

**NewInvest 29 [Pty] Ltd**  
**Farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ Ptn 77 & 84**  
**Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ Ptn 983**  
**Brits District**

**FINAL BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**(FBAR)**

**Construction and operation of a chicken farm**  
**operation for th production of broiler**  
**chickens [16 chicken houses]**

**NW - DEDECT**

**Rustenburg**

**NWP/EIA/12/2025**



## 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

July 2025

## Name of Applicant

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**[Refer: Annex A – EAPASA & CV of EAP]**

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## NW-DEDECT Project Reference

NWP/EIA/12/2025

**Ms. O Skosana [Admin]**

**Ms. M Mohlalisi [Agent]**

### **Comments by the NW DEDECT**

- FBAR document updated
- EMPr included
- I&AP – I&R Report Included



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations:

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

## ANNEXURES

## Executive Summary

**Mr Johan Pauley as 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: ± 11.82Ha [Indicated in YELLOW]**



Site	A	Ptn	983				
Houses	6	Size/Ha	4.50				
g	'	"	S				
25	32	16.63	S				
25	32	16.11	S				
25	32	21.83	S				
25	32	22.27	S				
				g	'	"	E
				27	47	27.62	E
				27	47	36.82	E
				27	47	37.08	E
				27	47	27.87	E

Site	B	Ptn	77				
Houses	4	Size/Ha	2.70				
g	'	"	S				
25	32	11.28	S				
25	32	11.06	S				
25	32	16.33	S				
25	32	16.84	S				
				g	'	"	E
				27	47	09.51	E
				27	47	15.35	E
				27	47	14.04	E
				27	47	08.03	E

Site	C	Ptn	84				
Houses	6	Size/Ha	4.62				
g	'	"	S				
25	32	19.88	S				
25	32	18.92	S				
25	32	24.87	S				
25	32	25.98	S				
				g	'	"	E
				27	47	01.53	E
				27	47	10.00	E
				27	47	10.74	E
				27	47	01.93	E

**TOTAL CHICKEN HOUSES: 16**

**TOTAL AREA BEING DEVELOPED / FOOT PRINT AREA: 11.82Ha [approx]**

**NOTE:**

**The development will increase the yield potential of the farm**

**NOTE:**

The farm has indicated that it will consider not developing Site A due to its close proximity to another chicken farm in the area





***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

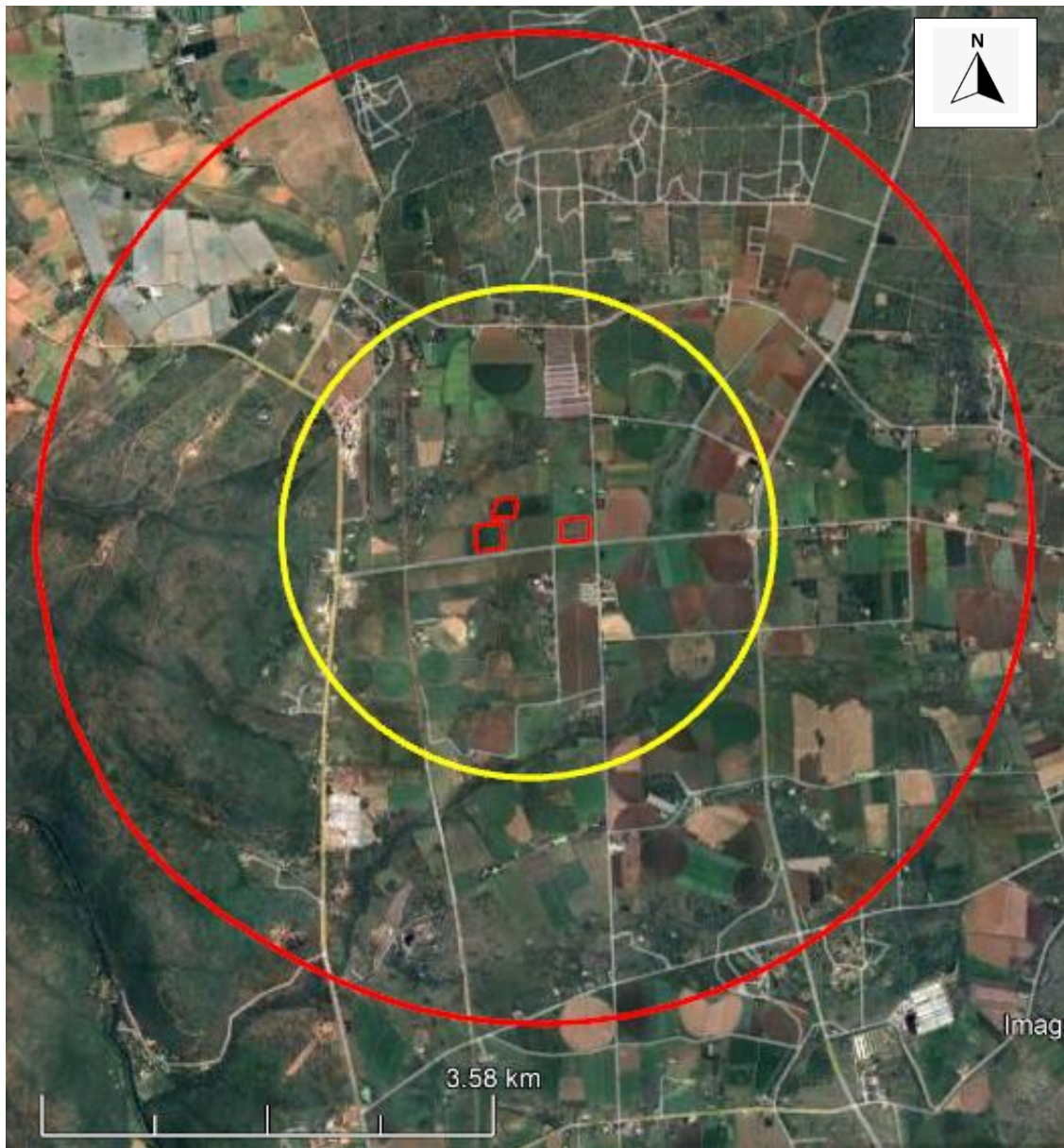


are also “dumping” produce on our shores which damages our local industry. As such the local economy must counter the impacts by becoming self-sufficient.

### 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; O<sub>2</sub> levels and feeding cycles.
- The operation will also have ablation 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.

A standard cleaning cycle entails:

- Removal of all animal waste and old bedding from the building, and transported directly to the end user which is off site.;
- **WASH #1** [Water and chlorine] in order to disinfect;
- **WASH #2** [Water and Biogen Super Soap] foam to wash down the entire building inside;
- **WASH #3** [Water & Disinfectant] final wash down to disinfect the entire building.

Note: Very little water is swept out of the building as it all evaporates. No sludge is produced and swept into the receiving environment. All soaps and chemicals used for the cleaning process are bio-degradable and thus not harmful to the environment.

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.

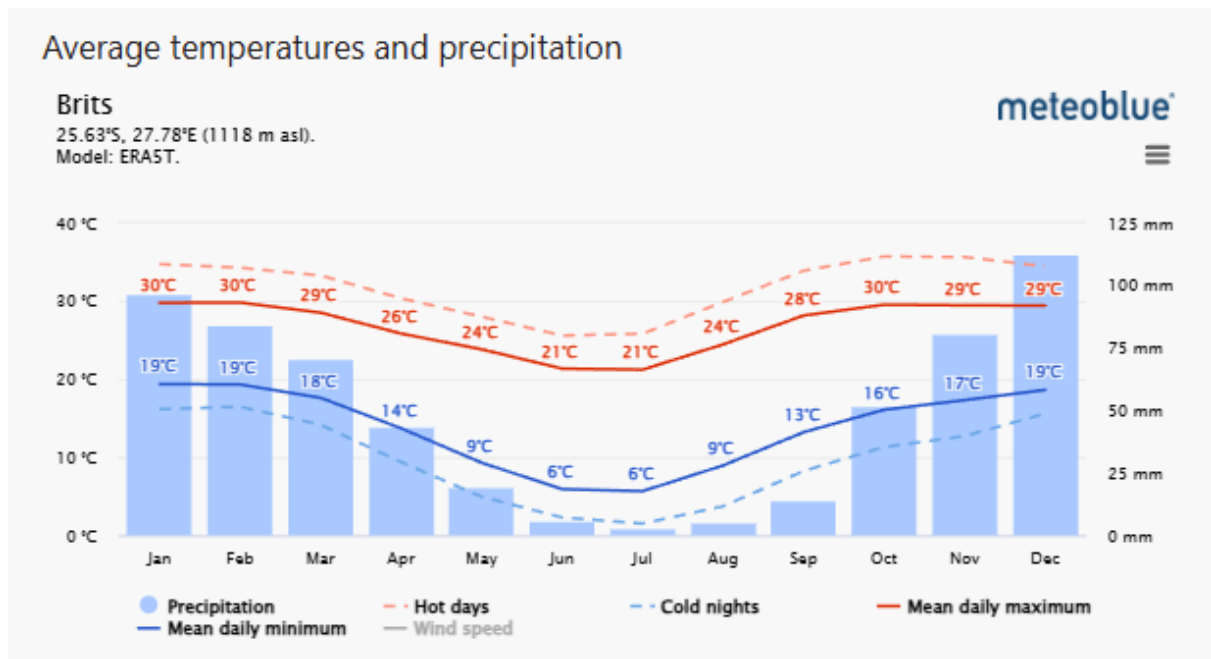
Economically the workforce from the surrounding community is at risk as some farming operations never recover from a serious incident and employment losses occur which impacts the social structure of the area.

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

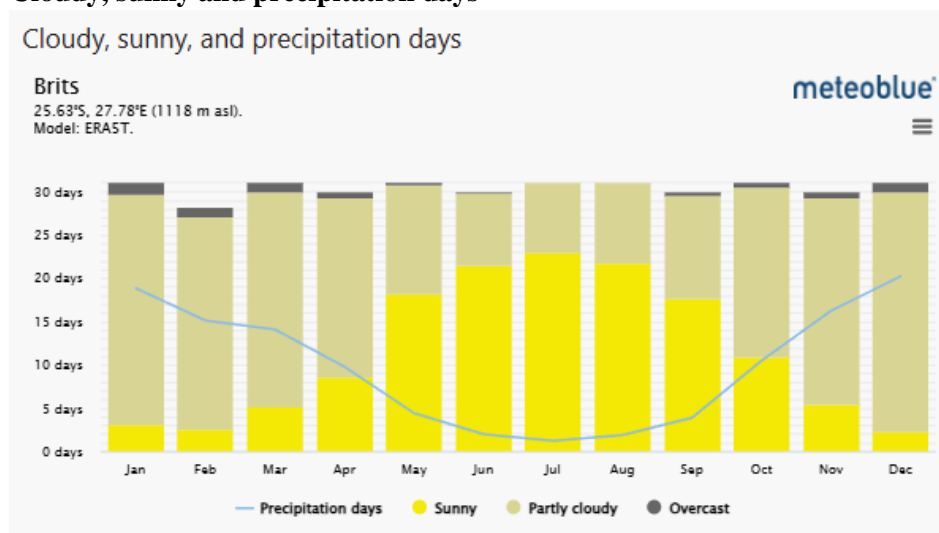
Baseline environmental information, often referred to as “baseline” is a foundational component of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other possible studies. It refers to the comprehensive and systematic collection of data that characterises the existing state of the environment in and around 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

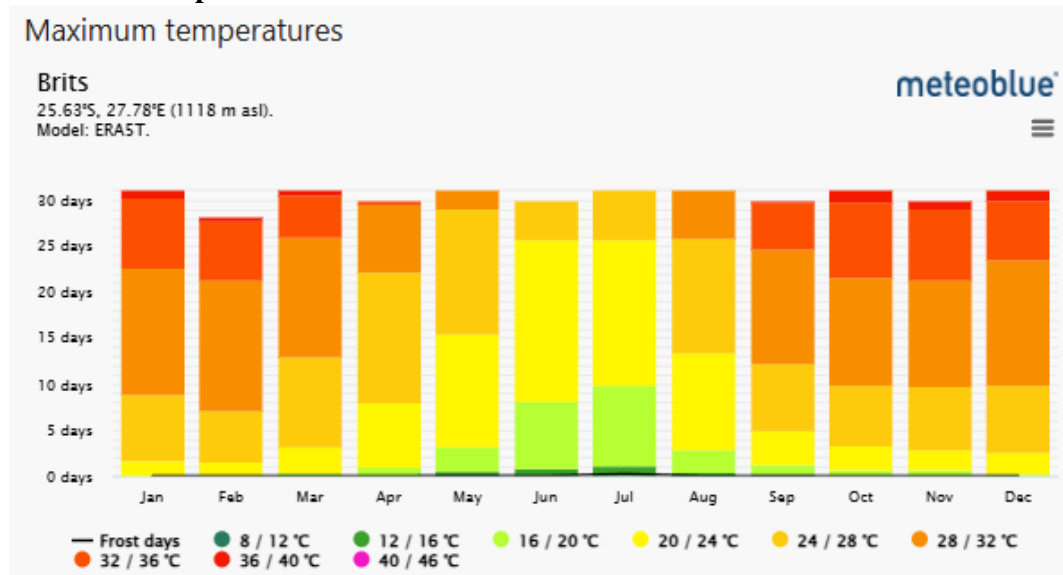


Source: [meteoblue.com/historyclimate/climatemodelled/brits\\_south-africa](https://meteoblue.com/historyclimate/climatemodelled/brits_south-africa)

### 4.2 Cloudy, sunny and precipitation days

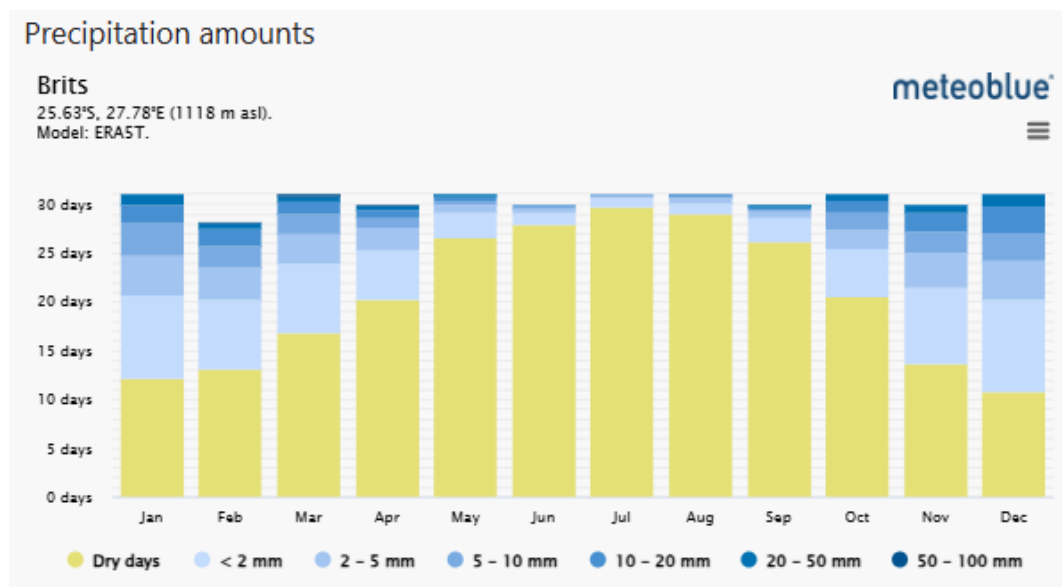


#### 4.3 Maximum temperatures

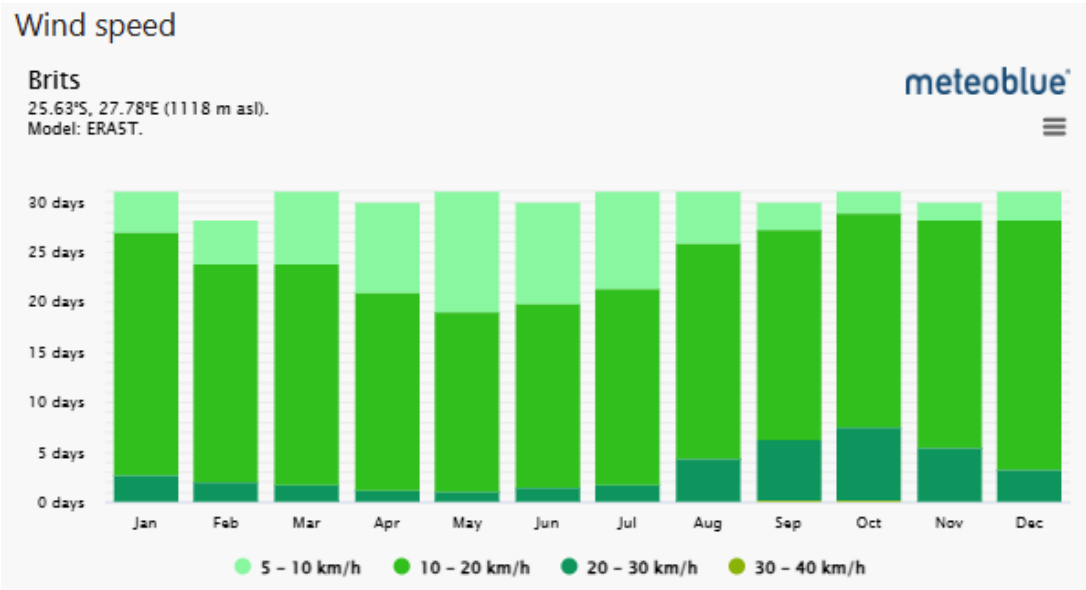


Coldest months will be March through September and will most likely be the months when the most additional heating from the slow combustion units will be required.

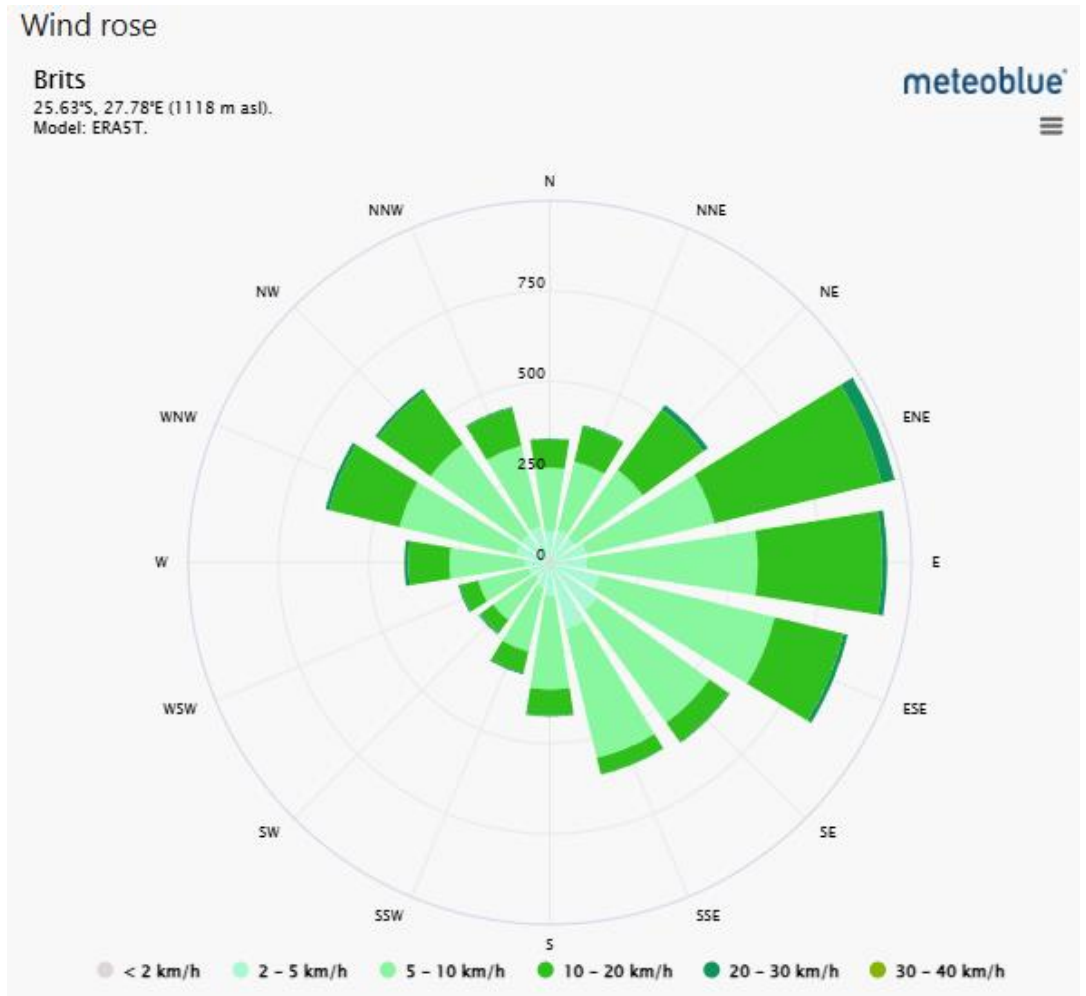
#### 4.4 Precipitation amounts



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 m<sup>3</sup> 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

