existing roads so as not to disturb the environment any further.

It would not make financial sense to locate the houses in an area where the entire support infrastructure i.e. water; electricity and access must be duplicated or where existing use must be removed in order to accommodate the chicken houses.

In view of the above the decision to locate the new houses on these specific portions of land is the correct call. In fact it is **the only option in terms of site selection** for the farm.

1.7 Need and desirability

Food security is of prime importance to South Africa. Any development for a stronger supply of food, especially if it is sustainable and will save the country on expensive imports [make food more readily available to the population] should be supported. South Africa has a very strong need to reduce the import of chicken meat from other countries and this additional source of supply will assist in reducing our dependence on imports.

1.8 What about alternatives

Alternatives or considering alternatives, especially in the sphere of technology are always advisable. However, the developer on Ptn 77; 84 & 983 intends to use the most modern of

environmentally enclosed and controlled chicken house technology for the rearing of day-old chickens.

Add to that:

- the area to be used is not close to any wetlands;
- the portions of land identified have already been transformed through agriculture;
- the portions of land does not leave any alternative site for selection;
- then the need to consider any other alternative site on the farm where the receiving environment may be impacted or the current use disturbed, is uncalled for.

2. Legal and Regulatory Framework

In South Africa, the legal requirements for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are primarily governed by the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 [NEMA as amended] and its associated Regulations. NEMA sets out the framework for EIA in the country and establishes the key legal requirements for the process. The fundamental legal requirements for conducting an EIA in terms of NEMA are:

a. Mandatory EIA for a Listed Activity

NEMA categorises activities into two main groups: *listed* and *specified* activities. For listed activities, an EIA is mandatory, and they are defined in a list of activities set out in the NEMA EIA Regulations. Should a project fall under any of the listed activities, then an EIA is required.

b. Submission of a Basic Assessment Report

For projects classified as “*basic assessments*” in the NEMA regulations, the project proponent must submit a Basic Assessment Report to the competent authority. Such a report must outline the environmental impacts of the proposed project and also any mitigation measures employed.

c. Public Participation

Public Participation is a fundamental aspect of the EIA process in South Africa. The NEMA EIA regulations require that the public, including affected and interested parties, have the opportunity to comment on the EIA report and that their comments are considered in the decision-making process.

d. Compliance and Monitoring

Projects that receive an Environmental Authorisation (EA) must adhere to the conditions set out in their authorisation as well as the dictates of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the activity[ies] applied for.

e. Review and Appeals

The NEMA Act provides for a review process, also referred to as the Appeals Process whereby any party may request a review of an environmental authorisation [EA] or decision [RoD]. Appeals on Basic Assessment Authorisations [as in this application] would normally be forwarded to relevant authority and the MEC for Environment in the province.

f. Penalties and Enforcement

Non-compliance with NEMA and the conditions of an environmental authorisation may result in penalties, fines, and/or legal action.

g. Sustainability and Sustainable Development

NEMA emphasises the principles of sustainable development. It requires that the environmental; social and economic aspects of a project be considered in the decision-making process in order to achieve sustainability.

h. Integration with Other Legislation

NEMA requires that the EIA process consider other relevant laws and regulations as well, thus ensuring that it is integrated with other environmental and developmental initiatives.

These legal requirements ensure that the EIA process is robust and comprehensive, with a focus on transparency, public participation, and sustainability. It is essential for a project proponent to understand and comply with the NEMA requirements when planning and conducting EIAs for a project. In addition, these requirements may evolve as environmental regulations and standards are updated, so it is crucial to stay informed about any changes in the legal framework.

Other legislations to be considered are:

- National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 – Act 25 of 1999
- Animal Health Act, 2002 – Act 7 of 2002
- Agricultural Product Standard Act, 1990 – Act 119 of 1990
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 – Act 43 of 1983
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 – Act 85 of 1993
- All Provisions of the National Water Act, 1998 – Act 36 of 1998
- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2008 – Act 10 of 2004
- National Environmental Management Act, 2008 – Act 59 of 2008
- Local Council by-laws pertaining to farming activities
 - Local Council Land Use Scheme
 - Local Council Development Plan
- North West Provincial Government: Veterinary Services
- South African Veterinary Strategy [2016 – 2026]

3. Description of the Proposed Project

Detailed project information is essential to thoroughly understand the project, its components, and its intended purpose. This includes project size, location, scope, design, and intended operations. Without a comprehensive understanding of the project, it is not possible to assess its potential environmental impacts accurately.

3.1 Information about the project

The project entails the development; construction and operation of sixteen [16] environmentally controlled chicken houses and associated infrastructure, each house with a holding capacity of 55 000 chickens [**TOTAL HOLDING CAPACITY: 880 000**]

Associated infrastructure entails:

- Electrical and water connection;
- Water and feeding distribution pipes and feeding systems;
- Bulk silos for the holding of animal feed stock;
- Slow-combustion coal burning units for heating during cold spells;
- Ventilation doors and vent fans;
- Day/night lighting systems;
- On-site computer system for the automation of the entire management system;
- Staff ablutions and shower facilities;
- Management control and monitoring room;
- Bio-security laboratory and fridge system for mortalities;
- Bio-security fence line and access control gate system.

3.2 Size of the chicken houses

Length: $\pm 125\text{m}$

Width: $\pm 15\text{m}$

Height: $\pm 2.4\text{m}$

3.3 Location

The development will be done on around 12.6 Ha of land known as Ptn & 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ and Ptn 983 of Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ in the Brits District. The land identified for development has been cultivated / transformed through agriculture in the past.

The farm access gates and internal roads service these portions of land as does the on site boreholes and Eskom power connections.

3.4 Scope

The scope of the project entails the design and construction of sixteen [16] environmentally controlled chicken houses of 55 000 holding capacity each, together with its associated infrastructure required to operate a chicken farm operation for the rearing of broiler chickens for the fresh meat industry.

3.5 Design

The design of the new chicken houses will be for environmentally controlled chicken houses that are totally enclosed with a computer-controlled environment. Ventilation; feeding; water; light and temperature will all be computer-controlled.



Photo 5: Environmentally controlled chicken house designs [example]

3.6 Intended Operation

The intention of the proposed development is the provision of adult chickens for processing at an abattoir as fresh meat for the local market. The operation will be for the rearing of day-old chicks to the adult bird stage before being processed at an abattoir.

The final number of chickens on site, once all the houses are operational will be 880 000 chickens per cycle @ 7 cycles per year / 6 160 000 total per year.

3.7 Project components

The new chicken houses [16] will consist of:

- Foundation and concrete slab as the basis for the chicken house;
- Steel frame which will support the roof structure of the chicken house;
- 1.5m height brick wall from foundation up;
- Insulated wall panels with air vents;
- Steel superstructure for the insulated panels and specially insulated roof panels;
- Drag-and draw fan system to introduce airflow through the facility.

In addition, each house will also have:

- Two bulk feed silos [15 – 20 000 kg capacity] for each of the houses for the storage of the animal feed;
- A coal-fired slow combustion heating facility for each of the chicken houses for heating air during cold spells;
- Water and electrical connections for the operation;
- A specialist computer system for each of the houses that will monitor light; air; water; temperature; O₂ levels and feeding cycles.
- The operation will also have ablution facilities for staff to shower-in and shower-out as well as an office complex for management.

3.8 Construction

During the construction phase the following will occur:

- Levelling of the land where the chicken houses are to be built;
- Construction of the foundations and floor slab;
- Installation of the upright support structure for the roof structure;
- Building of the 1.5m high brick wall from foundation upwards;
- Installation of the roof structure and roof panels;;
- Installation of electricity and lights together with the feeder and watering system;
- Installing the facility computer system and automation components.

3.9 The Operational Phase

The operational phase will follow a basic pattern for each batch of day old chicks coming on site i.e.

- Disinfection of the entire chicken house;
- Placement of the bedding (saw dust shavings) on the floor;
- Placement of the watering points and feeding points within the entire chicken house;
- Arrival and off-loading of day-old chicks into the chicken house;
- Twice daily monitoring and checking of the chicks for any sign of illness or disease;
- Immediate removal of any mortalities from the chicken house;
- Continuous monitoring of temperatures and the opening or closing of vents to regulate airflow and temperature;
- Checking of watering points and the availability of water;
- Specific feeding cycles and sleeping cycles to maximise growth potential;
- Regular weighing of chickens at specific time schedules to ensure optimal growth is obtained;
- The removal of adult chickens to the abattoir for processing;
- Cleaning team coming on site to clean out the old bedding and bird droppings from the house;
- Disinfection of the entire chicken house with a dry foam spray; ***
- Placement of new bedding;
- Bringing in a new batch of day-old chickens for rearing.

*** **NOTE:** Chicken houses are no longer washed out with large volumes of water. The modern way is the use of a dry foam which is sprayed onto the floor; walls and ceiling and the resultant powder is merely swept up with the final chicken waste for onward disposal. No large volumes of sludge and water is being swept from the chicken houses.

From the start of day-old chicks introduction to adulthood takes around 32 - 35 days.

Cleaning, disinfection and making ready the new bedding takes around 3 days.

The entire cycle may be repeated at least 7 times in a single year.

3.9.1 Supply of animal feed

Supply of bulk animal feed is brought on site by bulk transport trucks that can carry up to a maximum of 20 000 kg. These trucks top-up the bulk silo holders on site from where the chickens are fed on a regular basis.

3.9.2 Supply of day old chicks

There are a number of suppliers of day old chicks in South Africa and rearing facilities make use of a number of these supplies at any given time so as to spread risk and ensure that they have chickens from a number of suppliers on site at any given time.

3.9.3 Removal of mortalities

The company will enter into an agreement with a specific company who removes mortalities on a regular basis for processing into animal feed.

Chicken houses are checked twice a day for sick or dead birds. Mortalities are immediately removed and kept refrigerated while waiting for removal by the end user. No dead animals are allowed to lie outside in the sun where they may attract flies and create smells.

3.9.4 Removal of old bedding and chicken manure

At the end of each rearing cycle the entire chicken house is cleared of all bedding and chicken manure. This “waste” is taken by trucks from the site to farms that utilise the

manure mix as fertilizer or even as additional feed to goats. No chicken waste is allowed to be stockpiled or rot in the sun as this may cause a severe outbreak of flies.

3.9.5 Cleaning and Sanitising of chicken houses

At the end of each rearing cycle the entire chicken house is cleared of all bedding and chicken manure. While the waste is removed by truck to an end user the entire inside of the chicken houses is disinfected with a dry foam spray [ceiling; walls and floors] and all water lines and feeding points are disinfected and washed out. The dry foam and dust form part of the chicken waste that is removed from the site. **Large volumes of water spray down is no longer the practice** and as such whatever little water is used inside the house is allowed to dry naturally by evaporation and no large volumes of water is swept out of the houses any longer.

3.9.6 Flies and Fly Infestation Control

Flies develop in areas of wet chicken manure. For this reason, the houses are constantly ventilated to keep animal droppings dry.

Ensuring that watering points and pipes are not leaking goes a long way in keeping the houses dry on the inside.

A contact spray is sprayed on the outside of the chicken houses that kill flies on contact while a special additive to the chicken feed prevents larvae from developing in the chicken droppings. This type of fly control is ongoing and standard practice in the poultry industry.

3.9.7 Waste: Volumes; Handling; Threats & Smells

There are a number of waste streams being generated on a chicken farm at various times during the cycle of rearing.

The waste streams; volume; handling and threats are more broadly discussed in the document *Waste Stream Protocols*

3.9.8 Bio-Security Risks

Chicken farming is a “delicate” operation where small matters can easily become major catastrophes. For this reason, chicken farm operations are subject to extremely strict bio-security rules and regulations.

- **Human influences** – Humans are one of the primary concerns for a chicken farm operation as they are the carriers of pathogens from outside into the “sterile” internal operation of the farm. So in order to minimise any impacts from humans the following are standard operating procedures in terms of human influences:
 - The chicken houses are fenced in within a bio-security area where all access of humans is controlled. Only staff are allowed in.
 - All staff entering must follow a shower-in and clothing change regime and once leaving the secure area must shower-out and change into their “outside” clothing.
 - No food, drinks, clothing or articles from outside are allowed into the bio-security area.
 - All staff will operate with two sets of clothing and boots for safe entry into the actual broiler houses.
 - Any vehicle coming on-site is sprayed down and disinfected.
- **Outside factors** – factors such as stray animals; birds and other chickens are not allowed to enter; mingle with or come in contact with the flock within the bio-security area. In order to ensure this the following is put in place:
 - Total fencing of the area that will stop stray animals from coming into contact with the flock.

- Wire mesh at all opening vents and air-flow areas to prevent any bird or outside chicken from coming into the broiler houses.
- Plastic ribbon curtain at the entrance door to prevent unwanted birds from flying in.
- Only inoculated day-old chicks from reputable providers are taken on for the rearing cycle.

As South Africa does not inoculate for Avian Influenza, and therefore any occurrence of the disease spells a major disaster. In cases where the Avian Influenza strikes the State Vet Services steps in and a strict protocol is followed whereby the entire flock is culled and the entire operation placed under quarantine for a set period of time. Everything is washed down and sanitised and final swab tests are done by the State Vet to determine if the facility is clear of the virus.

The unfortunate reality of Avian Influenza is that the pathogen/the bug is an airborne pathogen which travels with moving air, especially during the hot and dry months. Only one effective remedy for this pathogen is natural rain, as rain will clear the air of dust and the pathogen.

- **What are the risks of Avian Influenza occurring?**

The answer to the question is “how long is a piece of string”. If the pathogen is around and the conditions are perfect for it to spread then wind and dust will allow the pathogen to spread on natural airflow. For this reason, chicken farm operations check their flocks at least twice a day; inoculate on a regular basis; sanitise ongoing with each action taken; do not allow equipment from one house to be used in another house; enforce personal hygiene and shower regimes on all staff; remove mortalities from the bio-security area and examine mortalities to find reasons for deaths; ensure that all houses are secure and free of unwanted birds or other animals.

- **Call the State Vet when suspecting Avian Influenza**

Avian Influenza is not a sin to be hidden. At the first sign of possible Avian Influenza call the State Vet. Get every bit of assistance as you do not want to see it spreading to other chicken farms. **KILL THE BUG.** Follow the dictates of the State Vet and implement every aspect as directed by the State Vet. The sooner the operation is back online the sooner the business is back in line.

- **What are the risks to the surrounding area?**

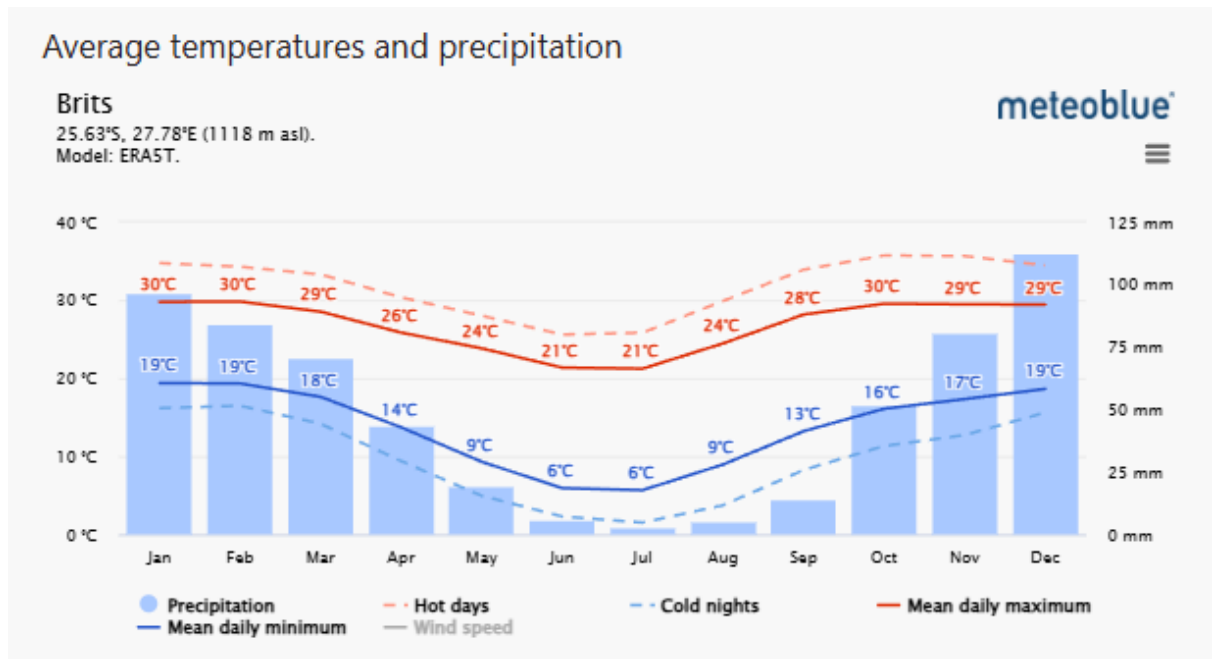
The only risk from an infected operation is that the bug may spread to other chicken farm operations. **It does not hold any danger to humans unless the contaminated birds are consumed.** All contaminated birds must be destroyed. Normally the State Vet will advise that a large deep trench be prepared, lined with lime at the bottom and that each layer of dead birds be covered with lime as well. Such trenches must be monitored so that scavenger birds do not fly in and pick up any dead birds nor that they feed on these birds as they can spread the disease. Trenches must be filled in daily and compacted. Economically the workforce from the surrounding community is at risk as some farming operations never recover from a serious incident and employment losses occur which impacts the social structure of the area.

Instilling a strict bio-security regime for the operation, maintaining the strict regime; updating and adjusting the regime as and when required is key to the success and ongoing performance of the chicken farm operation. Bio-security is certainly the main key to a safe and prosperous operation.

4. Baseline Environmental Information

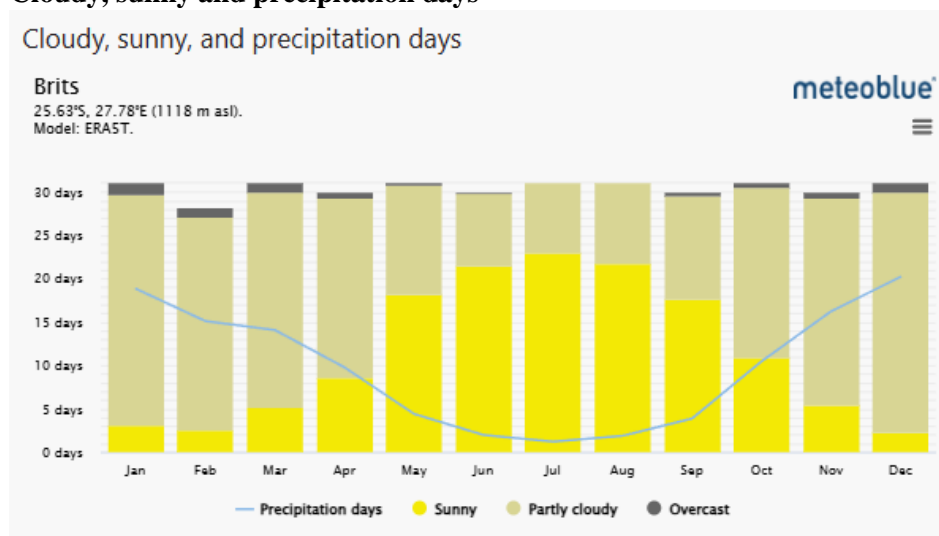
Baseline environmental information, often referred to as “baseline” is a foundational component of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other possible studies. It refers to the comprehensive and systematic collection of data that characterises the existing state of the environment in and around a project area before the project’s activities or developments take place. This information is crucial because it serves as a reference point against which potential environmental changes impacts cause by the project can be evaluated and assessed.

4.1 Average temperatures and precipitation

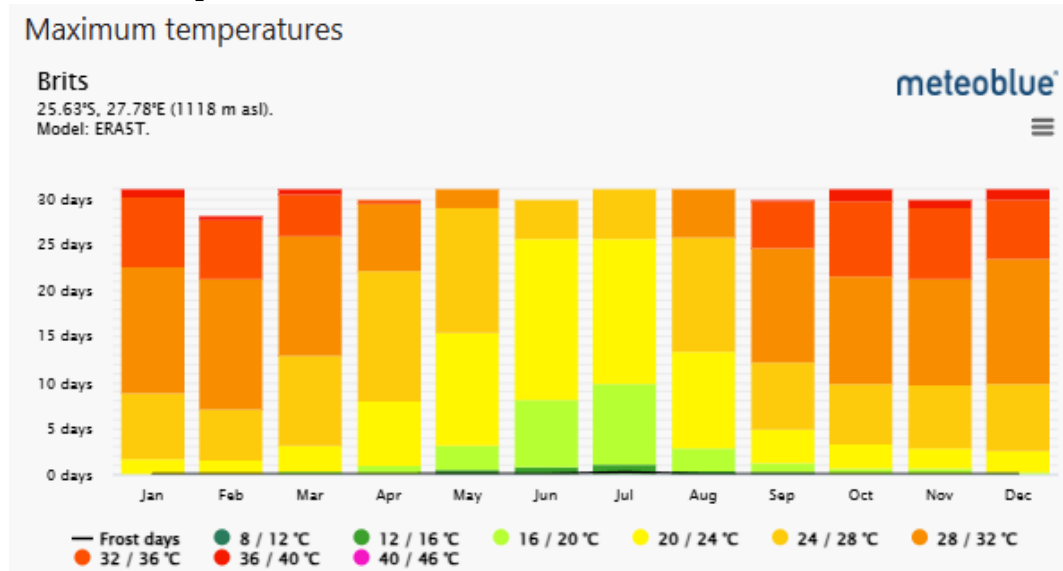


Source: meteoblue.com/historyclimate/climatemodelled/brits_south-africa

4.2 Cloudy, sunny and precipitation days

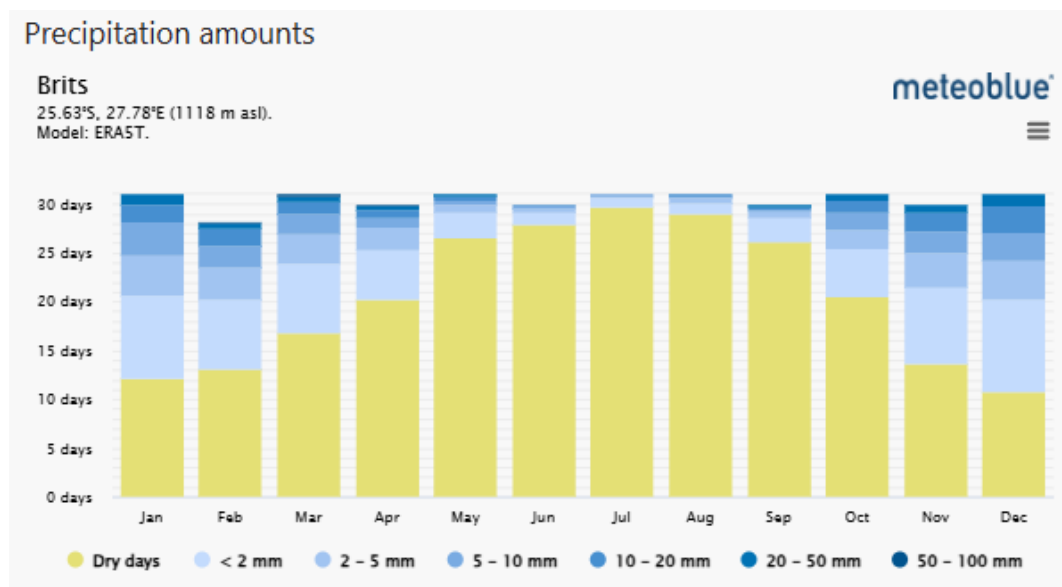


4.3 Maximum temperatures

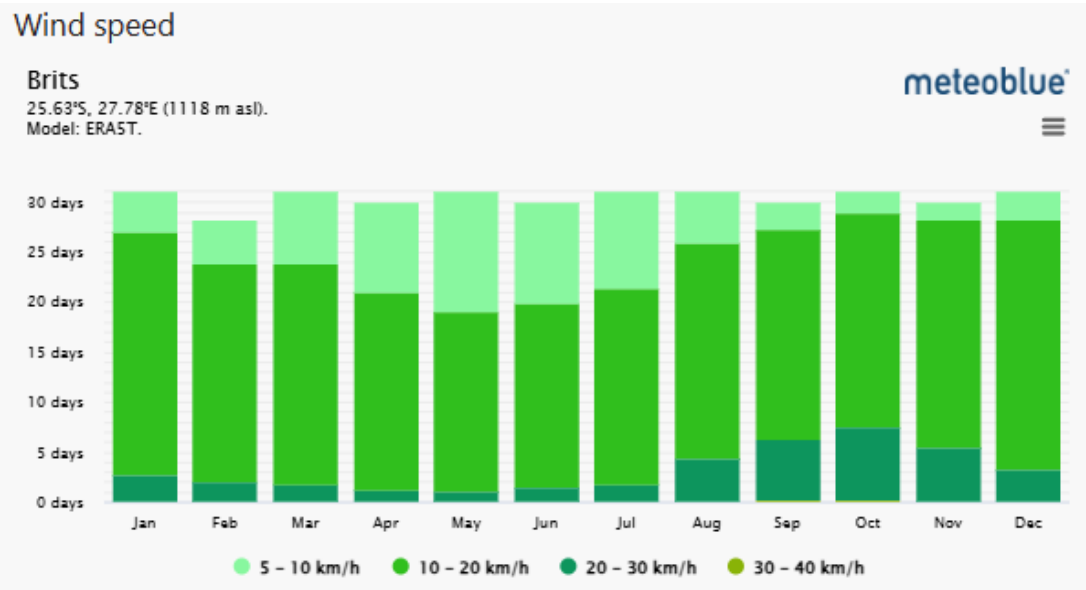


Coldest months will be March through September and will most likely be the months when the most additional heating from the slow combustion units will be required.

