

AVIAGEN SA - ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS
Farm Schikfontein
Heidelberg District – Gauteng

FINAL BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
and supporting documentation

**Construction and operation of two additional
breeder houses on an existing chicken farm
operation**

GDARD – GAUT 002/25-26/E0017



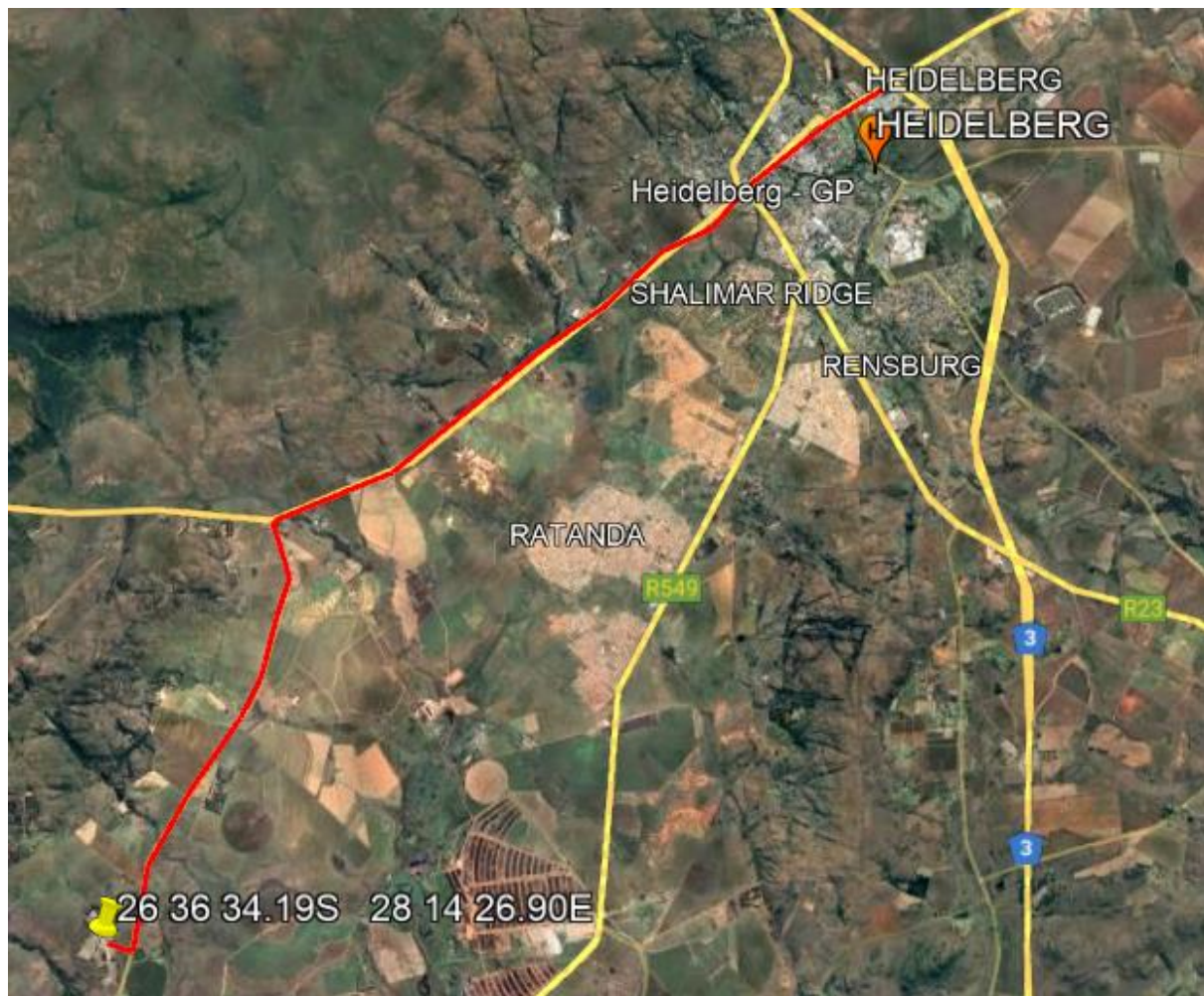
How to find the Farm SCHIKFONTEIN

Co-ordinates for the farm [Centre Point]

26° 36' 34.19" S 28° 14' 26.90" E

The Route:

- Travel from JNB on the N3 direction Durban
- At Heidelberg turn off onto the R42 and travel for 12km – just after the bridge there is a turn off to the LEFT – turn left
- Travel 7.8km on this road to the farm on the RIGHT



The farm is clearly marked with the name SCHIKFONTEIN



CAUTION / DANGER

Part of the access road is gravel and in a bad state. Do not attempt to drive on this road in a standard vehicle or a vehicle with low ground clearance.

Please use a standard 2x4 bakkie or a vehicle with high ground clearance as some areas are badly eroded.