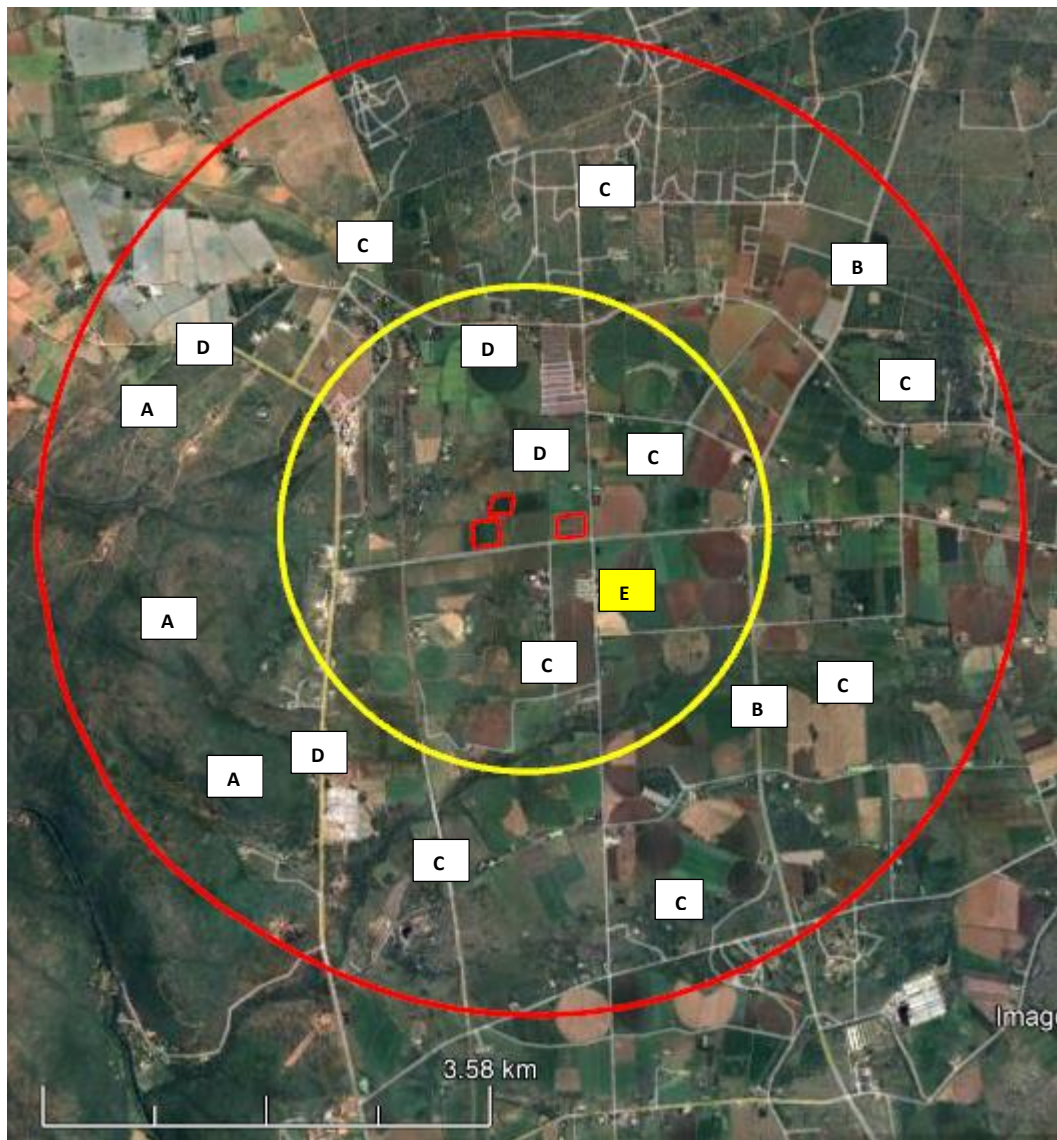
B- Lethabile Road

C- Varying sizes of agricultural activities

D- Brits to Thabazimbi road

E- Other chicken farm operation





***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
<b>MAGNITUDE of negative impact</b> (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> .
<b>MAGNITUDE of POSITIVE IMPACT</b> (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	<b>Positive:</b> Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> enhanced.
	6	Medium	<b>Positive:</b> Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> enhanced.
	4	Low	<b>Positive:</b> Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> enhanced.
	2	Very low	<b>Positive:</b> Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> enhanced.
	0	Zero	<b>Positive:</b> Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
<b>DURATION</b>	5	Permanent	<b>Impact in perpetuity. –</b>
	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	<b>Instant impact.</b>
<b>EXTENT</b> (or spatial scale/influence of impact)	5	International	<b>Beyond the National boundaries.</b>
	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	<b>On site or within 100 meters of the site boundaries.</b>
	0	None	<b>Zero extent.</b>
<b>IRREPLACEABLE</b> loss of resources	5	Definite	<b>Definite</b> loss of irreplaceable resources.
	4	High potential	<b>High</b> potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	3	Moderate potential	<b>Moderate</b> potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	2	Low potential	<b>Low</b> potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	1	Very low potential	<b>Very low</b> potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
<b>REVERSIBILITY</b> of impact	0	None	<b>Zero potential.</b>
	5	Irreversible	Impact <b>cannot</b> be reversed.
	4	Low irreversibility	<b>Low</b> potential that impact might be reversed.
	3	Moderate reversibility	<b>Moderate</b> potential that impact might be reversed.

	2	High reversibility	High potential that impact might be reversed.
	1	Reversible	Impact <b>will be</b> 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><b>High:</b> 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><b>Medium:</b> 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><b>Low:</b> The activity is localised and might have a negligible cumulative impact.</p> <p><b>None:</b> 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.

+	<b>Positive impact (+)</b>	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
<b>L = LOW</b>	<b>M = MEDIUM</b>	<b>MH = MEDIUM HIGH</b>	<b>H = HIGH</b>	<b>VH = VERY HIGH</b>

## 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 673m<sup>3</sup> per cycle or 78 m<sup>3</sup> 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?

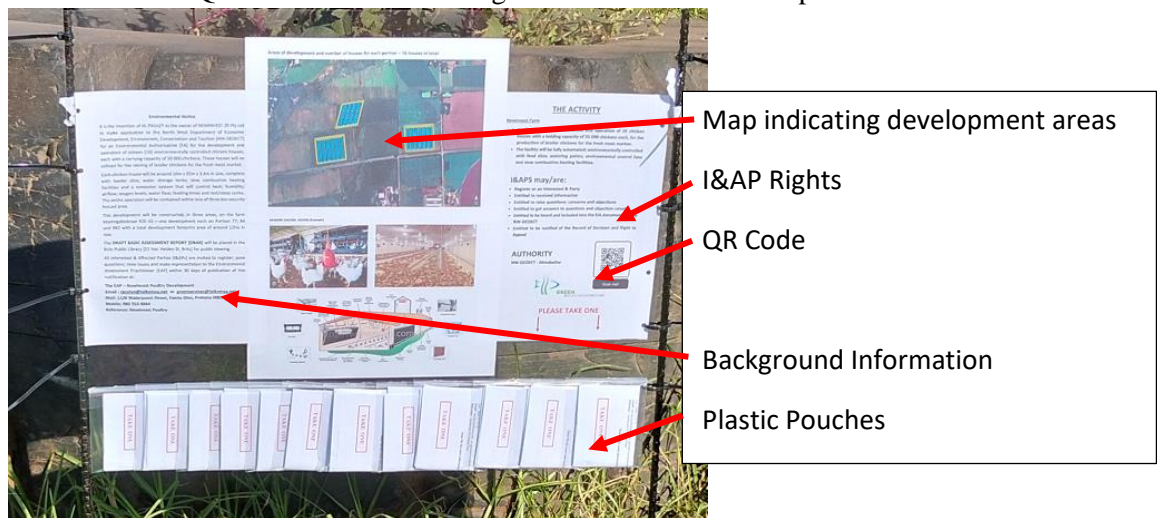
### 7.1.1 Advertisements in the newspaper

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



2<sup>nd</sup> 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 FINAL BAR Report only one individual; business; farm or department registered any issue; concern; objection of the actual chicken farm.

**7.1.7 Issues & Response Report [I&R Report]**

The issues raised on behalf of another chicken farm operator was fully answered and all documentation regarding these inputs are appended as an annexure.

**7.1.8 Release of additional information**

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

## 8. Environmental Screening Results

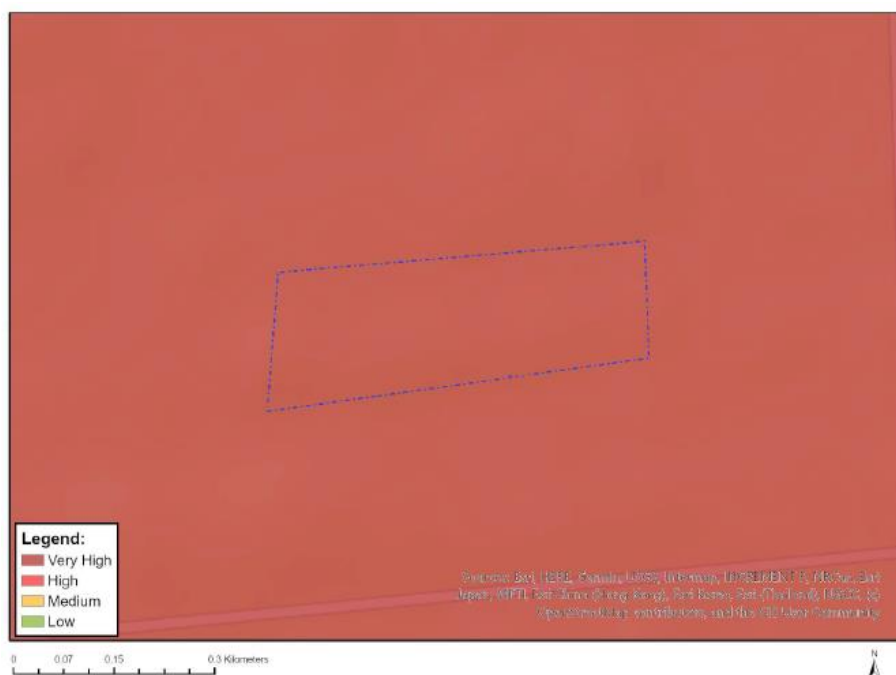
The DEA Screening Tool provided the following results:

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.

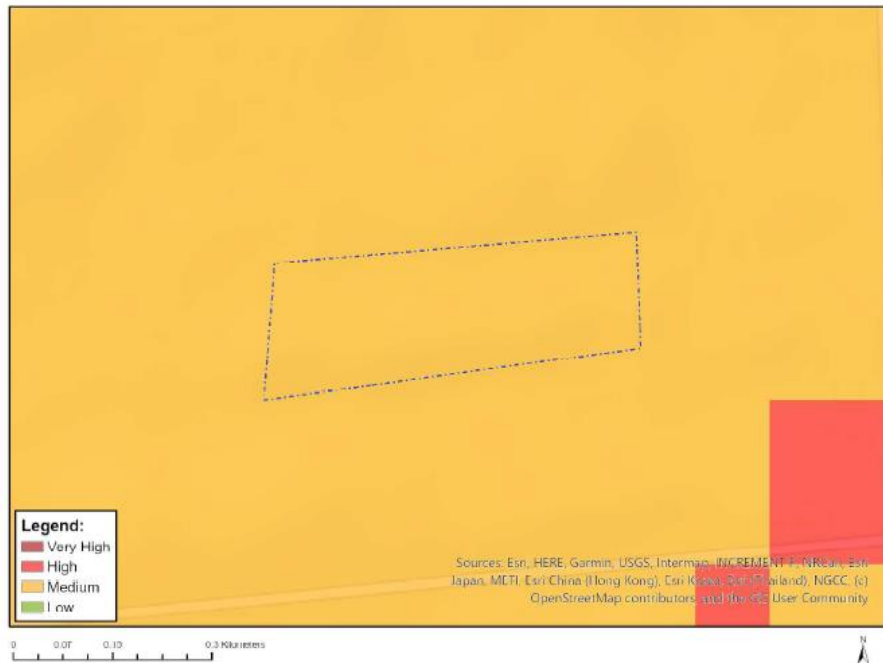
**Assessment:** The activity supports the Screening Tool findings and is in support of the actual Screening Rating.

### 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

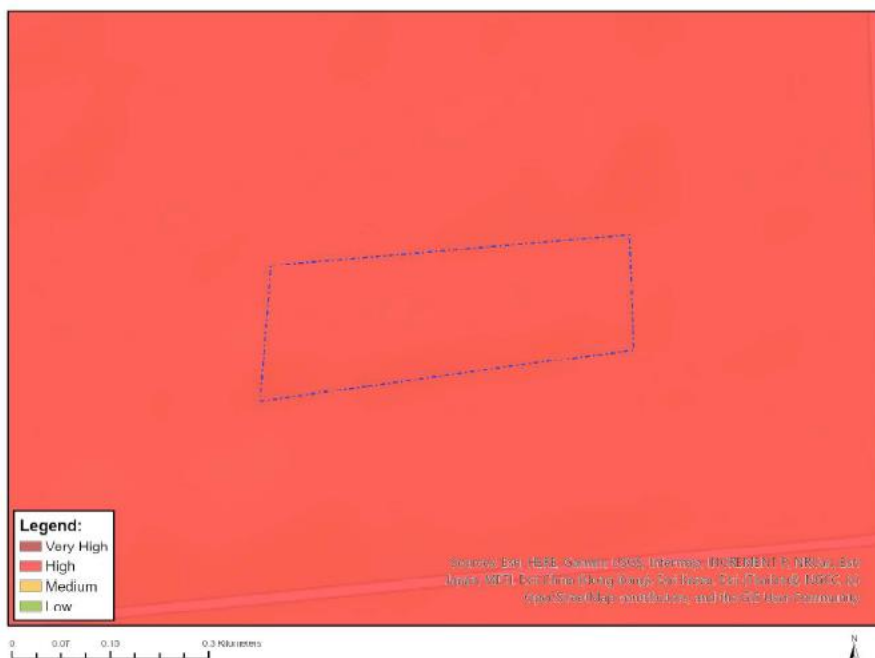


Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme rating for the area of development is indicated as **LOW**.

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

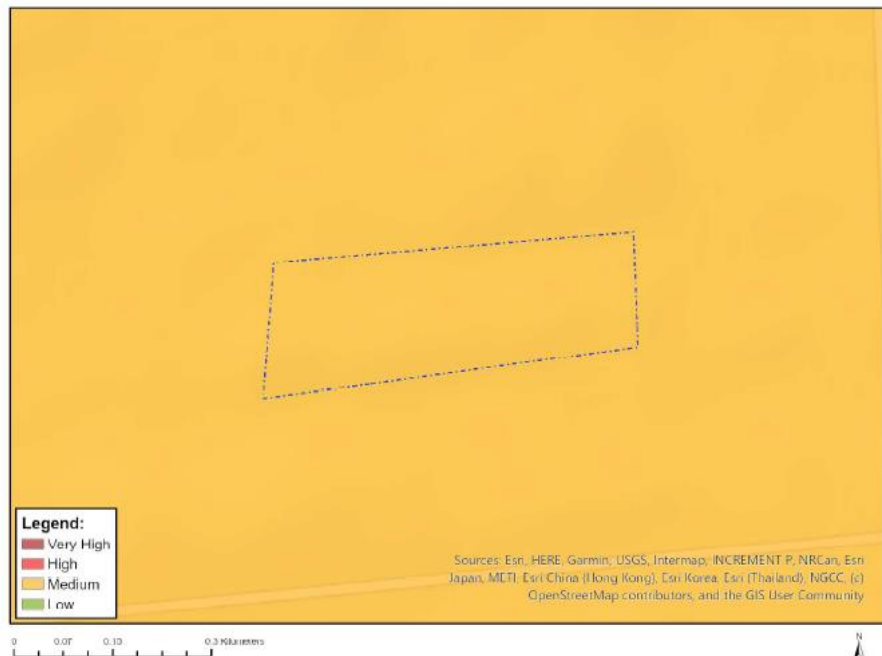


The Defence theme is given as **LOW**.

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.

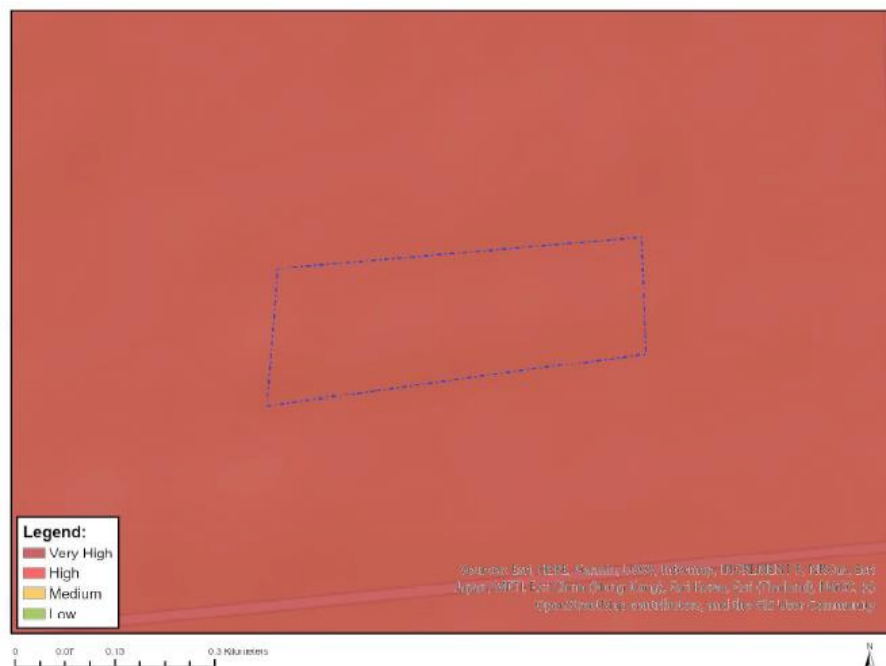
### 8.1.8 Plant Species Theme



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 any more.

The EMPr 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](http://mdpi.com/2076-0817/12/4/610) – Avian Influenza: Strategies to Manage an Outbreak

**Signed this 14th day of July 2025 at Pretoria, Gauteng Province**

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**RP Colyn – EAP/EAPASA 2019/1358**

### **ANNEXURES**

<b>Annex A</b>	<b>Site Plan</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	<b>Photographs</b>
<b>Annex C</b>	<b>Facility Illustration</b>
<b>Annex D</b>	<b>Route Position</b>
<b>Annex E</b>	<b>Public Participation</b>
<b>Annex F</b>	<b>WULA / SAHRA etc</b>
<b>Annex G</b>	<b>Specialist Report</b>
<b>Annex H</b>	<b>EMPr</b>
<b>Annex I</b>	<b>Other Information</b>
	○ <b>EAP Info</b>
	○ <b>Screening Tool Reports</b>
	○ <b>Bio-Security</b>
	○ <b>Waste Protocols</b>
	○ <b>Odour Protocols</b>
	○ <b>Mortality Take-off document</b>
	○ <b>Impact Assessment Spreadsheet</b>
	○ <b>Map[s]</b>
	○ <b>I&amp;R Report and formal responses</b>
	○

Advert in CITIZEN 30 April 2025

**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.

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](mailto:rpolyn@telkomsa.net) or [greenservices@telkomsa.net](mailto:greenservices@telkomsa.net)

Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081

Mobile: 082 553 8844

Reference: Newinvest Poultry

## EAP Registration Certificate



Simplify the document for me

**EMPr in terms of NEMA Act (107 of 1998)**

**Environmental Impact Regulations**

**APPENDIX 4 – EMPr**

**EMPr for the development and operation of a Chicken  
Farm Operation**

**Ptn 77 & 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal 420JQ**

**and**

**Ptn 983 of Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ**

## OVERVIEW

An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is a living document which is assembled to govern and direct an activity from inception, through construction into the final operational phase. Throughout the life of a project circumstances may change and as such the EMPr must be such that it may be altered, added to and changed in order to provide ongoing guidance to the operations but ultimately provide protection to the environment in which the activity is taking place.

As the EMPr is a guidance document to ensure environmental protection and compliance, the structure is such that it will initially “explain” the issue and then provide direct guidance in the individual framed section [Section E]. These Operator Actions are the direct instruction[s] to the operator of what is expected and what should be implemented.

### 1. Project Description

The construction and operation of sixteen [16] new environmentally controlled and enclosed chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 55 000 chickens, inclusive of bulk feed silos; heating facilities; automatic feeder systems; integrated watering system and an advanced computer system to control humidity; temperature; air flow; oxygen levels and feeding times. All of the development will take place on a portion of land on the farm known as **Ptn 77 and 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal and Ptn 983 of Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ in the Brits district.**

### 2. Who is the EAP?

- RP Colyn / Green Environmental Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd / EAPASA EAP 2019/1358
- 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081
- Tel: 012 991 2575
- Mobile: 082 553 8844
- Email: [rpolyn@telkomsa.net](mailto:rpolyn@telkomsa.net)

#### 2.1 Expertise of the EAP

- EIA Consultant since 1996
- EAP Registered / EAPASA 2019/1358
- CV (attached as annexures)

#### 2.2 Map showing the existing and proposed additions

Refer Annexures – MAP – showing the three areas on the farm and their location in relation to the feeder route to the farm.

#### 2.3 Property Details

Ptn 77 & 84 of Farm Mamogaleskraal 420 JQ and Ptn 983 of the Farm Hartebeestpoort 419 JQ, Brits district, North West Province.