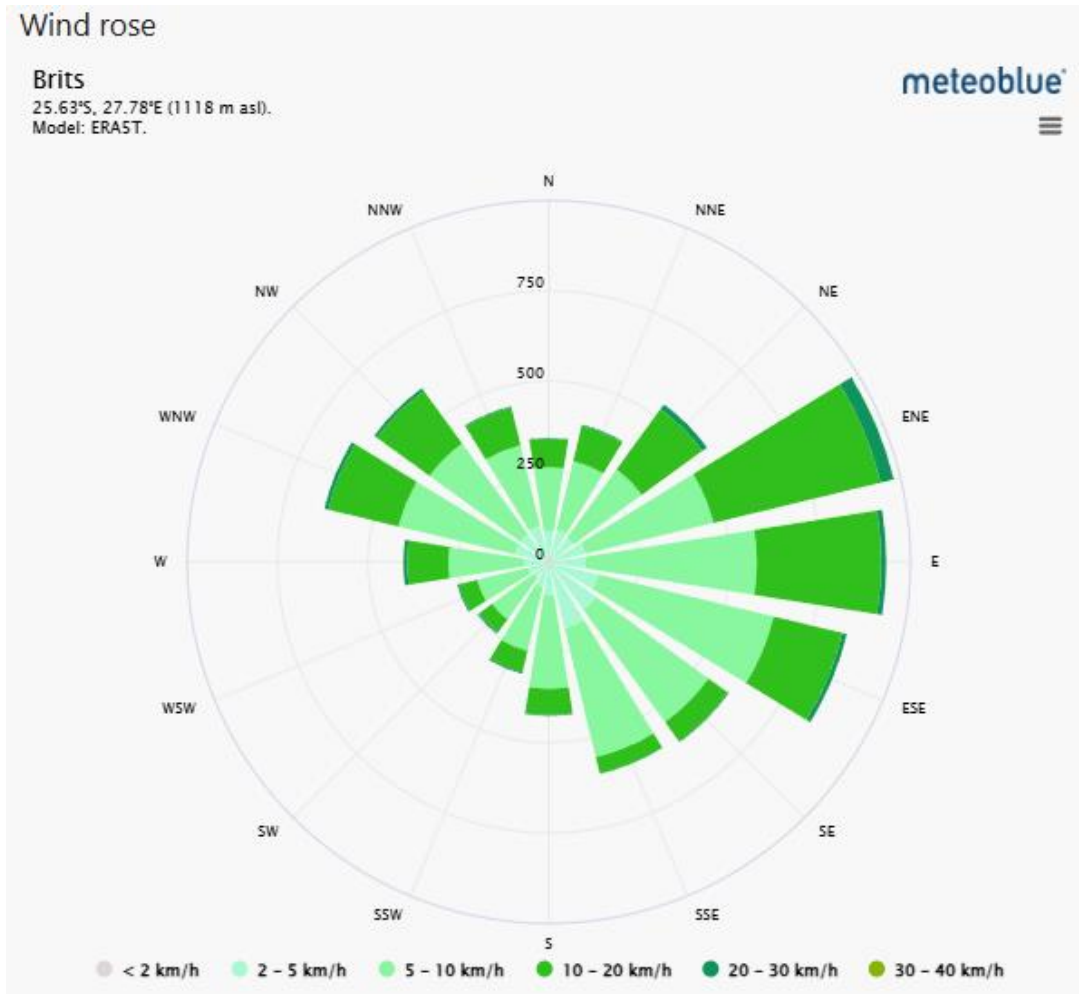
4.4 Precipitation amounts



4.5 Wind speed



4.6 Wind Rose



4.7 Animal feed calculations

The industry norm for calculation of animal feed for broiler production is 2.6 – 2.7Kg of feed per chicken per cycle.

At 880 000 chickens on site per cycle the animal feed use will be around 2 288 tons per cycle.

4.8 Water consumption calculations

The industry norm for calculation of water requirements for broiler chickens are:

Amount of feeding x 1.8 = litres of water per chicken

2.7 kg of feeding x 1.8 = 4.86 litres of water per chicken

880 000 chickens x 4.86 litres = 4 276 m³ of water per cycle

4.9 Animal Waste calculations

The industry norm for calculation of animal waste generated at a broiler house where wood shavings are used as bedding are:

1 Kg of waste per chicken per cycle

55 000 chickens per chicken house = 55 000 Kg of waste / 55 metric tons of waste per cycle

per chicken house = 880 tons per cycle / 16 houses

4.10 Ecosystems; habitats and sensitive resources

Within a four [4] kilometre radius of the farm and the intended development the following can be observed:

A- Natural area / undeveloped

B- Lethabile Road

C- Varying sizes of agricultural activities

D- Brits to Thabazimbi road

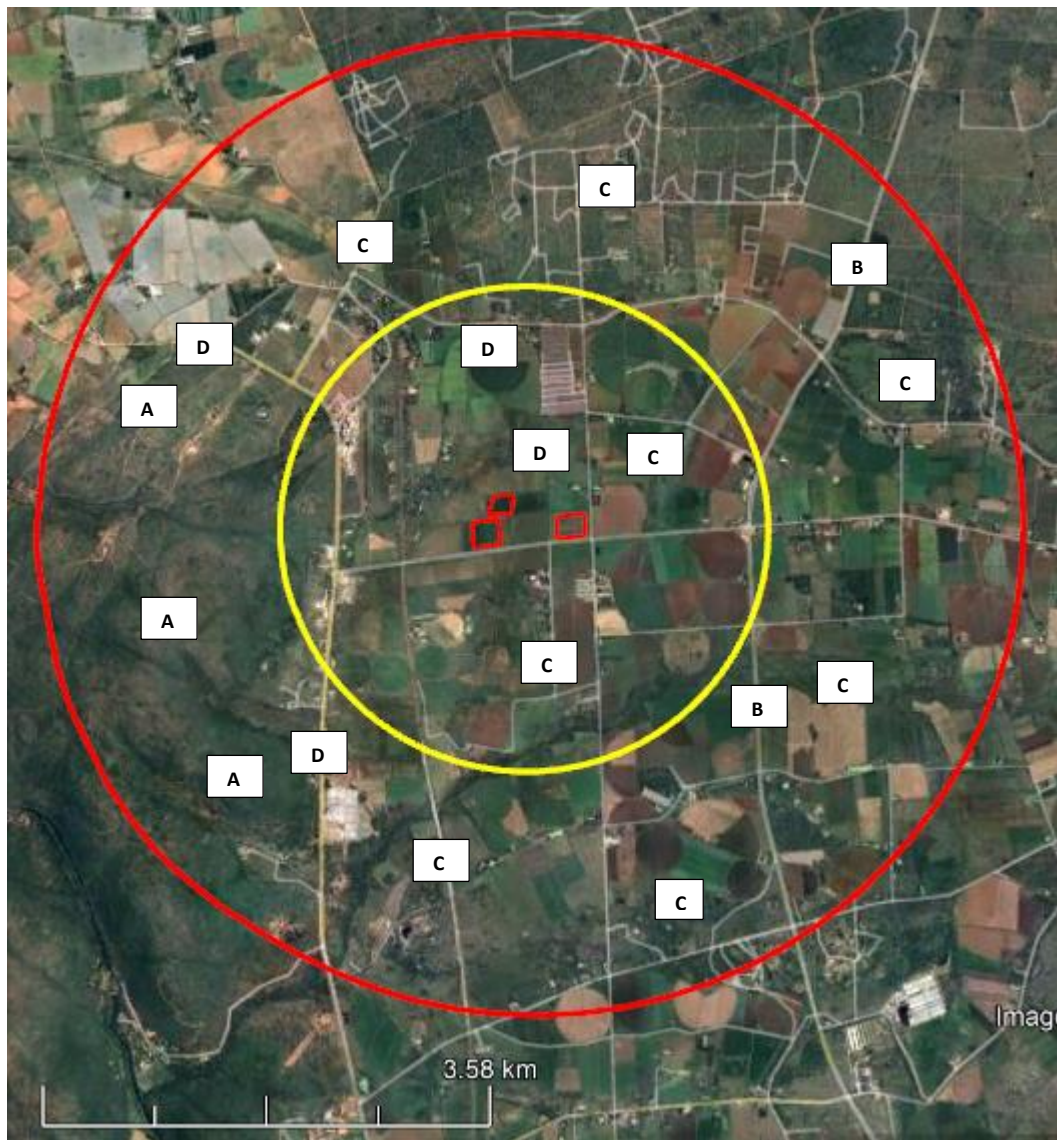


Photo 6: Large scale agricultural activities in a 4 km radius [RED] 2 km [YELLOW] for the proposed chicken farm operation [RED]

5. Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology

The environmental impact assessment forms the basis for the Environmental Impact Assessment Report [EIAR] as well as directs the structure of the Environmental Management Programme [EMPr] which will ensure that effective management measures are tabled. The process is aimed at either avoiding, successfully managing or mitigating identified impacts so that it does not lead to environmental degradation or contamination.

The significance of identified impacts is determined by using an accepted methodology from the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism Guideline document on EIA Regulations [April 1998]. As with all impact methodologies, the impact is defined in a semi-quantitative way and is assessed according to the methodology prescribed in the table below.

Table 1: Scale utilised for the evaluation of the Environmental Ratings

Evaluation Component	Rating	Scale	Description / criteria
MAGNITUDE of negative impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	10	Very high	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>severely</i> altered.
	8	High	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> altered.
	6	Medium	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> altered.
	4	Low	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> altered.
	2	Very low	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> altered.
	0	Zero	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
MAGNITUDE of POSITIVE IMPACT (at the indicated spatial scale)	10	Very high	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>substantially</i> enhanced.
	8	High	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> enhanced.
	6	Medium	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> enhanced.
	4	Low	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> enhanced.
	2	Very low	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> enhanced.
	0	Zero	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
DURATION	5	Permanent	Impact in perpetuity. –
	4	Long term	Impact ceases after operational phase/life of the activity > 60 years.
	3	Medium term	Impact might occur during the operational phase/life of the activity – 60 years.
	2	Short term	Impact might occur during the construction phase - < 3 years.
	1	Immediate	Instant impact.
EXTENT (or spatial scale/influence of impact)	5	International	Beyond the National boundaries.
	4	National	Beyond provincial boundaries, but within National boundaries.
	3	Regional	Beyond 5 km of the proposed area and within the provincial boundaries.
	2	Local	Within a 5 km radius of the proposed area.
	1	Site-specific	On site or within 100 meters of the site boundaries.
	0	None	Zero extent.
IRREPLACEABLE loss of resources	5	Definite	Definite loss of irreplaceable resources.
	4	High potential	High potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	3	Moderate potential	Moderate potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	2	Low potential	Low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	1	Very low potential	Very low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
REVERSIBILITY of impact	0	None	Zero potential.
	5	Irreversible	Impact cannot be reversed.
	4	Low irreversibility	Low potential that impact might be reversed.
	3	Moderate reversibility	Moderate potential that impact might be reversed.

	2	High reversibility	High potential that impact might be reversed.
	1	Reversible	Impact will be reversible.
	0	No impact	No impact.
PROBABILITY (of occurrence)	5	Definite	>95% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	4	High probability	75% - 95% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	3	Medium probability	25% - 75% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	2	Low probability	5% - 25% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	1	Improbable	<5% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	0	No probability	Zero probability.
Evaluation Component	Rating scale and description / criteria		
CUMULATIVE impacts	<p>High: The activity is one of several similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might contribute to a very significant combined impact on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern.</p> <p>Medium: The activity is one of a few similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might have a combined impact of moderate significance on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern.</p> <p>Low: The activity is localised and might have a negligible cumulative impact.</p> <p>None: No cumulative impact on the environment.</p>		

Once the Environmental Risk Ratings have been evaluated for each potential environmental impact, the Significance Score of each potential environmental impact is calculated by using the following formula:

SS (Significance Score) = (magnitude + duration + extent + irreplaceable + reversibility) x probability.

The maximum Significance Score value is 150.

The Significance Score is then used to rate the Environmental Significance of each potential environmental impact as per Table 2 below. The Environmental Significance rating process is completed for all identified potential environmental impacts both before and after the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Table 2: Significance Score utilised for the evaluation of the Environmental Risks Rating

Significance Score	Environmental Significance	Description / criteria
125 – 150	Very high (VH)	An impact of very high significance will mean that the project cannot proceed, and that impacts are irreversible, regardless of available mitigation options.
100 – 124	High (H)	An impact of high significance which could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed with the proposed project, regardless of available mitigation options.
75 – 99	Medium-high (MH)	If left unmanaged, an impact of medium-high significance could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed with a proposed project. Mitigation options should be relooked at.
40 – 74	Medium (M)	If left unmanaged, an impact of moderate significance could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed with a proposed project.
<40	Low (L)	An impact of low is likely to contribute to positive decisions about whether or not to proceed with the project. It will have little real effect and is unlikely to have an influence on project design or alternative motivation.

+	Positive impact (+)	A positive impact is likely to result in a positive consequence/effect and is likely to contribute to positive decisions about whether or not to proceed with the project.
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In order to ensure that assessments are correctly calculated [assessed] an interactive XL Spreadsheet is utilised and the final scores coded in colour.

Table 3: The interactive spreadsheet

PHASE	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE							CUMULATIVE	STATUS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES / REMARKS	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER								
			M	D	S	I	R	P	TOTAL				SS	M	D	S	I	R	P	TOTAL	SS
TOPOGRAPHY																					
									0											0	0
									0	0										0	0

M = Magnitude D = DURATION S = SEVERITY / EXTENT I = IRREPLACEABLE

R = REVERSIBILITY P = PROBABILITY

Table 4: Colour Codes for the final ratings

VH	H	MH	M	L
125-150	100-124	75-99	40-74	<40
L = LOW	M = MEDIUM	MH = MEDIUM HIGH	H = HIGH	VH = VERY HIGH

6. Identification of Potential Environmental Impacts and their Mitigation

It is essential to separate the two types of impacts that may occur i.e. **POSITIVES** and **NEGATIVE**. When assessing the current operation as well as the intended additional phase of the operation, then the following impacts are applicable:

NEGATIVES

6.1 Dust

The creation of dust can be an irritant not only to the farm but also to properties adjacent to the operation as well as those alongside the road, especially when the access road is a gravel road. Large vehicles travelling at speed can create a fair amount of dust which can settle on crops; animals or even on humans.

The rating for **DUST** is calculated at **90 / MEDIUM HIGH NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: Restricting the speed of trucks and other vehicles can assist in reducing the dust being created. Additional signage indicating a reduced speed can assist. Insisting on the use of tarred roads rather than gravel roads, when available, will go a long way in reducing the dust being created. The majority of the access road [Brits to Thabazimbi and Lang Street] is tar and as such only a short distance is in fact on a dirt road to the chicken farm area.

The rating for **DUST** after mitigation is calculated at **42 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE** impact.



Photo 7: The main feeder routes [TAR – BLUE / R511] for trucks to come to the farm and [GRAVEL – YELLOW] is the shortest route directly from the tar to the farm.

6.2 Noise

The expected noise coming from the operation will be during either delivery or removal of stock from the farm by trucks. Such noise permeates the area, especially those living close to the access roads in the area.

The rating for **NOISE** is calculated at **45 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: Restricting speed and times of delivery / uplifting of stock will restrict the times of actual noise generation. Consolidating deliveries into single vehicles rather than a multitude of vehicles will go a far way reducing the occurrence of noise.

The rating for **NOISE** after mitigation is calculated at **36 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.3 Smells and odours

Smells and odours coming from a chicken farm operation can be very unpleasant and a major irritant to people. Smells and odours come from chicken manure and it is therefore essential to ensure that the chicken houses remain dry and well ventilated.

The rating for **SMELLS & ODOURS** is calculated at **64 / MEDIUM HIGH NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: Ensure that there are no water leaks in the chicken houses; Ensure that the sides of the houses are opened to allow ventilation and drying of the droppings to occur. Ensure that all old manure and bedding removed from the chicken houses at the end of a rearing cycle, are taken off site as fertiliser immediately upon removal. That no chicken manure is left in a stock pile open to the elements where rain and breeding flies can get to it.

The rating for **SMELLS & ODOURS** after mitigation is calculated at **36 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.4 Flies

Flies and the breeding of vast numbers of flies can easily occur on a chicken farm when a number of aspects are allowed to deteriorate i.e. water leaking onto the bedding and causing the bedding to become a wet slurry; urine and droppings to form a favourable breeding ground for flies; stockpiles of manure being left outside open to rain and wind; mortalities allowed to decay in the sun.

The rating for **FLIES** is calculated at **54 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: Ensure good ventilation through the chicken houses. Do not allow waste heaps / stock piling of manure to occur in the open where rain and flies can get to it. Ensure that the farming practice has a popper fly control programme in place and that regular spraying of the required pesticides takes place.

The rating for **FLIES** after mitigation is calculated at **24 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.5 Coal

Bulk coal will be delivered on site for the slow combustion heating system at each of the chicken houses. Such coal must be stored in a coal bunker which has a **cement floor**; is **sloped** to ensure that no water is retained in the bunker and also be provided with a **roof** to stop the ingress of rain water. No stockpiling is allowed on the bare open ground. Ash from the slow combustion units must be stored in an enclosed bunker awaiting removal to a registered landfill.



Example: *Coal deposits in a coal bunker*

The rating for **COAL** is calculated as **135 / HIGH NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: The bulk coal for the farm must be stored in a bunker area which is either covered by a roof to prevent the ingress of water i.e. rain or else the bunker must be covered with a solid tarpaulin sheet to prevent water from entering. Where there is no coal bunker a bunker must be built and be provided with a cement floor with a slope to prevent water from accumulating in the bunker. Where coal has been dumped on the bare soil, such polluted soil must be removed and deposited at an accredited landfill site.

The rating for **COAL** after mitigation is calculated at **24 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.6 Bottom Ash

Bottom ash, as waste, cannot be dumped in the open where wind and water may disperse such waste. Bottom ash must be containerised and disposed of at an accredited landfill site or used as a road surface infill if so authorised. If bottom ash is taken by a third party then records must be kept of who takes the ash; volumes taken; address where the ash is going to and final use of the ash.

The rating for **BOTTOM ASH** is calculated as **72 / HIGH NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: The bottom ash must be contained and either disposed of at an accredited landfill or used as a road infill once authorised to do so by the authorities. Bottom ash may not be discarded into the open for wind and water to disperse.

The rating for **BOTTOM ASH** after mitigation is calculated at **8 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.7 Road surface damage

Road surfaces, especially gravel roads in the rural areas, are heavily impacted by large heavy vehicles. The same can be said for tarred roads although the impact is less. However where potholes exist heavy vehicles will cause more damage more easily. As regular maintenance of roads in South Africa is problematic the issue of continuous deterioration is problematic.

The rating for **ROAD DAMAGE** is calculated at **54 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: By instructing delivery vehicles to follow a specific route i.e. tar roads, the impact on gravel roads in the area will be greatly reduced. The implementing speed restrictions with the appropriate signage the damage to both gravel and tar roads will be reduced. By consolidating deliveries into one larger vehicle the number of trips to and from the farm will be reduced while also saving on operational costs. By determining proper forward planning in ordering bulk feed supplies the number of trips to the farm will be greatly reduced.

The rating for **ROAD DAMAGE** after mitigation is calculated at **28 / LOW NEGATIVE** impact.

6.8 Animal Health

The health of the birds is of prime importance. Utilising inoculated chicks eliminates the chances of diseases developing in the chicken house. The threat to the chickens comes from outside chickens and other birds finding their way into the chicken houses. South Africa at present does not inoculate for Avian Bird Flu. This is however being addressed by State

Veterinary Health and we may soon see the practice of inoculation against Avian Bird Flu also taking place in South Africa. The correct bio-security regime for the farm will also help in keeping the birds healthy and protect the business.

The rating for **ANIMAL HEALTH** is calculated at **48 / MEDIUM-NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: Strict bio-security regimes to be implemented from foot baths to staff showering in and out of the operation. No cross using of equipment between the different houses at any time. Staff must work chicken house specific in order to avoid any cross contamination. Regular checks to ensure that the wire mesh protecting the chicken houses have not been breached and thus allow other birds from outside coming inside. Daily checking of the fence perimeter of the houses will ensure immediate detection of any possible problem areas.

The rating for **ANIMAL HEALTH** after mitigation is calculated at **10 / LOW-NEGATIVE** impact.

6.9 Water

The abstraction of water other than for a usage “1” i.e. household and animal watering is protected by Section 21 of NWA. Although the current usage is “USE 1” excessive usage caused by indiscriminate spillage; leaks and wasteful use can impact the underground reserve in a negative way.

Borehole supply will provide the required water for the chicken farm operation. Water requirements, once all eight the houses are operational, will be 2 673m³ per cycle or 78 m³ per 24 hour cycle.

The rating for **WATER** is calculated at **54 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE** impact.

Mitigation: The use of water must at all times be controlled to ensure a dry environment within the chicken houses. Daily checks for water leaks or faulty watering points will eliminate wet area from occurring and wastage of water. Controlling the flow of water will ensure that no pipes are over-pressurised and cause bursting and subsequent wastage. Indiscriminate use of water and wastage may not be allowed. Monitoring of borehole levels and checking recharge rates will ensure that over abstraction does not take place.

The rating for **WATER** after mitigation is calculated at **12 / LOW NEGATIVE**.

6.10 Employment

Employment opportunities in South Africa is in short supply, especially in the rural areas of the country. The operation will be staffed by taking from the local employment pool rather than “importing” staff from other areas.

The rating for **EMPLOYMENT** is calculated at **36 / LOW POSITIVE**.

Mitigation: The chicken houses will require staff. It is important to try and protect the employment opportunities for local residents of the area rather than bringing in people from outside of the area.

The rating for **EMPLOYMENT** after mitigation is calculated at **33 / LOW POSITIVE**

6.11 Food & Food Security

Food security for South Africa is a very important aspect and is high on the list of targets by Government. As it is the country imports vast amounts for chicken from South Africa and with the ever increasing value of the US Dollar against the SA Rand the prices are continuously escalating.

The rating for **FOOD** is calculated at **54 / LOW POSITIVE**.

Mitigation: Food security is of prime importance and the additional capacity on the farm will make proper inroads into food security. It will introduce large quantities of additional fresh chicken meat to the market and thus decrease the need for costly imports.

The rating for **FOOD** after mitigation is **34 / LOW POSITIVE**

6.12 Unwanted elements in the area

Any development will bring an influx of job seekers and the farm is bound to get walk-in job seekers coming onto the property to try and get employment. With that comes some concern for safety and security in the area.

The rating for UNWANTED ELEMENTS is calculated at **26 / LOW NEGATIVE**

It is the intention of the farm to employ only local labour and train only local labour all of whom will form part of the existing workforce of the farm. The development will require minimal additional employment opportunities.

The rating for UNWANTED ELEMENTS after mitigation is **10 / LOW NEGATIVE**

6.13 Chicken Waste

Chicken waste is the main reason for flies being present around the operation. Wet chicken manure is the perfect breeding ground for flies and as such the area should be kept clear of such waste.

The rating for CHICKEN WASTE is calculated at **72 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE**

Correct ventilation; regular ventilation; no leaking water pipes in the houses and control of humidity all assist in minimising the effect of breeding grounds for flies. Dried waste also does not cause odours and smells to permeate the surrounding area. No waste dumps and prompt removal of waste from the site will ensure a clean environment.

The rating for CHICKEN WASTE after mitigation is **24 / LOW NEGATIVE**

6.14 Removal/transportation of chicken waste

All waste from the farm operation is taken off-site and used as fertiliser on agricultural lands by other farmers. Removal is done by truck and such trucks may disperse some of the waste into the receiving environment due to speed and wind flow over the truck.

The rating for CHICKEN WASTE REMOVAL is calculated at **48 / MEDIUM NEGATIVE**

All trucks must be enclosed or covered with a tarpaulin to ensure that wind does not disperse the waste. Totally enclosed trucks will ensure that the waste is kept secure inside.

The rating for REMOVAL OF CHICKEN WASTE after mitigation is **10 / LOW NEGATIVE**

6.15 Cumulative IMPACTS

Table 5: There were **12 POSSIBLE NEGATIVE** Impacts identified, rating it cumulatively as follows:

	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Low
Score	1375 – 1650	1100 – 1364	825 - 1089	440 - 814	<440
Before MIT				618	
After MIT					246

Conclusion: The possible NEGATIVE IMPACTS can be mitigated to an impact rating of LOW.

Table 6: There were **2 POSSIBLE POSITIVE** Impacts identified, rating it cumulatively as follows:

	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Low
Score	1375 – 1650	1100 – 1364	825 - 1089	440 - 814	<440
Before MIT					90
After MIT					87

Conclusion: The possible POSITIVE IMPACTS has a final rating of LOW.

6.16 Environmental Attributes

The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focussing on the geographical; physical; biological; social; economic; heritage and cultural aspects are as follows:

Geographical: The development will be on an area where the development will not impact current planting regimes of the farm.