Basic Assessment Report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (2025 VERSION 1)

Kindly note that:

1. This **Basic Assessment Report** is the standard report required by the Gauteng Department of Environment in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014.
2. This application form is current as of April 2025. It is the applicant's responsibility to check for any updated versions published by the competent authority.
3. A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within a period of thirty (30) days, to all State Departments administering a law relating to a matter likely to be affected by the activity to be undertaken.
4. **A draft Basic Assessment Report must be submitted, for purposes of comments within thirty (30) days, to a Competent Authority (uploaded to the EIA online system) empowered in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended to consider and decide on the application. The EIA online system can be accessed at <https://eia.gauteng.gov.za>.**
5. **A copy (PDF) of the final report and attachments must be uploaded to the EIA online system. The EIA online system can be accessed at <https://eia.gauteng.gov.za>.**
6. **Draft and final reports submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) must be emailed to environmentsue@gauteng.gov.za.**
7. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
8. Selected boxes must be indicated by a cross and, when the form is completed electronically, must also be highlighted.
9. An incomplete report may lead to an application for environmental authorisation, or a Waste Management License being refused.
10. Any report that does not contain a titled and dated full-colour large-scale layout plan of the proposed activities including a coherent legend, overlain with the sensitivities found on site may lead to an application for environmental authorisation or a Waste Management License being refused.
11. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used for material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the application for environmental authorisation or Waste Management License being refused.
12. The applicant must fill in all relevant sections of this form. Incomplete applications will not be processed. The applicant will be notified of the missing information in the acknowledgement letter that will be sent within 10 days of receipt of the application.
13. Unless protected by law, and indicated as such, all information filled in on this application will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. The applicant/EAP must provide any interested and affected party with the information contained in this application on request, during any stage of the application process.
14. Although pre-application meetings with the Competent Authority is optional, applicants are advised to have these meetings before submission of the application to seek guidance from the Competent Authority.
15. **Please note that your submission will be acknowledged within 10 days of receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement from the Department within this period, kindly follow up using our central email address: environmentenquiries@gauteng.gov.za**

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

Gauteng Department of Environment
Attention: Environmental Support Services of the Environmental Branch
P.O. Box 8769
Johannesburg
2000
Ground floor, Umnotho House, 56 Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Administrative Unit telephone number: (011) 240 3052
Department central telephone number: (011) 240 2500

(For official use only)

NEAS Reference Number:

File Reference Number:

GAUT 002/25-26/E0017

Application Number:

Date Received:

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

N/A

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

No

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

Ongoing concern

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

Yes

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

Yes

If no, state reasons for not attaching the list.

Have State Departments including the competent authority commented?

No

If no, why?

Awaiting responses

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

1. PROPOSAL OR DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

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

Schikfontein : expansion of an existing poultry farm

Select the appropriate box

The application is for an upgrade
of an existing development

☐

The application is for a new
development

☒

Other,
specify

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

☐ YES ☒ NO

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

N/A

If yes, have you applied for the authorisation(s)?

If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attach in appropriate appendix)

YES	NO
YES	NO

2. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

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

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:

Administering authority:

Promulgation
Date:

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended).	National & Provincial	27 November 1998
National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 [as amended]	DEA	1998
Listing 1 [As per NEMA] GNR 327	GDARD	7 April 2017
Activity 5 [ii] and 5 [iv]		
Activity 40		
National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998	DWS	1998
National Environmental Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008	GDARD	2008
Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004	City of Tshwane Metro	2004
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, Act 43 of 1983	GDARD	1983
National Heritage Act, Act 25 of 1999	SAHRA	1999
Poultry Regulations, Reg. 153 24 Feb 2006 / GN 8402	GDARD	2006
Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework	GDARD	2014
Occupational Health & Safety, Act 85 of 1993	GDARD	1986 – 2014
Noise Regulations, 2003		
Environmental Regulations for workplace 1987		
Facility Regulations 1990		
General Health and Safety, 1986		
Electrical Installations, 2009		
Electrical Machinery, 1988		
Construction Regulations, 2014		
Environmental Management Framework : Gauteng Province	GDARD	2014

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

Legislation, policy or guideline	Description of compliance
National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 [as amended] Listing 1 [As per NEMA] GNR 327 Activity 5 [ii] and 5 [iv] Activity 40	Application to GDARD for EA through a formal Basic Assessment Application [BAR]
National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998	This activity does not trigger the need for a WULA Application
Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004	This activity does not trigger the need for a NEM:AQA Application
National Environmental Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008	The Waste Act is not triggered
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, Act 43 of 1983	The development is small in scale and does not trigger the Act
National Heritage Act, Act 25 of 1999	There is no site of cultural or heritage importance in the development zone
Occupational Health & Safety, Act 85 of 1993 Noise Regulations, 2003 Environmental Regulations for workplace 1987 Facility Regulations 1990 General Health and Safety, 1986 Electrical Installations, 2009 Electrical Machinery, 1988 Construction Regulations, 2014	On-site Environmental Compliance Officer [ECO] will be appointed to ensure compliance and adherence to the regulations
Environmental Management Framework : Gauteng Province	The Gauteng GPEMF Zones were identified and will be complied too.