### 3. Aspect of the activity contained in this EMPr

The EMPr will be looking at specific aspects in terms of:

- **Construction Phase**
  - Design of the chicken houses
  - Excavations and Foundations
  - Building materials and its storage
  - Waste and waste handling
  - Sanitation in terms of staff ablutions and health



## Letter from LVP Attorneys – Issues raised and answers given

- 1.1 We refer to correspondence to your Mr Colyn on 27 May 2025 indicating our client's participation in the EIA investigation together with a request to forward us a copy of the Assessment Report in this regard. On or about the 2nd of June 2025 writer received a copy of a report from your office which document seemed to be incomplete due to the fact that it lacked certain pages, annexures as well as a relevant Environmental Management Program as per EIA Regulations (GNR326). Your documentation also lacked relevant specialist studies and/or reports which is essential for drafting a complete assessment report (DPAR).

The writer indicates that the DBAR is missing certain pages. We are not sure which pages went "missing" as the full document as forwarded to the NW DEDECT was emailed in Pdf format.

The EMPr for the application will be forwarded with the FINAL BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT [FBAR].

The NW DEDECT conducted a site inspection and confirmed that the application was only in need of a BAR Application and that no additional specialist studies are required.

- 1.2 According to the relevant advertisement in the newspaper, a copy of the DPAR report would be available at the local library and for that purpose our PA attended to the library in order to acquire same of which the latest attendance was made on 27 June 2025, without any success whatsoever.

The DBAR document was forwarded to the Brits Library on 7 May 2025 and was delivered and signed for by the library on 9 May 2025 at around 12:00 of that day.

How the library handle public documents and why such documents are not freely displayed we cannot answer.

A call to our offices would have resulted in us sending a copy via email – which is what has happened.

- 1.3 Without possession of and/or full disclosure of a thorough access to the complete report our client cannot thoroughly reply and/or respond thereto and is our client's rights extremely prejudiced and therefore our client's rights remain reserved for any additional response in future, if necessary.

Duly noted.

- 2.1 It is common course that for purposes of drafting the necessary Assessment Report the matter of addressing the Public Participation Process was not appropriately done and critical aspects necessary and required for unbiased public participation process omitted by the author of the Assessment Report
- 2.2 The Assessment Report shows no written notification to neighbouring land owners or farms or businesses. There is no evidence of any written or oral notification to individuals, and no neighbouring land owners were in any way notified about the proposed development of the chicken houses. The list of interested and/or affected parties is totally incomplete and the only reference in the Assessment Report to our client is a basic casual reference and of limited relevance.

The development was advertised in two newspapers i.e. Citizen and Brits Pos.

Two Site Notices were put on display: one at the main entrance to the farm and one alongside the access road known as LANG STRAAT.

Each of the Site Notices contained Background Information: a map indicating the development area; illustrations; QR Code for easy downloading information; I&AP Rights description and also detachable plastic pouches, each with background information and an I&AP Registration Form.

Background Information and I&AP Registration forms were placed on posts of properties in the area.



Site Notice along LANG STRAAT – the main access road to the farm

The information of I&APs are not included to any 3<sup>rd</sup> party as the Poppi Act will not allow us to share such information. Only the NW DEDECT get a complete list with contact details of I&APs who registered and State Departments notified. Proof of such emails are sent to the NW DEDECT as part of the FBAR Report.

The Site Notices were on display in full view of all traffic along LANG STRAAT so to say that “no-one in the area is aware of any on site notice” is misleading.

The report lacks any thorough CV of the author of the relevant report which creates concern that the EAP is not duly qualified and/or registered with the SA Council of Natural Scientific Professions. No provision is made in terms of required declarations regarding the independence and accuracy of information.

As the EAP for the application I can confirm that I am a registered EAP in terms of EAPASA, the governing body for Environmental Assessment Practitioners [EAP] [Member 2019/1358] and that full credentials inclusive of a list of all EIA work completed over 32 years in the industry was attached to the original Application Registration to the NW DEDECT. In fact, the NW DEDECT will not register an application without the EAP Registration Certificate and CV. So the mere fact that we have a registration number indicates that as the EAP I am fully authorised to undertake the work as required.

To work as an EAP there is no need to register with the SA Council of Natural Scientific Professions. EAPASA as authorised by the Minister of Environmental Affairs in the Act demands that all practicing EAPS must be registered with EAPASA.



Current EAP Certificate



4.1 The report lacks essential information on the treating and irrigation of waste/ groundwater, requiring a water use licence under Sections 21(e) of the National Water Act 1998 which necessitates a full environmental impact assessment as well as the lack of essential information on the users of ground water in the area and baseline water quality and the report lacks any assessment of potential impacts of groundwater abstraction and any contamination of ground water.

The farm is not going to irrigate with any waste water. It is going to utilise its borehole supply to water its animals, which is allowed by the NWA i.e. watering of livestock.

Cleaning out of chicken houses is done house by house and the chicken waste taken off site on the day of clearing. There is no waste dumps allowed as the waste dumps may be a health threat.

Houses are cleaned and disinfected with a dry foam spray and the old heavy loads of water for cleaning is no longer the practice. The small amount of water swept from the chicken houses are contained in septic tanks and those are pumped out by a contractor as and when needed. We do not understand where the concern comes from for "contamination of ground water".

4.2 It is important to take into consideration that the relevant farm, adjacent land, and the whole area involved, is a flat area which indicate that all flow of water will follow the natural contour of land. The chicken houses to be constructed will be erected on foundations and /or platforms with storm water trenches feeding water away from them into the natural flow of the area. The natural flow of water on site and in the area is from the applicant's farm in the direction of our client's farm.

It is natural for water to flow from a higher point to a lower point, it is called gravity. Currently the water, coming from rain events follow the natural fall of the land.



There is a height difference between the area of the new chicken houses and the existing chicken houses of between 4 to 6m and water has been following this fall of the land since creation. It has never been a problem, but now it is made a problem. The water will not only flow in a southerly

direction, it will also flow to the east as the land drops slightly going east. LANG STRAAT is also a manmade barrier which attenuated the flow south.

**4.3** Groundwater involved in this area is very shallow (4m -10m) and as indicated above the normal flow of the water will migrate downhill continuously contaminating the shallow ground water. Research has shown that pathogens (including salmonella, enterococci, bacteria and even viral markers can move from poultry litter into groundwater and persist in wells adjacent to poultry operations. For this reason our client's and neighbouring boreholes becomes a direct recipient of this contaminated ground water which possess serious health risks to his chicken flock including disease transfer and antibiotic resistant infections.

The intended chicken farm operation of the applicant is set to follow very strict and precise bio-security protocols. One of these protocols are that no waste is allowed to accumulate outside of the chicken houses and as such may not be left to rot and contaminate the environment. Like to objector in this case, our client realises the importance of protecting its water supply and protect its flock by testing water qualities on a regular basis. In the same manner that the objector his water supply will our client protect its water supply.

**4.4** The existence of Langstraat Road, the main access road in the area, which road is effectively elevated above the surrounding farms or terrain will also have a very serious affect pertaining to waste water and the increase possibility of the rapid spreading of diseases following the flow of natural rain water in the area next to the relevant road.

The proposed development lies to the north of LANG STRAAT. It has no intention of irrigating with waste water or water containing waste. It intention is to contain any wash water from cleaning of chicken houses into its septic tanks and have such removed from site. To assume that waste water will be released into the adjacent environment is absurd. There is no intention for such a practise.

**5.1** Taking into consideration the above, it is important to exclaim the fact that our client is the immediate neighbour of the property on which the development is required and/or applied for. Taking into consideration that our client already operates 5 chicken houses on his farmland, the proposed development would

significantly increase the poultry density in the area, which in itself increases all the risks of the outbreak of diseases for both our client and the proposed development which can have a severe economic and environmental consequence for the whole area.

Indeed the objector operate 5 chicken houses, but that does not give him the sole right to a chicken farm operation. Each farm owner has a right to farm his / her land in a manner which is correct and safe in order to generate an income and provide proper living standards for their families, while

providing food to the nation. Every farmer has the right to farm in a way that they prefer in order to increase the yield of the land to its optimal capacity.

The additional chicken house will definitely increase the poultry density in the area. Bad farming practices will pose a bio-security risk and bad practices will pose a serious financial threat to the chicken industry in the area, and for that reason the implementation and constant overseeing of compliance of all safety protocols is of prime importance. For this reason an operation is established with the strictest of bio-security rules; enforcement is applied daily; no second best is acceptable; access is totally controlled and where a farmer rears chickens for a third party i.e. RAINBOW; AVIAGEN; ROSS etc. those third party owners will provide the rules of farming and will audit on a regular basis all operations to ensure full compliance.

5.2 According to the Assessment Report an image is used indicating the presence of another poultry farm at a distance of 399m from the proposed development. This measurement is totally inaccurate as it does not reflect the true distance between biosecurity fencing of existing and proposed broiler farms. The more accurate measurements to those above are from 30m to 333m. This issue is in direct non-compliance with the guidelines set, which reflects the Minister's position currently, as contained in the relevant Caselaw of *RCL Foods (Pty) Ltd vs West Coast district Municipality (Hopefield)*, causing this application to raise significant biosecurity concerns.





It is our belief that the source of a pathogen / bug will be coming from within the chicken house so the distance between the objector's chicken house [closest one] to the applicants sites is more relevant.

Site A – Distance 357m

Site B – Distance 782m

Site C – Distance 750m

It is the submission of the applicant that it would consider removing the development on Site A and remain with the developments on SITE B and C which will put its developments at a distance of minimum 750m from the closest point of objector's houses.

**5.3 It is clear from the abovementioned that the Assessment Report is lacking extremely important detail as to the assessment of biosecurity measures to prevent the spreading of chicken related diseases between the existing farms including the farm on which the proposal are made.**

The report contains the rules and regulations pertaining to bio-security of one of the leading third party rearing companies in the country. These rules and regulations are set down for safe and effective bio-security measures of a chicken farm producing broiler chickens. Apparently the same rule apply to the farm of the objector, and if those rules are acceptable to the objector why would they not be the safe rules for the applicant?

**5.4 It is extremely relevant to note that guidelines in the distance of 3km between poultry farms are set to minimize any spreading of any relevant disease or the risks thereof. It is also important to mention that for purposes of exporting any poultry products to adjacent countries to South Africa requires distances between 10km and 50km between poultry houses and farms.**

Guidelines are not rules cast in stone. There are no laws directing distance between chicken farms. The State Vet will in the event of an Avian Bird Flu [AI] outbreak:

- Place every chicken farm in a 3km radius in quarantine
  - No birds in or out
  - No Eggs in or out
- All birds in a 1km radius from the point of outbreak implement a 100% cull. No exceptions.

While South Africa doesn't have a specific law dictating distances between poultry farms, the principles of biosecurity and hygiene, along with local regulations, should guide decisions about farm placement and operations, particularly for farms aiming to export poultry products.

It remains of utmost importance that chicken farm operations must work together for the greater common good of the industry. Fortunately the existence of one chicken farm does not preclude another farm from practicing the same farming method.

- 5.5 Avian Influenza, commonly known as Bird flu is commonly known in South Africa and possesses a serious threat to poultry and poultry farms as often reported about in public- media in South Africa. This virus spreads rapidly amongst birds and upon the outbreak of such disease typically requires the culling of flocks within a 1km radius to prevent any further contamination or transmission of sicknesses involved. We hereby refer to a recent case and flu-virus outbreak in the Delmas area where the State Veterinarian ordered the culling of all chickens in chicken houses in a 1km radius. The proposed chicken houses in this matter are planned far less than 1km from our client's existing chicken farm and chicken houses than the standard culling radius. This close proximity presents a significant biosecurity risk for both the applicant and our client directly contradicts established containment practices.

The Stater Vet will as a precaution eliminate all chickens within a 1km radius of an outbreak to try and contain the spread of the virus. Currently that is best practise.

What is questionable is the statement that intimates that our applicant will be the cause of an outbreak. The reverse is also applicable and as such our client [the applicant] may suffer the same fate should an outbreak occur at the facilities of the objector. It is for this exact reason that bio-security is enforced and must be maintained to the highest levels that will ensure safety of the flock and ongoing monitoring of the flock on a daily basis. We should remember that AI is transmitted especially during the drier season through wind movement, a factor that neither parties can in fact control or direct.

- 5.6 The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) set legislation mandates strict biosecurity measures and a cull-out policy to manage outbreaks and minimize the spread of highly pathogenic viruses and in so doing emphasize the importance of abiding to biosecurity protocols to prevent the spread of such diseases. Such protocols are not met in this matter. To erect the proposed chicken houses bordering our client's existing poultry farm will be considered as a forming of one epidemiological unit. This means that in the event of a bird flu outbreak on the proposed farm, or on the existing farm, all birds within the culling radius of 1km need to be culled and the risk of such scenario is far too high to justify the proposed chicken houses to be erected so close to the current existing poultry farm of our client. In the Assessment Report the author relies on the opinion of Avon Chicken Farming to justify his/its findings and proposals in favour of the Applicant. In such opinion the author of the Assessment Report also relies on a procedure called "Dry-Cleaning for cleaning Chicken Houses" in order to support the applicant's application.

Bio-security and the correct practise of bio-security is of prime importance. Indeed any outbreak necessitate the culling of all birds within a 1km radius. As much as such a ruling affects the objector, as much it impacts the applicant. Being in such near proximity to one another will place the two farms into one epidemiological unit. This do however not prohibit the applicant from practicing chicken farming. It still remains the applicants right to be able to farm and use his/her farm in a manner deemed appropriate by the owner of the land. As a responsible farmer the decision to farm with chickens, notwithstanding the risks it contains, resides with the land owner, and if the landowner is willing to take a risk and is willing to practise best farming methods i.e. strict bio-security protocols;

inoculations; access control etc. then it is the right of the farmer to undertake the farming practise on his / her farm.

The use of AVON CHICKEN FARMING protocols is only there to show what the rules and protocols are and how such bio-security should be applied. The protocols of RAINBOW; AVIAGEN SA or ROSS POULTRY could have been quoted. It is believed that the current chicken farm operation is conducted using the protocols of AVON CHICKEN FARMING. If that is so, then the use of said AVON protocols seem to be producing satisfactory “safe” results and the applicant should follow the same protocols in order for the area to be operational under one set of protocols.

The modern day practise for environmentally controlled chicken houses and their cleaning is no longer the old way of masses of water and mass scrubbing down. A dry foam product is used to sterilise and clean and minimal water is used. That is the practise that will be employed by the applicant, and as such it was stated in the DBAR Report.

5.7 It is important to know that Degno (Pty) Ltd is a current provider of broiler chickens for Avon Chicken Farming and as a result of such business relationship, Degno approached and confronted Avon Chicken Farming with the contents of the current existing Assessment Report, upon which Avon Chicken Farming denied the drafting of such documentation included in the Assessment Report and used by the author thereof. It is also important to note that Avon Chicken Farming also exclaimed the fact that it is impossible to clean chicken houses without soap and water which will definitely result in the existence of waste water which may contaminate the natural water flow and ground water in the area.

We have over time done a considerable number of chicken farm applications within South Africa, and have requested information from different third party growers in terms of bio-security and what is expected of facilities who rear day old chicks for a third party such as AVON. We were provided with the AVON documents from the Head Office of AVON when we enquired as to their rules and regulations and have used their protocols as an example of what is expected from growers. It is a mere example of what is expected by a third party grower from a chicken farmer.

There is always washing to be done, and as stated before no longer the massive amount of wash water of the old days, much less and whatever wash water / waste water is generated is either contained in a septic tank system or merely allowed to dry out on the floor through natural evaporation. Even the soap being used is bio-degradable. No wash water is summarily pushed out onto the ground that may contaminate ground water.

Taking into consideration the proposed application and Assessment Report of the relevant chicken houses and the extent thereof, specialist studies are necessary but not complied with by the author of the Assessment Report.

Such reports include, but not limited to:

- Landscape and visual assessment
- Odour and Noise Impact Assessment
- Veterinary Health impact study

The farm was inspected by the NW-DEDECT and found that no additional Specialist Studies are required.

- **Landscape and Visual Assessment**  
 The intended development will be that of environmentally controlled chicken houses. Structures and operations that one would expect in a farming community. Buildings no higher than existing chicken houses in the area; not impeding the line of sight more or less than other chicken house operations in the area.
- **Odour and Noise Impact Assessment**  
 Environmentally Controlled Chicken Houses has a continuous computer controlled system maintaining a specific degree of heat and humidity which ensures that chicken waste is kept dry so the generation of harsh smells are limited. The smell of a chicken farm is that which one can expect of a chicken farm.  
 Noise is limited to either a truck delivering animal feed; coal for heating or the removal of adult birds on site. Access to the farm is along LANG STRAAT which is used by a multitude of other vehicles so why would this farm suddenly cause a noise impact. Delivery vehicles and goods removal is what one would expect in happening on a farm.
- **Veterinary Health Impact Study**  
 Strict bio-security protocols will be implemented to ensure optimal safety and health of the birds. The applicant understand the importance of health and safety and complying with safety standards and bio-security. It is absurd to think that the applicant will spend millions on infrastructure and let it go the ruins through bad management.
- **Wetlands Study**  
 NW DEDECT was on site and there was no need identified for any wetlands study. The land to be used is cultivated and which no gets another use added to it that will greatly increase the yield potential of the land.
- **Waste Management Specialist Study**  
 The handling of waste is straight forward. Municipal waste is removed to the municipal waste site; Mortalities are kept refrigerated until removed by a third party end user; chicken waste is removed from site for use by other end users at the end of each rearing cycle. No waste is burned on site nor is any waste buried on site. No animal waste is stock piled on site or allowed to lie in the open to rot, generate smells and become a breeding site for flies.
- **Biodiversity Impact Study**  
 The land to be used has been cultivated and transformed over many years. There is not going to be any removal of trees and shrubs. There is not going to be a continuous disturbance on the land, rather a more docile and calm existence as the chicken houses will be contained within a bio-security area surrounded by a fence that will allow no entry to humans as well as other forms of animals.
- **Socio-economic Impact Assessment**  
 There has been no call from the NW DEDECT for this study. The development will provide temporary as well as permanent employment opportunities. It will impart training and skills to a new set of chicken farm workers, all of which are in need for the growth of the economy. No study is required to know that the development will have a positive impact on a small number of works on the socio-economic front.

- Health and Bio-Security Assessment

The development will implement strict bio-security rules and flock health protocols in order to secure the safety of the massive investment being made. The applicant is well acquainted with the risks and responsibilities of chicken farming and the responsibilities it faces in terms of securing his / her own investment and that of the adjoining farms.

- Impact on existing crop and farming activities study

The applicant wants to develop his / her farming activity in order to get a better yield on an ongoing basis from the land. It is no longer sufficient to rely on seasonal crop yield alone. The yield of the land must be improved in order to have a better financial return from the land. The applicant understand the importance of establishing an operation which is safe and secure, not only for its own operation but also those in the surrounding area.

- Avian Health and Biosecurity Assessment

This has been dealt with. The applicant fully understands the implications of not following strict bio-security protocols and maintaining full health protocols. It stands to reason that as a farming community, living in relatively close confinement of one another that farmers must work together; look out for one another; share and maintain good communication and all observe the highest standard of bio-security in order to safeguard one another's investment as made on the individual farms.

**7. It is evident that taking into consideration of all the above as well as the the severe risk involved for the applicant, our client and the neighbouring owners, that the proposed development of the chicken houses as per the Assessment Report should not proceed or be allowed.**

Risk is what we live with day by day.

When we close our doors for night on the farm we enter the risk of night-time burglary or assault. Yet we farm and live on farms because we mitigate the risk by providing security doors; burglar bars and lighting. Everything we do on a daily basis happens to be linked to risk, be it small or major. Driving a vehicle puts us at risk, with at least 1 in 366 chance of being involved in a serious accident – yet we still drive.

The applicant has a right to farm on his / her land in a way the he / she determine and as long as they undertake the farming activity in a responsible safe way they should be allowed to continue – they have after all considered the risks and the potential for disaster and happens to be comfortable to take on the risk and responsibilities of their endeavour in order to be successful in their endeavour.

**RP Colyn**

**EAP [EAPASA 2019/1358]**

- **Operational Phase**

- Traffic and Dust
- Delivery times of incoming and outgoing trucks
- Light and Light pollution
- Chicken waste and its handling / removal at the end of a cycle
- Mortalities and its handling
- Bio-Security and a Bio-Security Plan for the operation
- Electricity and Water Supply
- Supplies of day-old chicks to the facility

- **Closure Phase**

- Actions and considerations should the facility need to close down permanently.

**NOTE:**

This EMPr will govern the operation, from inception and construction, through operational for the life time of the facility.

As a living document the EMPr may be amended as and when required, with all changes documented and the EMPr being the main document against which compliance must be determined via an independent audit.



## SECTION A – Planning & Pre-Construction Phase

### 1. Management objectives in terms of impacts and risk that require consideration during the PLANNING & DESIGN Phase.

The main objective of assessment and consideration of risks and impacts is to:-

[a] avoid impacts as far as possible, and

[b] where impacts cannot be avoided to mitigate and minimise impacts and risks to a point where it becomes small in the bigger picture of development.