Physical: The entire operation is in close proximity of one another, with only one gate, via a single access road for all deliveries and removals.

Biological: Having the entire operation together in a single area will make use of specific bio-security regulations which are easy to enforce.

Social: As long as the business remains healthy and the operations have no infections / diseases, will the business thrive, employment opportunities will continue and salaries paid.

Economic: The South African Government is set on seeing the country being self-sufficient. As long as the business is kept healthy those goals can be achieved.

Heritage & Cultural: Not Applicable

Overall Viewpoint: The placement of the houses in an area where it will not impact current production of the farm will go a long way in producing a better and higher yield for the farm overall.

7. The Public Participation Process

The PPP process, is a crucial aspect of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA is a systematic process that evaluates the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project or development. Public Participation in this process is important for several reasons:

- **Transparency & Accountability:**
Involving the public in the EIA process ensures transparency and accountability. It allows the affected communities and stakeholders to understand the project's potential impacts and the steps taken to mitigate them.
- **Informed Decision-Making:**
Public participation provides an opportunity for people to voice their concerns, opinions and suggestions. This input can help decision-makers consider a wider range of perspectives and make more informed choices regarding the project.
- **Community Empowerment:**
Engaging the public empowers local communities and stakeholders. It gives them a sense of ownership and control over the development that might affect their environment and well-being.
- **Identification of Issues:**
The public often has intimate knowledge of the local environment and its specific issues. They can identify environmental and social aspects that may not be apparent to the project proponents. This can lead to a more comprehensive assessment.
- **Conflict Resolution:**
Public participation can help identify and address conflicts early in the process. By addressing concerns and grievances in the planning phase, it can prevent costly disputes and legal challenges later on.
- **Improved Project Design:**
Input from the public can lead to project modifications and design improvements that minimise negative environmental impacts. It can also lead to projects that better align with the needs and aspirations of the community.
- **Legal Requirements:**
In many jurisdictions, public participation in the EIA process is a legal requirement. Failure to engage the public adequately can result in legal challenges and project delays.
- **Enhanced Public Awareness:**
The PPP process can help educate the public about the project and its potential impacts. This increased awareness can foster responsible environmental stewardship and support for sustainable development.

In summary, the PPP Process during an EIA is crucial for ensuring that proposed projects are evaluated comprehensively, that concerns, insights and stakeholder inputs are considered, and that the decision-making process is fair and accountable. It ultimately contributes to more sustainable and responsible development.

7.1 What was undertaken in support of the PPP requirements?

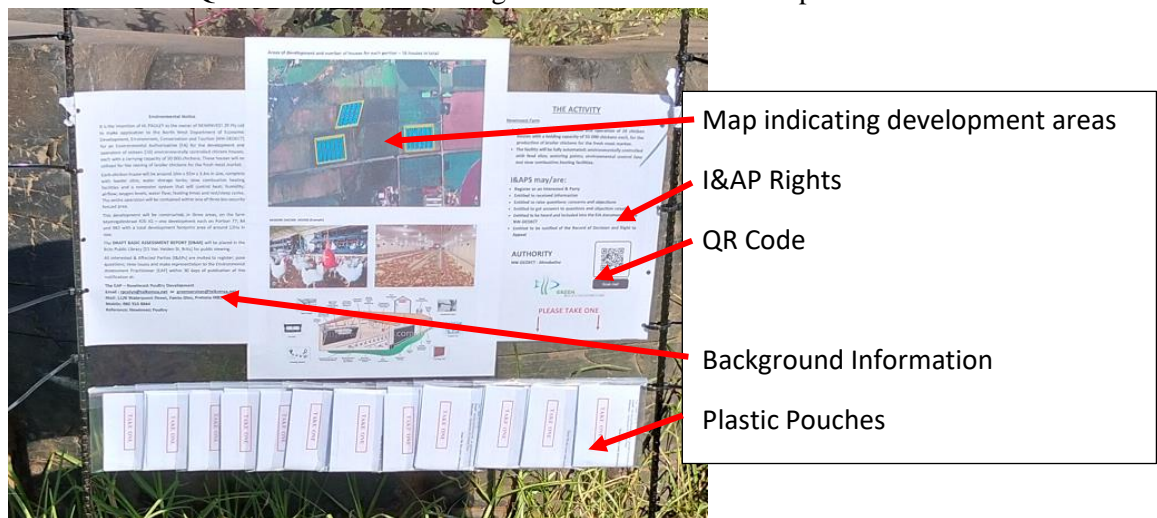
7.1.1 Advertisements in the newspaper

Advertisement in BRITS POS and CITIZEN

7.1.2 Site Notice

A Site Notice was placed on the fence line of the farm displaying:-

- the full description of the intended activity;
- a colour picture of the farm and the intended area of development;
- The rights of I&APs;
- Name of the consultant;
- QR Code for easy download of information;
- Individual plastic pouches attached, each containing:
 - Background information
 - I&AP Registration Form
 - Contact details of the EAP
 - QR Code for downloading information to a mobile phone



The Site Notice on a Farm Fence line



2nd Set of Site Notice along Langstraat Rd

7.1.3 Background Information & I&AP Registration Forms

These forms were attached to adjacent properties in the area to try and entice potential I&APs to register and raise questions and make inputs.

7.1.4 Draft document to the local library

The Draft Basic Assessment Report was placed in the local library in Brits where potential I&APs can view the document and then pose questions to the EAP.

7.1.5 Notifications to the Municipality and others

Written correspondence was forwarded to:

The Local Municipality;

The Speaker of the house;

SAHRA

7.1.6 I&AP Register

At the time of this DBAR Report no individual; business; farm or department registered any issue; concern; objection nor requested any additional information regarding the development of the actual chicken farm.

7.1.7 Issues & Response Report [I&R Report]

As no registrations were received no Issues & Response Report can be provided at this stage.

7.1.8 Release of additional information

There is no additional information available at this stage of the application.

8. Environmental Screening Results

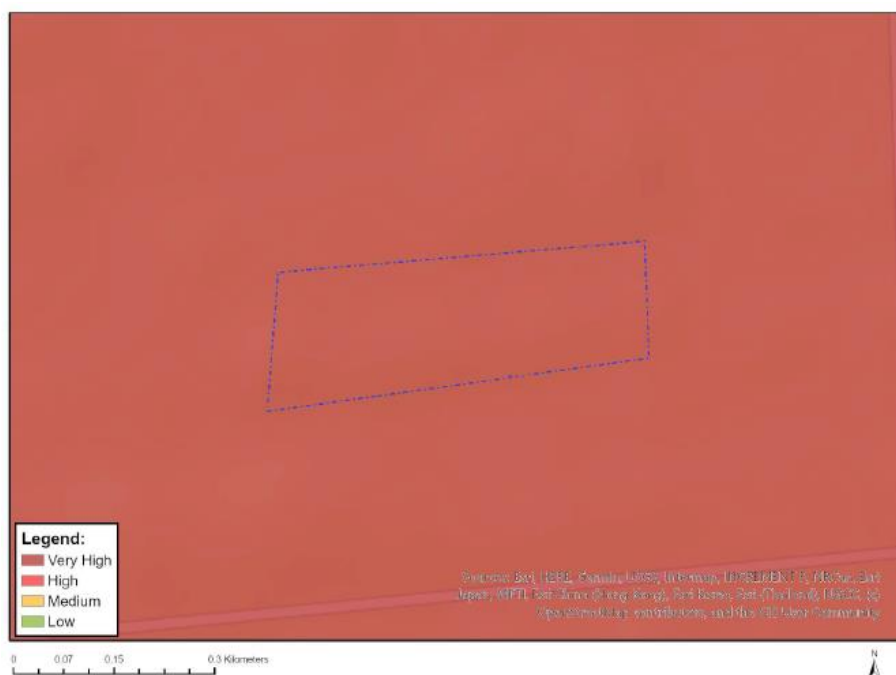
The DEA Screening Tool provided the following results:

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			

Source: DEA Screening Tool Results

8.1 EAP Assessment and Motivation

8.1.1 Agricultural Theme [MEDIUM]



The sensitivity score for the area to be utilised is **VERY HIGH**. The current activity on site is that of some agricultural activities and the additional development will increase the productivity / yield of the land to a higher level.

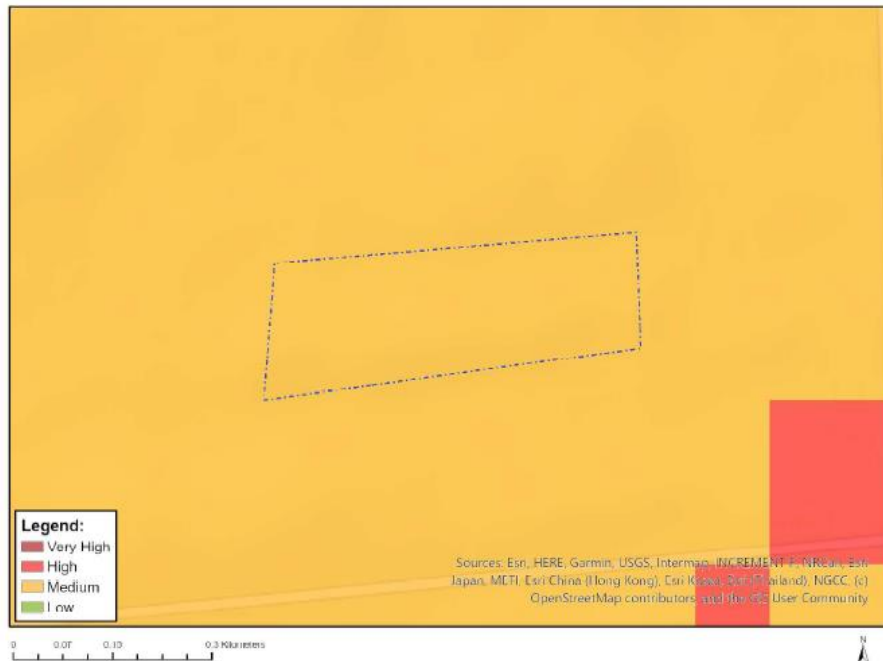
As part of the Crocodile River PAA the activities planned for the farm must undergo careful scrutiny in order to ensure that there are no negative impacts on the river system which is in close proximity.

Assessment: The activity supports the Screening Tool findings and is in support of the actual Screening Rating.

8.1.2 Animal Species [MEDIUM]

According to the Screening Tool Report, the intended areas for development has rating of MEDIUM . The land to be used has been transformed, and there remains no “virgin land” that will require indigenous bush clearance to take place.

STATEMENT: No additional studies are required in terms of ANIMAL SPECIES as the overall rating is MEDIUM.



The Screening Tool Report lists the following species as possible residents in this MEDIUM area:

Mammalia – *Chrysospalax villosus* – Rough-haired Golden Mole



Mammalia – *Crocidura maquassiensis* – Makwassie musk shrew



Mammalia – Dasymys robertsii – Shaggy rat



8.1.3 Aquatic Biodiversity Theme [LOW]



Aquatic Biodiversity rating for the development area is rated as **VERY HIGH**.

The area to be developed is in an area that has been totally transformed through agricultural activities.

The area is flagged as an **ESA 2 / Very High**.

STATEMENT: As an ESA 2 the proposed activities for the farm must be carefully scrutinised to ensure that the impacts are not negative; will not harm the environment nor impact negatively on the agricultural activities of the surrounding land users. As such the EMP for the operation must ensure that all impacts are assessed; mitigated and ensure that such mitigation reduces or removes risks from occurring.

8.1.4 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme

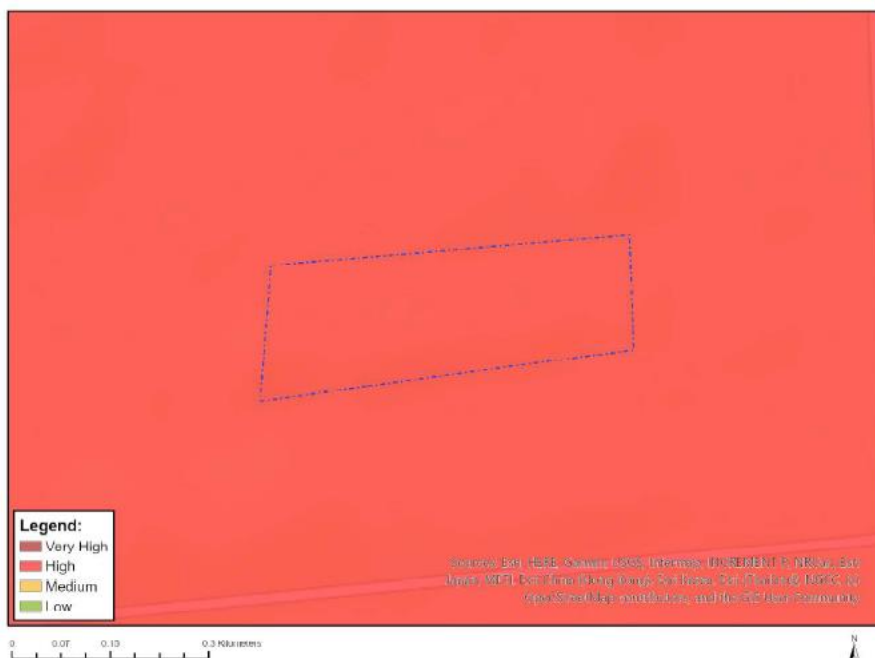


Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme rating for the area of development is indicated as **LOW**.

The farm has no ruins or any indication of former habitation apart from the current structures.

STATEMENT: There is no need for any further investigation or studies in terms of this theme.

8.1.5 Civil Aviation Theme



The rating for Civil Aviation is given as **HIGH**.

According to the Screening Tool Report the farm has an aerodrome within 8km from the farm. The development will not be excessively high – standard roof pitch and height – and as such will not interfere with any flight path or approach path of air traffic in the area.

STATEMENT: No further studies in terms of this theme is required.

8.1.6 Defence Theme

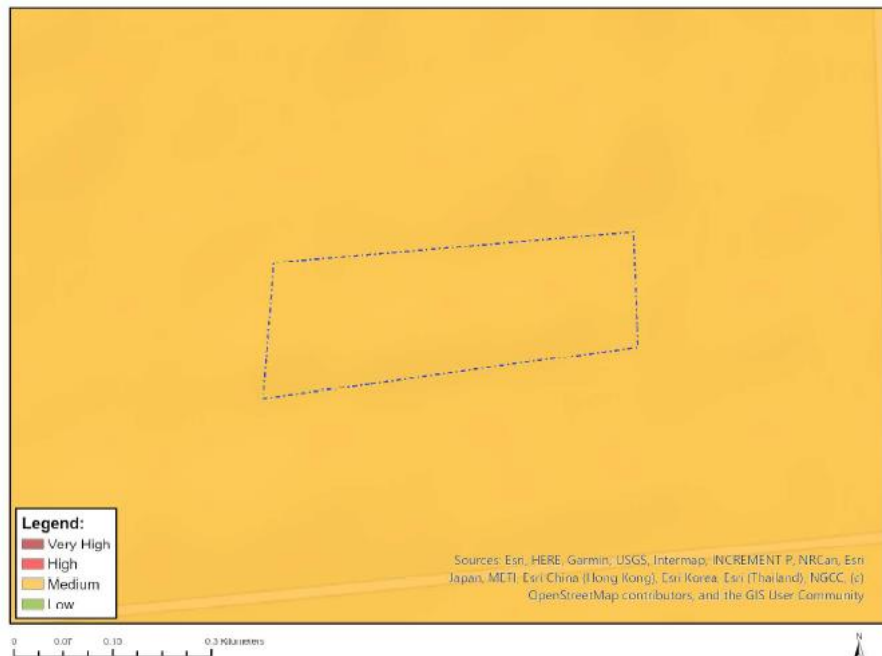


The Defence theme is given as **LOW**.

The farm does not form part of any border of SA and any neighbouring country. It has no importance in terms of security or strategic defence position.

STATEMENT: No further study is required in terms of this theme.

8.1.7 Palaeontology Theme



The Paleontology Theme is given as **MEDIUM**.

No fossils have been uncovered during previous agricultural activities. Should fossils be uncovered then the authorities will be notified; construction will be suspended and construction will only commence once the authorities have given the go-ahead to proceed.

STATEMENT: No further studies are required in terms of this theme.

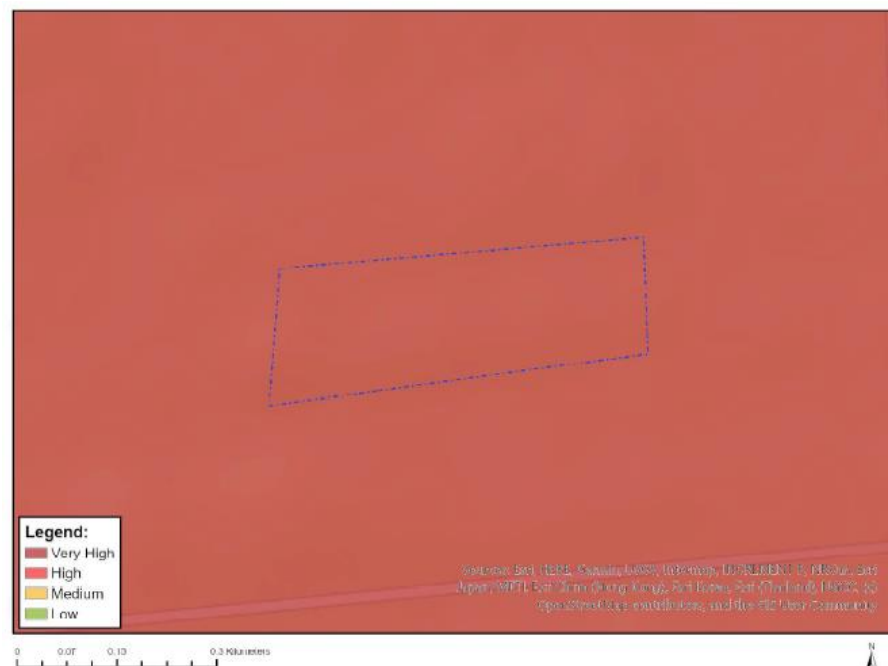
8.1.8 Plant Species Theme



The sensitivity in terms of Plant Species is given as **LOW**.

STATEMENT: The entire area has been transformed through agricultural activities. Due to the LOW sensitivity rating in terms of plant species no further studies are required.

8.1.9 Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme



The Terrestrial Biodiversity theme is given as **VERY HIGH**.

The farm is rated as **ESA 2 / EN_Marikana Thornveld [Listed ENDANGERED]**, which requires specific attention to details pertaining to protection and sustainability of the environment.

STATEMENT: The farm has been totally transformed through agricultural activities over many years. There is no natural veld or trees left that may need to be removed in order to make space for construction. What was once Marikana Thornveld no longer exists and as

such does not warrant any further investigation or study in terms of the Screening Tool Report.

8.2 Storm Water and Management of Storm Water

The area is very flat and even.

When taking height readings across the farm and adjacent land, the indications are that water will flow in a southerly direction, following the natural contour of the land. All chicken houses will be constructed on raised foundations and platforms with storm water trenches feeding water away from the houses into the natural flow of the area.



Photo 8: The slope / run-off of the area [Readings in mamsl]

The design of the buildings and the floor slab will take into account water and water issues which may arise.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Summary

The identified impacts, both Negative and Positive have an overall rating score of LOW. The ratings clearly indicate that there are impacts but when weighed up against issues such as employment opportunities; food security; serving the greater South African economy by providing local produce then the LOW impact rating becomes insignificant.

One aspect do however stand out and that is the issue of **bulk coal storage** and **bottom ash** handling. Without fail the chicken farms in South Africa seem to disregard the importance of bunker coal space and the need of getting the coal on a concrete floor and have no water ingress. The application lends itself to the correct license conditions being included, one of which must be the handling of coal; the handling of bottom ash and the correct storage facilities of coal.

Food and food security is a major goal for the South African Government. The prime objective of effective farming and producing the best possible yield per hectare of farmland is food to the nation.

The proposed development of sixteen [16] environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 55 000 chickens is supported on this agricultural land as it would greatly increase the potential of the overall farming activity.

9.2 Conclusions & Recommendations

This portion of land is not being actively cultivated.

The EMPr [to be finalised] should be made applicable to the entire operation i.e. existing farm and new development. This will ensure uniformity and a better control on aspects requiring monitoring and compliance.

It is recommended that the Environmental Authorisation be provided for the maximum period allowed with the starting date being Date-of-EA.

10. Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

The required EMPr for the existing operation inclusive of the proposed development is being developed and will be enclosed as a separate document within the annexures of the Final BAR Report to the NW-DEDECT.

11. References

The following are documents relevant to FBAR:

- Dep. Environmental Affairs and Tourism Guideline Document on EIA Regulations, April 1998 [Impact Methodology]
- KwaZulu –Natal Department of Health [<http://www.kznhealth.gov.za>] Avian influenza [bird flu] fact sheet
- Web: mdpi.com/2076-0817/12/4/610 – Avian Influenza: Strategies to Manage an Outbreak

Signed this 1st day of April 2025 at Pretoria, Gauteng Province

RP Colyn – EAP/EAPASA 2019/1358

ANNEXURES

Annex A	EAP Information
Annex B	Screening Tool Reports [x3]
Annex C	Public Participation Process
Annex D	Sensitivity Map of the area
Annex E	Bio-Security & Risk
Annex F	Impact Assessment Matrix
Annex G	Illustrations / Photos
Annex H	Waste Handling Protocols
Annex I	General

ANNEX A

EAP Registration Certificate



Simplify the document for me

R. Pieter Colyn (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)
(EAP) (NYIP) (IAP2) (SAIEA)

Since 1992, Pieter has been involved in and gained wide experience in a number of fields which have specifically enhanced his expert approach to:

- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA);
- Visual Impact Assessments;
- Waste & Waste Management;
- Water Licensing;
- Environmental Assessments (EAP – EAPASA Registered);
- Conversion of prospecting licenses to full mining authorization;
- Public Consultative Processes;
- Conflict and Mediation.

Pieter is currently focusing mainly on

- Environmental Impact Assessments;
- Formalisation of unlicensed activities (Section 24(G) Applications);
- Public Participation;
- Conflict Resolution; and
- Capacity building of people being marginalized within the environmental world.

Pieter is an accredited IAP2 member and trained with the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA) (Namibia).

 ***Managing Director of GREEN Environmental*** – specializing in:

- Environmental Impact Assessments;
- Formalisation of unlicensed activities (Section 24(G));
- Public Participation Facilitation for Environmental Legal Compliance;
- Conflict Resolution.

 ***International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) (UK)(USA)***

Qualified member of the organization and practicing Public Participation Practitioner specializing in:

- Planning for Effective Public Participation
- Effective Communication for Public Participation
- Techniques for Effective Public Participation
- Conflict Resolution
- Public Participation for the Environmental Authorisation Process in South & Southern Africa



Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)

Member of the ***Calabash Project*** (Namibia 2005)

SAIEA – for the enhancement of civil society participation in the EIA decision-making process within the SADC Region, and capacity building of all role players within the process.