3. ALTERNATIVES

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

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

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

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

The applicant wishes to expand its operation through the addition of two new houses, and place such houses within the bio-security fenced area which allows only one area to be used – THE PROPOSED AREA

Provide a description of the alternatives considered

No.	Alternative type, either alternative: site on property, properties, activity, design, technology, energy, operational or other(provide details of "other")	Description
1	Proposal	Site 1 – existing operational chicken farm operations. Historically a Soweto Highveld Grassland [Endangered vegetation type]. Completely transformed through the current poultry operation, which has domestic planted lawns on site. The property is situated alongside a dirt road which connects the R549 with the R551. The site [S1] is flat and the cost and impacts of earthworks will be minimal. There is already electrical and water supply on site. Activity alternative 1: Two environmentally controlled poultry houses [92m x 16m x 3.5m] to be constructed with a carrying capacity of 18 000 birds per house. Water tank and feed silo for each of the houses will be provided with water and electricity coming from existing infrastructure. The bio-security fence will be electrified, 2.4m in height for access control and bio-security measures
2	Alternative 1	Activity Alternative 2 :- the site lay-out will be exactly as for A1, but

	Design Technology alternative Site Alternative 1 and Activity Alternative 2	the poultry houses will be open sided types and not environmentally controlled. The difference between Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 is as follows:																					
		<table> <tr> <th></th><th>A1 – Environmentally controlled</th><th>A2 – Open</th></tr> <tr> <td>Isolation value (R)</td><td>12</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Heat capacity</td><td>1 100kW</td><td>1 500kW</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fans</td><td>11</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coal used in boiler</td><td>24 tons per cycle</td><td>36 tons per cycle</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chickens/m²</td><td>23</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>Energy saving</td><td>20%</td><td>0%</td></tr> </table>		A1 – Environmentally controlled	A2 – Open	Isolation value (R)	12	1.5	Heat capacity	1 100kW	1 500kW	Fans	11	13	Coal used in boiler	24 tons per cycle	36 tons per cycle	Chickens/m ²	23	21	Energy saving	20%	0%
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Chickens/m ²	23	21																					
Energy saving	20%	0%																					
3	Alternative 2																						
	Etc.																						

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

N/A

4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

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

Proposed activity (**Total environmental (landscaping, parking, etc.) and the building footprint**)

Alternatives:

Alternative 1 (if any)

Alternative 2 (if any)

Size of the activity:

1.44 Ha / 14 400 m²

1.44 Ha / 14 400 m²

Ha/ m²

or, for linear activities:

Proposed activity

Alternatives:

Alternative 1 (if any)

Alternative 2 (if any)

Length of the activity:

m/km

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

Proposed activity

Alternatives:

Alternative 1 (if any)

Alternative 2 (if any)

Size of the site/servitude:

129.87 Ha / 1 298 700 m²

129.87 Ha / 1 298 700 m²

Ha/m²

5. SITE ACCESS

Proposal

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

Describe the type of access road planned:

YES NO

m

There is a dirt road running between the R549 and the R551, which runs directly adjacent to the site with an existing road providing access to the current operation.

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

Alternative 1

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

Describe the type of access road planned:

YES NO

m

There is a dirt road running between the R549 and the R551, which runs directly adjacent to the site with an existing road providing access to the current operation.

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

Alternative 2

Does ready access to the site exist, or is access directly from an existing road?

YES	NO
m	

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

Describe the type of access road planned:

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

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

Section A 6-8 has been duplicated

1

Number of times

(only complete when applicable)

6. LAYOUT OR ROUTE PLAN

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

- the layout plan is printed in colour and is overlaid with a sensitivity map (if applicable);
- layout plan is of acceptable paper size and scale, e.g.
 - A4 size for activities with development footprint of 10sqm to 5 hectares;
 - A3 size for activities with development footprint of > 5 hectares to 20 hectares;
 - A2 size for activities with development footprint of >20 hectares to 50 hectares);
 - A1 size for activities with development footprint of >50 hectares);
- The following should serve as a guide for scale issues on the layout plan:
 - A0 = 1: 500
 - A1 = 1: 1000
 - A2 = 1: 2000
 - A3 = 1: 4000
 - A4 = 1: 8000 (±10 000)
- shapefiles of the activity must be included in the electronic submission on the CD's;
- the property boundaries and Surveyor General numbers of all the properties within 50m of the site;
- the exact position of each element of the activity as well as any other structures on the site;
- the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, sewage pipelines, septic tanks, storm water infrastructure;
- servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- sensitive environmental elements on and within 100m of the site or sites (including the relevant buffers as prescribed by the competent authority) including (but not limited thereto):
 - Rivers and wetlands;
 - the 1:100 and 1:50 year flood line;
 - ridges;
 - cultural and historical features;
 - areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species);
- Where a watercourse is located on the site at least one cross section of the water course must be included (to allow the position of the relevant buffer from the bank to be clearly indicated)

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

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

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

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

SECTION B: DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

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

Instructions for completion of Section B for linear activities

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

Section B has been duplicated for sections of the route times

Instructions for completion of Section B for location/route alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section B – Location/route Alternative No. (complete only when appropriate for above)

1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Property description:
(Including Physical Address and Farm name, portion etc.)