The following has been brought into consideration during the **PLANNING & DESIGN** of the proposed project and the impact management outcome required:-

- **Solar**  
The inclusion of solar for water heating and where possible for solar power is being considered. Such installation will minimise the impact on electricity supply from the National Grid and will also be more carbon free in terms of emissions.
- **Rainwater**  
Harvesting of rainwater where possible to offset against the use of water from borehole. Borehole water is a valuable resource and should be protected. Utilising rainwater saves on electrical power to run the pumps and save power from the National Grid.
- **External lights**  
The consideration of down-lighters to minimise the effect of light pollution in terms of the adjacent properties. Lights are necessary for security, however there is no need to light up the surrounding properties but rather provide light at key points that are vulnerable.
- **Separation of Waste**  
The separation of waste to promote recycling and re-use of waste items before being sent to landfill.
- **Integration of existing infrastructure**  
The integration of the new development into the existing infrastructure and the sharing of common infrastructure to minimise the development requirements and footprint.

### 2. Documentation and Actions required during Pre-Construction

The following is required to be in place and readily available as part of the “site office” set-up before the commencement of any construction activity:-

- **EA / Authorisation**  
A copy of the formal NW-DEDECT approved Environmental Approval [EA], for the construction and development of sixteen [16] environmentally controlled and fully enclosed chicken houses measuring [L] 125m x [W] 15m x [H] 4.2m, each with a carrying capacity of 55 000 chickens per house;
- **EMPr**  
A copy of the approved EMPr, to be on file at the Site Office;
- **Contractor Acceptance**  
Signed acceptance of the approved EMPr by all contractors that will provide a service during the development /construction, on file at the Site Office;
- **Site Office**  
A demarcated Site Office area with storage for documents and authorisations together with:
  - First Aid kit;

- Specific waste bins for biodegradable items i.e. plastics; metal and dangerous goods such as paint tins;
  - Ablution facilities for the construction workers;
  - Storage for cement and empty cement bags;
  - Fire extinguishers
- **Development Area**
    - Demarcated area where the development will take place;
    - Chevron [Red & White plastic] tape demarcating the bio-area where no construction workers may pass into;
    - Demarcated area for the parking of construction equipment and the fuel bowser / fuel donkey together with drip trays and spill kit cleaning equipment.

## Section B – Construction Phase

The possibility of impacts on the receiving environment is greatest during the Construction Phase. It is for that reason that the following has been identified and requires special attention and where necessary mitigation to minimise impacts on the environment.

The design of the eight [8] chicken houses will be for environmentally controlled and fully enclosed type houses where an advanced computer system controls temperature; air flow; oxygen levels; feeding times and heating in the event of a cold spell.

### a) Determination of the best position / portion of land to be used

A Specialist review of the land was undertaken to determine the best possible portion of the farm to be utilised. The study identified a portion of land that was formerly cultivated land [some years ago] and as such will see no impacts in terms of indigenous trees being removed.

### b) During Construction

#### • Excavations and Foundations

All excavations or open foundation areas must be clearly marked and made safe as part of the overall H&S of the site. Trenches must be infilled and compacted to prevent soils subsiding or posing a danger to those working on site.

#### • Staff training and briefing

All construction staff are to receive an introductory briefing on protection of the environment; waste handling; safety and health issues. Attendance and training to be documented and all staff to sign off that training was done.

Regular weekly refresher sessions at the start of business to be undertaken to ensure that construction staff remain current. Attendance to be documented and kept on file.

#### • Ablutions and personal wash areas

Portable ablutions for the construction staff to be cleaned and sanitised on a daily basis.

Portable ablutions to be serviced and refreshed by a service company at least once a week.

Proof of servicing to be kept on file.

The use of the adjacent environment as a toilet convenience is not permitted.

#### • Trees & Shrubs

The removal of any vegetation may only occur in the identified portion of land.

#### • Cement wash-down

A specific area must be provided for cement wash-down to take place. This area must be allowed to dry and the dried cement removed for proper disposal. No indiscriminate wash-down is allowed.

#### • Rubble and refuse

Daily cleaning of the construction site will reduce the risk of rubble blowing around and polluting the adjacent area / other properties.

Rubble must be sorted into the correct bins as to their nature i.e. bio-degradable; glass; plastic; cardboard and metal. The use of different coloured bins for the different types of waste stream is encouraged.

Cement bags must be kept aside and must be disposed of at an appropriate site.

**No burning of waste or cement bags to take place on site at any time!**

**No burying of waste or cement bags to take place anywhere on site!**

- **Building rubble**

The construction will produce solid building rubble i.e. broken bricks and concrete. Such items should be placed in a proper waste skip [obtainable from the municipality or private contractor], and should be removed and emptied when full to an approved landfill site.

Building rubble not utilised as infill should be disposed of at an approved landfill site and not left as rubble heaps on the property or merely disposed of onto vacant land.

All waste removal to an approved landfill site must be documented and a receipt obtained for future audit purposes.

- **Audits and Audit Reports**

An Internal Audit must be undertaken at least **once a week** to ensure that the construction phase adheres to the approved EMPr. The audit must be undertaken by the on-site Environmental Control Officer [ECO]. These Audit Reports must be kept on file for external audit purposes or inspections by the NW-DEDECT when undertaken.

A **monthly External Audit** must be undertaken by the EAP / External ECO or another independent auditor as the next level of checking of compliance and adherence to the approved EMPr. Such audits must be accompanied by a formal report and the reports must be kept on file for auditing by the NW-DEDECT.

- **Non-Compliance; Issues & Remedies**

All issues; non-compliance and remedies must be recorded and kept on file for audit purposes. Where remedies are suggested and changes to the actual EMPr is made, such changes must be fully documented and the signed off as part of the overall audit programme.

- **Environmental Incident Register**

The on-site ECO must keep a formal **Environmental Incident Register** where all complaints received; information of plaintiff along with contact details and the remedy provided must be recorded. This will ensure that similar incident do not occur again.

### c) **After Construction**

Certain aspects need specific attention at the end of construction before operations commence in terms of the rehabilitation of the environment.

- **Building rubble**

All building rubble not used as infill during construction must be removed from site to an approved landfill.

No burning or burying of rubble allowed on site and no trash heaps to be left unattended.

- **Excess soils**

Excess soils not utilised during the construction of the new houses must be levelled out, any rubble removed for disposal. No waste soils may be dumped without authorisation.

### d) **Ensuring Compliance**

As the Construction Phase is the time where most impacts may occur and where there is likely to be unwanted impacts, the following must be adhered to:-

- **EMPr**

Ensuring that each contractor receives a copy of the EMPr before starting to work on sit; signs acceptance of the EMPr and all signed document to be kept on file at the on-site ECO station. That all contractors receive a list of fines for non-compliance and signs acknowledgement of the information.

- **Audits**

Environmental Audit by an independent person to be undertaken once a month in addition to the weekly audits undertaken by the on-site ECO. The independent audit report must contain a list of irregularities [if there are any] as well as the rectifications required.

- **Daily checks**

The on-site ECO must undertake daily checks to ensure compliance of the EMPr; ensure staff training; address issues as they arise and assist in solving problems as and when they arise. Careful record keeping of all actions must be kept for audit purposes.

**e) Who are the main players?**

The following are the main players during the Construction Phase in terms of enforcing and maintaining the EMPr:-

- **ECO [on-site]**

The on-site ECO must ensure daily enforcement and compliance as well as record keeping of all actions; rectifications and adjustments made to the approved EMPr.

The on-site ECO must also ensure that the construction phase undergo a weekly internal audit to ensure compliance.

- **EAP / External Auditor / Independent ECO**

The EAP / External Auditor must ensure monthly audits; an audit report and assist in rectifying issued as and when they arise. All reports and amendments to the EMPr must be documented and kept on file at the on-site ECO station.

## Section C – Operational Phase

During the Operational Phase certain aspects require careful attention in order to protect the receiving environment. The following aspects have been identified.

- **Traffic & Dust**

Traffic and dust creation goes hand in hand. The operation must enforce speed control where possible and advise deliveries to adhere to speed limitations in order to minimise dust creation and also the noise coming from large trucks.

- **Traffic times**

Being a rural area the noise of vehicles may be bothersome. As such deliveries and uplifting of stock should ultimately be scheduled for normal day light hours in order to minimise disturbances.

- **Waste**

No chicken waste or mortalities collected may be left outside to develop odours; attract flies or cause an environmental nuisance. Bins, readily available, should be at hand to receive any form of rubble [i.e. municipal waste] where it must be removed to an approved landfill site. Waste separation should be done prior to deposition in order to assist in recycling of waste of value i.e. glass; plastic and cardboard.

Bins must be sanitised on a weekly basis to ensure that they remain odour free and do not allow the breeding of flies.

- **Chicken Waste**

Chicken waste is a major source of smells and fly infestations.

All chicken waste collected at the end of a rearing cycle must be removed from site on the day that the waste is collected.

Timeous planning for the uplifting by end users must be made so that they can uplift the waste on the day that it becomes available.

Waste heaps **are not allowed** to lie outside the chicken houses where water and heat can cause flies to breed uncontrolled.

No burying of chicken waste is allowed to occur on the farm.

**NOTE:** Records must be kept of who takes/buys the chicken waste; where its final destination [address] will be and what will the waste be used for [i.e. fertiliser/source of feed for goats etc.]

- **Flies**

To maintain an environment where flies do not abound the operation should:-

- Employ a formal fly spray regime to control flies on the farm [normally contact spray];
- Ensure that feed has the required dosage of larvae control substance included to prevent larvae from developing;
- That all water points are properly working and does not cause leaks / wet areas in the chicken house;
- That roofs are clear of leaks to prevent the chicken waste becoming wet and being a place where flies can abound.

- **Mortalities**

All chicken houses must be checked for sick or dead birds at least twice a day.

All mortalities must be removed to the cold storage area, awaiting removal by the contracted lion farm or animal feed manufacturer.

All mortalities removed from the farm must be transported in an enclosed container.



Equipment used to collect and gather mortalities must be disinfected after each use to protect the flock from any disease.

**NOTE:** Records of mortalities taken; by whom; final destination and final use to be documented and saved for audit purposes.

**NOTE:** No incineration of mortalities are allowed on site. Should incineration be considered then the appropriate application and an Air Emissions License Application be done.

- **Bio-Security**

The area around the operation must be clearly demarcated as a Bio-Security Area with proper access control; footbaths and sanitiser for all entering or leaving the site is a requirement.

The site must have a biosecurity plan in place, and the staff must be trained in its requirements.

- **Supply of day-old chicks**

There are a number of suppliers of day-old chicks to rearing facilities in South Africa.

All day-old chicks must arrive having undergone their first set of inoculations.

No “outside chicks” from unknown sources should be allowed on site, as this may be dangerous to the rest of the flock.

- **Access points**

All access points to the farm must provide, as a minimum standard, foot baths and sanitising liquid for all incoming and outgoing staff.

- **Entrance Notices**

All access points to the farm must display the required information boards to announce bio-security area; the need to sanitise and the right of access being controlled.

- **Ablution facilities**

The farm must supply proper ablution facilities for staff to **shower in** and **shower out** at the end of a working day. This forms part of the bio-security regime for the operation.

- **External Lighting**

All external lighting to be down-lighter type lights where possible in order to prevent light pollution and light being a nuisance to adjacent properties.

- **Electricity and Water Supply**

Electricity supply; connections and installations must be approved and duly signed off along with the required CoC Certificates.

- **Incineration**

The incineration of mortalities on site is not allowed. Incineration requires an additional Air Emissions License to be obtained from the NW-DEDECT.

- **Coal Bunkers**

All coal bunkers must be supplied with a cement floor and either a roof or a sturdy tarpaulin to prevent the ingress of water taking place.

**NOTE:** The dumping of coal and ash on the bare ground is not allowed.

All coal dumps must be provided with a proper coal bunker.

All bunkers must either be covered by a roof or by a tarpaulin.

Water ingress is not allowed.

**a) Compliance to Environmental Management Standards**

There are certain standards and practices that the operation must follow at all times:-

- **EMPr**

It is important to scrutinise and follow the dictates of the approved EMPr at all times. This will ensure complete compliance; regular evaluation of the operation and its environmental standards and amendments being implemented to ensure that the environment is always the No.1 priority.

- **Bio-Security**

Bio-security and adhering to the rules of the bio-security plan for the operation are of prime importance.

Staff must be fully trained in all aspects of the bio-security plan and know exactly what is allowed and what is not.

Record keeping of training is essential and will form part of the audits in future.

- **Audits**

It is essential to ensure that the operation undergoes an external independent audit in terms of its environmental compliance, at least once a year. Such an audit must be accompanied by a formal report and suggested remedies [should there be any].

Formal record keeping is required for inspections by the NW-DEDECT.

Once in every five [5] year cycle a formal external audit report must be forwarded to the NW-DEDECT Compliance Division for insight and compliance.

**NOTE: In the event that an environmental audit reveals major non-compliance issues to be present, the independent environmental auditor can issue a non-compliance notice requesting remedy within a period not exceeding 30 days followed by a second audit to ensure compliance. Should the issues persist then the environmental auditor must report the non-compliance to the relevant authority with a request for inspection and further actions.**

**b) Ensuring Compliance**

In order to ensure compliance and the enforcement of the EMPr as approved during the operational phase the following must be adhered to:-

- **EMPr**

The developer/operator must provide a signed acceptance of the approved EMPr and this acceptance letter must be placed along with the EA and EMPr onto the company environmental file.

- **Operational Documents**

An environmental file containing [a] Environmental Authorisation; [b] EMPr; [c] Signed EMPr acceptance letter by the developer and [d] Incident Report Form, must be available on site at all times for any inspection by the NW-DEDECT.

- **Audits**

Monthly internal audits by the operator / farm manager to ensure compliance. The operation will be provided with a check-list called **Aspects for Environmental Compliance / Operations** against which compliance must be checked.

**REFER: Annexures - Aspects for Environmental Compliance / Operations**

After the first year of full capacity operations, the operations will receive an environmental audit by an independent consultant, inclusive of a report and a list of non-compliance issues. All non-compliance issues will be remedied and the correct procedures will be brought in place.

All audit reports; non-compliance issues; remedies and other actions undertaken will be kept on the on-site environmental file for inspection purposes. A copy of the Audit Report must be forwarded to NW-DEDECT once every 5 years [Compliance Division].

**c) Who are the main players?**

The following are the main players during the Operational Phase in terms of enforcing and maintaining the EMPr:-

- **Farm Manager**

The Farm Manager must ensure daily enforcement and compliance as well as record keeping of all actions; rectifications and adjustments made to the approved EMPr.

The Farm Manager must also ensure that the operational phase undergoes a monthly internal audit to ensure compliance.

- **EAP / External Auditor**

The EAP / External Auditor must ensure that a yearly audit is undertaken; an audit report is provided and assist in rectifying issues as and when they arise. All reports and amendments to the EMPr must be documented and kept on file at the Farm Manager's office.

**d) Special Precautions**

It is an acceptable practice that chicken mortalities are taken away by other farming activities such as lion farms; crocodile farms and piggeries where the mortalities are used as supplement feeding.

- a. No mortalities may be buried without authorisation from the authorities as such action poses a threat to underground water reserves;
- b. No mortalities may be incinerated as the action of incineration triggers activities under NEM:AQA and NEM:WA where additional licensing and an AEL will be required.

**WHEN IN DOUBT ASK YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT**  
**ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES MAY INCUR FINES FROM THE AUTHORITIES**

## Section D – Closure Phase

**NOTE: Closure is not contemplated and as such is NOT APPLICABLE for this EMPr.**

Should a situation arise where the developer decides to close down the operation and scrap the activity, then the NW-DEDECT should be contacted in order to follow the correct procedure for closure and rehabilitation.

As there is no intention to proceed to closure no financial provision has been made for rehabilitation.

## Section E – Roles & Responsibilities

### Planning & Pre-Construction Phase

Impact Management Outcome: Design for renewables and other aspects to protect the environment						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Plan for renewables i.e. solar; rainwater harvesting; sola heaters down lighter	Owner Architect	Through design	During design before construction	Owner Architect	ECO throughout the construction phase	ECO Signoff of installations as per architect design

Impact Management Outcome: Legal Authorisations and infrastructure						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Ensure that EA; EMPr and signed EMPr from contractors are on file; Ensure ablution facilities are available; Ensure H&S are in place	Owner ECO	Site office with documents; Installation of temporary toilets on site	Before the onset of Construction Phase	Owner Contractor ECO	Ongoing throughout the set-up and Construction Phase	ECO audit reports ; External Audit Reports

## Construction Phase

Impact Management Outcome:						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Owner / Operator to sign acceptance of the EMPr and copy on file	Owner Farm Manager	Signed documents on file	Before construction and operational phase	Farm Manager Owner	Quarterly	Documents of file
File with copy of approved EMPr on site	Farm Manager	Copies on file	Before construction and operational phase	Farm Manager	Quarterly	Documents of file
Incident record keeping on file on site	Farm Manager	Record keeping on file	Before the construction and operational phase	Farm Manager	Quarterly	Documents of file
Audit after 1 year and record on file	Farm Manager External Auditor	Records on file	At end of first year of operations	Farm Manager Owner to arrange	Yearly	Documents of file

Impact Management Outcome: Construction Compliance						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
External Audits monthly with full report on file	Owner Farm Manager	Documents on file in office	Monthly	Owner Farm Manager	Monthly	Reports on file
Issues & Remedies to be implemented	Owner Farm Manager	Report on file in office	Monthly	Owner Farm Manager	Monthly	Reports on file

Impact Management Outcome: Construction Activities						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Daily staff briefings on environmental safety	ECO	Daily morning briefing sessions	From onset of the construction activities	Eco External Audit	Daily Monthly	ECO Report External Audit Report
Sanitising of ablution facilities	Contractor ECO	Daily in the morning	From onset of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit Report
Rubble clearing	Contractor ECO	Collection daily at close of work	From onset of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit Report
Sorting of Waste Streams	Contractor ECO	Daily when rubble is collected	From onset of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit Report
Availability of waste drums and coloured waste bins	Contractor ECO	At start of construction	From onset of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit Report
Waste removal to landfill must be documented and proof retained	Contractor ECO	At start of construction	From onset of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily as required	ECO Report External Audit Report
Audit Reports must be retained on file	ECO	At start of construction	From onset of construction	ECO	Weekly and monthly	ECO Report on file External Audit Report on file
Non-compliance and remedies to be kept on file	ECO	From start of construction through audit reports	From onset of audits	ECO Contractor	Daily	ECO Audits External Audit Reports



Impact Management Outcome: Implementation of impact management actions – Construction Phase						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Day by day checks and remedies	ECO	Check list and internal audits	From start of construction	ECO	Daily	Records and internal audit reports
Monthly independent audits	EAP External Auditor	External audits with report	From start of construction	EAP External Auditor	Monthly	External Audit Reports and recommendations

Impact Management Outcome: Implementation of impact management actions – Construction Phase						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Day by day checks and remedies	ECO	Check list and internal audits	From start of construction	ECO	Daily	Records and internal audit reports
Monthly independent audits	EAP External Auditor	External audits with report	From start of construction	EAP External Auditor	Monthly	External Audit Reports and recommendations

Impact Management Outcome: Avoiding pollution or degradation						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Regular Internal and External Audits to monitor compliance	ECO External Auditor	ECO Reports EAP Audits once a month	From onset of construction phase	ECO External Auditor	Daily, weekly and monthly	ECO Report External Audit
Regular staff training and record keeping of training given	ECO Contractor	ECO Contractor	From onset of construction phase	ECO Contractor	Weekly	ECO Report External Audit
EMPr to each contractor against signature	ECO	ECO	From onset of construction phase	ECO	Start of each contract	ECO Report External Audit
Waste separation to take place in support of recycling	ECO Contractor	ECO Contractor	From onset of construction phase	Contractor ECO check	Daily	ECO Report External Audit
No burning of cement bags or burying of bags on site	ECO Contractor	ECO check Contractor	From onset of construction phase	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit
No removal of any trees unless authorised by the EAP for the project	ECO Contractor EAP	ECO check Contractor	From onset of construction phase	Contractor ECO EAP	Ongoing for construction phase	ECO Report External Audit
Cement tools wash down in designated area only	ECO Contractor	ECO Contractor	From onset of construction phase	Contractor ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit
Ensure that ablutions are clean and serviceable. No use of the bushes or adjacent environment as a toilet	ECO Contractor	ECO	From onset of construction phase	ECO	Daily	ECO Report External Audit

Impact Management Outcome: Rehabilitation of the environment						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Removal of rubble not used as infill to landfill	Contractor ECO	By truck to landfill and receipt for deposition	Upon start of construction	Contractor ECO	As and when rubble is large enough for removal	ECO Report External Audit Report
No burning or burying of waste allowed	Contractor ECO	Daily checks by ECO	Upon start of construction	Contractor ECO	Daily checks by ECO	ECO Report External Audit Reports
Waste soils to be used in foundations or disposed at an approved site	Contractor ECO	Daily checks if soils are not being used	Upon start of earth works on site	Contractor ECO	Ongoing throughout construction	ECO Report External Audit Report
Must be infilled and compacted to ensure safety	Contractor ECO	Checked at end of construction	At end of construction	Contractor ECO	Whenever a trench needs closing in	ECO Signoff External Audit Report
Removal of the temporary site office and mobile toilets to final clean-up	Contractor ECO	End of construction phase removal by contractor	At end of construction	Contractor	End of Construction Phase	ECO Report External Audit Report