Former member of:

International Association for Impact Assessments (SA)

An organisation focussing on “the process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action”



Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa



Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

- Registered member of EAPASA
- Registered Auditor trained and registered with EAPASA

The attached is a list of some of the EIA work undertaken over many years:

				Scoping			
	Project	Description	WULA	BAR	EIA	Legal	24G
1	Barberton Fuel	Scoping EIA Fuel Station			X		
2	Mantevrede	Housing Development		X			
3	Farm Houtkop	Housing Development		X			
4	Farm Witkoppen	Warehouse development		X			
5	Club 12	Moving of houses on the Vaal		X		X	
6	Farm Zuurfontein	Housing Development		X			
7	Mantevrede 36	Housing Development		X			
8	Bronkhorstfontein 36	Housing Development		X			
9	Plot 11 Sylviavale	Townhouse Development		X			
10	Vaalfontein 579	Retirement Village Development		X			
11	Meat Company	Waste & Legal advice				X	
12	Buycelia	Children's Play Park Development		X			
13	Nanescol	Housing Development		X			
14	Boltonwold	Chicken Farm Development		X			
15	Plot 24 VD Merveskroon	Housing Development		X			
16	E de Klerk	Legal action Enviro Damage				X	
17	Plot 12 Vanwaartshof	Housing Developemnt		X			
18	19 Rusticana	24G Application for rectification					X
19	Wingerd Stellenbosch	Irrigation Scheme Registration	X			X	
20	SP Pereira	Housing Development		X			
21	VdBijl Smelter Complex	New smelter complex			X		
22	Venterspos	Emergency sewer replacement	X	X		X	
23	Felix Chickens	Chicken Farm Development		X			
24	Jewellery Council	Development of small smelter		X		X	
25	Rand Water	Water Law Training to Staff				X	
26	Rand Refineries	New air filter system		X		X	
27	Plot 8 River Park	Storage complex		X			
28	Meadowdale Dev	Shopping Compex	X	X			
29	FJ de Jongh	EA Amendment		X		X	
30	Khutsong Cemetery	Legalise cemetery		X			
31	137 Nooitgedacht	Housing Development		X			
32	Douglasdale	Complex Development	X	X			
33	Zuurbekom	New Road infrastructure		X			
34	Meyerton Chickens	Chicken Farm Development		X			
35	Blue Waste to Energy	Waste to Energy 72MW Project			X	X	
36	Zuurbekom Complex	New Community Complex		X			
37	Jewellery Council	Development of new smelter		X		X	
38	Sephaku Mining	Public Participation for Mining				X	
39	Mogol River Action	Appeal to Minister				X	
40	HvN Sewer Spill	Emergency repairs & Notifications				X	
41	Eastleight Warehouse	Warehouse Development		X			
42	Sephako Mining	Public Participation for Mining				X	
43	Cradle of Humankind	New water pipeline NEDBANK		X		X	
44	Khutsoing Bridge	New pedestrian bridge		X			
45	Ga-Mohale Roads	New road infrastructure		X			
46	Rail alignment	New rail alignment		X			
47	Simunye Roads	New road infrastrucure		X			
48	Midvaal Tyre Pyrolysis	New pyrolysis plant - Legal Action				X	
49	Boitumelo Road	New road infrastructure		X			
50	Khatu Farmers Group	Legal Action against ANGLO AM				X	

51	Emfuleni Projects	Bedworth Park transfer Station		X			
52	Emfuleni Projects	Phopelong tansfer Station		X			
53	Emfuleni Projects	Sebokeng Transfer Statiuon		X			
54	Emfuleni Projects	Vaaloewer Tansfer Station		X			
55	Emfuleni Projects	Evaton Traffic Precinct		X			
56	Khutsong Bulk Roads	Bulk road infrastructure		X			
57	Driefontein Development	Housing Development		X			
58	Mohlakeng ECDC	Social Centre Development		X			
59	Aman Cement	Dust suppression				X	
60	Inhle Beverages	DWS Public Participation				X	
61	C Pelser Retirement	Retirement Village Development		X			
62	Deneysville Chickens	Chicken Farm Development		X			
63	Mangaung Airport	Airport re-development	X		X		
64	Public Action Group	Midvaal action complaints				X	
65	Gallado Estate	Housing Development		X			
66	Welgevonden	Rebuild of a Weir	X	X			
67	Simunye Roads	Library & Sport Complex		X			
68	Libanon Landfill	Landfill EIA			X		
69	Weverdiend	New pumpstation for sewage		X			
70	JNB Settlement	Formalisation of settlements		X			
71	Mogale City	New Housing Development			X		
72	WDM	Human Settlement development			X		
73	Mohlakeng ECDC	Sewer rehabilitation		X			
74	Greenhill	Cemetery rehabilitation Expansion		X			
75	Toekomsrus	Water rehabilitation		X			
76	Albascan Refinery	AEL & License for new refinery		X			
77	Randfontein	Enlargement of cemetery		X			
78	Venterpost	New Sewer Line		X			
79	Riebeekmeer	Enlargement of lake area		X			
80	Protedal Noorheuwel	New mega housing development			X		
81	ERE	New gold recovery operation		X			
82	KLM Meyerton	Used drum recycling operation		X			
83	Driefontien	Housing Development	X	X			
84	Vaaldrift	Housing & Busness Development		X			
85	AS Fuel	Bulk fuel depot			X		
86	Strub SA	Rectification Application					X
87	Strub SA	Drum recycling plant		X			
88	Strub SA	Enlargement of Plant Operation		X			
89	Silver Solutions	Medical Waste Incineration		X		X	
90	Vaaloewer Waste	Rehab of waste site		X		X	
91	Venterspost	New water supply line		X			
92	Welverdiend WWTW	Expansion of works		X			
93	Rooipoort	Landfill rehabilitation	X	X			
94	Ngwathe	Landfill rehabilitation		X		X	
95	Mohokare	Landfill rehabilitation		X			
96	IRR Tyre Pyrolysis	Waste rubber plant for oil			X		X
97	Douglasdale	Housing Development	X	X			
98	Sebokeng Development	Housing		X			
99	Meadowlands	Housing Development		X			
100	Meat Company	Legal				X	

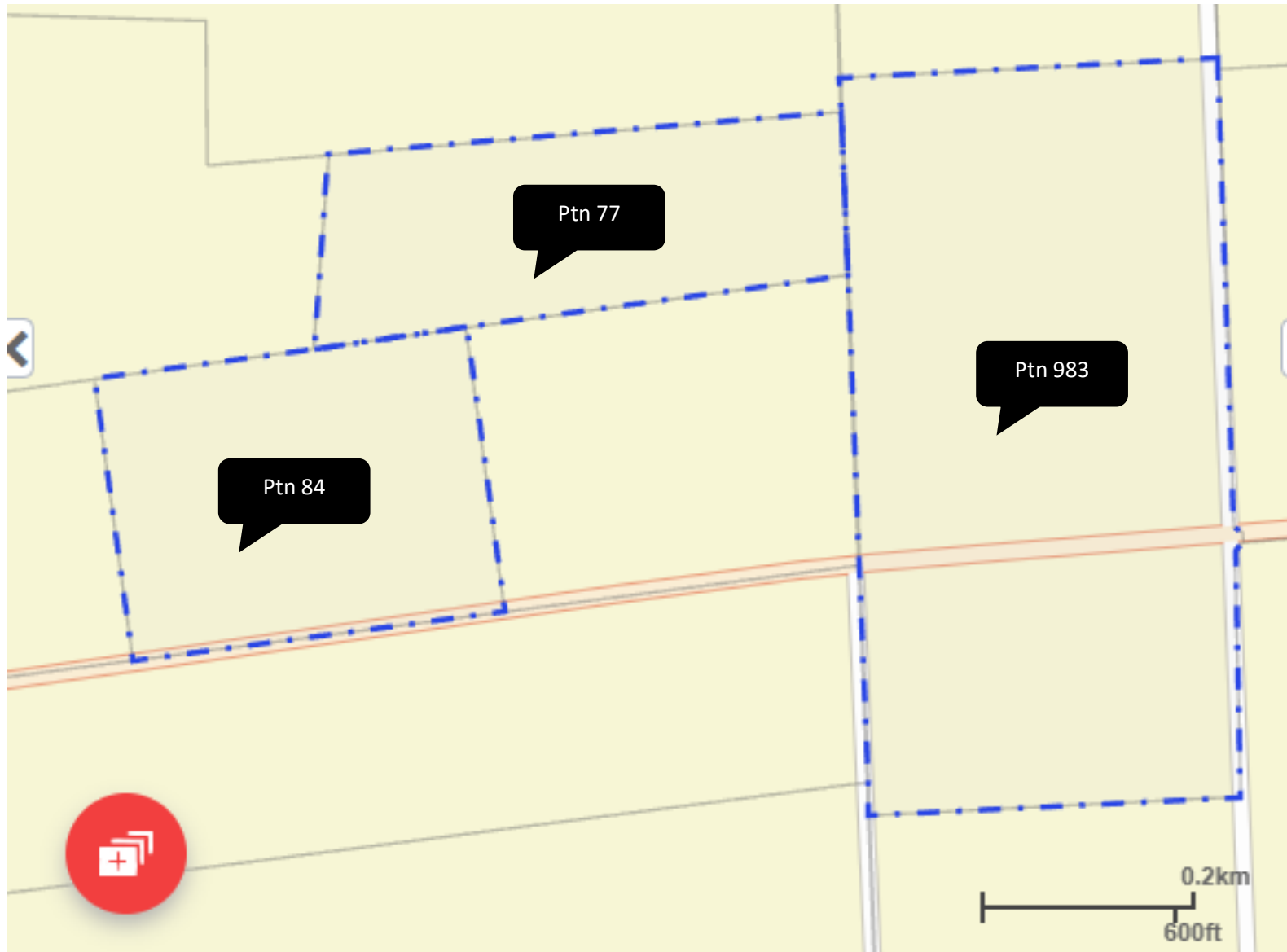
101	Wonderfontein Spruit	Wetlands Deliniation	X				
102	Elandsdrift Canal Tunnel	Water development	X		X		
103	Moses Pipeline	Pipeline development		X			
104	Marapyane	Extention of EA				X	
105	Westonaria	New sewer pipeline		X			
106	Randjespark	Estate Development		X			
107	Vredefort Game Park	Housing Development		X			
108	Golden Harvest Park	Housing Developemnt		X			
109	Transalloys	Expansion of works		X			
110	Copper Lake	RoD Expansion				X	
111	Eldoraigne 63	Townhouse Development		X			
112	Dr A Rupert	Road Extension		X			
113	Kathu Civil	Expansion of operation		X			
114	KM Precious Metals	New small scale smelter		X			
115	CMV Offices	Housing Development		X			
116	S Wallace	Action against AfriSam				X	
117	Pendale Solar	New solar farm		X			
118	Oogiesfontein Coal	Expansion of plant		X			
119	Randfontein	Expansion of cemetery	X	X			
120	Rooipoort	Rehabilitation of landfill		X			
121	BG Chetty	New filling station			X		
122	Zuurbekom	Pipeline construction	X		X		
123	LCS Heidelberg	New fuel tank yard			X		
124	Irene 192	Housing Development		X			
125	McKay Development	Retirement Village Development		X			
126	Olifantvlei	Cemetery developemntq		X			
127	Bankies Bridge	New bridge	X	X			
128	HvN Pipeline	New pipeline		X			
129	Marikana Transnet	PPP for extension				X	
130	Noordheuwel	New township			X		
131	Dave East	New solar farm		X			
132	VdB Retirement	New Retirement Village		X			
133	Zuurfontein 53	New housing development		X			
134	Diepsloot	Gauteng: School development		X			
135	Ngwathe Landfill	New landfill development	X	X			
136	Enviro Tyre	New waste Tyre Plant			X		
137	Thuo School	NW - School Development		X			
138	ONA Dev	New bulk water storage		X			
139	Daggafontein	Legal issues				X	
140	Steppe Eagle	New wier construction	X				
141	Hotazel Eskom	New Powerline reroute			X	X	
142	Metza Amendment	Amenment of EA				X	
143	Nienaber Cemetery	New private cemetery		X			
144	Rooipoort Landfill	Closure of landfill				X	
145	Moses Kotane	New pipeline		X			
146	Natemza	Ea amendment				X	
147	East London	Waste to Energy 72MW Project			X		
148	Koster	Chicken Farm Development		X			
149	Green EIA	Cannabis Farm		X			
150	Potch Cannabis	New Cannabis Farm	X	X			

151	Strub SA	Decom and re-comm install		X		X	
152	Brits Chickens	Chicken Farm Development		X			
153	Valley Farm	Koster new chicken farm		X			
154	Bronkies Chickens	New Chicken Farm		X			
155	Rissiville	New Housing Developemnt	X	X			
156	Olwazini NEDBANK	New Solar Farm		X			
157	Virginia	New Powerline 13km		X			
158	De Beer Chickens	New chicken farm		X			
159	Randvaal Chickens	New chicken farm		X			
160	Bronkhorstspuit	New Chicken Farm - Roets		X			
161	Dalton Poultry	New chicken farm		X			
162	Waterfall Chickens	New chicken farm		X			
163	Lindleypoort	New chicken farm		X			
164	Bubezi Cannabis	New Cannabis Farm		X			
165	Benoni AH	Legal				X	
166	Walkerville Abattoir	24G Application for rectification					X
167	Klipriver Appeal	Appeal against EA				X	
168	Coligny Chicx	New Chicken Farm		X			
169	WP Hugo	New Chicken Farm		X			
170	Eldoraigne 63	EA extension				X	
171	Heidelberg Chiccks	New Chicken Farm		X			
172	Polokwane	New Chicken Farm		X			
173	JJ Conradie	Water use application	X				
174	Oil "R" Us	Registration of a oil dump				X	
175	Raqndvaal	New Chicken Farm		X			
176	Bronkhorstspuit	New Cannabis Operation		X			
177	Bermuda Chicks	Expansion of chicken farm		X			
178	Schoongezicht	Appeal obo Community				X	
179	NuLaid	Legal action - pollution				X	
180	STRUB SA	Ministerial Appeal				X	
181	Wysfontein	New chicken farm		X		X	
182	Preece Rietkuil	WULA	X				
183	Heilbron	New silo complex		X			
184	Lubisi	Middelburg new chicken farm		X			
185	Red Mountain	Rehabilitation of borrow-pit				X	
186	Zokudala	New smelter complex & AEL			X		
187	Vryheid	PPP for mining				X	
188	Crest Chicks	Expansion of Abattoir		X		In Progress	
189	Derby NW	Koperfontein chicken farm		X		In Progress	
190	WeeBee Farm	Expansion & Incineration			X	In Progress	
191	OMNIA	ECO Audits				In Progress	
192	Crest Whie Rock Farm	Expansion of chicken farm				In Progress	
193	Crest Stilfontein Farm	Expansion of chicken farm				In Progress	
194	Crest Riverview Farm	Expansion of chicken farm				In Progress	
195	Crest Moobank Farm	Expansion of chicken farm				In Progress	
196	Crest Westside Farm	Expansion of chicken farm				In Progress	
197	Whie River Oil "R" Us	New waste oil depot				X	
198	WAG Automotive Oils	New large volume depot			X	In Progress	

199 **NOTE: The above is not a complete list of projects**

ANNEX B

The Portions of land according to the Screening Tool site



The THREE Portions of land



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

EIA Reference number: NW DEDECT

Project name: NewInvest 29 Pty Ltd

Project title: NewInvest Poultry

Date screening report generated: 28/04/2025 10:24:45

Applicant: Mr J Pauley

Compiler: GECS - Pieter Colyn

Compiler signature:

.....

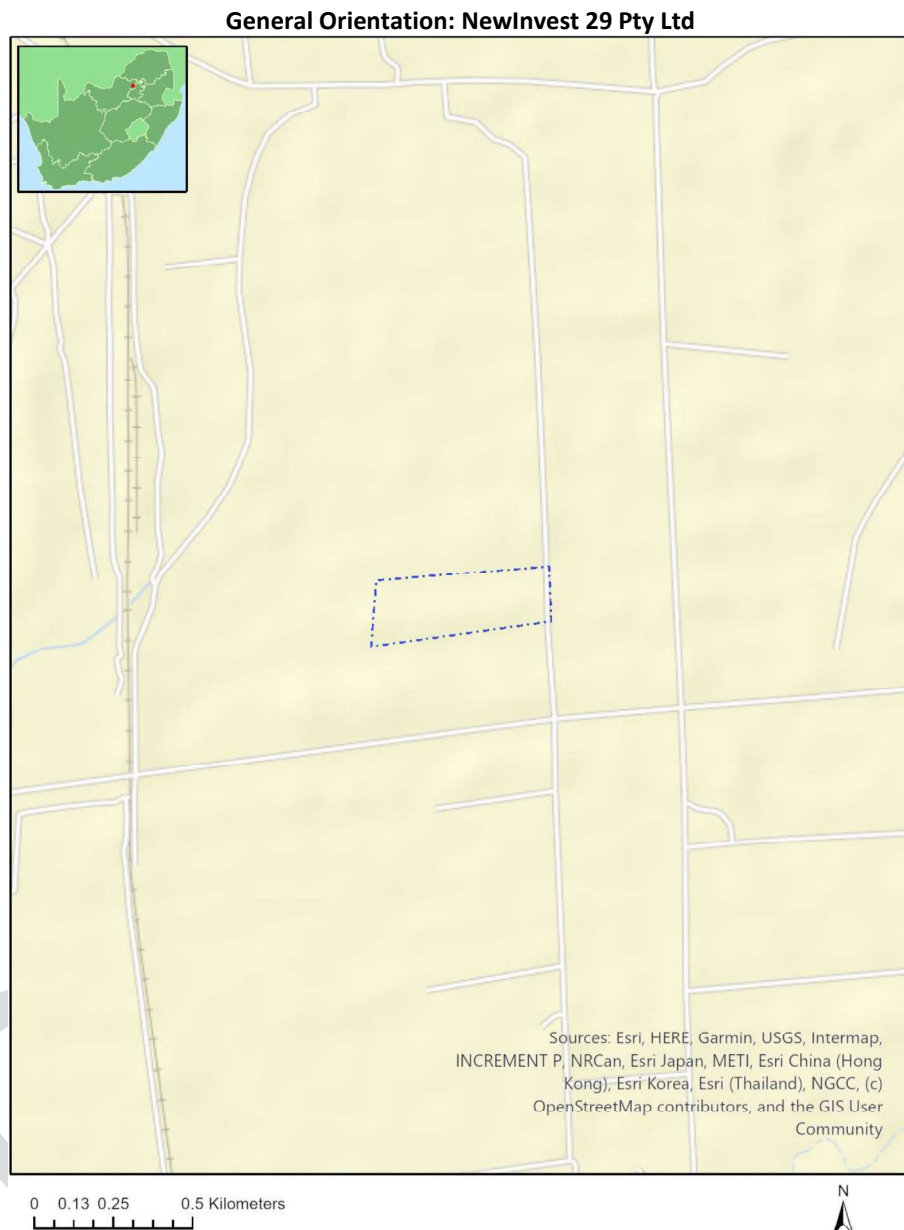
Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production

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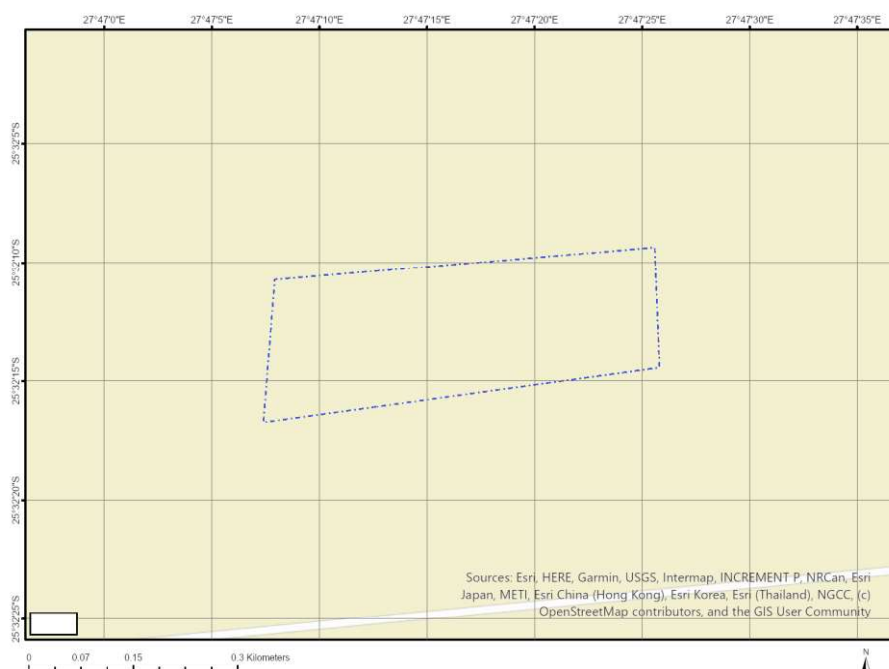
Proposed Project Location	3
Orientation map 1: General location	3
Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	4
Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	5
Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes	5
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	5
Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	6
Specialist assessments identified	6
Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	8
MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY	8
MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	9
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



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	MAMAGALIESKRAAL	420	0	25°31'49.03S	27°47'5.91E	Farm
2	MAMAGALIESKRAAL	420	77	25°32'12.87S	27°47'16.55E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

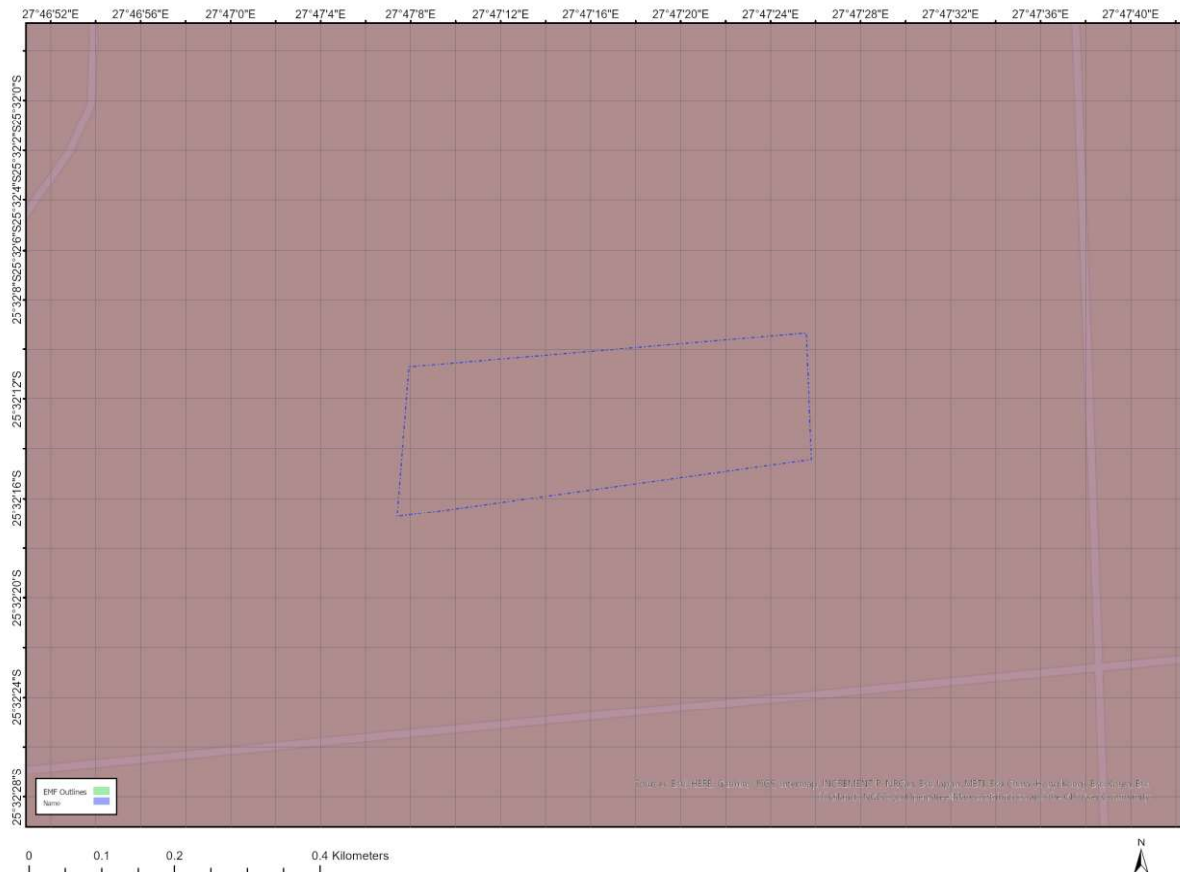
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/1/492	Solar PV	Approved	12.9
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/1842	Wind	Approved	19.6
3	14/12/16/3/3/1/491	Solar PV	Approved	12.9
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/510/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	12.9

¹ “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes 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.

5	14/12/16/3/3/2/850	Solar PV	Approved	19.6
6	12/12/20/2172	Solar PV	Approved	20.1
7	12/12/20/2220/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	16.2
8	14/12/16/3/3/2/850/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	19.6
9	14/12/16/3/3/1/1297	Solar PV	Approved	28.2

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Bojanala EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.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-Waterberg-Bojanala Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.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.