Ptn 8 of Farm Schikfontein 421 IR

2. ACTIVITY POSITION

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

Alternative:

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

-26.609278o

28.241003

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

	°		°
	°		°
	°		°

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

Addendum of route alternatives attached

The 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel

PROPOSAL																				
ALT. 1	T	O	I	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	8
ALT. 2	T	O	I	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	8
etc.																				

3. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Flat	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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4. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

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

Ridgeline	Plateau	Side slope of hill/ridge	Valley	Plain	Undulating plain/low hills	River front
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5. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

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

- Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)
- Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas
- Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)
- Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil
- Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)
- Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)
- Any other unstable soil or geological feature
- An area sensitive to erosion

YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	NO

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

b) are any caves located on the site(s)

YES	NO
-----	----

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

Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):

c) are any caves located within a 300m radius of the site(s)

YES	NO
-----	----

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

Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):

d) are any sinkholes located within a 300m radius of the site(s)

YES	NO
-----	----

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

Latitude (S):	Longitude (E):

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

6. AGRICULTURE

Does the site have high potential agriculture as contemplated in the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas (GAPA 4)?

YES	NO
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Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies in respect of the above.

7. GROUNDCOVER

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

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

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

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

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present on the site

YES	NO
-----	----

If YES, specify and explain:

--

Are there any rare or endangered flora or fauna species (including red list species) present within a 200m (if within urban area as defined in the Regulations) or within 600m (if outside the urban area as defined in the Regulations) radius of the site.

YES	NO
-----	----

If YES, specify and explain:

--

Are there any special or sensitive habitats or other natural features present on the site?

YES	NO
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If YES, specify and explain:

--

Was a specialist consulted to assist with completing this section

YES	NO
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If yes complete specialist details

Name of the specialist:

Qualification(s) of the specialist:

Postal address:

Postal code:

Telephone:

E-mail:

	Cell:	
	Fax:	

Are any further specialist studies recommended by the specialist?

YES	NO
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If YES, specify:

If YES, is such a report(s) attached?

YES	NO
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If YES list the specialist reports attached below

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Signature of specialist: _____ Date: _____

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

8. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

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

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

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

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

NORTH				
1	1	15	1/15	1
1	15	15	15	1
1	15		15	1
1/15	15	15	15	1
1	1	1	15	15
SOUTH				

WEST EAST

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

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

Have specialist reports been attached
If yes indicate the type of reports below

YES	NO
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9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

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

Municipality: Lesedi Local Municipality [One of three in the district]

District: Sedibeng District Municipality

Category: Category B Municipality

- Primarily agricultural area
- Situated around 56 km south-east of Johannesburg
- Served by two main motorways [N17 and N3]

Heidelberg / Ratanda – situated alongside the N3 motorway is the major urban concentration – served by the R42 Provincial Route east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve;

Devon / Impumelelo – situated on the eastern edge of the municipal area alongside the N17 motorway [on the north] – a significant rural area;

Vischkuil / Endicott – situated east of Springs alongside the R29 Provincial Route as a smaller rural settlement.

Total area: 1 484 km²

Towns: Heidelberg; Devon; Nigel; Vischkuil

Main Economic Sectors: Manufacturing [38.8%]; Community Services [29.4%] Financial Services [18.6%]

Statistics:

	2022	2016
Population	132 783	112 472

Age Structure

Population under 15	23.8%	25.8%
Population 15 to 64	69.9%	67.6%
Population over 65	6.3%	6.5%

Dependency Ratio

Per 100 (15-64)	43.1	47.9
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Sex Ratio

Males per 100 females	100.0	109.1
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Population Growth

Per annum	2.80%	2.78%
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Labour Market

Unemployment rate (official)	n/a	n/a
Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34	n/a	n/a

Education (aged 20 +)		
No schooling	4.7%	5.4%
Matric	n/a	31.9%
Higher education	11.7%	10.6%
Household Dynamics		
Households	42 597	39 294
Average household size	3.1	2.9
Female headed households	n/a	32.3%
Formal dwellings	95.1%	88.3%
Housing owned	n/a	56.7%
Household Services		
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	97.0%	83.6%
Weekly refuse removal	91.3%	81.6%
Piped water inside dwelling	72.8%	55.7%
Electricity for lighting	95.8%	92.6%

10. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

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

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

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m2 in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m2 in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

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

If YES, explain:

YES	NO
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If uncertain, the Department may request that specialist input be provided to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.

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

N/A

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?
 Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999
 (Act 25 of 1999)?
 If yes, please attached the comments from SAHRA in the appropriate Appendix

YES	NO
YES	NO

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (SECTION 41)

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

2. LOCAL AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

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

Was the draft report submitted to the local authority for comment?

YES **NO**

If yes, has any comments been received from the local authority? Dated: 29 May 2025

YES **NO**

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

- Impact mitigation measures must be included;
- Include detailed biosecurity plan;
- Include waste management measures;
- Include odour management measures;
- Include mortality measures for the facility;
- Include a locality map overlain to the proposed site sensitivities;
- Amend reference number to read correctly;
- Clarify exact number of chickens;
- Provide a detailed layout / facility plan with full labels;
- Include a project specific EMP.

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

Awaiting comments from the authorities. All comments will be incorporated into the FBAR Report

3. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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

Has any comment been received from stakeholders?