## Operational Phase

Impact Management Outcome: Operational aspects						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Environmental Incident Register at reception	Owner Farm Manager	Environmental File at reception	As from the Construction Phase throughout the life span of the facility	Owner Farm Manager	Ongoing daily	Internal Audit quarterly External Yearly
Communicate Health Regime for safety of birds and employees	Farm Manager	Farm Manager Weekly training	From start of operations	Farm Manager	Weekly staff training	Record keeping
Light; signage, display boards are operational and clear	Farm Manager	Physical checking	Weekly checks & maintenance	Farm Manager	Weekly checks and maintenance	Record keeping
Communicate best route for deliveries to minimise dust generation	Farm Manager	Communicate when placing an order	At time of ordering stock i.e. feed; coal; day old chicks	Farm Manager	When making orders	Record keeping
Communicate speed restrictions to delivering companies	Farm Manager	Communicate when placing an order	At time of placing an order	Farm Manager	When making orders	Record keeping
Communicate bio-security rules to delivery companies	Farm Manager	Communicate when placing an order	At time of placing an order	Farm Manager	When making orders	Record keeping
All houses to be checked twice a day for mortalities	Farm Manager Staff	Physical walk through	Daily in the morning and afternoon	Farm Manager Staff	Daily	Record keeping
Mortalities to be removed to refrigeration pending removal	Staff working in the chicken houses	Physical removal and transferring mortalities to refrigeration	Twice a day as and when mortalities are encountered	Farm Manager Staff	Daily morning and afternoon	Record keeping
Ablution facilities to be disinfected and provided with warm water and soap for staff	Farm manager Staff	Physical clean down and replenishing of soap	Daily in the morning and in the afternoon	Farm Manager Staff	Daily morning and afternoon	Record keeping
All access points to have foot baths	Farm Manager	Physical filling and checking	Twice per day	Farm Manager Staff	Daily	Record keeping
Timeously notify 3 <sup>rd</sup> party users of the animal waste on date that waste must be removed from site	Farm Manager	Call and arrange for removal	As and when clean-out is contemplated	Farm Manager	When cleaning out	Record keeping
All old bedding and manure to be removed from site upon clean-out – no stock piling to occur	Farm Manager	Physical collection and removal from the houses for old bedding	As and when clean-out is being done	Farm Manager	When cleaning out	Record keeping
Implement as secure fly spray regime to combat flies	Farm Manager Farm Vet	Add additives to the feed as prescribed	Weekly operation	Farm Manager Company Vet	Weekly	Record keeping
Use contact spray on outside of the houses to combat flies	Farm Manager Farm Vet	Spray down as prescribed by the company Vet	Weekly operation	Farm Manager Company Vet	Weekly	Record keeping
Undertake daily farm area clean-up of rubble	Farm Manager Staff	Physical walk through	Daily pick-up	Farm Manager	Daily	Record keeping
Ensure rubble sorted at source for recycling purposes	Farm Manager Staff	Physical sorting as and when rubble is collected	Daily	Farm Manager Staff	Daily	Record keeping
Ensure weekly removal of waste to landfill	Farm Manager	By vehicle to the landfill	Once a week to landfill	Farm Manager	Weekly	Record keeping
Ensure waste removal is done against receipt	Farm Manager	Person taking waste must request a receipt	When waste goes to landfill	Farm Manager	Weekly when removal is done	Record keeping
Waste bins to be disinfected once a week	Farm Manager Staff	Physical wash down and disinfection inside	Weekly at least once	Farm Manager	Weekly	Record keeping

Impact Management Outcome: Prescribed Standards & Practices						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Ensure Health & Safety and Bio-security rules communicated to staff Sign-off on record	Farm Manager	Staff training and sign-off of training	From start of operations	Farm Manager	Weekly training	Record keeping sign-off on training
Internal Audit of aspects as contained in the approved EMPr	Farm Manager	Record keeping of audits undertaken	From start of operation	Farm Manager	Quarterly	Record keeping
Undertake internal audit quarterly and external audit once a year	Farm Manager EAP	Records of audits on file	From start of operations	Farm Manager EAP	Internal quarterly External Yearly	Record keeping
Ablution facilities must be sanitised and kept clean – service twice a day	Farm Manager	Check and record keeping	From start of operations	Farm Manager	Daily morning and afternoon	Record keeping
Coal bunkers must have either roof or tarpaulin	Farm Manager	Physical check	From start of operation	Farm Manager	Daily	Part of regular audit

Impact Management Outcome: Operational compliance						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Quarterly external audits in 1 <sup>st</sup> year of operations	Owner Farm Manager	External audit with full report	Once operations start	Owner Farm Manager	Quarterly	Report and findings on file
After 1 <sup>st</sup> year only yearly external audits	Owner Farm Manager	External audit with full report	After 1 year of operations	Owner Farm Manager	Yearly	Report and findings on file

Impact Management Outcome: Operational Activities						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Waste must be containerised and not be left outside to create problems	Owner Farm Manager	Daily checks Daily removal	From the onset of the operational phase	Owner Farm Manager	Daily	Internal Audits Yearly external audit
Waste separation for ease of recycling	Owner Farm Manager	Daily checks	From the onset of the operational phase	Owner Farm Manager	Daily	Internal Audits Yearly external audit
Exit / entrance points must provide sanitising and footbaths	Owner Farm Manager	Equipment at the gates	Prior to the onset of operational phase	Owner Farm Manager	Daily	Internal Audits Yearly external audit
All exit / entrance points must have correct signage	Owner Farm Manager	Signage at the gates	Prior to the onset of the operational phase	Owner Farm Manager	Daily	Internal Audits Yearly external audit
Proper ablution facilities and showers for staff on site	Owner Farm Manager	To be constructed during the construction phase	Must be available from onset of the Operational Phase	Owner Farm Manager	Daily	Internal Audits Yearly external audit
Exterior lights must be down-lighter to prevent light pollution	Owner Farm Manager	To be installed during construction phase – ongoing maintenance	During construction phase	Owner Farm Manager	Ongoing maintenance and upkeep	Internal Audits Yearly external audit

Impact Management Outcome:						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Owner / Operator to sign acceptance of the EMPr and copy on file	Owner Farm Manager	Signed documents on file	Before construction and operational phase	Farm Manager Owner	Quarterly	Documents of file
File with copy of approved EMPr on site	Farm Manager	Copies on file	Before construction and operational phase	Farm Manager	Quarterly	Documents of file
Incident record keeping on file on site	Farm Manager	Record keeping on file	Before construction and operational phase	Farm Manager	Quarterly	Documents of file
Audit after 1 year and record on file	Farm Manager External Auditor	Records on file	At end of first year of operations	Farm Manager Owner to arrange	Yearly	Documents of file

Impact Management Outcome: Implementation of impact management actions – Operational Phase						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible Person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
Uphold the dictates of the approved EMPr	Owner Farm Manager	Signed EMPr and acceptance by signature	From time of operations	Owner Farm Manager	Quarterly for 1 <sup>st</sup> year then yearly	Documents on file
Monthly external audits	Owner EAP	Full audit with report	From time of operations	Owner Farm Manager EAP	Monthly	Records on file
Guidance and remedies where required	EAP	Written Report	After each audit	EAP Farm Manager	Monthly or as and when required	Record on file
Record keeping of all findings and remedies suggested	Owner Farm Manager	Reports on file	After each audit	Owner Farm Manager	Monthly	Records on file

**Additional Aspects to be added:**

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**NOTE: The EMPr is a living document and allows for additions to be made as and when circumstances arise that demand changes or additions. ALL additions or changes must be documented and properly dated in order to maintain a date line and proper paper trail.**

- This EMPr has been accepted by the developer of the proposed activity for on behalf of .....and will be circulated, against signature to all contractors involved in the construction process.
- Such signed documents will be kept on file for audit purposes by the relevant authorities.

**Signed for and on behalf of the developer:**

Signature	Name	Date
-----------	------	------

\_\_\_\_\_  
EAP (RP Colyn / EAPSA 2019/1358)



## Aspects for Environmental Compliance – CONSTRUCTION

ITEM	YES	NO
Is the construction site clearly demarcated?		
Is there a clearly demarcated barrier between the existing infrastructure and the new area to indicate where construction workers may not go?		
Is there a footbath and disinfectant for all arrivals on site?		
Is the site office in place?		
Is there a bulk skip on site?		
Are there bins for waste separation on site?		
Has staff received training on environmental issues?		
Are ablutions in place and being serviced?		
Has an area for cement wash down been set aside?		
Has an area been demarcated for the keeping of building sand; stone; cement etc?		
Has an area been demarcated where staff may prepare food and tea / coffee?		
Is the environment clear of rubble and waste?		
Are all documentation i.e. EA; EMPr; Contractor Acceptance docs on file and on site?		
Has an Incident Record File been opened and kept on site?		
Are copies of waste removal receipts kept on file on site?		
Are copies of ablution services kept on file on site?		
Are all excavations / trenches safe and clearly marked?		
Are the weekly audits and monthly external audits on file and on site?		

## Aspects for Environmental Compliance - OPERATIONAL

ITEM	YES	NO
Is the environmental file with all authorisations on site?		
Is traffic speed being regulated?		
Are delivery trucks following the best possible routes via tar roads to minimise dust?		
Are vehicle activities restricted to day light hours?		
Is the site free of waste?		
Is daily site clean-up being done?		
Is the area clear of chicken waste?		
Are the take-off agreement in place and on file?		
Are mortalities kept refrigerated pending removal?		
Are mortalities removed in enclosed containers?		
Is the operation following a fly spray regime?		
Is the operation adding medication to feeding to prevent fly larvae from developing?		
Is the operation following a bio-security plan?		
Are access point to the premises provided with foot baths and sanitiser?		
Are ablution facilities clean and serviced?		
Are the coal bunkers cover and kept closed to prevent ingress of water?		
Are the coal ashes kept covered pending removal to landfill?		
Is internal audits being undertaken by the farm manager?		
Is external audits being undertaken by the independent auditor?		
Coal bunkers – roof or covered?		
Coal bunkers – no water ingress?		
Coal Ash bunkers – available to accept ash from the heating system?		

## Impact Assessment Chart – CHICKEN HOUSES

[illegible]

**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:**

.....

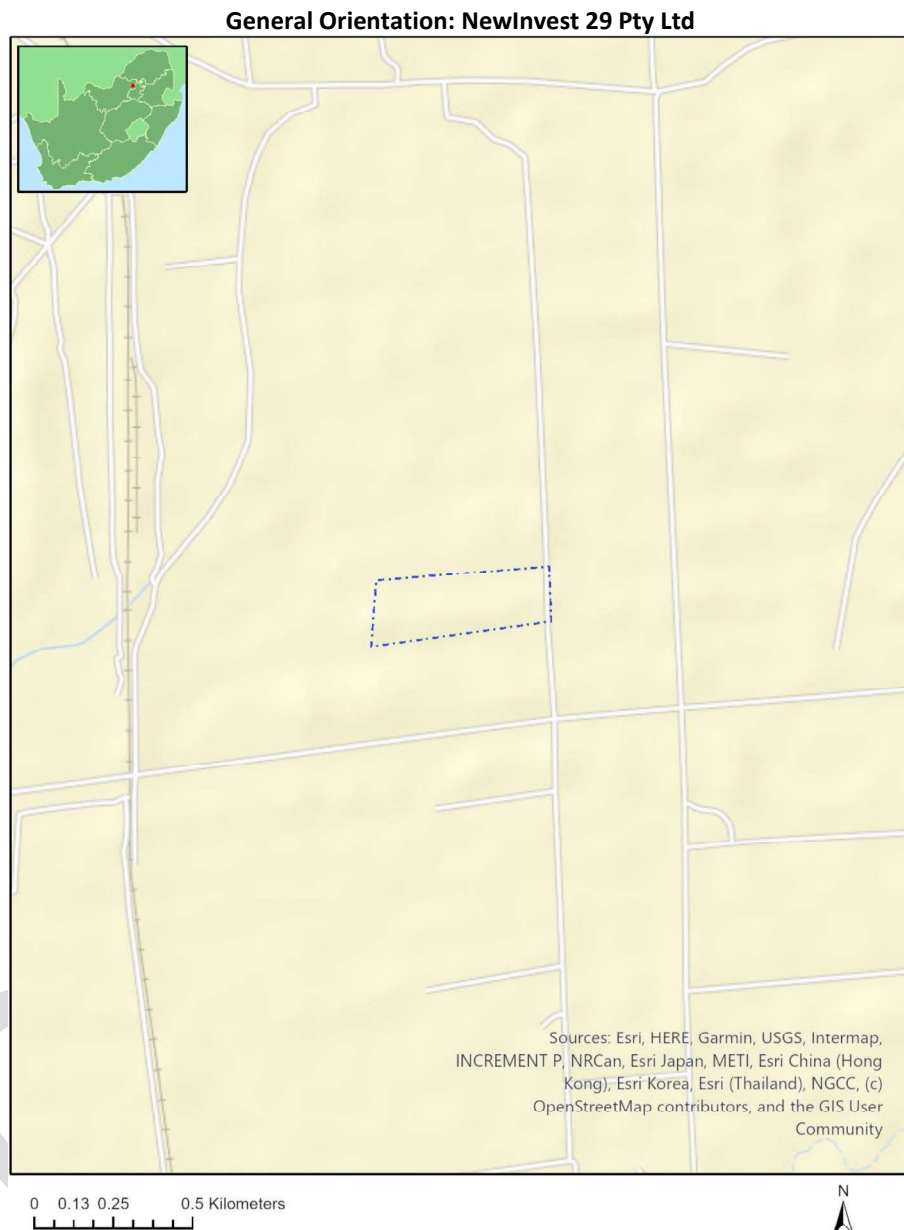
**Application Category:** Agriculture\_Forestry\_Fisheries|Animal Production

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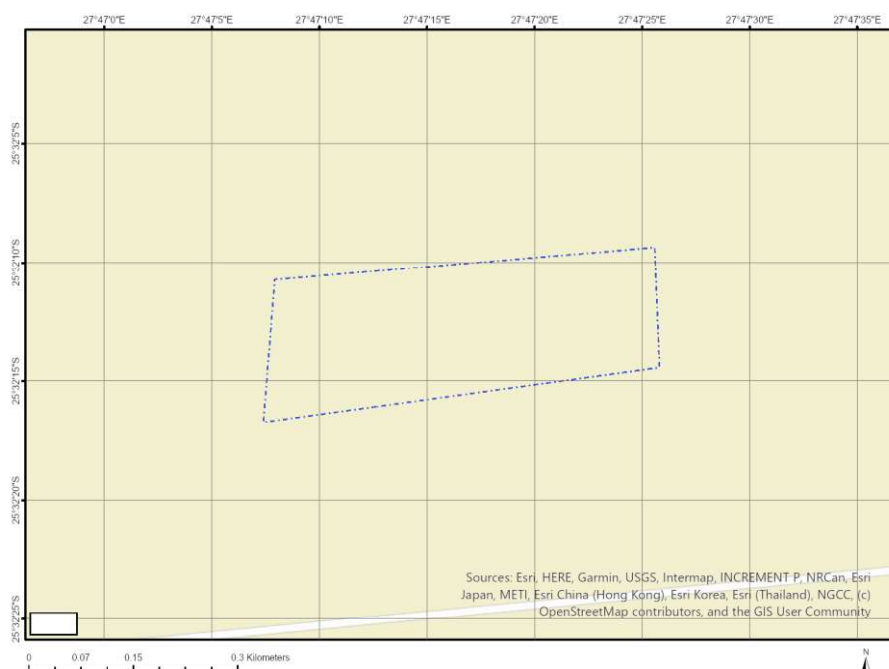
## Proposed Project Location

### 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 footprint<sup>1</sup> vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

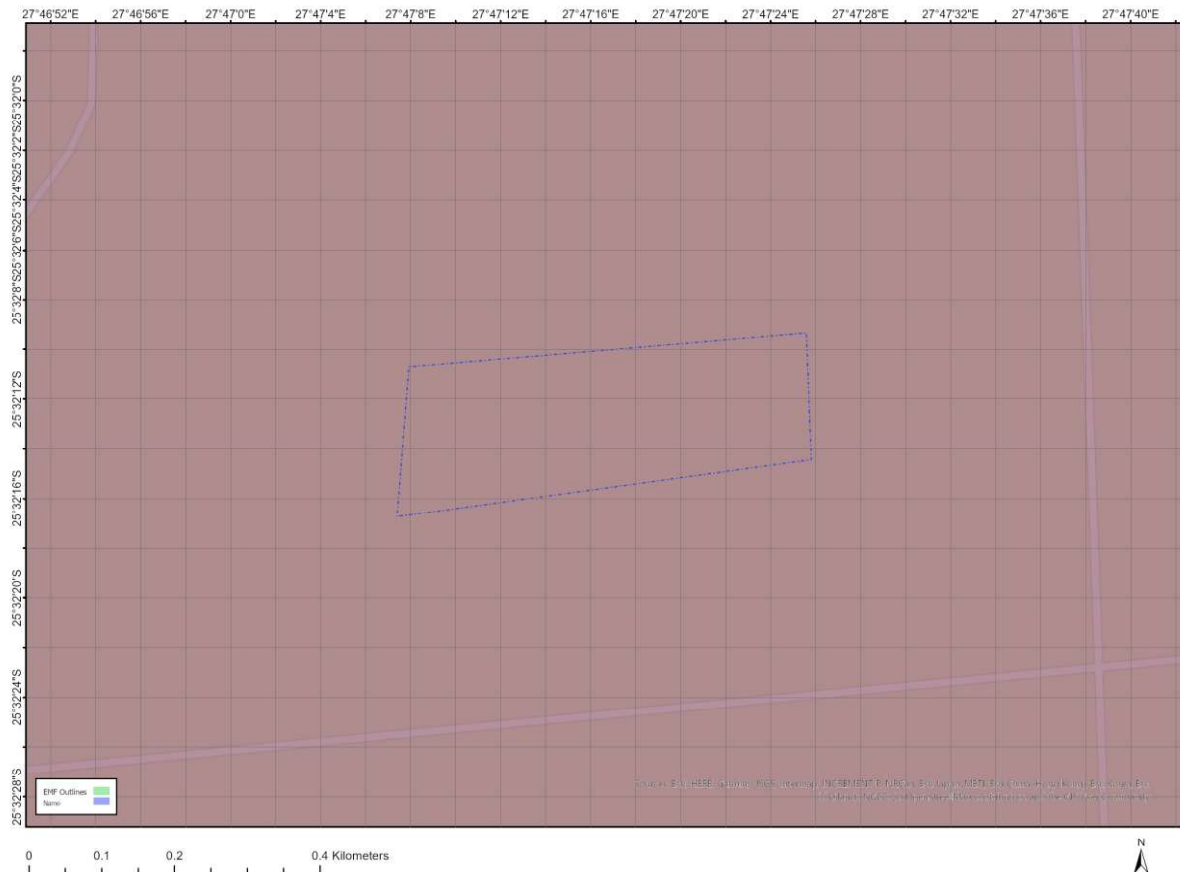
## Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

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

<sup>1</sup> “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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf</a>

## 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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf</a>

### 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.

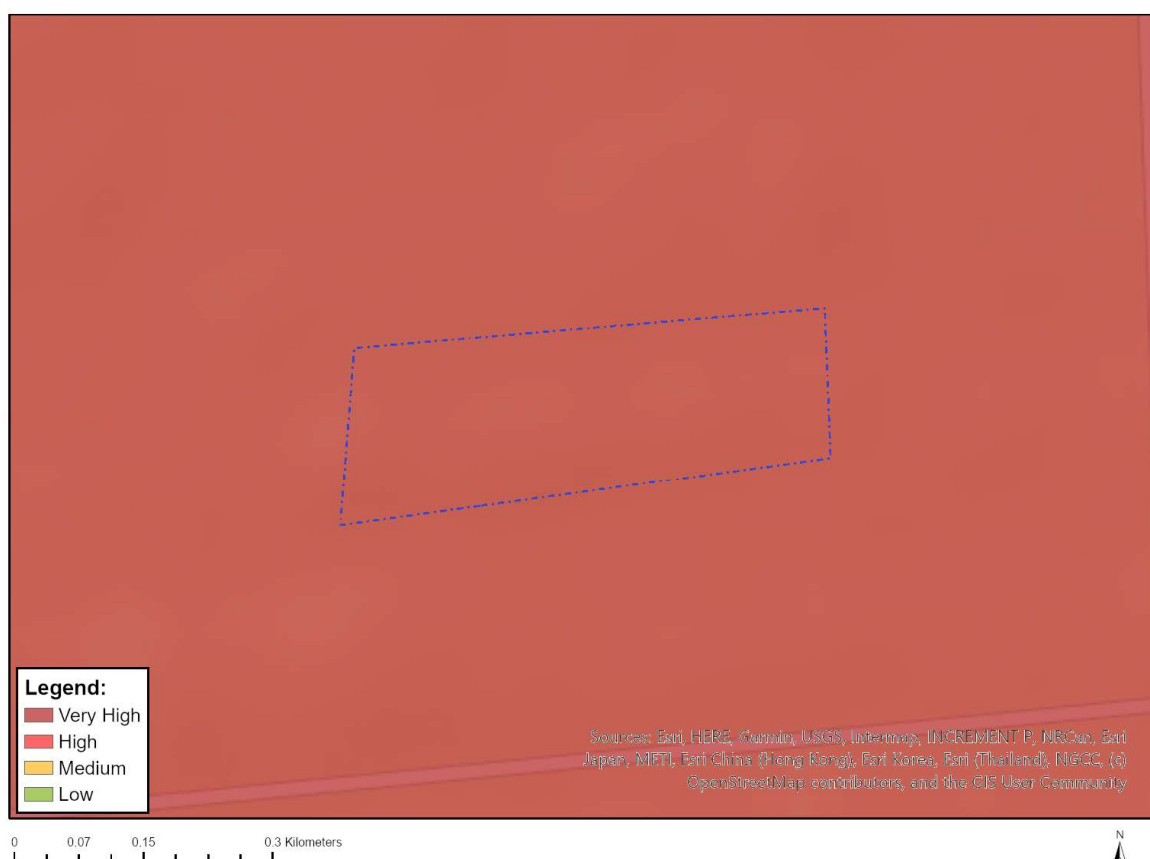
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf</a>
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf</a>
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