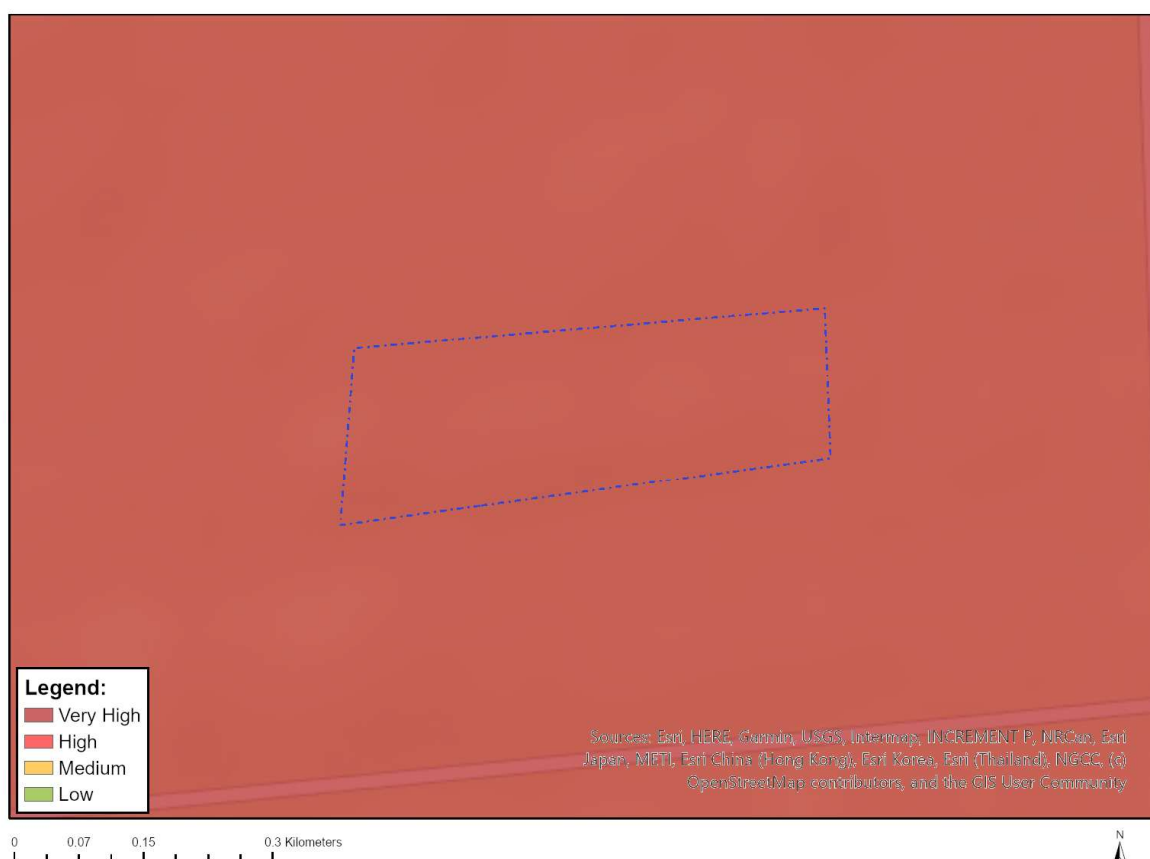
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.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/AssessmentProtocols/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

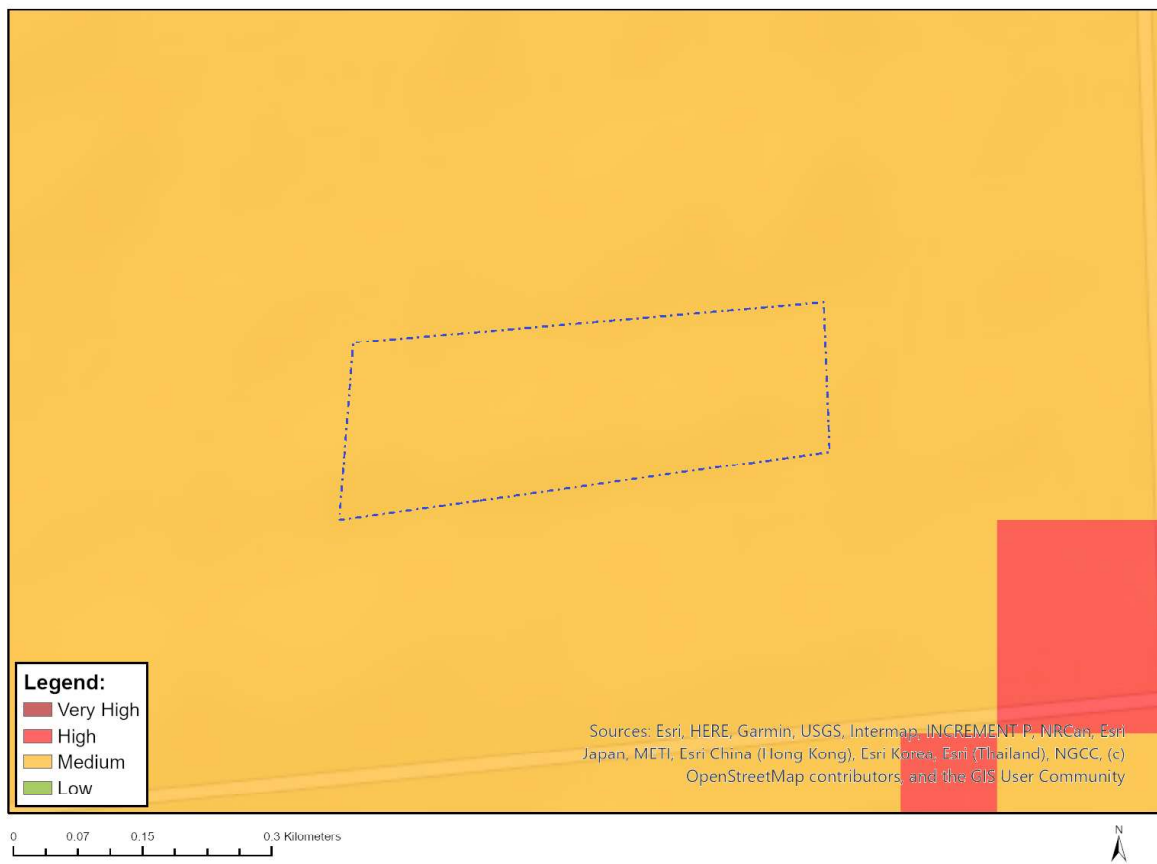


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
High	10. Moderate-High
Very High	Non-pivot Irrigated Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
Very High	11. High
Very High	Crocodile River PAA

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	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii

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
Very High	ESA 2

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

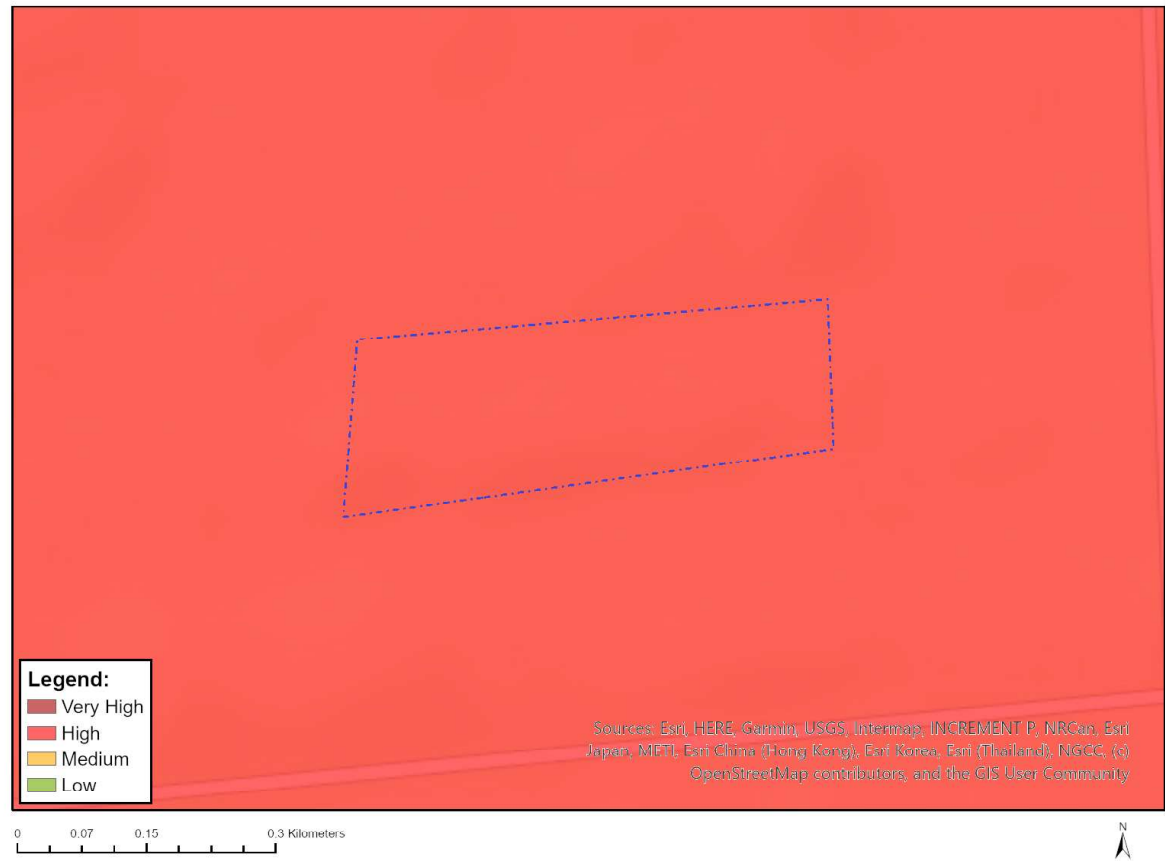


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

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)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

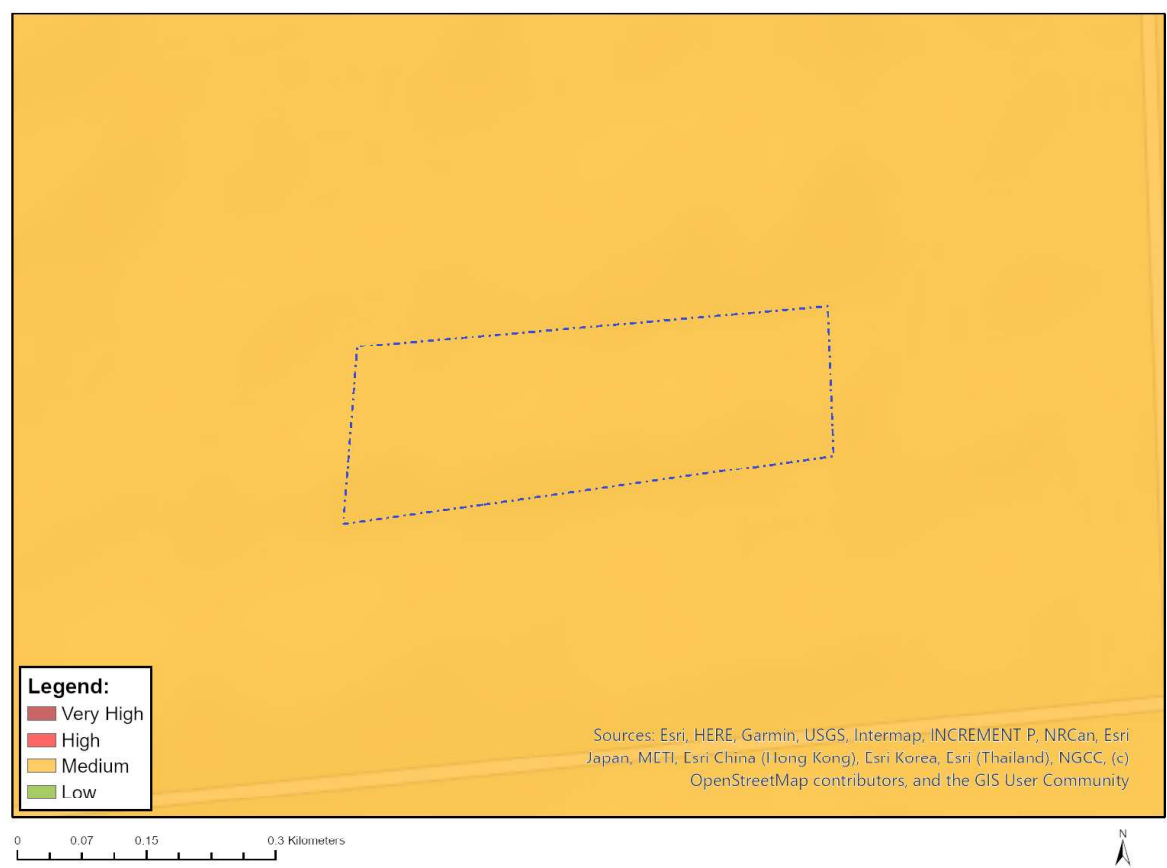


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

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)
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



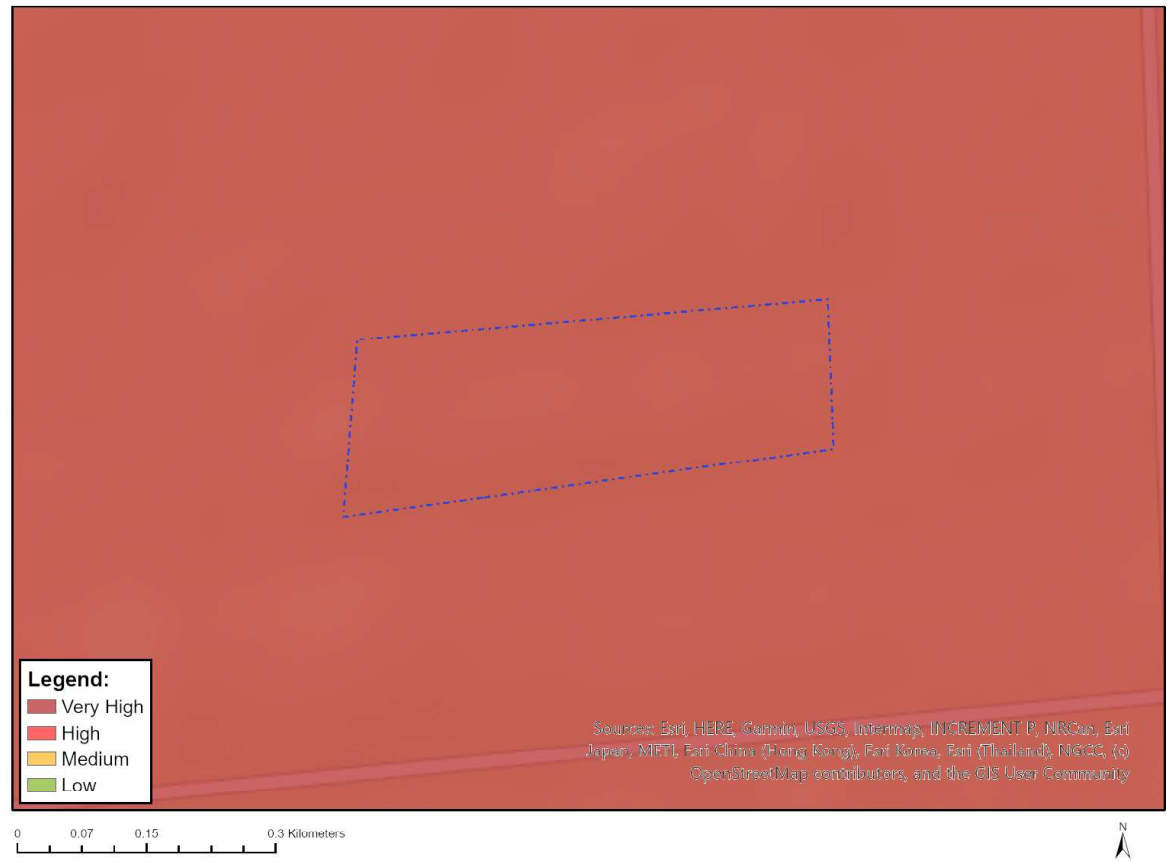
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their 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)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	EN_Marikana Thornveld

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

EIA Reference number: NW DEDECT

Project name: NewInvest 29 Pty Ltd

Project title: NowInvest Poultry Site #84

Date screening report generated: 28/04/2025 11:18:39

Applicant: Mr J Pauley

Compiler: GECS - Pieter Colyn

Compiler signature:

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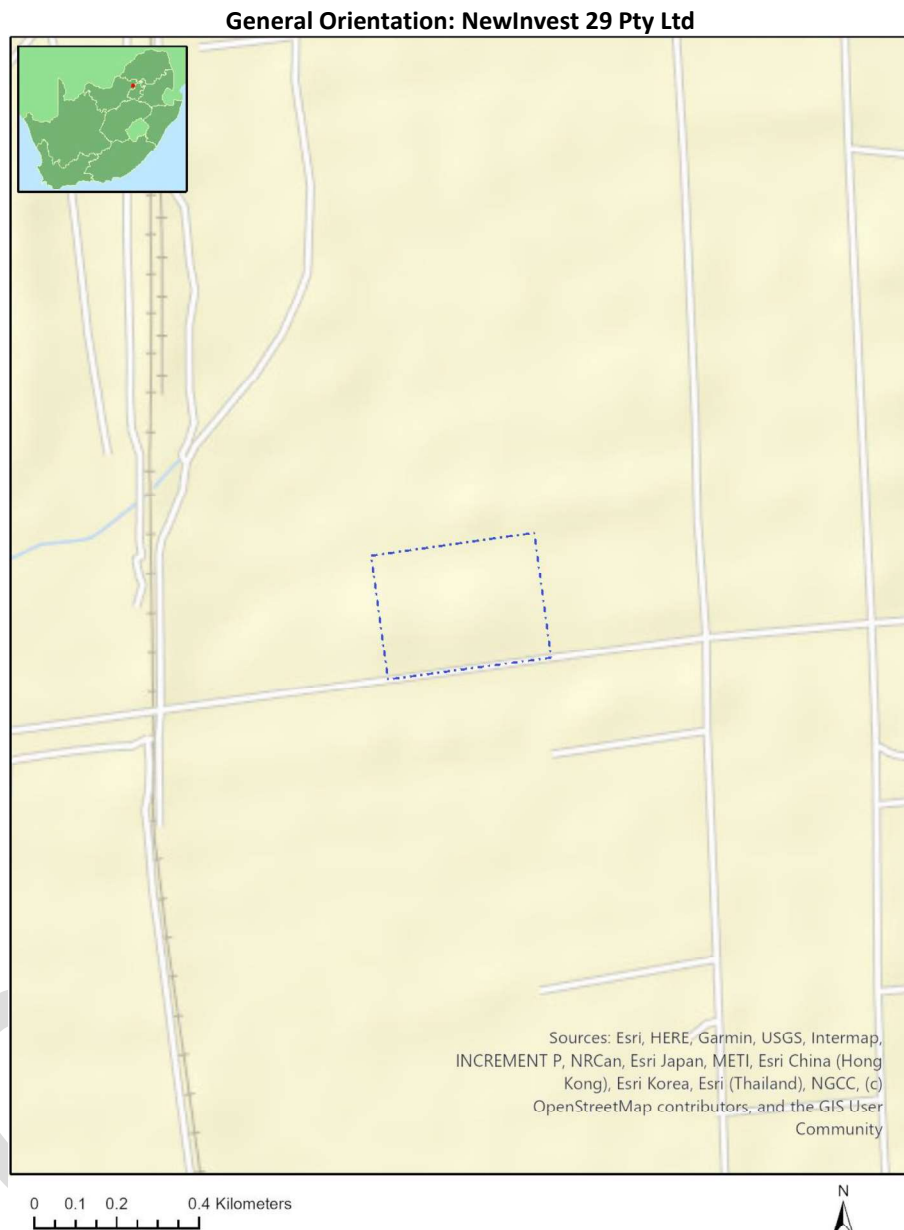
Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production

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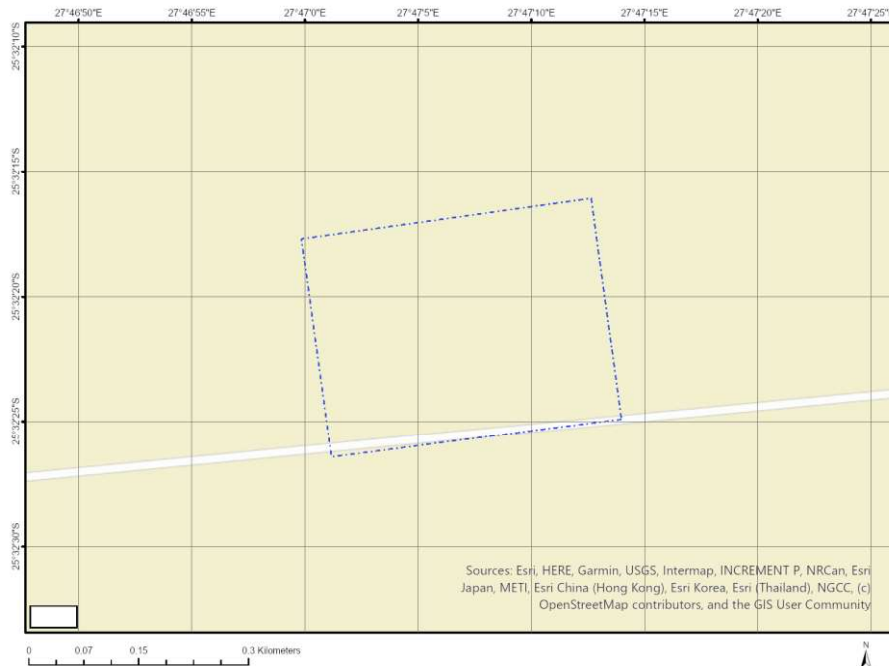
Proposed Project Location	3
Orientation map 1: General location	3
Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	4
Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	5
Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes	5
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	5
Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	6
Specialist assessments identified	6
Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	8
MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY	8
MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	9
MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	10
MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY	11
MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY	12
MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY	13
MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY	14
MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	15
MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	16

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



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	MAMAGALIESKRAAL	420	0	25°31'49.03S	27°47'5.91E	Farm
2	MAMAGALIESKRAAL	420	84	25°32'21.12S	27°47'6.6E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ 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	14/12/16/3/3/1/492	Solar PV	Approved	13.2
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/1842	Wind	Approved	19.6
3	14/12/16/3/3/1/491	Solar PV	Approved	13.2
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/510/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	13.2

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes 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.

5	14/12/16/3/3/2/850	Solar PV	Approved	19.6
6	12/12/20/2172	Solar PV	Approved	20.3
7	12/12/20/2220/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	16.2
8	14/12/16/3/3/2/850/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	19.6
9	14/12/16/3/3/1/1297	Solar PV	Approved	27.8

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Bojanala EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.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-Waterberg-Bojanala Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.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.

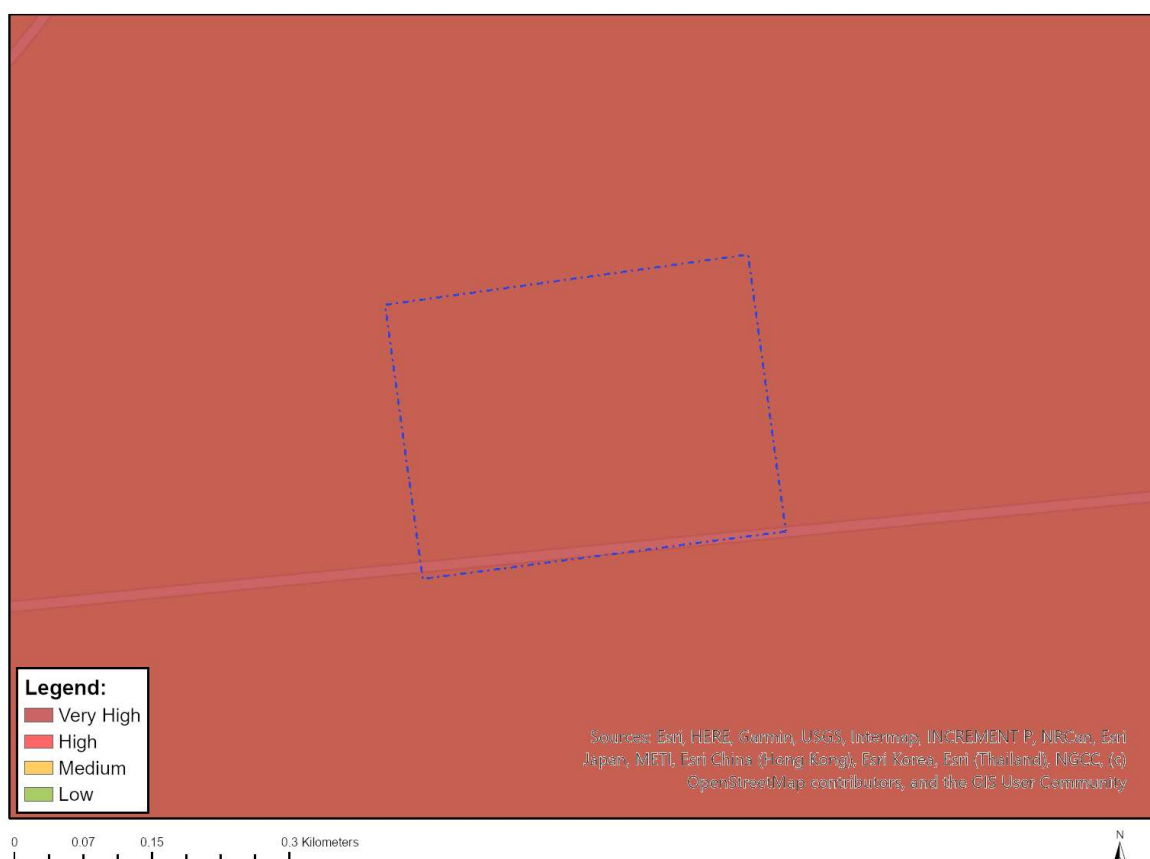
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.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/AssessmentProtocols/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

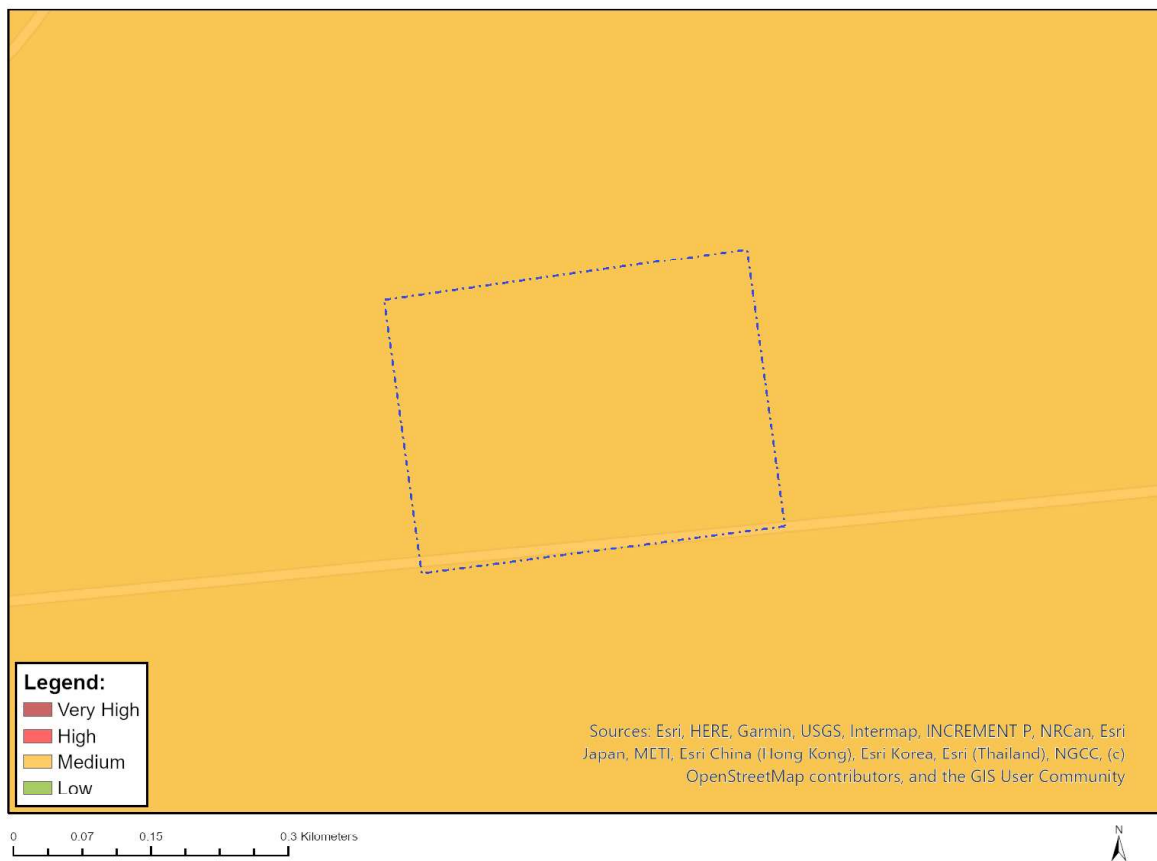


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
High	10. Moderate-High
Very High	Non-pivot Irrigated Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
Very High	11. High
Very High	Crocodile River PAA