Awaiting Registrations & Comments

YES **NO**

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

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

Awaiting registrations and comments / inputs / questions. All responses will be incorporated into the FBAR Report
ONLY input received was from GDARD.

4. GENERAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

5. APPENDICES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

Appendix 1 – Proof of site notice	Yes
Appendix 2 – Written notices issued as required in terms of the regulations	Yes
Appendix 3 – Proof of newspaper advertisements	Yes
Appendix 4 – Communications to and from interested and affected parties	Awaiting Responses
Appendix 5 – Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings	None
Appendix 6 - Comments and Responses Report	GDARD comments only
Appendix 7 –Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report	None
Appendix 8 –Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report	None
Appendix 9 – Copy of the register of I&APs	Yes

SECTION D: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

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

Instructions for completion of Section D for alternatives

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

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

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

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT, AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?

YES	NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

Skip - 6m³

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

Standard building rubble – mostly packaging materials i.e. wrapping and cardboard plus general waste from construction staff.

Recycling of cardboard and wrapping while biodegradable waste will be disposed at registered landfill.

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

Construction waste will firstly be used – where possible as infill – remaining waste will go to a registered landfill site.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES	NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

2 skips - 12 m³

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

Recycle here possible and used into infill if suitable for infill before being disposed at registered landfill

Has the municipality or relevant service provider confirmed that sufficient air space exists for treating/disposing of the solid waste to be generated by this activity?

YES	NO

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

Manure from activity:

Around 5000 kg per month to be worked into field as compost

Mortalities

Mortalities will be uplifted and taken away by a 3rd party end user on a weekly basis. Refrigeration will hold mortalities awaiting collection. Mortality rate of around 100 birds per month.

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?

YES	NO

If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?

YES	NO

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

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

Items such as plastic; cardboard; metal and glass will be separated and made ready for recycling;

Manure from chickens will be removed by a third party for use as manure in agriculture;

Mortalities will be collected by a third party end user for onward use as animal feed

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?

YES	NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m³

If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the liquid effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?

YES	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

Yes	NO
m ³	

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

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

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?
If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

YES	NO
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Facility name:			
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:			
Telephone:		Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax:	

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

The use of large volumes of water to wash down and clean out chicken houses is no longer done. A dry-foam spray is used for cleaning and disinfection. Mortalities are removed daily. Manure is removed ongoing through revolving manure belt. At the end of 60 weeks cycle all animals; manure and other waste is removed from the houses and the entire system cleaned out and dry-foam disinfected. High-pressure sprays are used for final wash down and any water is collected in a central sump and septic tank from where a contractor removes the waste. Natural ventilation is used to dry out the houses before restocking of the next batch of birds

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce domestic effluent that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?
If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?
If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the domestic effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?

YES	NO
m ³	
YES	NO

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?
If yes describe how it will be treated and disposed off.

YES	NO
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Staff ablution facilities on site will feed into a septic tank system on site

Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?
If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?
If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.
If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:

YES	NO
YES	NO

This activity generates some dust; ammonia and odours BUT because of the environmentally controlled system these releases are minimal as generated from site

2. WATER USE

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

municipal	Directly from water board	groundwater	river, stream, dam or lake	other	the activity will not use water
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If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month:

225 000 liters

If Yes, please attach proof of assurance of water supply, e.g. yield of borehole, in the appropriate Appendix
Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?
If yes, list the permits required

YES	NO
-----	-----------

If yes, have you applied for the water use permit(s)?

YES	NO
-----	-----------

If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attached in appropriate appendix)

YES	NO
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3. POWER SUPPLY

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

Eskom power already on site. Solar panels will augment the supply of power and LED lights will ensure minimal power use.

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

Solar on the roof will be the main supplier of electrical power. An emergency generator will be installed as back-up should additional power be required.

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

Environmentally Controlled Chicken Houses has a high isolation [R] value i.e. 12 versus 1.5 for open sided houses. These houses retain heat better in winter and requires much less cooling in summer. Day/night switches will ensure optimal energy saving while LED bulbs will ensure that the minimum power is consumed.

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

Solar on roofs; day/night switches; LED globes to be used.

SECTION D 2: RESOURCE USE AND PROCESS DETAILS

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

Instructions for completion of Section D for alternatives

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

Section D has been duplicated for alternatives
when appropriate)

No-Go Alternative

times

(complete only)

1. WASTE, EFFLUENT, AND EMISSION MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?

YES NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

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

No solid waste will be produced

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

No solid waste will be produced

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

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

No solid waste will be produced

Has the municipality or relevant service provider confirmed that sufficient air space exists for treating/disposing of the solid waste to be generated by this activity?

YES NO

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

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?

YES NO

If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?

YES NO

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

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

Liquid effluent (other than domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m ³	
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If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the liquid effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?

YES	NO
-----	----

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?

Yes	NO
-----	----

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m ³	
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If yes describe the nature of the effluent and how it will be disposed.

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

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

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

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

Liquid effluent (domestic sewage)

Will the activity produce domestic effluent that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m ³	
----------------	--

If yes, has the municipality confirmed that sufficient capacity exist for treating / disposing of the domestic effluent to be generated by this activity(ies)?