6	Hydrology Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
7	Traffic Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
9	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
10	Plant Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
11	Animal Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

## 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

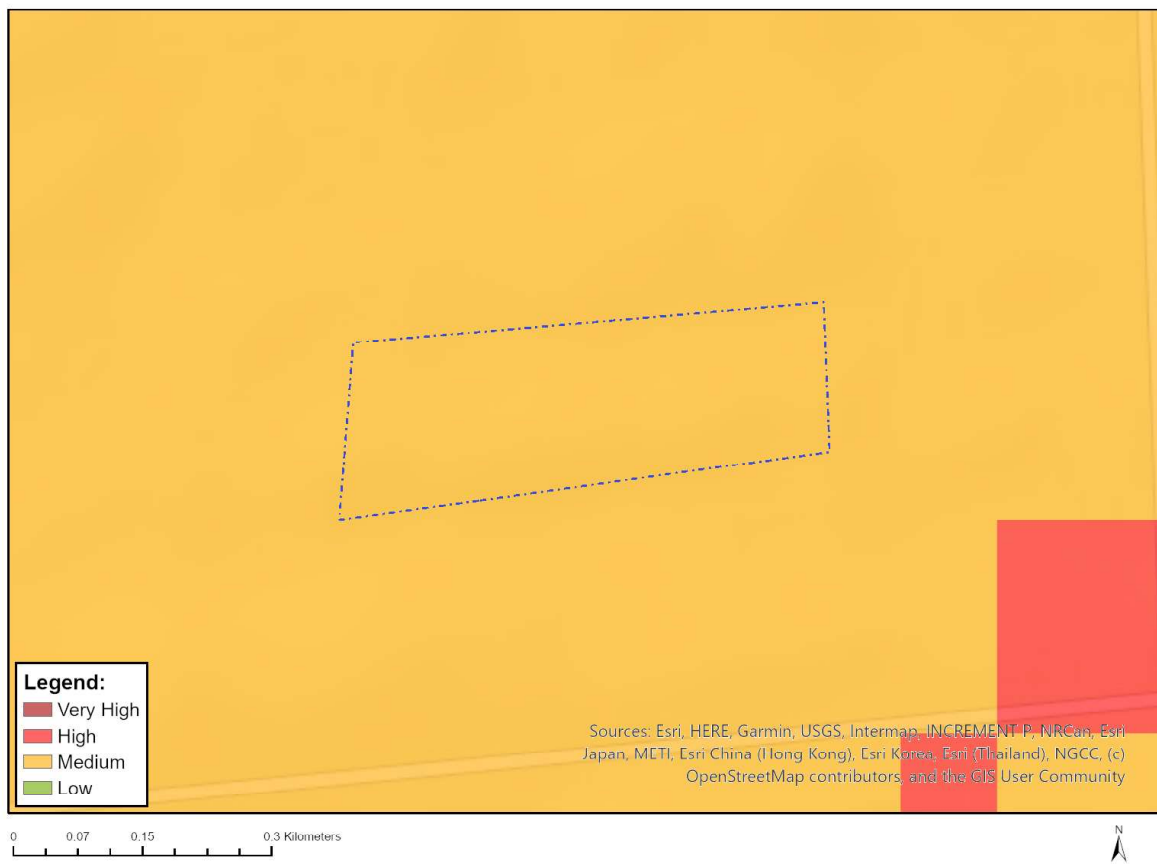


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

#### 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](mailto: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

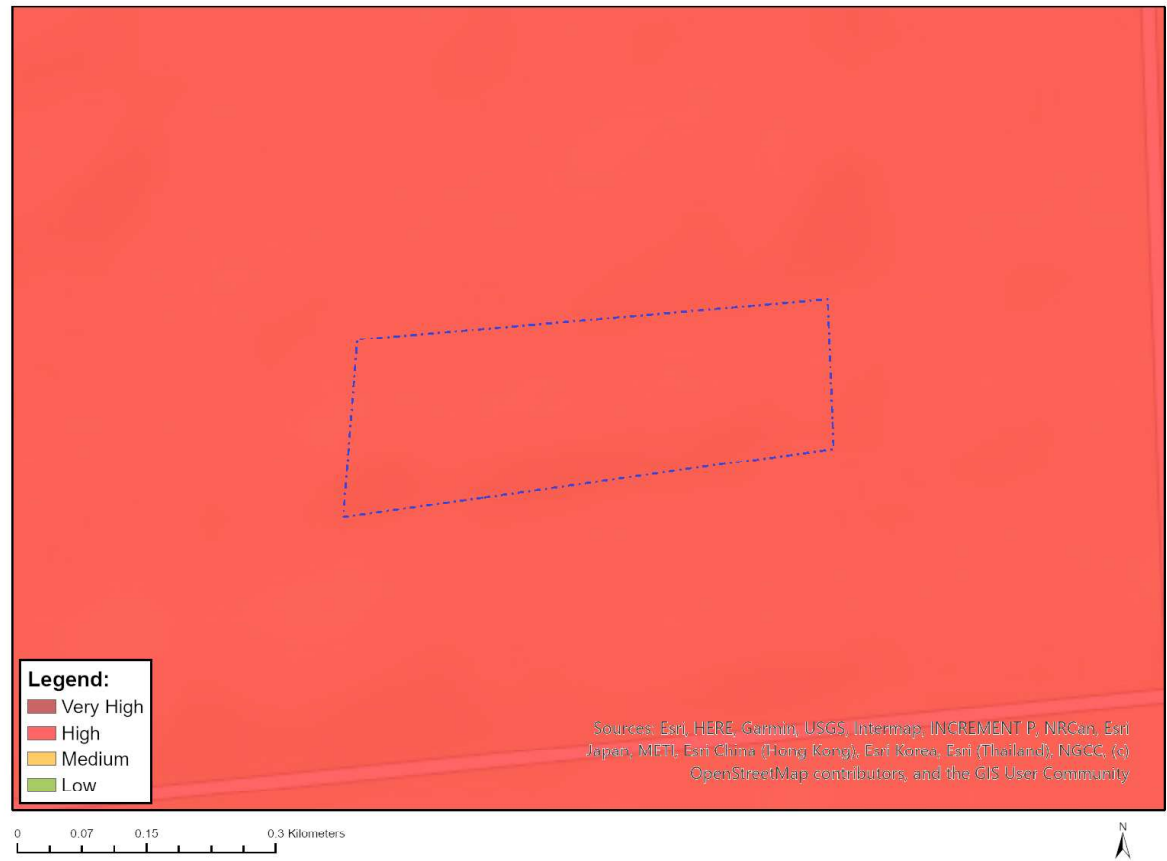


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

## 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

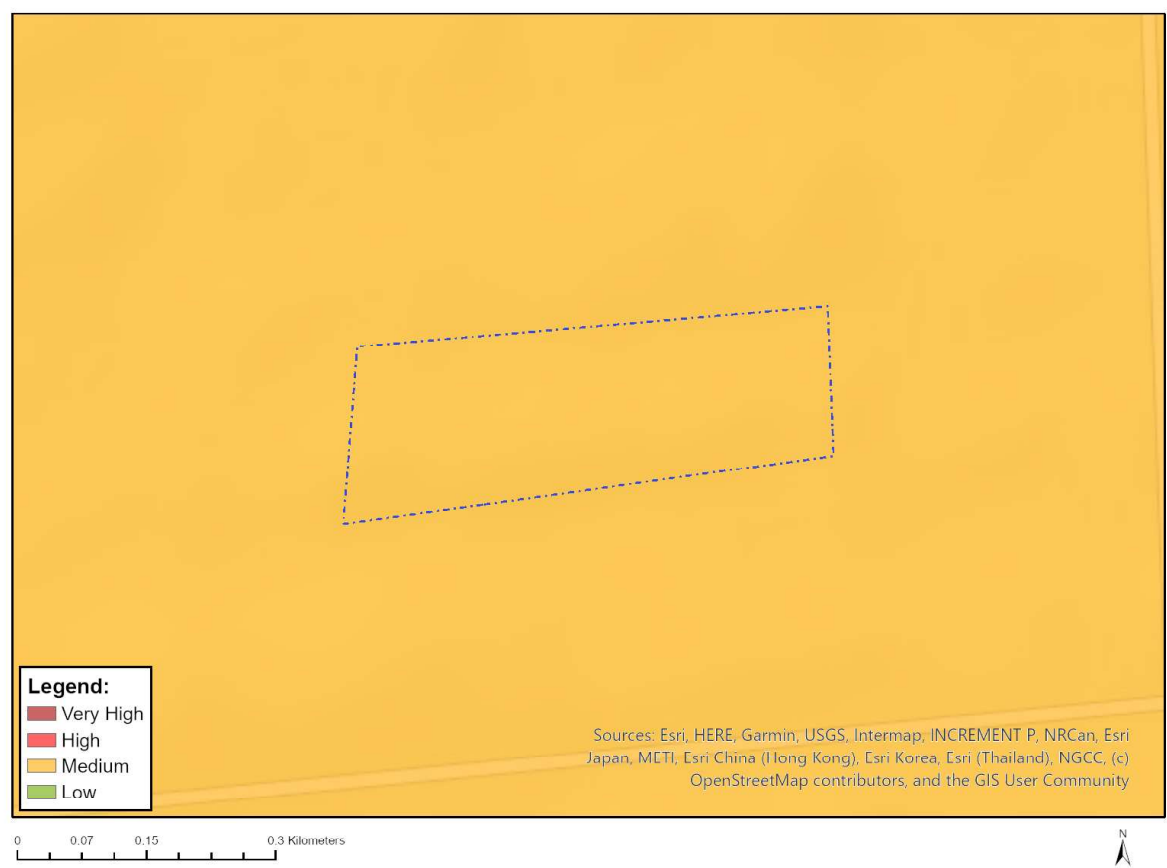


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

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](mailto: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:**

.....

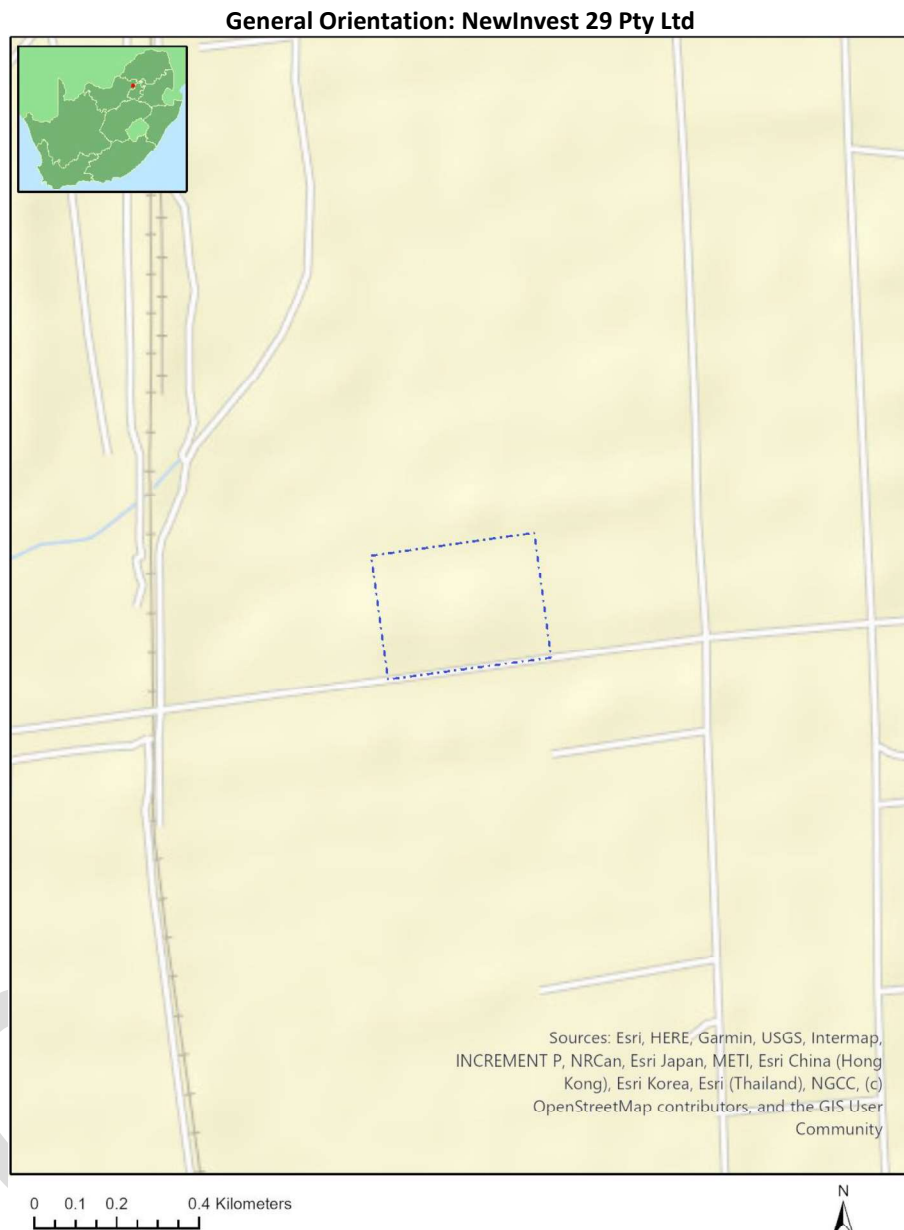
**Application Category:** Agriculture\_Forestry\_Fisheries|Animal Production

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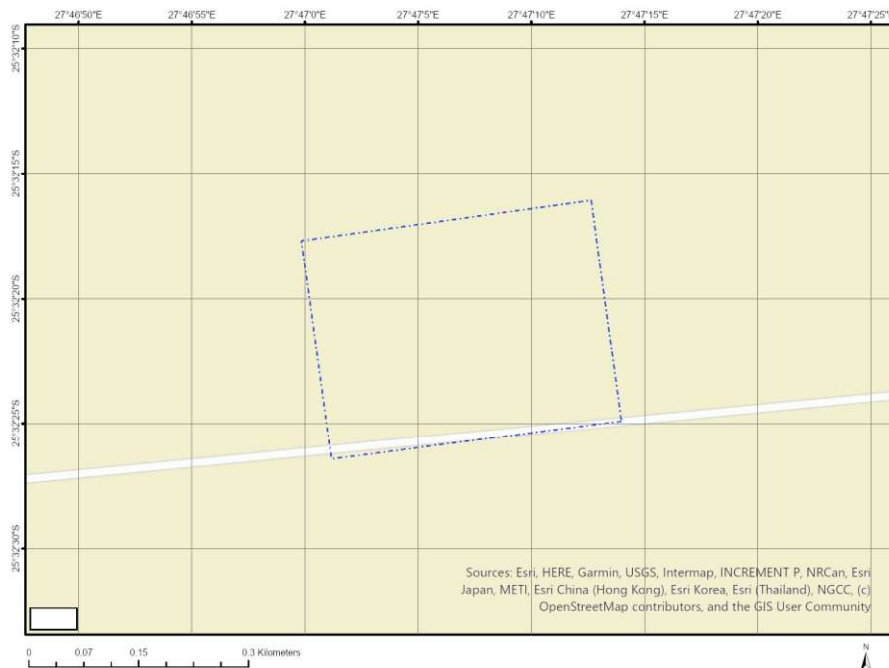
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MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY .....	15
MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY .....	16

## 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 footprint<sup>1</sup> vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

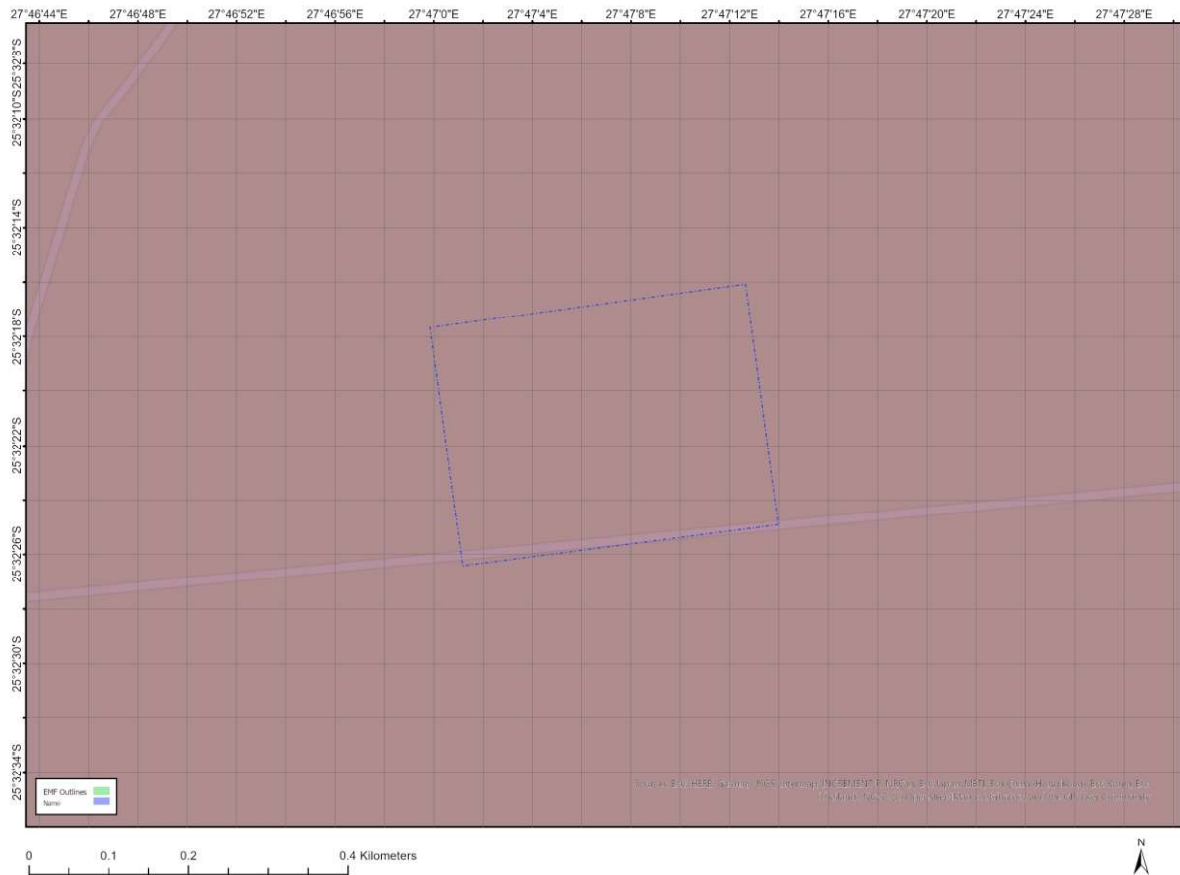
## Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

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

<sup>1</sup> "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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf</a>

## 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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf</a>

### 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.

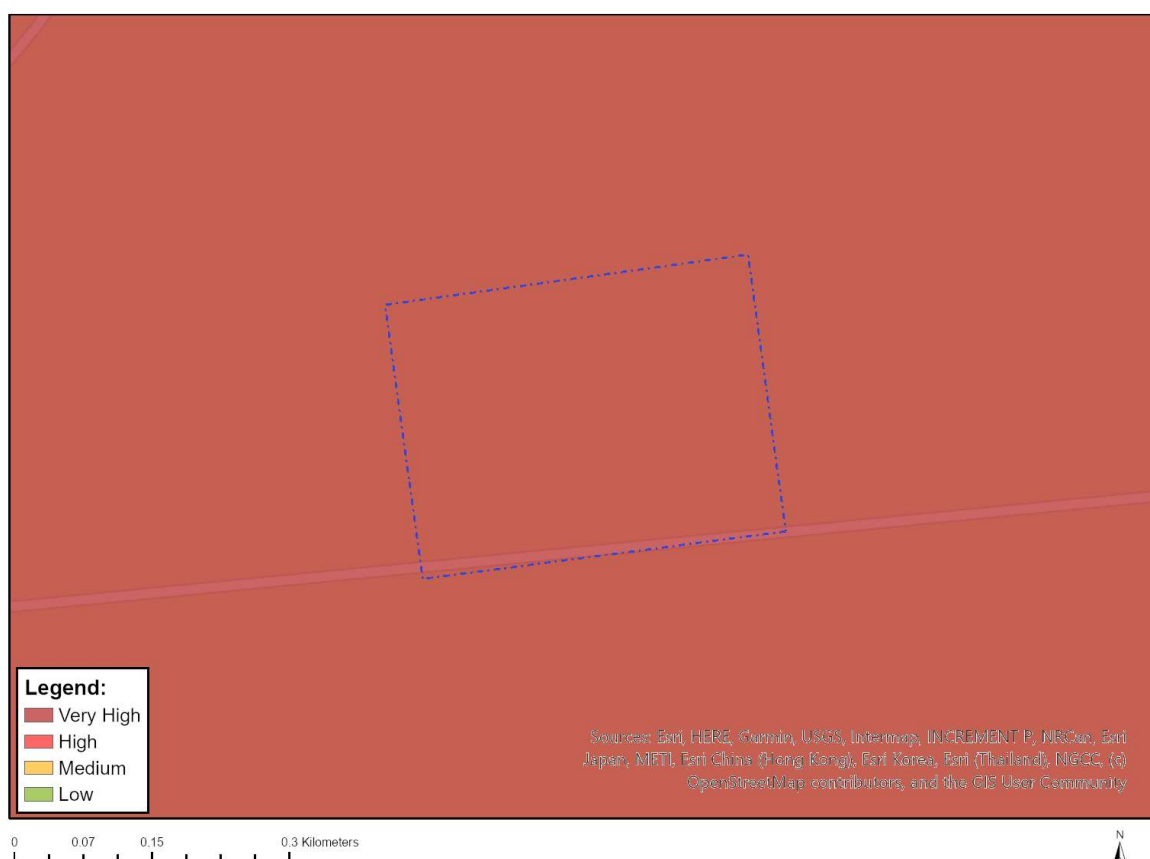
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf</a>
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf</a>
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