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	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

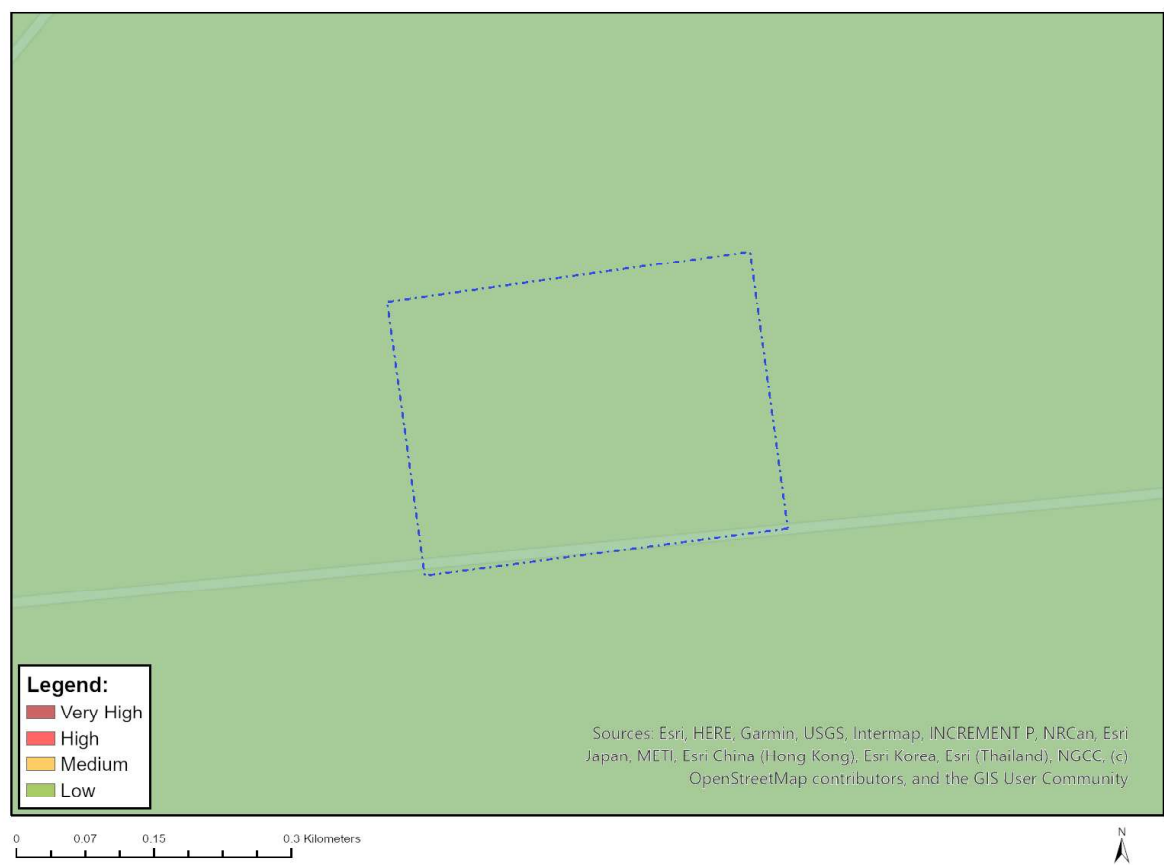


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	ESA 2

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

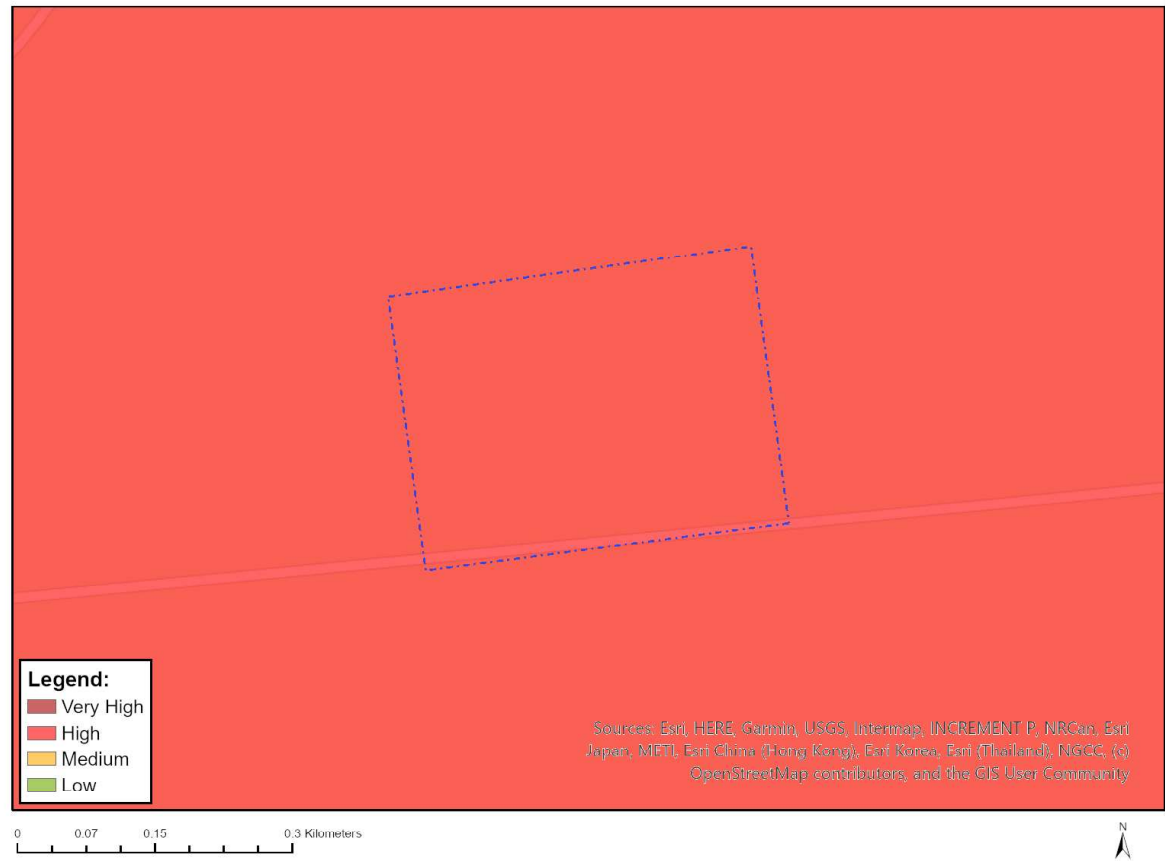


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

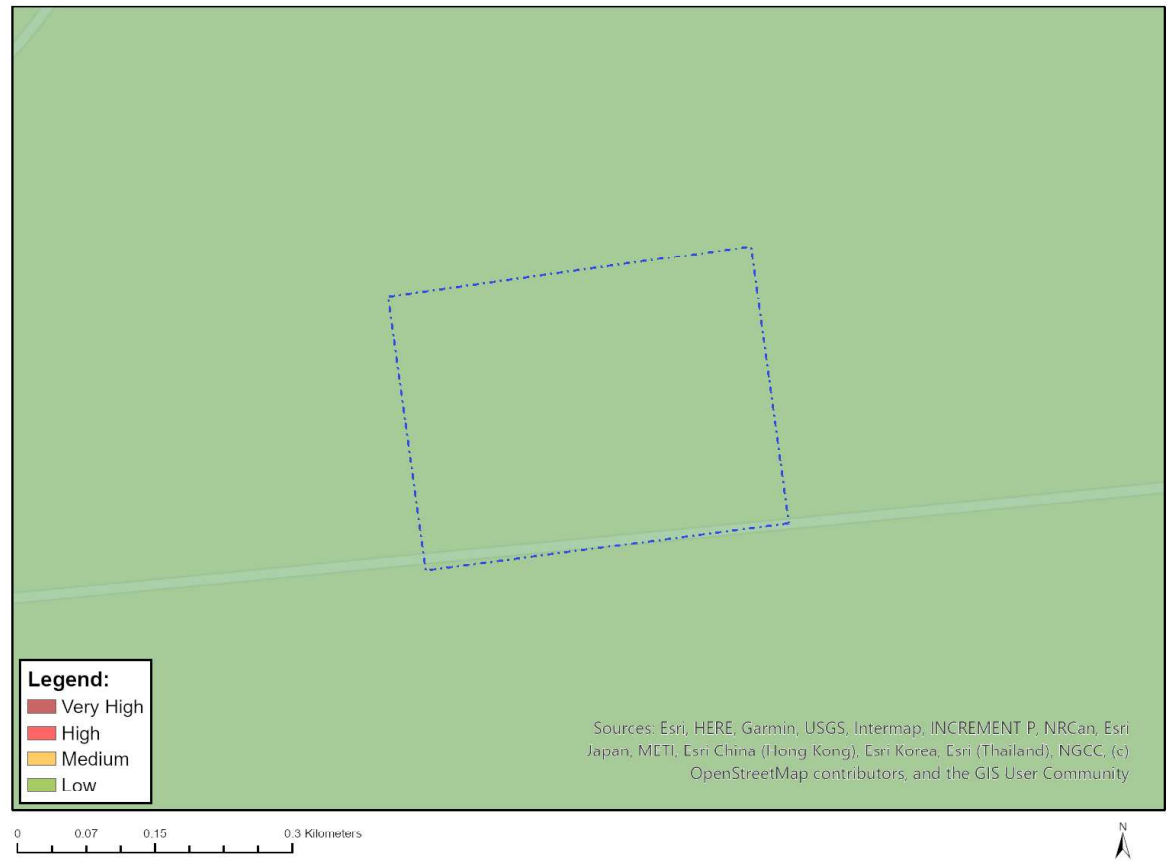


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

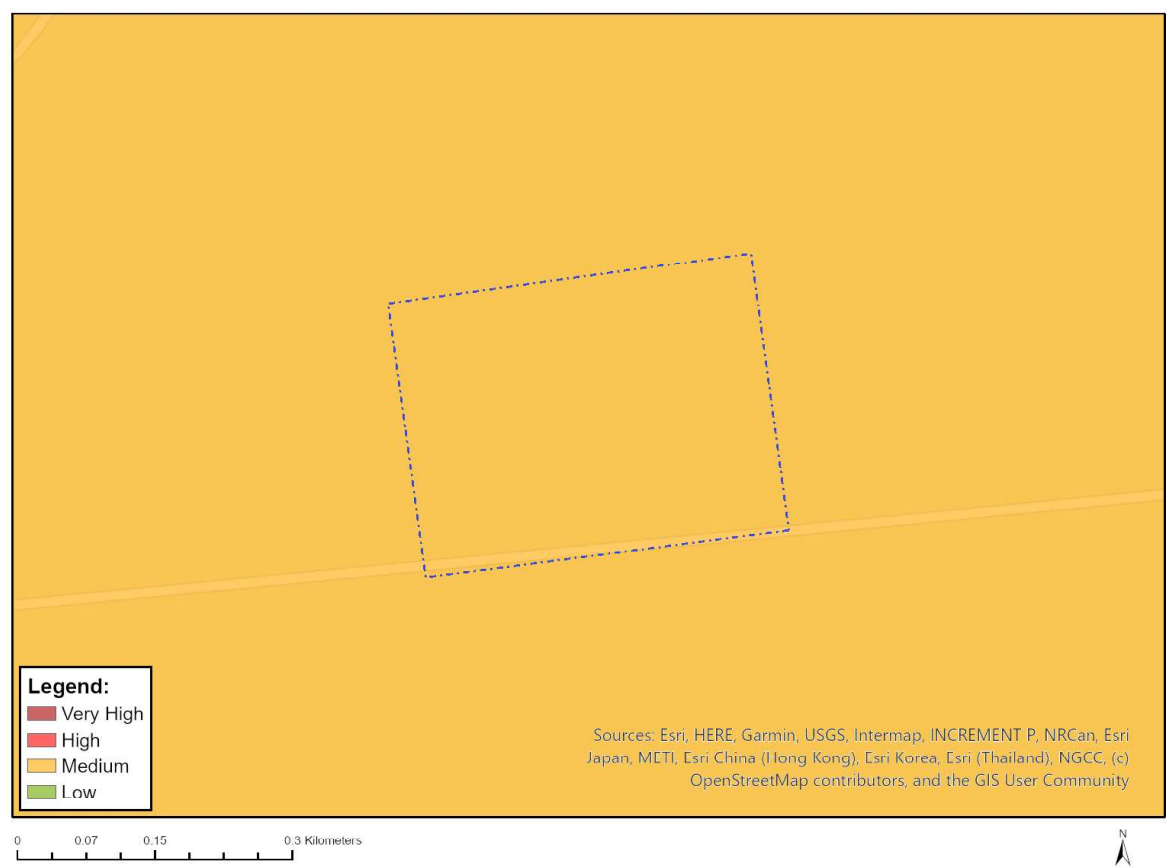


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

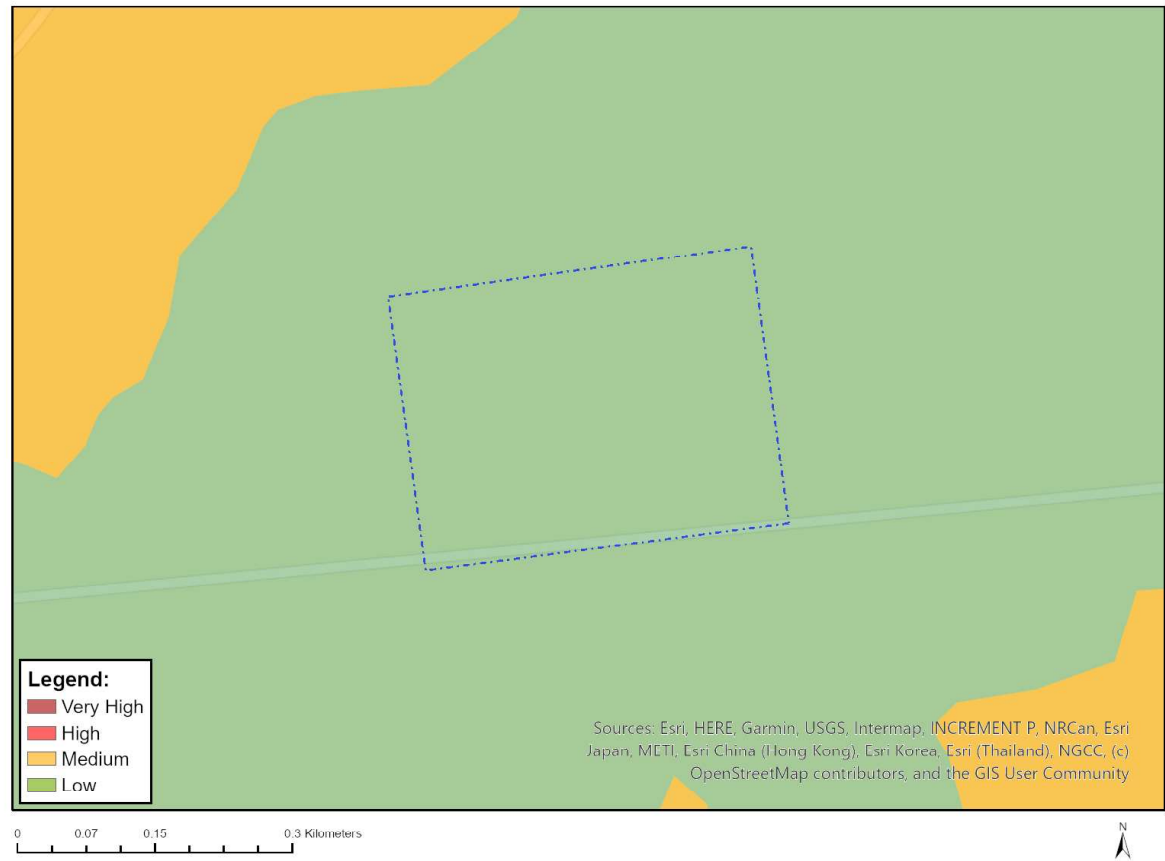


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Features with a Medium 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)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	EN_Marikana Thornveld

ANNEX C

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

EIA Reference number: NW DEDECT

Project name: NewInvest 29 Pry Ltd

Project title: NewInvest poultry Site #983

Date screening report generated: 28/04/2025 11:51:52

Applicant: Mr J Pauley

Compiler: GECS - Pieter Colyn

Compiler signature:

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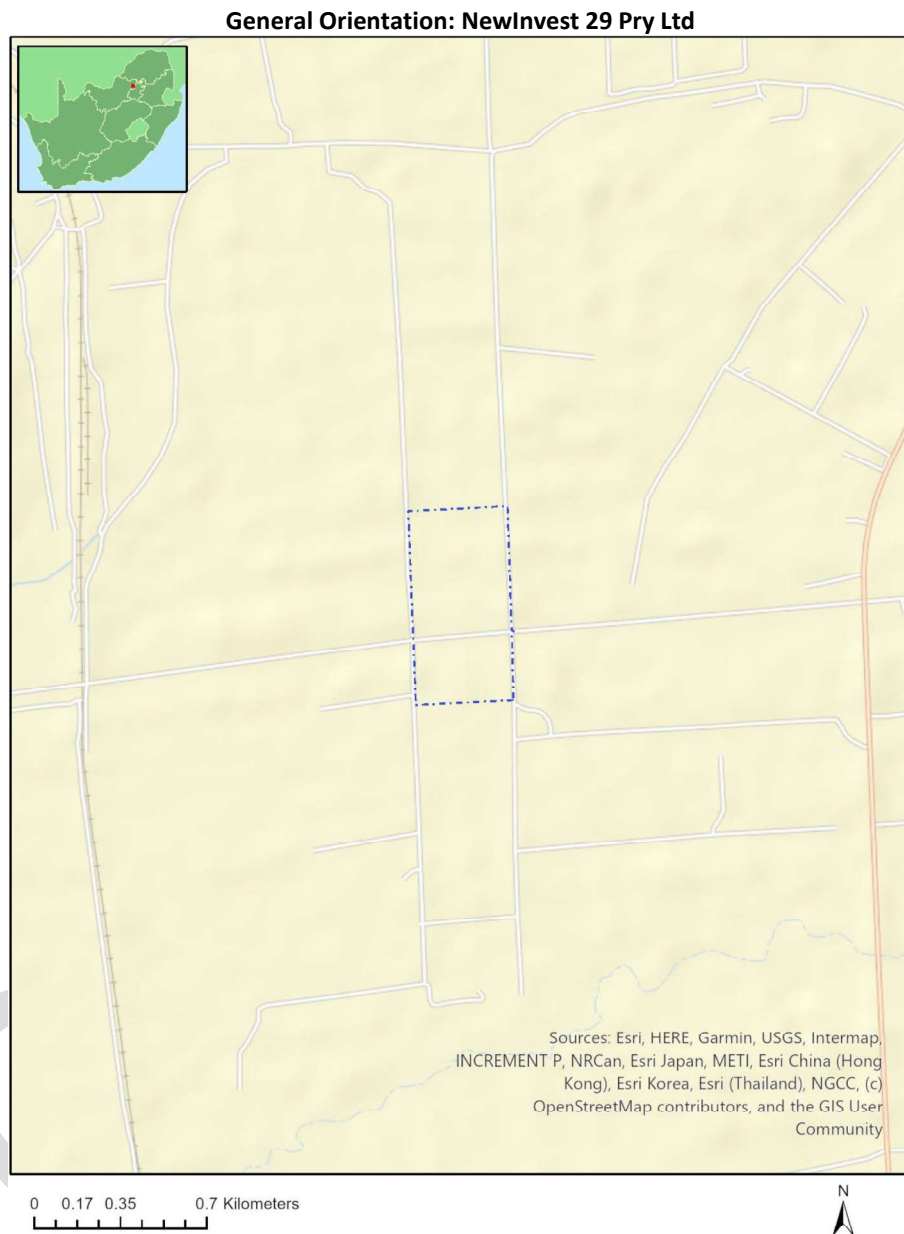
Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production

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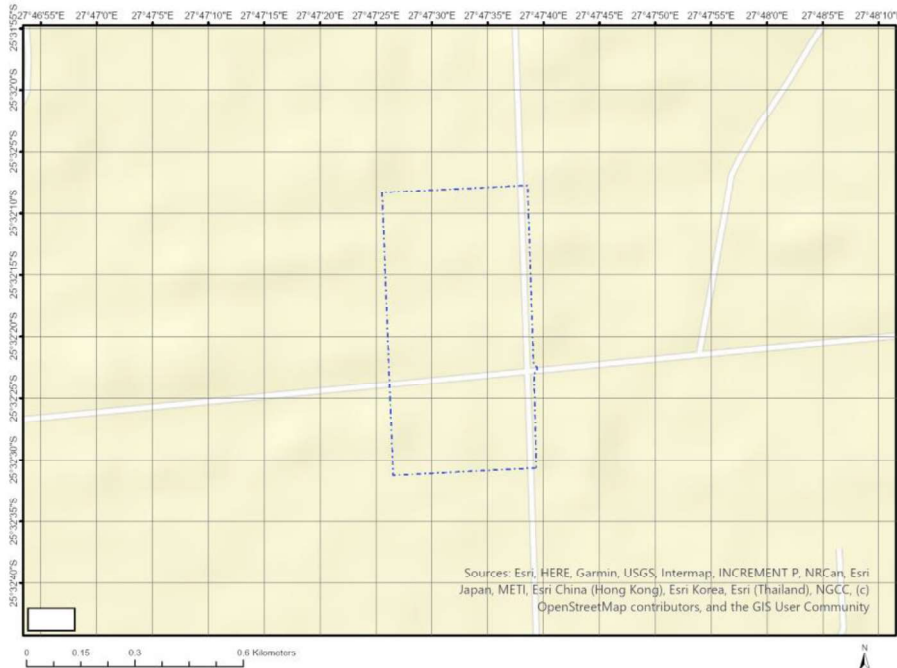
Proposed Project Location	3
Orientation map 1: General location	3
Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)	4
Cadastral details of the proposed site	4
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area	4
Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application	5
Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes	5
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions	6
Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity	6
Specialist assessments identified	6
Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area	8
MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY	8
MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	9
MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	10
MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY	11
MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY	12
MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY	13
MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY	14
MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY	15
MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	16

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



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	HARTEBEESTPOORT C	419	0	25°33'54.08S	27°47'11.7E	Farm
2	HARTEBEESTPOORT C	419	983	25°32'19.39S	27°47'32.5E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

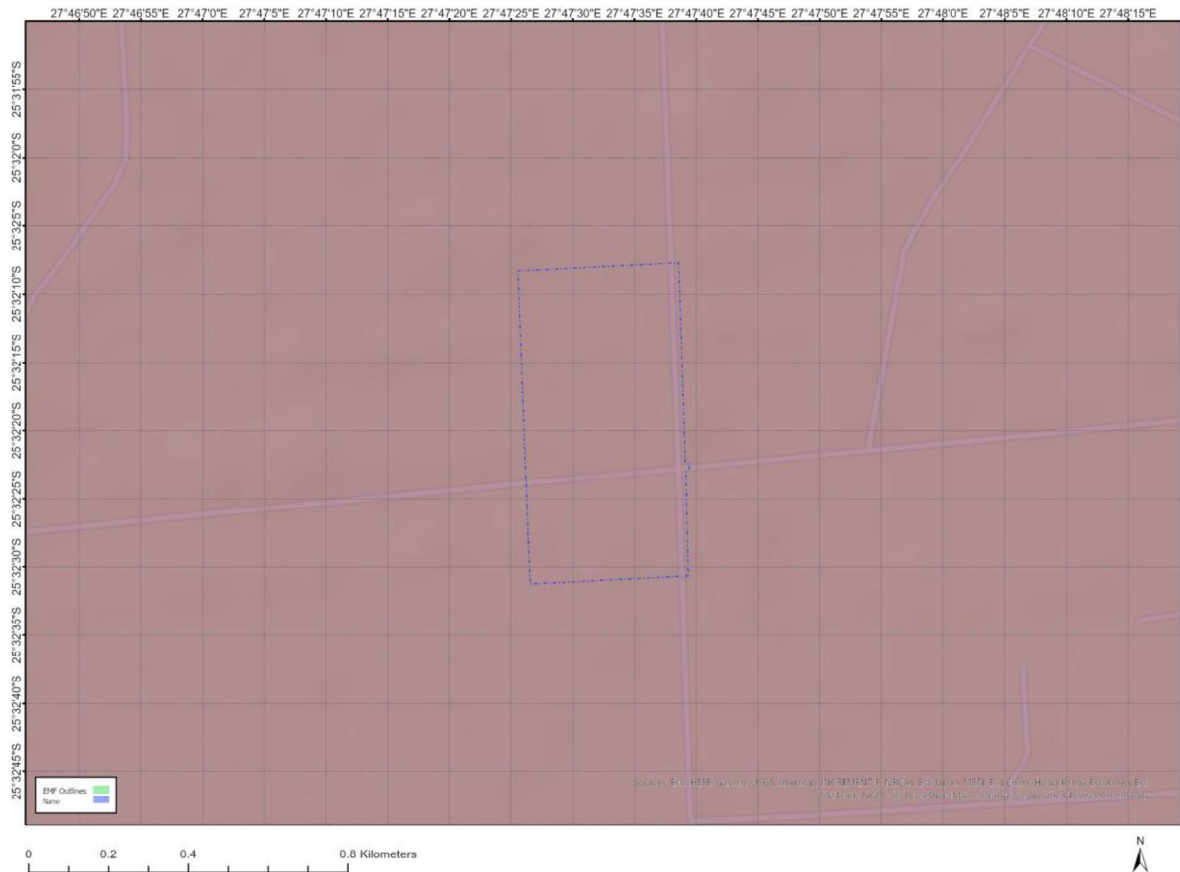
Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/1/492	Solar PV	Approved	12.4
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/1842	Wind	Approved	18.9
3	14/12/16/3/3/1/491	Solar PV	Approved	12.4

¹ “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes 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.