YES	NO
-----	----

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?

YES	NO
-----	----

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

Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

YES	NO
-----	----

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

If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:

2. WATER USE

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

municipal	Directly from water board	groundwater	river, stream, dam or lake	other	the activity will not use water
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If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month:

225 000 l/m

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

Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, list the permits required

If yes, have you applied for the water use permit(s)?

YES	NO
-----	----

If yes, have you received approval(s)? (attached in appropriate appendix)

YES	NO
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3. POWER SUPPLY

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

Solar renewable source

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

Solar as primary source

4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

Solar; LED; day./night switches

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

Solar as the primary source of energy

SECTION E: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2014, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts as well as the impacts of not implementing the activity (Section 24(4)(b)(i)).

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Summarise the issues raised by interested and affected parties.

Awaiting responses from I&APs

Summary of response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (including the manner in which the public comments are incorporated or why they were not included)

(A full response must be provided in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

Awaiting responses

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASE

Briefly describe the methodology utilised in the rating of significance of impacts

The following activities were considered as having potential to impact:

- Preparation of the land for new facilities [1.44ha]
- Earthworks on the 1.44Ha of land for construction of two poultry houses
- Expansion of the poultry facility
- Operation of the poultry facility

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the construction phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

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

	due to leakages from vehicles entering and exiting the site.								Machinery must be properly maintained at all times. Servicing of machinery must take place only in specific demarcated and protected areas. Measures must be taken for the proper disposal of oils, grease, oil filters, rags, etc.
3, 4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective management of sewage and general waste management.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Proper ablution facilities must be provided i.e. chemical toilets at appropriate locations on site if necessary or existing facilities must be used. Workers must be made aware of the risk of soil water contamination. Domestic waste must be disposed of in appropriate containers, and removed to the nearest municipal waste-disposal site as part of existing waste management system.

4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry manure will be collected by a farmer and used as fertilizer. Manure should be handled according to
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry mortalities will be stored in a freezer on site and collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
1-4	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
2 - 4	Increased fire risk	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
1-4	Disturbance of fauna	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
1-3	Disturbance of flora	1	5	5	1	5	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible and cannot be avoided. Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary. No indigenous vegetation remains at the site.
1-3	Safety on the construction site	4	5	5	3	3	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
1-4	Degradation of aesthetics	4	5	5	3	3	High	Positive	There is currently a poultry operation at the site and the visual impact will be improved by the removal of old houses

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									and the construction of less houses than what the site currently contains. No mitigation suggested.
1-4	The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	4	4	3	1	5	High	Positive	No mitigation suggested.

ALTERNATIVE – Construction of OPEN SIDED HOUSES

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

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

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
	groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.								measures: Poultry manure will be worked into the fields for compost. Manure should be handled according to Odour Management Plan (Appendix F2), Waste Management Plan (Appendix F3) and Biosecurity Plan (Appendix F4).
4	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Poultry mortalities are collected by a contractor on a regular basis.
1-4	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Appropriate measures must be taken to reduce the risk of erosion from unprotected slopes i.e. diversion berms, ponding pools, and not exceeding angles of repose of stockpiled material. All unprotected slopes must be rehabilitated concurrent with construction.
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
2 - 4	Increased fire risk	1	1	2	3	3	Low	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Cooking and heating fires permitted only in designated areas with appropriate safety measures. Adequate firefighting equipment must be available, as prescribed by the relevant safety standards and legislation.
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
1-4	Disturbance of fauna	3	3	3	2	3	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be completely avoided by the following measures: Only small animals occur in this area e.g. small rodents and reptiles. The area is surrounded by similar habitat and fauna is expected to move voluntarily to surrounding areas. No fauna found on the site will be killed.
1-3	Disturbance of flora	1	5	5	1	5	Medium	Negative	This impact is not reversible and cannot be avoided. Clearance of vegetation should be kept at a minimum and restricted to the proposed site boundary.
1	Removal of indigenous vegetation	1	5	5	1	5	High	Negative	In the event of any Protected or Declining species being recorded within the approved development site, permission for the removal of such species should be obtained from the Permitting Office of GDARD, and the appropriate in situ and / or ex situ conservation measures should be developed and implemented with the approval of the GDARD conservation authorities. Where feasible, protected

*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
									or Declining species can be translocated to degraded or untransformed parts of the study area which provide potentially suitable habitat, but such translocations will have to be carried out in a way that ensures no ecological degradation of the host habitat occurs, and will have to be evaluated by an ecologist for each species and each potential translocation area. Alternatively, protected or Declining species can be rescued and donated to appropriate conservation and research institutions such as the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden (Roodepoort) or the Pretoria National Botanical Garden of SANBI Where possible, development should avoid habitat identified with high ecological sensitivity. According to the AIS regulations all declared alien weeds must be effectively controlled or eradicated.
1-3	Safety on the	4	5	5	3	3	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
	construction site								be completely avoided by the following measures: Access to the construction site to be controlled at all times.
1-4	Degradation of aesthetics	3	5	3	2	4	High	Negative	This impact is not reversible, but can be mitigated and minimised. If needed, an additional line of trees will be planted to minimise visual impact.
1-4	The construction and operation of the poultry facility will provide employment opportunities to the local communities.	3	4	3	1	5	High	Positive	No mitigation suggested.