6	Hydrology Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
7	Traffic Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
9	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
10	Plant Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
11	Animal Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

## 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

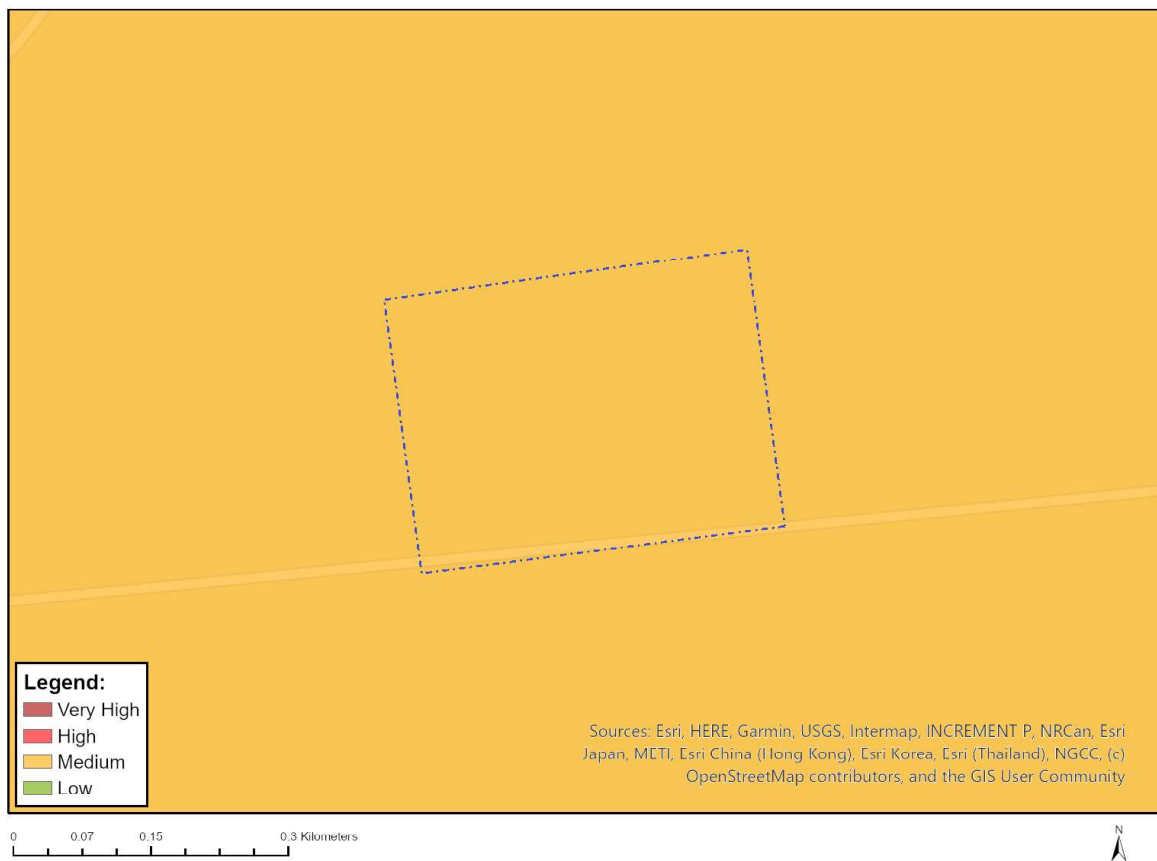


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

#### 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



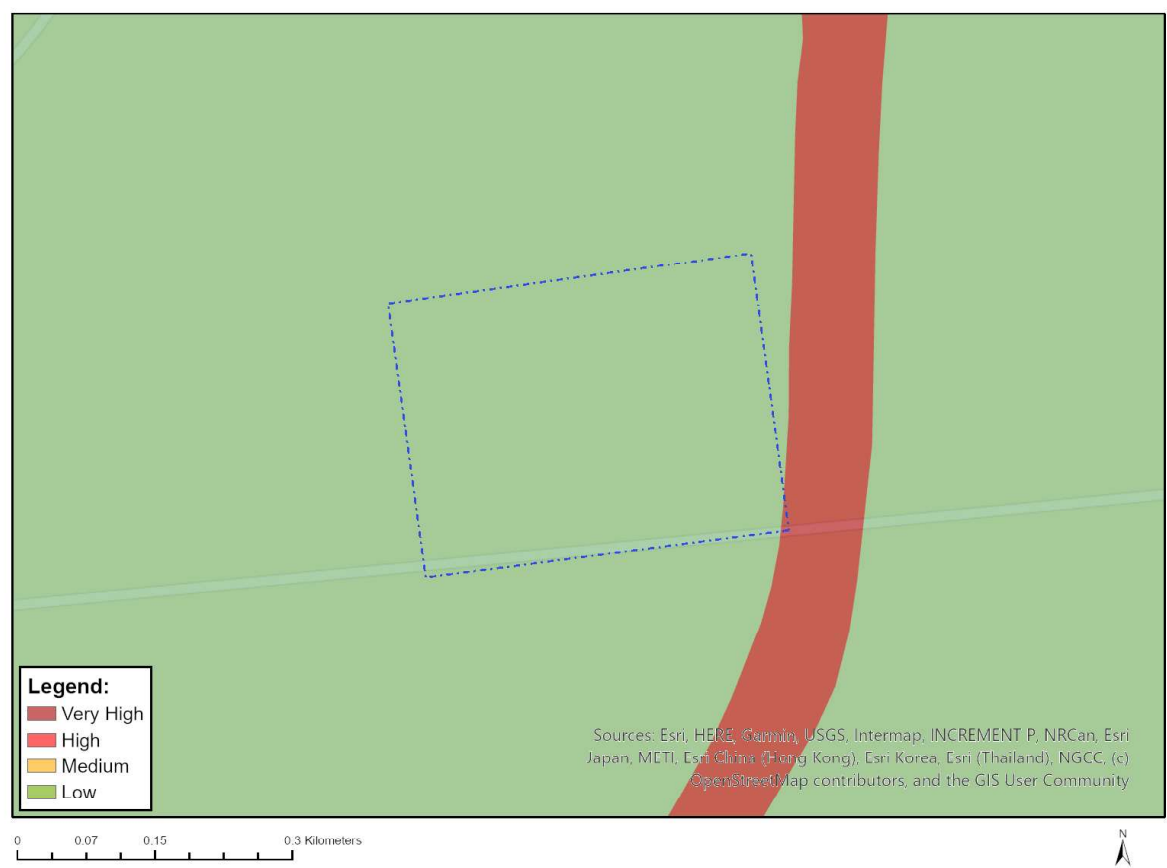
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at [eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za](mailto:eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za) 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

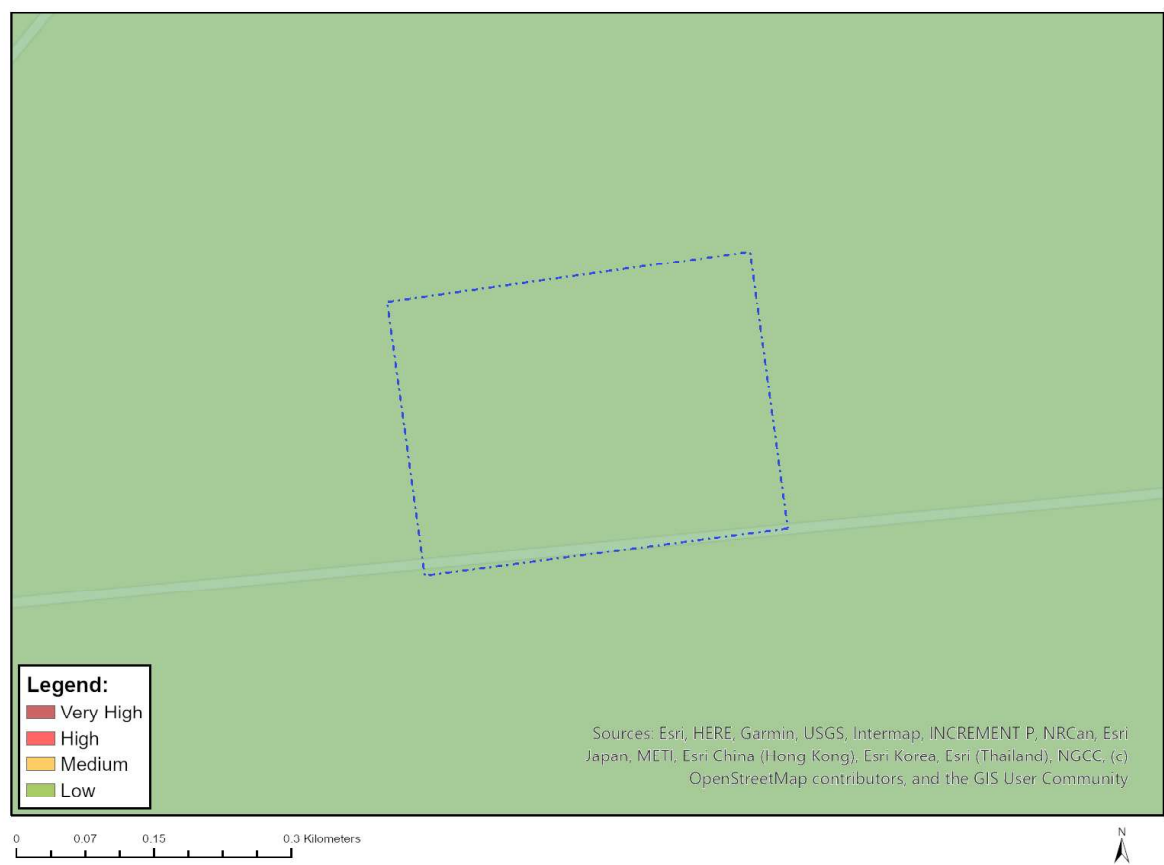


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

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

# MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

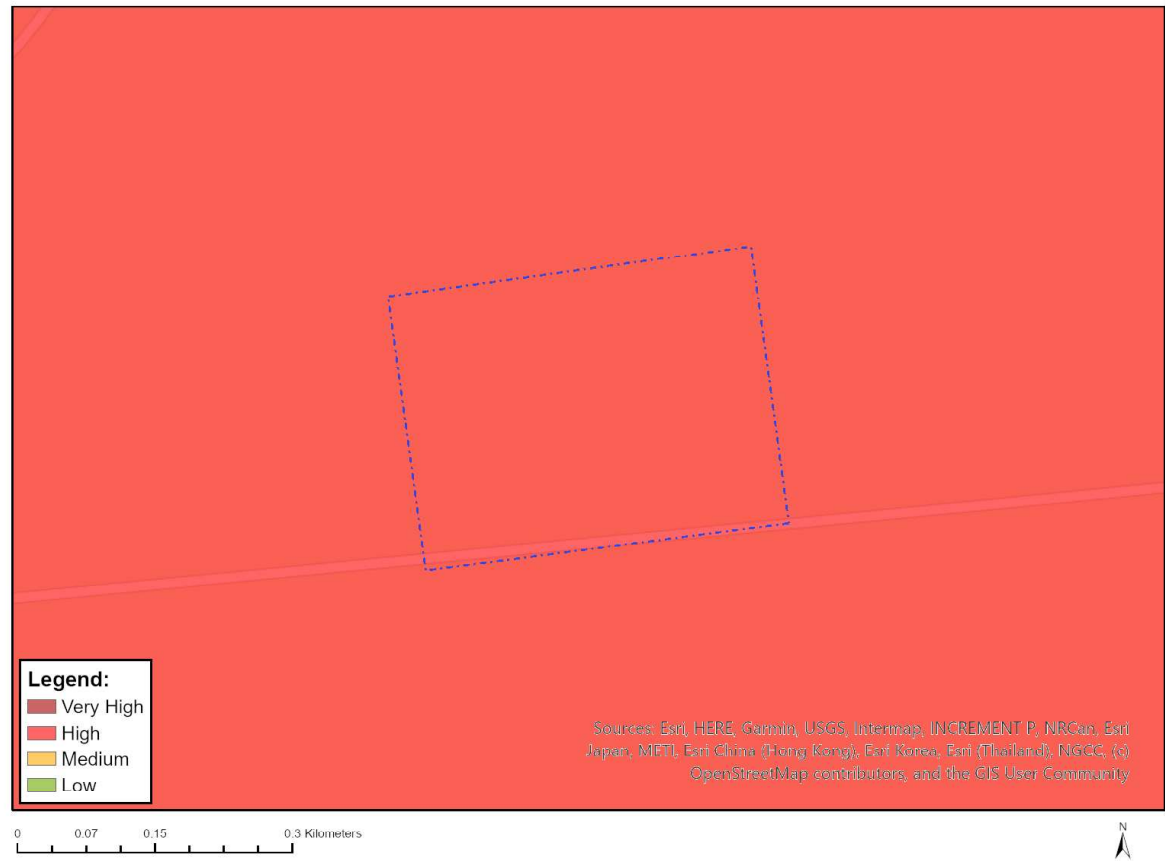


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

## 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

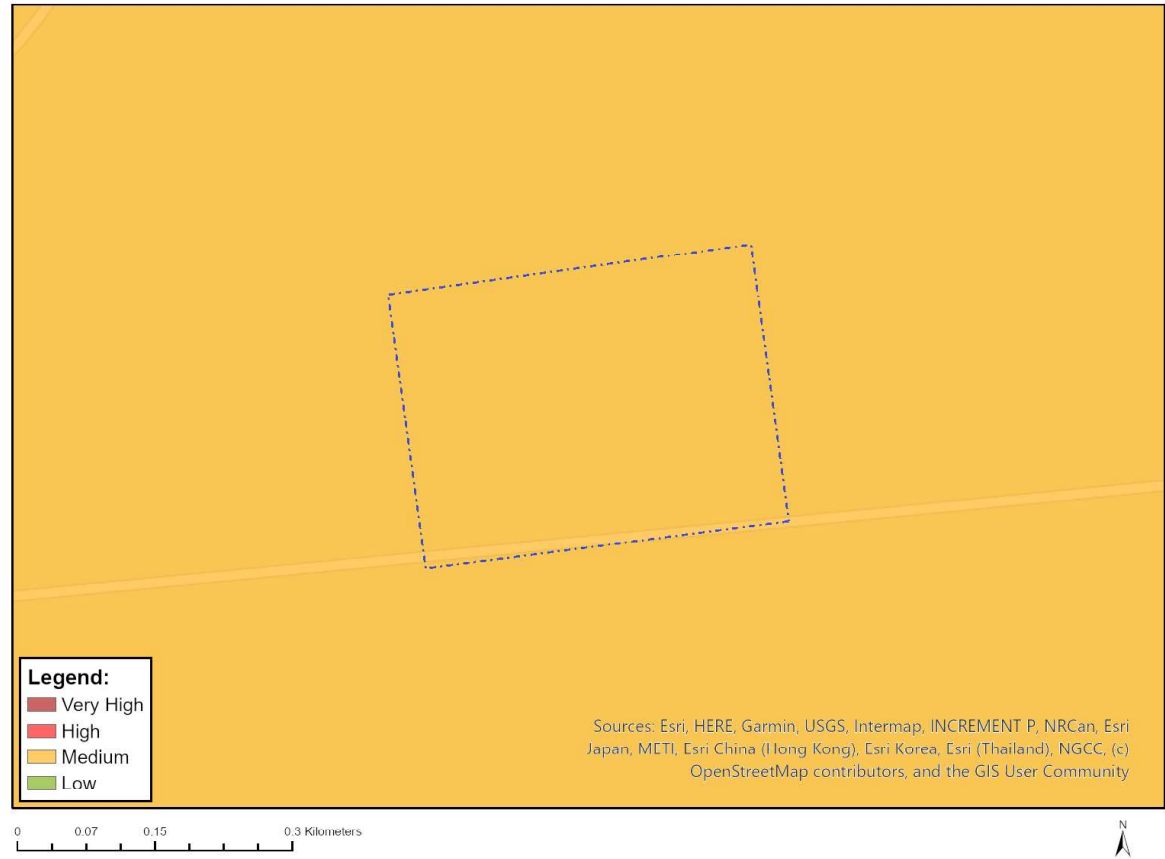


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

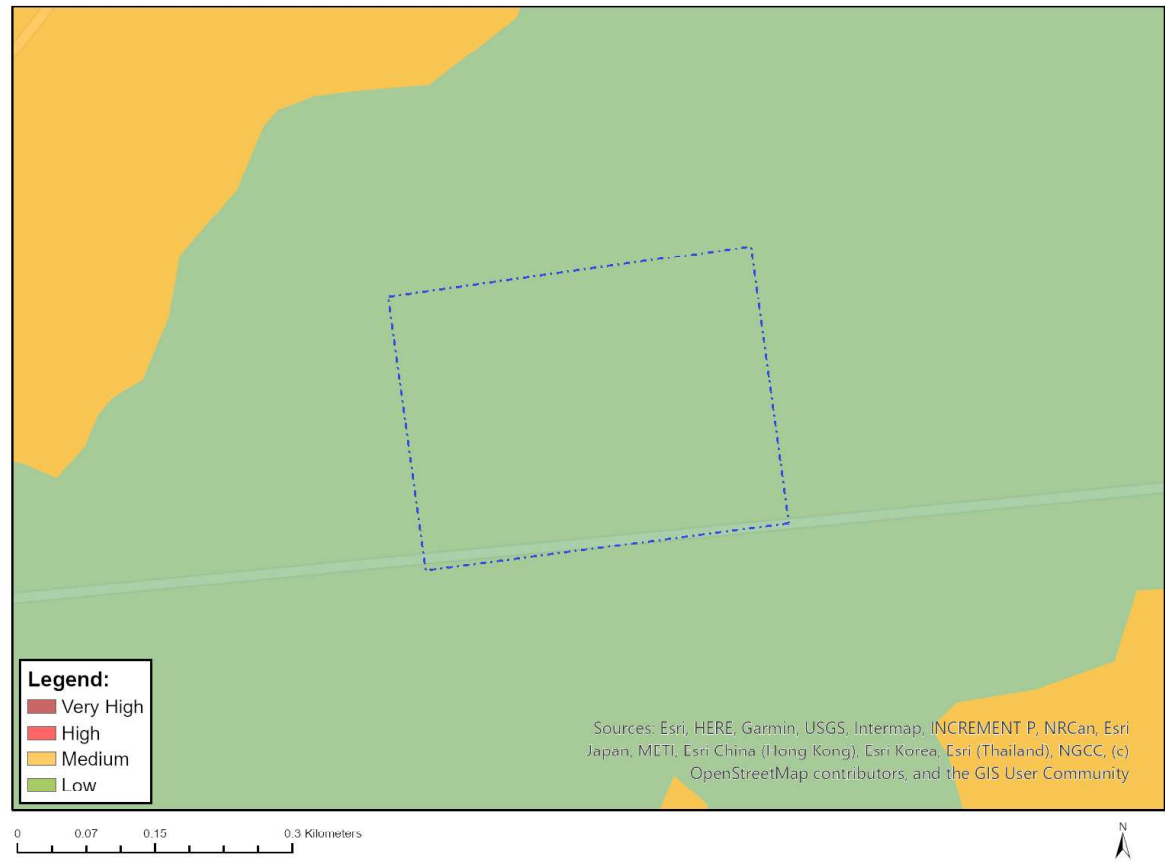


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

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](mailto: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 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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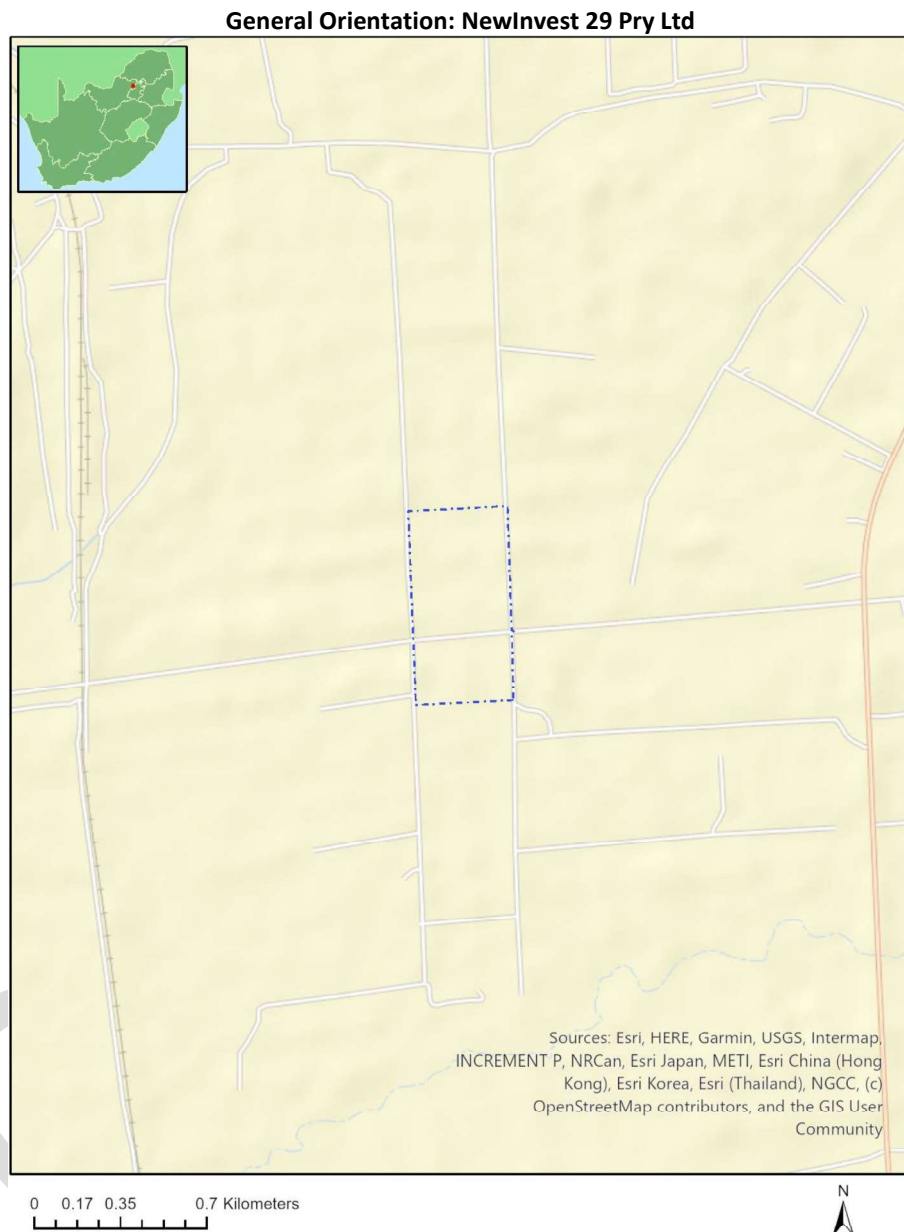
**Application Category:** Agriculture\_Forestry\_Fisheries|Animal Production