4	14/12/16/3/3/2/510/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	12.4
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/850	Solar PV	Approved	18.9
6	12/12/20/2172	Solar PV	Approved	19.5
7	12/12/20/2220/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	15.5
8	14/12/16/3/3/2/850/AM2	Solar PV	Approved	18.9
9	14/12/16/3/3/1/1297	Solar PV	Approved	28.2

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Bojanala EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.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-Waterberg-Bojanala Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.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/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.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/AssessmentProtocols/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

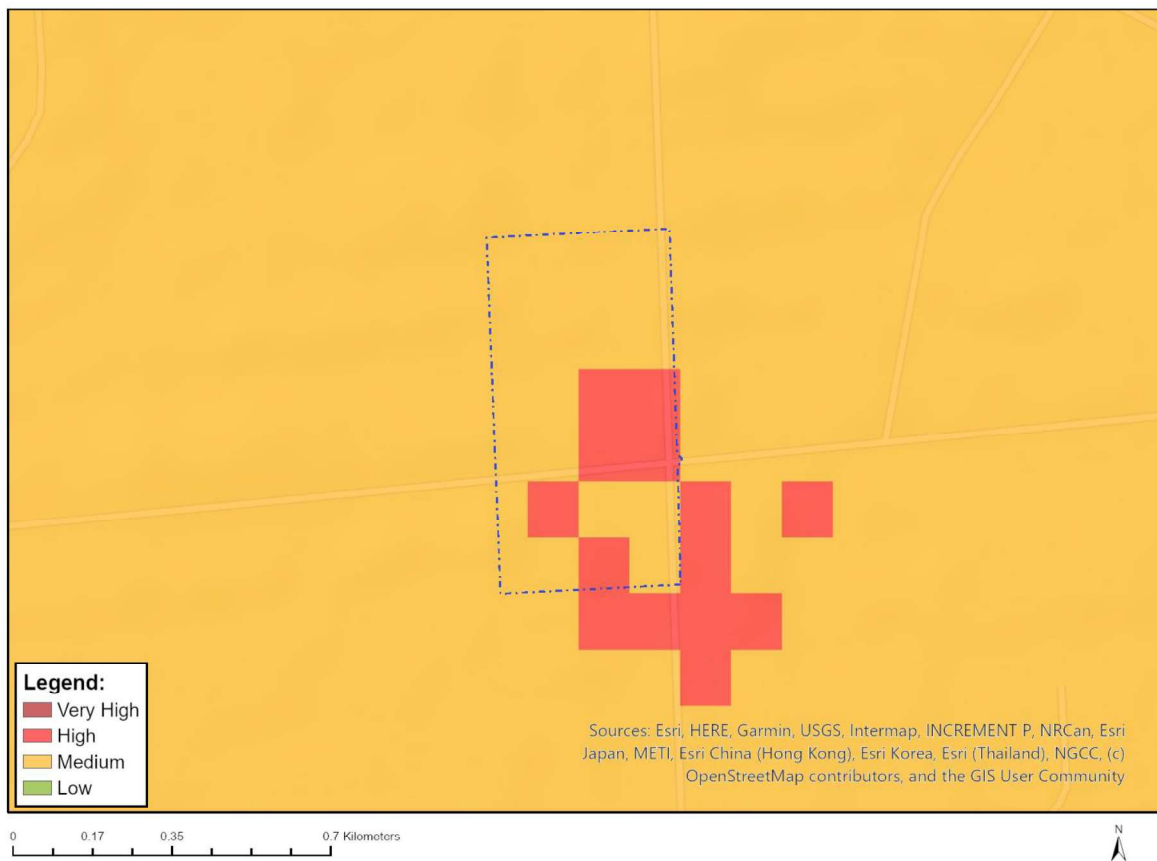


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
Very High	Non-pivot Irrigated Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
Very High	11. High
Very High	12. High-Very high
Very High	Crocodile River PAA

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)
High	Aves-Mycteria ibis
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii

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)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

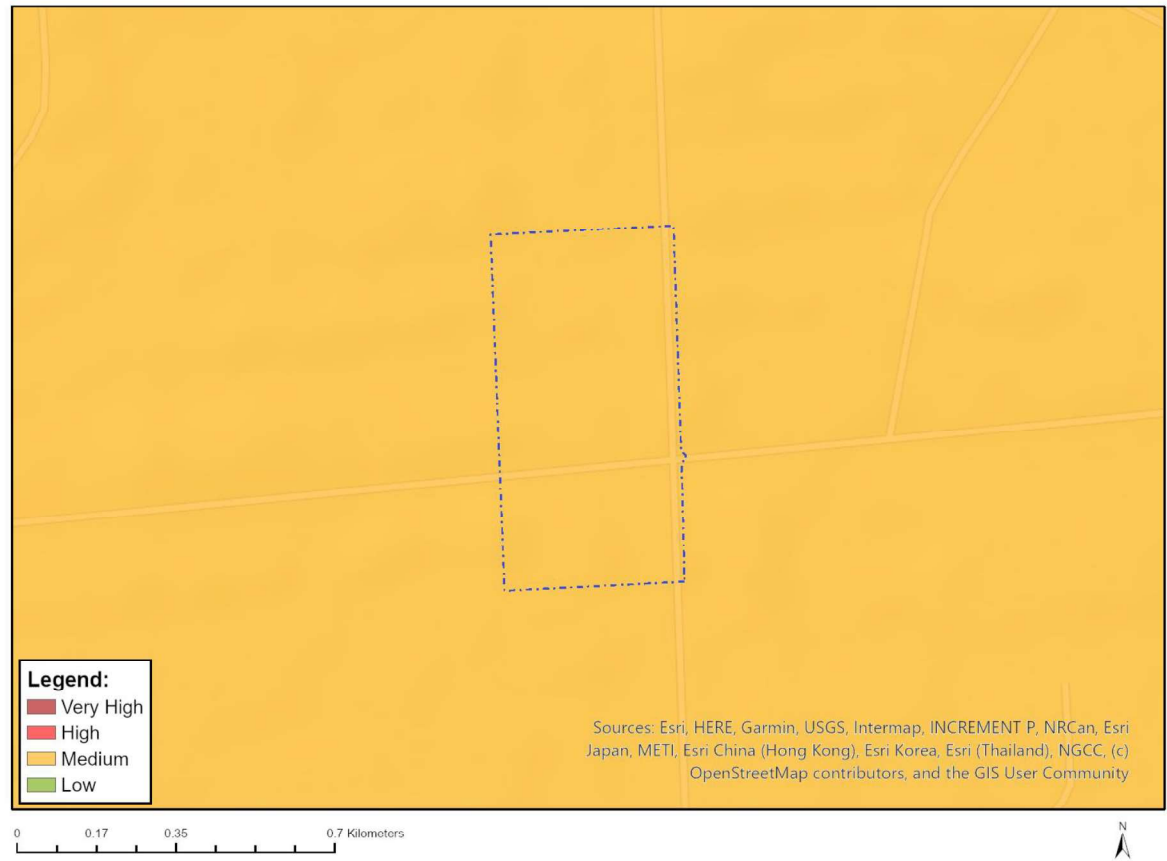


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

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)
Medium	Features with a Medium 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)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1248

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 2
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Marikana Thornveld

**NEWINVEST 29 Pty Ltd
Environmental Notice**

It is the Intention of HL PAULEY as the owner of NEWINVEST 29 Pty Ltd to make application to the North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (NW-DEDECT) for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the development and operation of sixteen (16) environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 55 000 chickens. These houses will be utilised for the rearing of broiler chickens for the fresh meat market. Each chicken house will be around 16m x 125m x 3.4m in size, complete with feeder silos; water storage tanks; slow combustion heating facilities and a computer

system that will control heat; humidity; airflow; oxygen levels; water flow; feeding times and rest/sleep cycles. The entire operation will be contained within one of three bio-security fenced area. This development will be constructed, in three areas, on the farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ one development each on Portion 77; 84 and 983 with a total development footprint area of around 12Ha in size. The DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (DBAR) will be placed in the Brits Public Library (51 Van Velden St, Brits) for public viewing. All Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register; pose questions; raise issues and make representation to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) within 30 days of publication of this notification at: The EAP Newinvest Poultry Development Email : rpolyn@telkomsa.net or greenservices@telkomsa.net Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081 Mobile: 082 553 8844 Reference: Newinvest Poultry NP000079

Environmental Notice

It is the intention of HL PAULEY as the owner of NEWINVEST 29 Pty Ltd to make application to the North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism [NW-DEDECT] for an Environmental Authorisation [EA] for the development and operation of sixteen [16] environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 50 000 chickens. These houses will be utilised for the rearing of broiler chickens for the fresh meat market.

Each chicken house will be around 16m x 92m x 3.4m in size, complete with feeder silos; water storage tanks; slow combustion heating facilities and a computer system that will control heat; humidity; airflow; oxygen levels; water flow; feeding times and rest/sleep cycles. The entire operation will be contained within one of three bio-security fenced area.

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The EAP – Newinvest Poultry Development

Email : rpolyn@telkomsa.net or greenservices@telkomsa.net

Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081

Mobile: 082 553 8844

Reference: Newinvest Poultry

Site Notices [x2] for the development

Notice #1



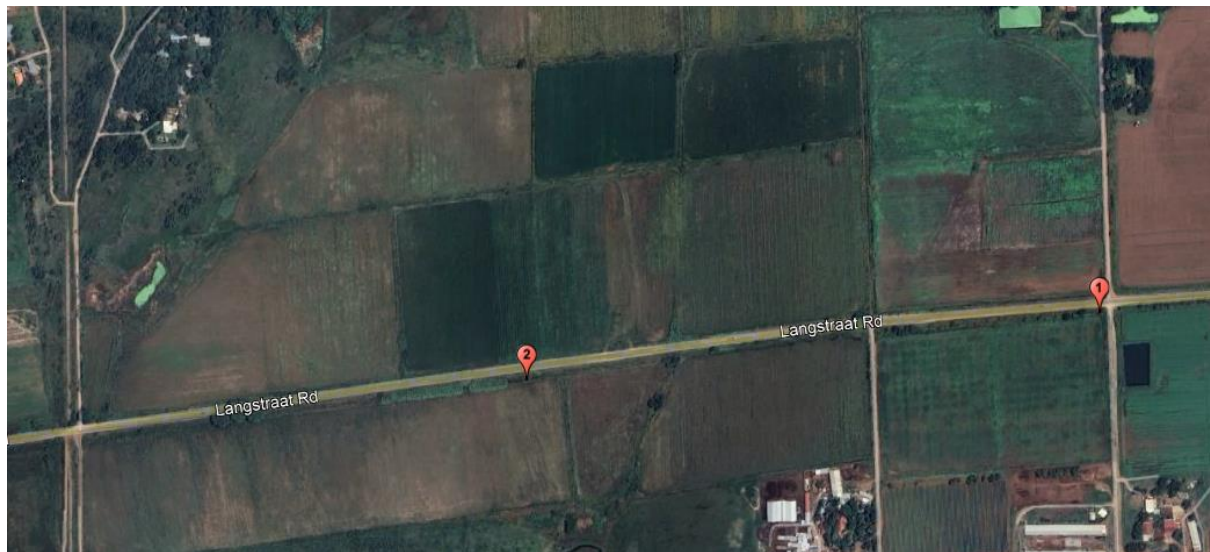
Notice #2

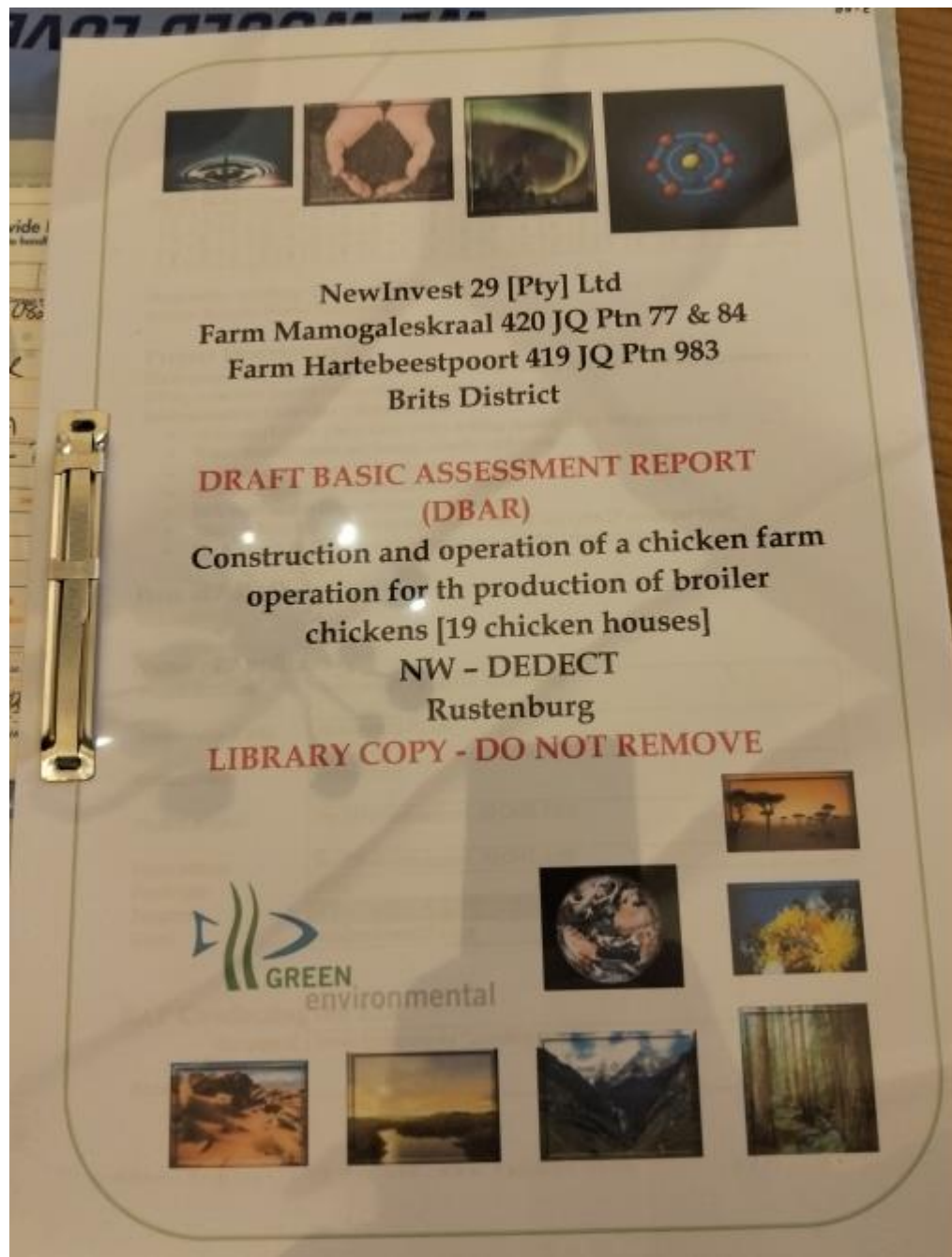


Each Site Notice consisted of:

- Background information
- Map of the area here the development will take place
- Pictures highlighting what the development will look like
- I&AP Rights
- QR Code for easy download of documents to a cellphone
- Individual plastic pouches with Background Information and I&AP Registration Forms

Position of the Site Notices #1 and #2





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Contact Name: **PETER COLYN** Contact Phone Number (Very Important): **082 553 8844** To (Contact Name): **THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN** Contact Phone Number (Very Important): **012 381 7000**

Company Name: **SECS** Company: **BRITS PUBLIC LIBRARY**

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City: **PRETORIA** Country: **SA** Postal Code: **0081** City: **BRITS** Country: **SA** Postal Code: **0250**

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2	LIBRARY BOOK		
3	SEPE BOOK		

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INSURANCE: ☐ YES ☐ NO (ONLY DECLARE VALUE IF YES)
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CLIENT SIGNATURE: *[Signature]* RECEIVED BY THE COURIER GUY (PTY) LTD.: DATE: **7/5/2018** TIME: **14:00**

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Environmental Notice

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Email : rpolyn@telkomsa.net or greenservices@telkomsa.net

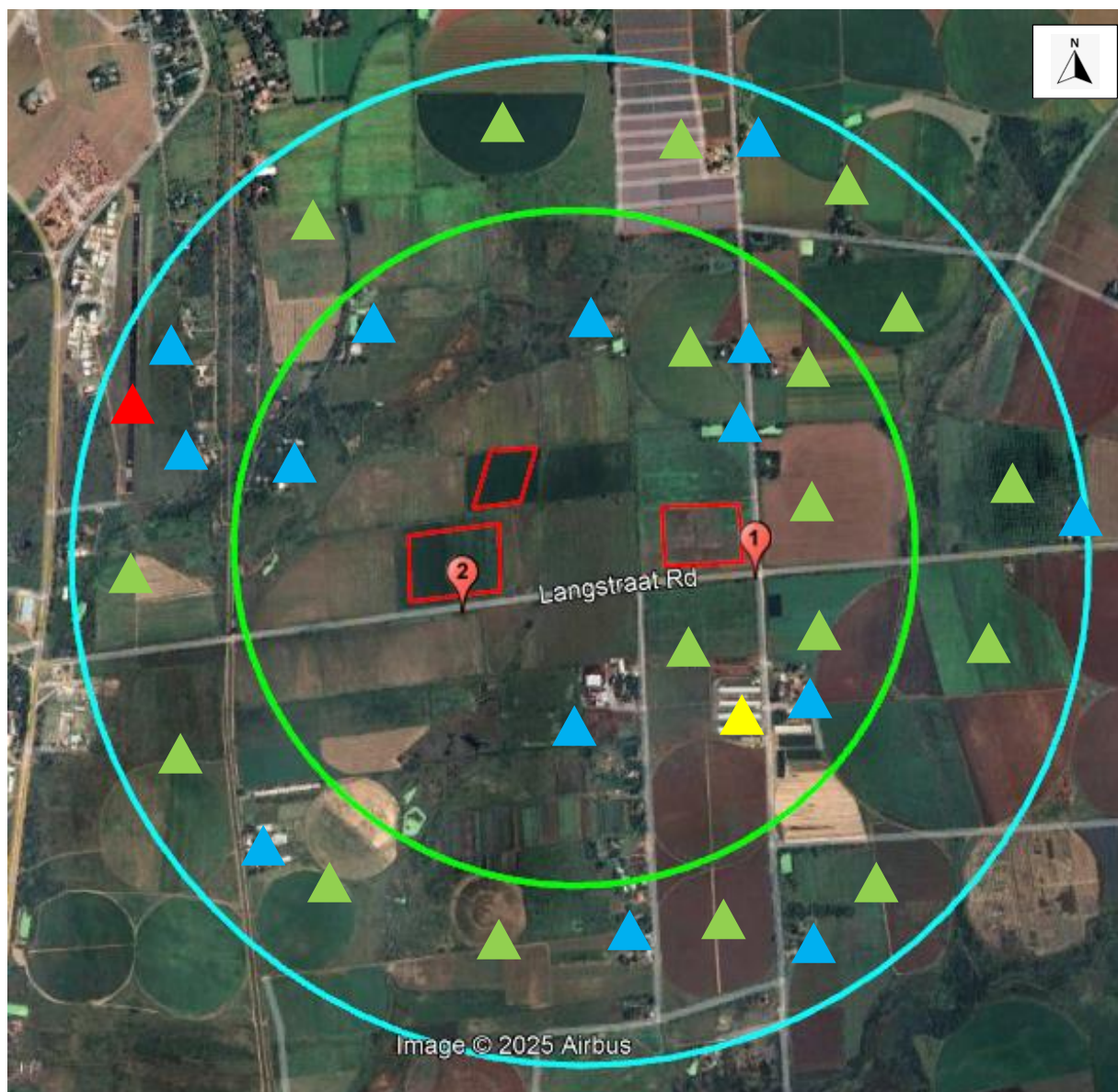
Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081





Mobile: 082 553 8844

Reference: Newinvest Poultry

ANNEX D

Area Sensitivity: GREEN at 1km and BLUE at 1.5km – RED areas of intended development



-  Agricultural activities
-  Airport runway
-  Another chicken farm operation at 399m distance
-  Dwelling

ANNEX E

NOTE:

Many of the current chicken farm operations currently rear / grow day old chickens for a third party on contract basis.

Third party growers are companies such as:

- Avon
- Ross
- Rainbow, and many others

Such third party provides the grower with a series of rules and regulations which must be strictly followed to ensure the safety of the flock as well as comply with strict health regimes.

It is the intention of the applicant to enter into a contract agreement with a third party grower company and then rear chickens under contract and in strict compliance with company directives for the broiler market.

The following pages are illustrative of how a third party grower [AVON] ensures safety and health standards amongst its growers.

EAP

AVON	BROILERS BIO RISK CONTROL: ACCESS CONTROL <u>WORK INSTRUCTION</u>	Doc. No.:	AGR-BRO-W-004
		Rev.:	5
Document Owner	Senior Production Manager - Broilers	Revision Dated:	2022-01-24
Approved By:	Group Agri Manager	Page(s):	1 of 10

If there is anything that you do not understand about this procedure, speak to your supervisor before you proceed

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1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To control the access of people, equipment, materials and vehicles to enable the application of sanitary measures to prevent the spread of poultry diseases.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This WI applies to all broiler farms.

3. REFERENCES

- 3.1 Health & Safety Policy
- 3.2 Group Risk Policy
- 3.3 VPN/44/2012-01 **Standard for the inspection of poultry farms for export**

4. DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 **“Dirty”**: Any area outside of the farm fence and gate, and the area inside the shower block prior to the shower.
- 4.2 **“Clean”**: Any area inside the farm fence and the area inside the shower block on the farm side of the shower.
- 4.3 **Compliance**: Unequivocal adherence to the defined SOVEREIGN standard that can be demonstrated and monitored.
- 4.4 **Hazard**: An agent (chemical, physical, or biological) that has the potential to cause injury or illness.

5. METHOD

5.1 Control of People

- 5.1.1. Access to all farms will be governed by a visit roster planned weekly in advance and administered via the access control system that is pre-numbered and in sequence per farm.
- 5.1.2. The Senior Production Manager of the division or his designated deputy must authorise all visits in advance.
- 5.1.3. Visitors will be granted access to 1 farm per day, from youngest to oldest, and a “clean” period will be insisted upon where this sequence is not adhered to i.e. maintenance functions etc. and express permission must be sought per incident.
- 5.1.4. The following quarantine periods are applicable and should be controlled by the Senior Production Manager of the division, the access control administrator and the farm manager:

AVON	BROILERS BIO RISK CONTROL: ACCESS CONTROL <u>WORK INSTRUCTION</u>	Doc. No.:	AGR-BRO-W-004
		Rev.:	5
Document Owner	Senior Production Manager - Broilers	Revision Dated:	2022-01-24
Approved By:	Group Agri Manager	Page(s):	2 of 10

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FROM		Rearing	Laying	Hatcheries	Broilers	Abattoir	Feed Mill	Visitors
	Rearing	Next day	Next day	Same day	Next day	Same day	Same day	Next day
	Laying	Two days	Next day	Same day	Next day	Same day	Same day	Next day
	Hatchery	Two days	Two days	Same day	Same day	Same day	Same day	Next day
	Broilers	Two days	Two days	One day	Young to Old	Same day	Same day	Next day
	Abattoir	Two days	Two days	Two days	One day	Same day	Next day	Next day
	Feed Mill	Two days	Two days	Two days	Same Day	Same day	Same day	Next day
	Visitors	Two days	Two days	Two days	Two days	Next day	Next day	Next day

5.1.5. All outside visitors will only be granted access upon presentation of an access slip that has been issued by the Executive Assistant and approved by the Senior Production Manager. Visitors must also complete and sign a Bio Security Agreement form - AGR-BRO-F-019 to ensure the specified “clean periods” are adhered to. This form is available from the Executive Assistant at the Agri Division and on SIMs.