The No-Go Alternative

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

N/A	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective manure disposal.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Pollution of soil, surface water and groundwater due to ineffective disposal of mortalities.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Soil compaction and loss of fertility.	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
*Activity	Specific Impact & Risk	Extent	Duration	Severity	Degree of Certainty	Probability	Significance prior to mitigation	Status of Impact	Reversibility/Mitigation Measures to be Implemented
N/A	Increased fire risk	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Disturbance of fauna	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Safety on the construction site	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.
N/A	Degradation of aesthetics	2	1	2	1	3	Low	Negative	No additional activity will take place, only continuation of the cultivation of planted pasture. No mitigation recommended.

Mitigation – How do we implement mitigation

Air Pollution –

- Watering down of dust roads to minimise dust creation;
- Servicing of vehicles to ensure that they operate efficiently;
- Operate during day light hours to keep night times clear.

Soil Contamination –

- Maintenance to machinery to ensure no oil leaks;
- Maintenance to be ne in demarcated areas only;
- Correct protocols for the handling of old oil; fuels; filters and machine parts.

Pollution of groundwater and surface water

- Proper ablution facilities on site with regular cleaning to take place;
- No waste water discharge into the environment – use septic tank systems;
- Domestic waste into containers and eventually to landfill;
- Remove poultry waste to end users and do not allow such waste to stock pile and be washed into the surrounding environment.

Pollution from mortalities

- Mortalities collected must be refrigerated until removed by the third party end user;
- No mortalities may be left lying outside that may cause pollution to ground water; the soil or cause fly breeding to take place;
- No mortalities may be removed from site in an open vehicle – mortalities must be transported in an enclosed container; sealed bag or bin.

Protection of soils [compaction]

- Soils must be protected from erosion where berms are installed; ponding pools are created;

and all angles must be kept to a minimum;

- Rehabilitation of any damaged slopes to take place immediately during the construction phase.

Fire Risks

- Any cooking fires to be made in specifically designated areas only;
- Fire fighting equipment must be available and staff must be trained in the use of the equipment.

Impacts on Fauna

- No killing of any animals irrespective of type or size is allowed;
- Any fauna found on the property must be allowed to move away from the development voluntarily.

Impacts on Flora

- No removal of any flora outside of the demarcated development area.

Safety of the site

- Control to the site to be implemented at all times;
- No unwanted; non-working staff to be on site at any time.

Aesthetics of the overall area

- Keeping the overall area neat and tidy so that only the buildings “intrude” into the visual aspect of the overall area;
- Do not allow a build-up of containers and scrap to accumulate on site that will “harm” the overall visual aspect of the area.

Methodology for determining Impacts

- Site visit provides information regarding the process and baseline environment

Evaluation Component	Rating	Scale	Description / criteria
MAGNITUDE of negative impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	10	Very high	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>severely</i> altered.
	8	High	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> altered.
	6	Medium	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> altered.
	4	Low	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> altered.
	2	Very low	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> altered.
	0	Zero	Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
MAGNITUDE of POSITIVE IMPACT (at the indicated spatial scale)	10	Very high	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>substantially</i> enhanced.
	8	High	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> enhanced.
	6	Medium	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> enhanced.
	4	Low	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> enhanced.
	2	Very low	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> enhanced.
	0	Zero	Positive: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
DURATION	5	Permanent	Impact in perpetuity. –
	4	Long term	Impact ceases after operational phase/life of the activity > 60 years.
	3	Medium term	Impact might occur during the operational phase/life of the activity – 60 years.
	2	Short term	Impact might occur during the construction phase - < 3 years.
	1	Immediate	Instant impact.
EXTENT (or spatial scale/influence of impact)	5	International	Beyond the National boundaries.
	4	National	Beyond provincial boundaries, but within National boundaries.
	3	Regional	Beyond 5 km of the proposed area and within the provincial boundaries.
	2	Local	Within a 5 km radius of the proposed area.
	1	Site-specific	On site or within 100 meters of the site boundaries.
	0	None	Zero extent.
IRREPLACEABLE loss of resources	5	Definite	Definite loss of irreplaceable resources.
	4	High potential	High potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	3	Moderate potential	Moderate potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	2	Low potential	Low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	1	Very low potential	Very low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources.
	0	None	Zero potential.
REVERSIBILITY of impact	5	Irreversible	Impact cannot be reversed.
	4	Low irreversibility	Low potential that impact might be reversed.
	3	Moderate reversibility	Moderate potential that impact might be reversed.
	2	High reversibility	High potential that impact might be reversed.
	1	Reversible	Impact will be reversible.
	0	No impact	No impact.
PROBABILITY (of occurrence)	5	Definite	>95% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	4	High probability	75% - 95% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	3	Medium probability	25% - 75% chance of the potential impact occurring
	2	Low probability	5% - 25% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	1	Improbable	<5% chance of the potential impact occurring.
	0	No probability	Zero probability.
Evaluation Component	Rating scale and description / criteria		

CUMULATIVE impacts	<p>High: The activity is one of several similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might contribute to a very significant combined impact on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern.</p> <p>Medium: The activity is one of a few similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might have a combined impact of moderate significance on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern.</p> <p>Low: The activity is localised and might have a negligible cumulative impact.</p> <p>None: No cumulative impact on the environment.</p>
---------------------------	---

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

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

The maximum Significance Score value is 150.