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MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY .....	10
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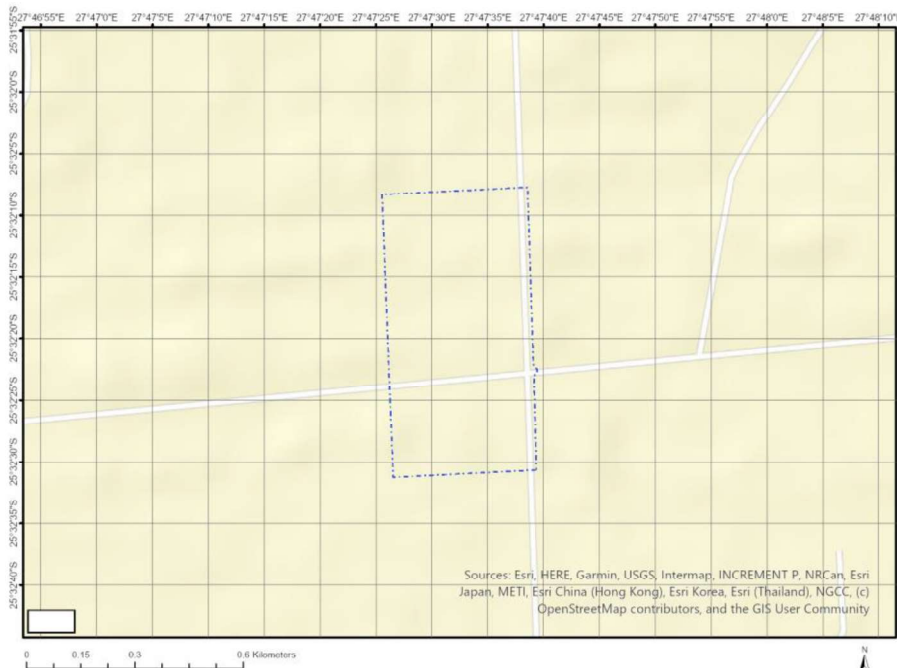
## Proposed Project Location

### 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	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 footprint<sup>1</sup> vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

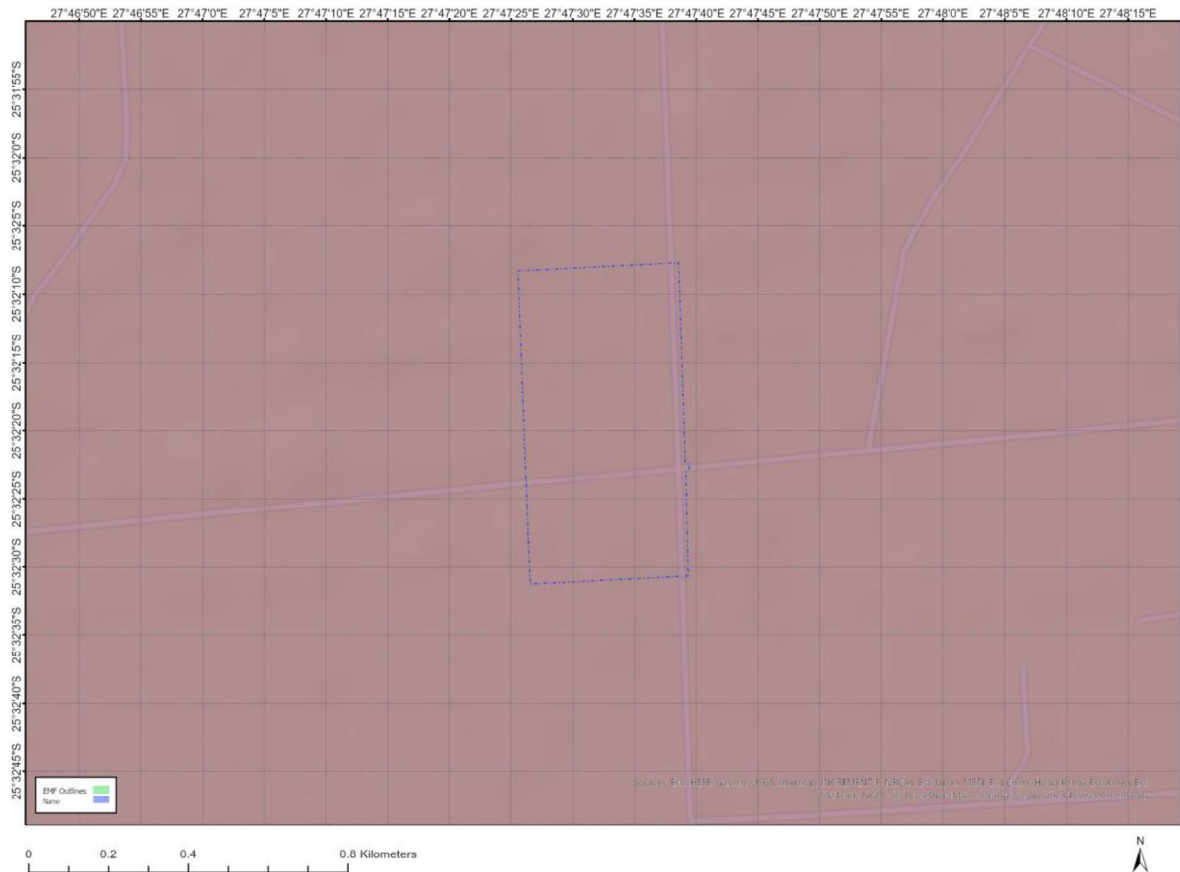
## Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

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

<sup>1</sup> "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



<b>Environmental Management Framework</b>	<b>LINK</b>
Bojanala EMF	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/BojanalaEMF.pdf</a>

## 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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/gg39489_nn1207a.pdf</a>

## 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	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf</a>
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf</a>
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
6	Hydrology Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
7	Traffic Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
9	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
10	Plant Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>
11	Animal Species Assessment	<a href="https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf">https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf</a>

# 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

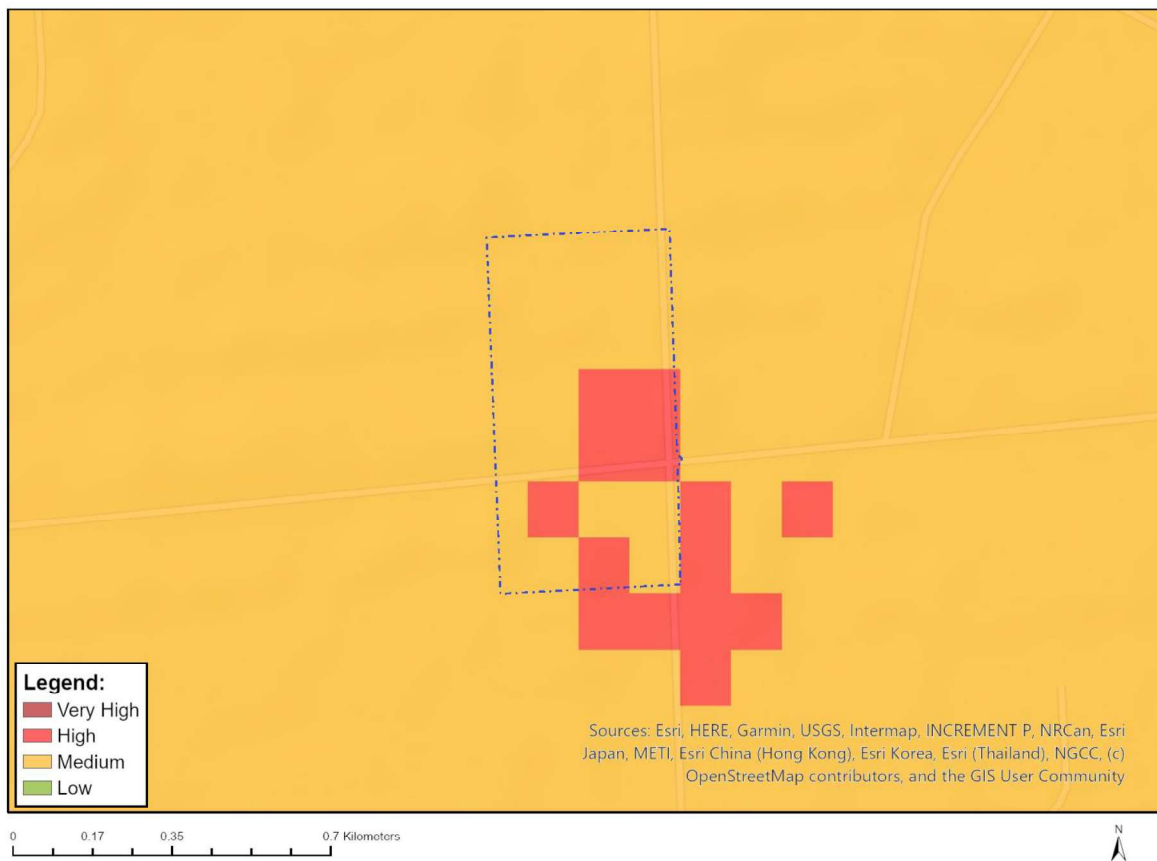


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

### 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](mailto: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

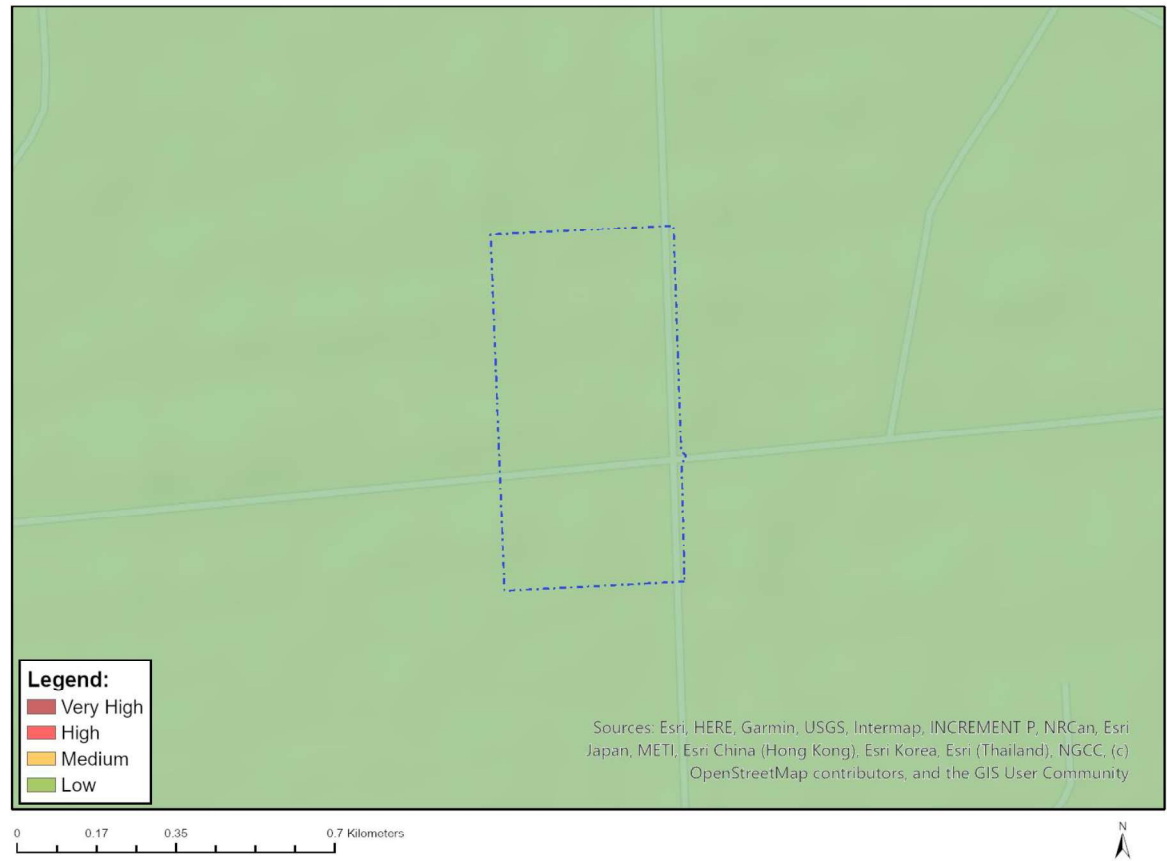


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

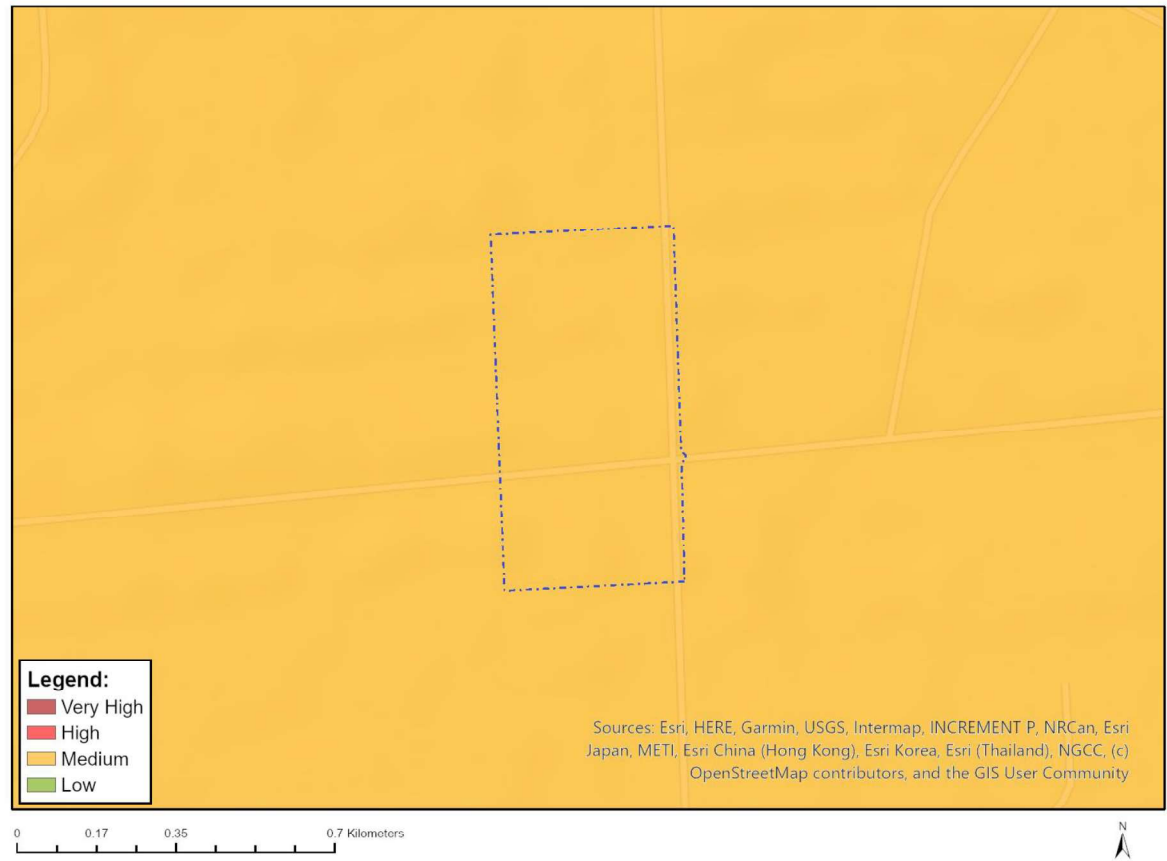


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

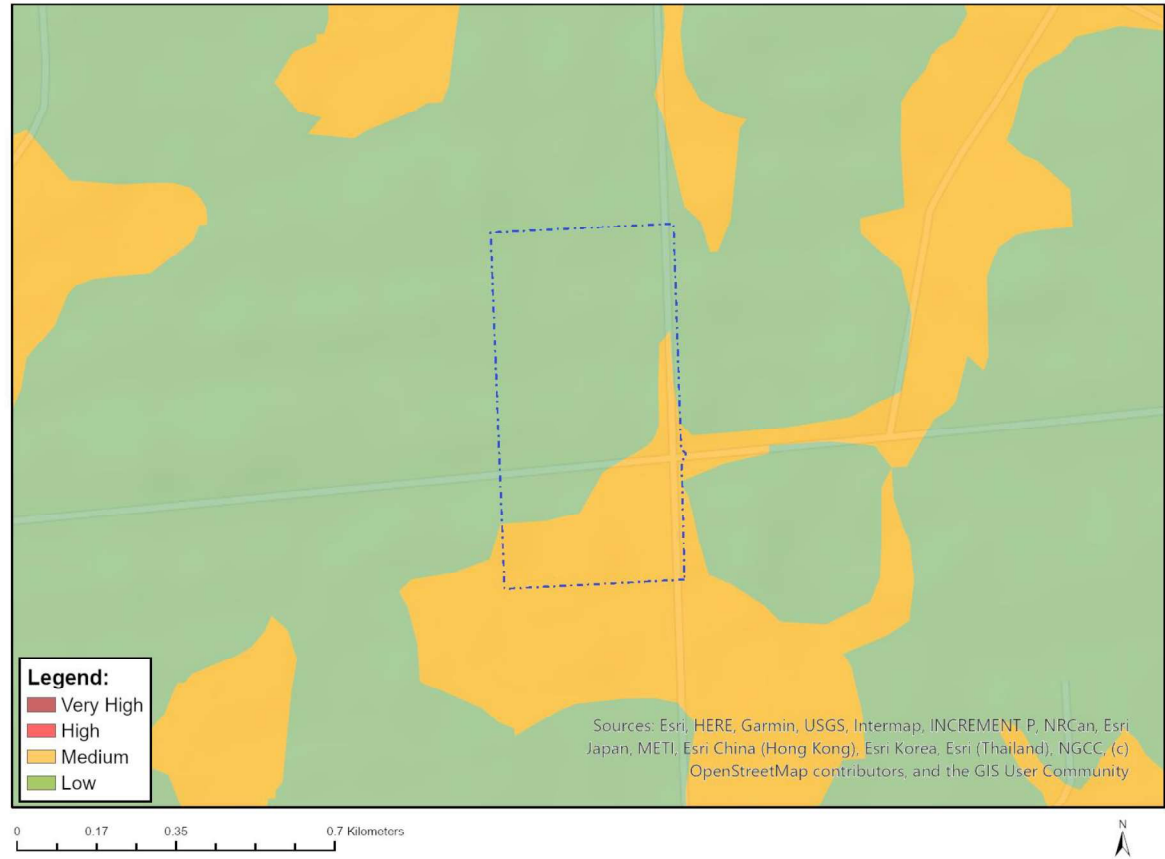


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

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](mailto: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

The THREE Portions of land