5.1.6. Only Farm staff will be allowed access to their own farms without an Access Slip.

5.1.7. Unplanned visits: A permit number must be obtained from Agri Office (Executive assistant (or her BCP).



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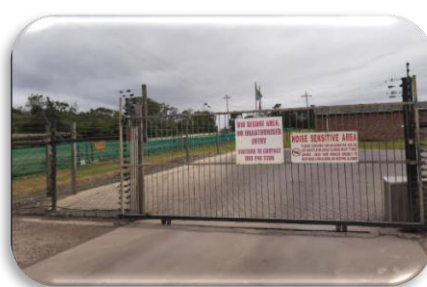
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- 5.1.8. Visitors need to be asked about their last facility visited, their whereabouts and the reasons for their visit
- 5.1.9. Visitor registers must be supplied by the farm manager or delegated person for all visitors and completed and signed by the visitor upon arrival on the farm.
- 5.1.10. The Bio-Security Agreement must be printed and the (External/non departmental) visitors are to sign the form before entering the site. The form must then be submitted to the Access control administrator (Executive Assistant).
- 5.1.11. The facility manager must point out the higher biological risk items that should either be removed or handled with extra caution which include:
 - 5.1.11.1. Dreadlocks
 - 5.1.11.2. Hair extensions and weaves
 - 5.1.11.3. Jewellery
 - 5.1.11.4. Wrist watches, straps, accessories

5.3 Controlled entry point

- i. The facility showers will be the ONLY people access point to the farm. From this point all access will be controlled by the manager or his delegate, and is to remain under his control at all times.
- ii. Any person who enters a farm shall shower upon entry and upon exiting that farm, and shall only wear the prescribed farm work wear.
- iii. Prescribed workwear is defined as clean, presentable, PPE (Personal protective Equipment) in size and condition that allows the visitor/employee to maintain his/her dignity.
- iv. Workwear will be washed and cleaned on a regular/as needed basis within reason. No washed clothes may be hung outside to dry, and clothes must be dried in the tumble driers.
- v. In case of emergencies eg. fire, heat, power failures no permit and no shower will be expected.



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5.3.1 FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE RULES COULD LEAD TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION WHICH COULD LEAD TO DISMISSAL.

5.4 Minimum requirement for showering facilities

5.4.1 All shall abide by the following procedures:

- a. Sufficient warm water must be available at all times.
- b. Laundry baskets or hatches will be available on the entry and exit sides of the shower
- c. Lockers or hooks on the entry side of the farm will be available for employees and visitors.
- d. Sufficient anti bacterial showercide available in all dispensers at all times.
- e. Sufficient sets of clean clothing, boots and towels must be available for farm employees, Farm Managers, Senior Production Manager and visitors.
- f. The Manager is to ensure that there is an instruction in the showering facility explaining which towels to be used on which side
- g. All clean protective clothing must be stored in these lockers or the clothing cabinet once washed and dried.
- h. All doors leading into and out of the shower units must be kept locked at all times. The manager/supervisor must keep the key on his person at all times or locked in the key cabinet.
- i. When exiting a site ensure shower door are locked and key handed back to the responsible person.
- j. Shower facilities to be immaculately clean and sanitary at all times.

5.5 Showering (entry)

- a. All persons entering a farm must remove ALL clothes and store all personal effects on the "dirty" side before proceeding through the shower.
- b. Using the anti-bacterial soap and shampoo provided, all persons must wash thoroughly with special attention paid to one's hair.
- c. Upon having showered thoroughly the person must proceed through the shower to the "clean" side where clean towels (blue), farm work wear (blue) & **Black** gumboots and foot powder are available.

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- d. The person may then get dressed into site work wear, sign the visitors register and proceed to enter the farm.
- e. Whilst moving between the houses **BLACK gumboots** are used exclusively and at no time may **BLACK BOOTS** enter the poultry house – which for defined purposes include:
 - i) The control room
 - ii) The poultry house
 - a) Where the above mentioned points are attached to the poultry house, **BLACK BOOTS** are prohibited
 - b) Inside the poultry house, **WHITE boots** will be put on, dipped and the house may be entered.
 - c) Black boots and white boots will at no point be mixed (to prevent cross contamination)
 - d) Black and white boots should be clearly separated
- b. Once in a clean area, a person is not allowed to move across to the dirty side, whether within the shower area or outside (on the dirty side). This is to prevent any possible cross contamination and helps prevent the spread of diseases.

5.6 Showering (exit)

- a. Remove all site work wear and place it in the laundry basket or put it through the hatch.
- b. Repeat the shower procedure and use a clean towel (red/maroon). Proceed through the shower to the dirty side.
- c. Dry yourself, place towel in the laundry basket or put through the hatch and leave the premises.

5.7 Control of equipment and other Items

- 5.7.1 Personal effects, tools, staff lunch and any other item that must enter the farm **MUST** be fumigated or disinfected by means of formaldehyde prills:
 - i. A fumigation bin with par formaldehyde prills will be available for small items like cell phones, cameras, documents, lunch boxes, keys etc. These items must

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be placed in the fumigation bin; before proceeding through the shower and may only be taken out once the whole shower procedure is completed.

- ii. Fumigated items must be recorded in the fumigation register. (AGR-BRO-F-001)
- iii. Tools etc that becomes common “entry” items should rather be purchased and kept on site.
- iv. To minimise deliveries and fumigation, standard items must be ordered and received once per month.
- v. Tools/tool boxes/bags and other accessories are to be fumigated on the way out



- 5.7.2 Equipment that is too large to be fumigated must be disinfected with 2% Tri glute Chemical solution (200ml Tri-glute in 10L of water) used at the farm’s main gate under the supervision of the manager/supervisor to ensure that it is done properly.

5.8 Control of Vehicles

- 5.8.1 With the exception of the authorised vehicles for feed, chicks, shavings, coal, gas, diesel and dedicated farm vehicles, no other vehicles are allowed onto farms.
- 5.8.2 Special permission has to be obtained from the Snr. Production Manager for non-authorized vehicles
- 5.8.3 All vehicles entering the premises must be washed with high-pressure, using Pharma Triglute solution (2%).

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- 5.8.4 The farm Manager/Supervisor must ensure that the right concentration is used for disinfection
- 5.8.5 The authorised member of farm staff must ensure that the washing has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Particular attention should be paid to the area under the mudguards.
- 5.8.6 The authorised member of staff must inspect all vehicles upon entering and book the vehicle into a Vehicle Register. (AGR-BRO-F-002)
- 5.8.7 All vehicles leaving the premises must be washed with high-pressure, using Pharma Triglute solution (2%).
- 5.8.8 The authorised farm member must ensure that the washing has been conducted in a satisfactory manner upon exit to ensure that it is clean and that no farm items have been removed illegally from site.
- 5.8.9 All access gates to the farms must be kept locked at all times and only the manager or a person delegated by himself may be in possession of the gate keys.
- 5.8.10 Also see Truck Disinfection: AGR-BRO-W-006

5.9 Foot Baths

- 5.9.1 Suitable containers of the liquid are to be placed at entrance doors to houses.
- 5.9.2 Footbaths to be in place from time of disinfection
 - i. First footbaths to be placed outside the entrance door of the poultry house
 - ii. Second footbaths must be placed inside the control room, for **WHITE BOOTS** entering and leaving the poultry house. White boots are to be stored inside the control room
- 5.9.3 Footbaths should be filled with 2% Tri-glute Chemical solution (200ml Tri-glute in 10L of water). When the liquid becomes contaminated with organic material, it must be replaced.
- 5.9.4 As a rule footbaths are changed twice daily
- 5.9.5 The level should be only sufficient to submerge the boot to ankle level – it is better to use less and replace more frequently.
- 5.9.6 Additional footbaths can be put at strategic, higher traffic flow areas around the farm.

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5.10 LAUNDRY FACILITIES

- Each farm shall have a washing machine and tumble drier and will be responsible for the washing of clothes on site.
- Workwear will be washed and cleaned on a regular/as needed basis within reason
- No washed clothes may be hung outside to dry, and clothes must be dried in the tumble driers

6 FORMS USED

- 6.1 Visitors Register
- 6.2 Fumigation Register
- 6.3 Vehicle Register

7 RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- 7.1 Farm Manager
- 7.2 Group Agri Manager
- 7.3 Broiler Production Manager
- 7.4 SHEQ Manager
- 7.5 Senior Farm Manager/Area Manager
- 7.6 All Farm Staff

8 INHERENT RISKS

- 8.1 Equipment Stopping and Starting
- 8.2 Slippery and uneven surfaces
- 8.3 Chemicals
- 8.4 Dust

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9 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

9.1 Ensure correct PPE is used.

Two Piece	Gumboots (Black)	Gumboots (White)	Fine Dust Mask	Safety Spoggles	Gloves
					

10 EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- 10.1 Shower facilities
- 10.2 Soap
- 10.3 Sanitizing liquid
- 10.4 Foot Powder
- 10.5 Red Towel For Out Showering
- 10.6 Blue Towel for In Showering
- 10.7 Dust Masks on request

11 TOOLS, GAUGES, FIXTURES

- 11.1 N/A

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12. AMENDMENTS RECORDS

Date	Revision	Description of change	Initiated by
19/12/2017	03	i) Added section 5.1.10.2.4.: Once in a clean area, a person is not allowed to move across to the dirty side, whether within the shower or outside (on the dirty side ii) Added section 5.2.1.5: Tools/tool boxes/bags and other accessories are to be fumigated on the way out	Jan Pfaff
27-01-2022	04	More clarity on the use of black and white boots and specification for Tri-glute concentration (disinfectant).	Nathan Smith

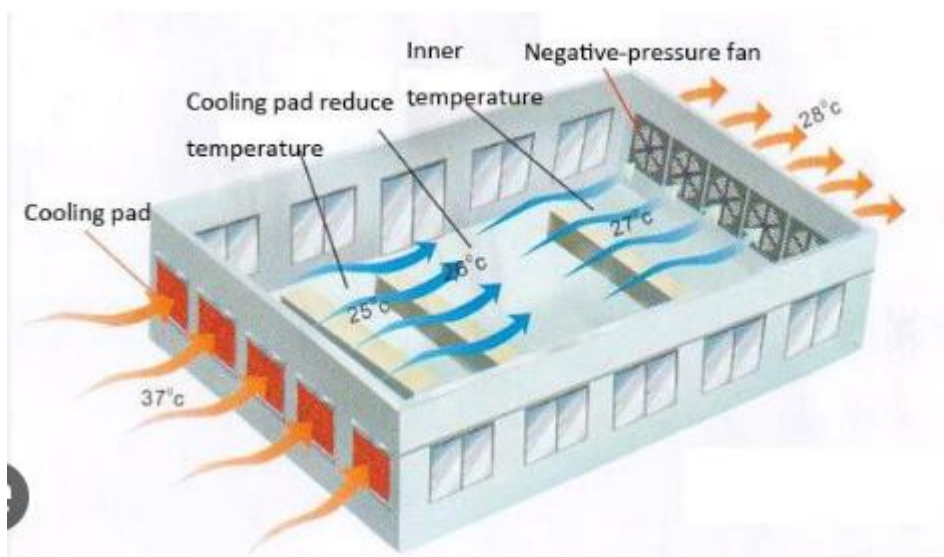
ANNEX F

Impact Assessment Chart – CHICKEN HOUSES

[illegible]

ANNEX G

Environmentally Controlled Chicken Houses – Illustrations



Climate control system – COMPUTER SYSTEM



ANNEX H

Waste Handling Protocols

Overview

A broiler chicken farm has a number of waste streams. These streams need to be separated at source in order for the additional income streams to be generated. Such streams are:

- Mortalities
- Municipal solid waste
- Chicken waste and bedding
- Bottom ash from the heating system
- Coal dust
- Diesel spills from the generators
- Generator parts and old oil

a) Mortalities

Mortalities occur on a daily basis and for that reason, all broiler houses must be checked at least twice a day to check for mortalities and to remove such mortalities.

The removal of mortalities from site occurs on a daily basis and must comply with certain bio-security standards i.e.

- All mortalities must be transported in either an enclosed container, or
- Transported in enclosed plastic bags; or
- Transported in an enclosed truck.

No transportation of mortalities may occur in any open truck/vehicle from the premises at any time.

Mortalities held overnight at the broiler houses must be refrigerated and may not be left in the open where it may attract flies or cause any disease amongst the flock.

b) Municipal Solid Waste

Because of staff on site and having offices on site, results in the generation of municipal general waste.

Each of the farms i.e. Ptn 154 and Ptn 166 must have specific bins on-site for specific types of waste and waste must initially be sorted into its different categories before being placed in their respective bins. Separation at source is the operative word where the different types of waste must go into their respective bins i.e.

- GREEN - bio-degradable waste
- YELLOW - glass and glass bottles
- RED - plastic and plastic containers
- BLACK - paper; cardboard and other paper waste
- BLUE - metals

Once separated these different waste streams must be discarded at sites specifically catering for specific types of waste i.e. bottle banks for glass; bio-degradable items to the municipal waste site; plastic to plastic recyclers etc.

Municipal Solid Waste must be removed from the site at least once a week and the waste container must be sanitised to prevent the breeding of flies in and around the chicken houses.

c) Chicken Waste Handling

At the end of each rearing cycle [around day 35] the adult birds are removed from the broiler house and sent to the abattoir. All bedding and chicken waste must be removed from the broiler house before the house can be sanitised and made ready for the next batch of chickens.

50 000 chickens will generate around 50 tons of chicken waste and old used bedding per cycle. The operation has a take-off agreement with a third party who uplifts the waste on the day that it is collected in the houses and transports it for use as fertiliser on agricultural lands. The additional capacity has already been taken up by the company as it requires more fertiliser than what the farm can produce.

All chicken waste removed from the operation is done via large volume trucks which are all enclosed [tarpaulins] while transporting the waste to the end user farms.

d) Bottom Ash from the heating system

Bottom ash is only generated when the chicken houses require additional heat during cold spells. The generation of bottom ash is deemed as-and-when as the heating system does not run continuously.

Bottom ash, when it becomes available is taken by a third party and used in the production of a specific fertiliser for the cultivation of berries.

With the anticipated increase in available bottom ash, the current third-party user has indicated that they would like to take the entire waste stream as they are in need of additional bottom ash for the production of their specific fertiliser.

Bottom ash removed from the farm is done in an enclosed truck so as not to pollute the environment through which it is travelling.

e) Coal dust

Coal dust lying on the ground can cause acid leachate when allowed to come in contact with water and oxygen. This in turn can pollute underground water resources.

In general, the chicken farm orders only washed coal for the heating system but coal dust still occurs. Such coal dust must be removed from the bunker areas where the coal is kept and must be taken for proper disposal at a registered landfill site.

Coal dust may not be left on the bare ground as it poses a pollution problem.

Fine coal dust not being used in the heating system must be collected and removed from the site before a new consignment is brought on site.

f) Diesel spills from a generator

All chicken farms, especially those operating environmentally controlled broiler houses, have generation systems as backup units for instances where the power supply to the farm fails. Such generation units run on diesel and diesel needs to be replaced regularly. Many farms also have a diesel donkey system [on-site storage facility] for the storage of bulk diesel in a bund area.

A spill may occur while refilling diesel at a generator and such spill must be cleaned up and the polluted soil removed.

All chicken farms operating a generation system must have a spill kit [bin; scoop; plastic bags and rags] available on-site, right at the generation unit for speedy clean-ups.

All refuelling points must be supplied with a drip tray system that will contain and hold any spill or diesel excess.

g) Generator parts and old used oil

The emergency generation units require regular servicing. Such servicing entails the changing of filters and some parts as well as the changing of oil.

Used part no longer required must be returned to the supplier for processing while used oil must be taken to either a waste oil collection point or a registered garage which is willing to take in the oil for onward handling and disposal.

Waste oil may not be discarded into the receiving environment nor may filters and parts be set alight and allowed to burn.

h) Waste handling/removal frequencies

Different waste streams require attention at different times and intervals.

Item	Daily	Weekly	Per Cycle	As & When
Mortality check and removal	X			
Mortality uplifting & removal	X			
Municipal solid waste removal		X		
Chicken waste & bedding replacement			X	
Heating System bottom ash				X
Coal dust			X	
Generator diesel spills				X
Generator parts & old oil				X

NOTE: The handling of waste and its safe disposal may change from time to time. Just like an EMPr, the handling protocols may require adjustments from time to time. Such changes must be recorded and records kept for audit purposes.

These protocols are in support of the approved EMPr.

ANNEX I

NOTE:

Many of the current chicken farm operations currently rear / grow day old chickens for a third party on contract basis.

Third party growers are companies such as:

- Avon
- Ross
- Rainbow, and many others

Such third party provides the grower with a series of rules and regulations which must be strictly followed to ensure the safety of the flock as well as comply with strict health regimes.

It is the intention of the applicant to enter into a contract agreement with a third party grower company and then rear chickens under contract and in strict compliance with company directives for the broiler market.

The following pages are illustrative of how a third party grower [AVON] ensures safety and health standards amongst its growers.

EAP

[illegible]

	AVON Chicken Farming	Document No:	ACF Farm 001-03
		Revision No:	2
		Revision Date:	01 Jan 2023
Document Name:	SALMONELLA REDUCTION PROGRAMME		
Authorized by:	PIC (PERSON IN CHARGE)	Page 1 of 2	

- 1. Objective** The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that the risk of exposure of a flock to Salmonella is reduced and managed.

2. Scope

This procedure is applicable to the AVON Chicken Farm contract farm operations.

3. Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Farm manager to ensure the staff is competent to follow and manage this procedure.

4. References

Refer to the AVON Chicken Farm, ***(Free-Range) Broiler production Guidelines.***

5. Definitions:

- 5.1 Salmonella:** refers not only to Salmonella spp. in general, but more specifically to Salmonella enteritica (var. Enteritidis) and Salmonella enteritica (var. Typhimurium).
- 5.2 Flock:** Refers to a group of chickens in a house and / or external range.

6. Salmonella Control programme steps and procedures:

6.1 Cleaning and Disinfecting:

6.1.1. a clean and disinfected poultry house will be the first line of defence. Dominant types of Salmonella are easily transferred to the birds by insufficient hygiene in the house before arrival of the one-day old chicks.

Monitoring is done by the cleaning chemical provider contractor and results are sent on a regular basis to the Farms General manager to review results and compliance.

6.1.2 Secondly drinking water is an important vector for further spreading of bacterial contamination. Therefore, rinsing of the water line is done with every new cycle and before day-old chicks are placed. Afterwards, proper deep cleaning ensues.

6.2 Intake of chicks

6.2.1 All day-old chicks have to be accompanied by a COA and Salmonella test results provided by the hatchery. These records are kept and maintained by the Farms General manager.

AVON	AVON Chicken Farming	Document No:	ACF Farm 001-03
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6.2.2 The trained Farm manager will randomly swab the hatchery crates and truck bed as part of the Salmonella monitoring procedure.

6.3 Salmonella monitoring programme

6.3.1. Salmonella will be tested at the following frequencies: placement & 14 days. At 14 days Salmonella testing will be outsourced to an Accredited laboratory.

6.4 Personnel hygiene and GHP:

6.4.1 Disinfection of footwear and hand sanitizing with anti-bactericidal hand soap. This is done through the provision of foot baths at every house entrance and a central point for handwashing – all farm workers are trained in the Personal hygiene procedure.

AVON	AVON Food Safety Management System	Document No:	ACF Farm 001-04
		Revision No:	1
		Revision Date:	01 Jan 2023
Document Name:	PROCEDURE FOR WASHING SOP		
Authorized by:	PIC (PERSON IN CHARGE)		Page 1 of 2

1. Objective

The purpose of this procedure is to communicate the washing procedure and preparations to personnel involved.

2. Scope

Applicable to all AVON Chicken farm contract operations.

3. Responsibility

- It is the responsibility of the Farm manager to personally conduct a handover.
- It is the responsibility of the Cleaning team to ensure cleaning efficiency targets and objectives are met.

4. References

Refer to the **AVON (Free-Range) Broiler production Guidelines**.

5. Definitions:

5.1 Farm Manager: Refers to a person or persons in charge of the entire farm upon which all houses are. The farm manager is responsible for day-to-day management of the farm(s) allocated to his/her control.

6. Procedure

- 6.1** The water lines should be flushed before cleaning starts.
- 6.2** Before sanitizing starts a thorough handover must be done between the Cleaning Company and the manager and all cleaning issues communicated.
- 6.3** The boot dips must be refreshed before disinfecting.
- 6.4** A cleaning handover must be conducted before sanitizing and after cleaning, Cleaning checklist to be completed.
- 6.5** Refer to document pertaining to the Dry-cleaning procedure.
- 6.6** Manure is removed.
- 6.7** Floors are scraped – working in one direction.
- 6.8** Sweeping is done by moving from the back towards the front of the house – in one direction.
- 6.9** Manure is bagged and removed from the house.

AVON	AVON Food Safety Management System	Document No:	ACF Farm 001-04
		Revision No:	1
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6.10 Housekeeping around the house is done.

6.11 All organic matter is removed as part of the cleaning process.

AVON

PROCEDURE FOR BIO-SECURITY

Doc. No.	ACF Farm 001 - 02
Effective Date:	01 Jan 2023
Revision No:	1
Department:	Farm
Issued By:	AVON
Approved By:	AVON
Page:	Page 1 of 2

1. Objective

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that the risk of exposure of a flock to a disease is managed.

2. Scope

This procedure is applicable to the AVON Chicken farm contract operations.

3. Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the Farm manager to ensure the staff is competent to implement Biosecurity measures.

4. References

Refer to the **AVON (Free-Range) Broiler production Guidelines**.

5. Definitions:

5.1 Biosecurity plan: Refers to a system to manage the risk of exposure of a flock to a disease on a Free-Range Broiler production unit.

5.2 Flock: Refers to a group of chickens in a house and / or external range.

6. Biosecurity measures / procedures:

6.1 An animal health plan is compiled with the help of a Veterinarian that is reviewed quarterly and includes the following:

6.1.1 A vaccination program

6.1.2 Antimicrobial usage

6.1.3 A salmonella control program which includes verification tests conducted on 14 days and remedial action to be taken on out of spec results.

6.1.4 A plan that addresses any specific problems relating to the health status of a previous flock to identify potential dangers.

6.1.5 Houses are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to birds being placed. Monthly swabs are taken for verification.

6.1.6 Disposable clothing / PPE and gum boots are provided to personnel and visitors.

6.1.7 Only essential visitors are allowed on site, a visitor's questionnaire and visitors register is kept.

AVON

PROCEDURE FOR BIO-SECURITY

Doc. No.	ACF Farm 001 - 02
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6.1.8 Handwashing facilities and footbaths are made available to control and manage bio-security plan.

6.1.9 Footbaths are provided at personnel access points to each house.

6.1.10. Staff hands are washed and/or sanitized as they enter the work area.

6.1.11 Personnel are prohibited from having contact with other poultry or avian species.

6.1.12 There is accessibility to a competent person / veterinarian to attend to ill or injured birds promptly and to advise on when uncertain post-mortems occur.

6.1.13 Free range chicks are vaccinated against prevailing pathological conditions.

6.1.14 Disinfection of all vehicles entering and leaving the farms.

6.1.15 Personnel are dedicated to specific houses and farms only.

6.1.16 Effective disinfectants are used, and the effectiveness tested.

6.1.17 Good housekeeping around facility, feed silos and storage facility to prevent attracting unwanted birds and pests.

6.1.18 Proper drainage in houses to prevent pooling water which could encourage wild birds.

6.1.19 Proper structures, free from damage and maintained on a continuous basis to prevent pest ingress.

6.1.20 Mortalities and manure should be disposed in such a manner that it prevents pathogen growth.

6.1.21 There is a double boot system in place, meaning the same footwear is not worn in the houses as the ones used to walk outside the houses.

AVON

WASHING PROCEDURE

Doc. No.	ACF 001 - 05
Effective Date:	01 Jan 2023
Revision No:	2
Department:	Farm
Issued By:	AVON
Approved By:	
Page:	1

House no.		Date:	
Washing contractor – name of company:			
Washing contractor REP.name		NO. of persons in crew	
Arrival time		Departure time	
Starting time		Time lost during wash	
PROCEDURE			Supervisor Signature
DRY-CLEANING COMMENT			
Use foaming lance to foam air inlets and outlets. 24 Disc (detergent)			
Use foaming lance to foam air inlets inside and outside. 24 Disc (detergent)			
Rinse with high pressure including silo and heatCo.			
Foam roof from back to front in uniformed direction, use foaming lance. 24 Disc (detergent)			
Foam walls, curtains, doors and air inlet / outlets. 24 disc (detergent)			
Foam feeder-lines. 24 disc (detergent)			
Foam drinker-lines. 24 disc (detergent)			
Foam floors. 24 disc (detergent)			
Rinse out house in above order including sock.			
Prepare boot dips. FBD			
Washing supervisor and Farm Manager to do inspection. Make use of CLEANING CHECKLIST. This should be done prior to disinfection taking place. If there is any issue, it can be rectified before disinfecting the house.			
Disinfect house in above order. 24 disc (disinfectant)			

Chemical name	Function	Recommended amount to use per house	Amount supplied by farm	Amount used	Balanced return
F29	Detergent				
CLUTABAC	Disinfectant				

Signature: Washing Supervisor

Signature: Farm Manager:

For management use ONLY:		
This house was swabbed early the following morning?	Yes	No