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

Significance Score utilised for the evaluation of the Environmental Risks Rating

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

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
TOPOGRAPHY																			
									0								0	0	
									0	0							0	0	

**M = Magnitude D = DURATION S = SEVERITY/EXTENT I = IRREPLACEABLE
R = REVERSIBILITY P = PROBABILITY**

Colour Codes for the final ratings

VH	H	MH	M	L
125-150	100-124	75-99	40-74	<40

L = LOW M = MEDIUM MH = MEDIUM HIGH H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

- Bio-Security
Refer: Annex C / Bio-Security
- Waste Management
Refer: Annex D / Waste
- Odour
Refer: Annex E / Odour
- Mortalities
Refer: Annex F / Mortalities

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

There are none

Describe any gaps in knowledge or assumptions made in the assessment of the environment and the impacts associated with the proposed development.

There are none known gaps

3. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE

Briefly describe and compare the potential impacts (as appropriate), significance rating of impacts, proposed mitigation and significance rating of impacts after mitigation that are likely to occur as a result of the decommissioning and closure phase for the various alternatives of the proposed development. This must include an assessment of the significance of all impacts.

Proposal

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts(positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Decommissioning and closure not anticipated				

Alternative 1

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts(positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented
Decommissioning and closure not anticipated				

Alternative 2

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts (positive or negative):	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:	Risk of the impact and mitigation not being implemented

List any specialist reports that were used to fill in the above tables. Such reports are to be attached in the appropriate Appendix.

None

Where applicable indicate the detailed financial provisions for rehabilitation, closure and ongoing post decommissioning management for the negative environmental impacts.

N/A

4. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Describe potential impacts that, on their own may not be significant, but is significant when added to the impact of other activities or existing impacts in the environment. Substantiate response:

The new development will result in an upgrade of technology; way of doing things and provide a modern state-of-the-art facility going into the future.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, please provide an environmental impact statement that sums up the impact that the proposal and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

Proposal

The construction and operation of a modern operation will provide a facility in line with modern techniques and technology and will prevent mistakes and impacts of the past being repeated. The new facility will remove old impacts and provide a safer and environmentally better facility.

Alternative 1

Open-sided houses are old systems, outdated and no longer the best method of farming. Impacts are more and the environment is at risk.

Alternative 2

No-go (compulsory)

No-Go will retain the old system and carry on impacting the old way. It should not be considered at all.

6. IMPACT SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL OR PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

For proposal:

Modern state-of-the-art facility where environmental impacts are less. This should be adopted.

For alternative:

Old technology with old impacts – this should not be considered. Upgrading to a modern system is the way to go

Having assessed the significance of impacts of the proposal and alternative(s), please provide an overall summary and reasons for selecting the proposal or preferred alternative.

The construction of modern state-of-the-art chicken houses in a process to upgrade the facility is the answer in removing outdated systems and its impacts from the environment. A modern day operation where impacts have been mitigated and better techniques employed is environmentally safer and better to use than remaining with the old way of doing farming.

7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Indicate the application of any spatial development tool protocols on the proposed development and the outcome thereof.

Environmental safe practices where impacts have been mitigated and process refined so as not to impact the receiving environment;
Situated away from sensitive area to ensure impacts are not negative;
Planned to make food security a reality

8. RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner as bound by professional ethical standards and the code of conduct of EAPASA).

YES	NO
-----	----

If "NO", indicate the aspects that require further assessment before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

NOT APPLICABLE

If "YES", please list any recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application:

Coal; the storage of coal and handling of bottom ash from the slow combustion heating systems – the EA must include the directive that all coal must be contained in a bunded area, covered by a roof and all bottom ash collected for disposal at a landfill. NO INDISCRIMINATE DISCARD INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the facility required – YES as it will provide in the need for FOOD SECURITY • Will the facility provide for better food security – YES through the production of fertile eggs • Will the facility be an upgrade – YES the new facility will be modern and the best current technology • Will the upgrade provide employment – YES much need opportunities • Will the new facility impart knowledge and training – YES the new system will require better trained staff and management
--

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

Maximum time as from date of EA

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr) (must include post construction monitoring requirements and when these will be concluded.)

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

EMPr attached

YES

SECTION F: APPENDIXES

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

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

Appendix A: Site plan(s) – *(must include a scaled layout plan of the proposed activities overlain on the site sensitivities indicating areas to be avoided including buffers)*

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Route position information

Appendix E: Public participation information

Appendix F: Water use license(s) authorisation, SAHRA information, service letters from municipalities, water supply information

Appendix G: Specialist reports

Appendix H: EMPr

Appendix I: Other information

CHECKLIST

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

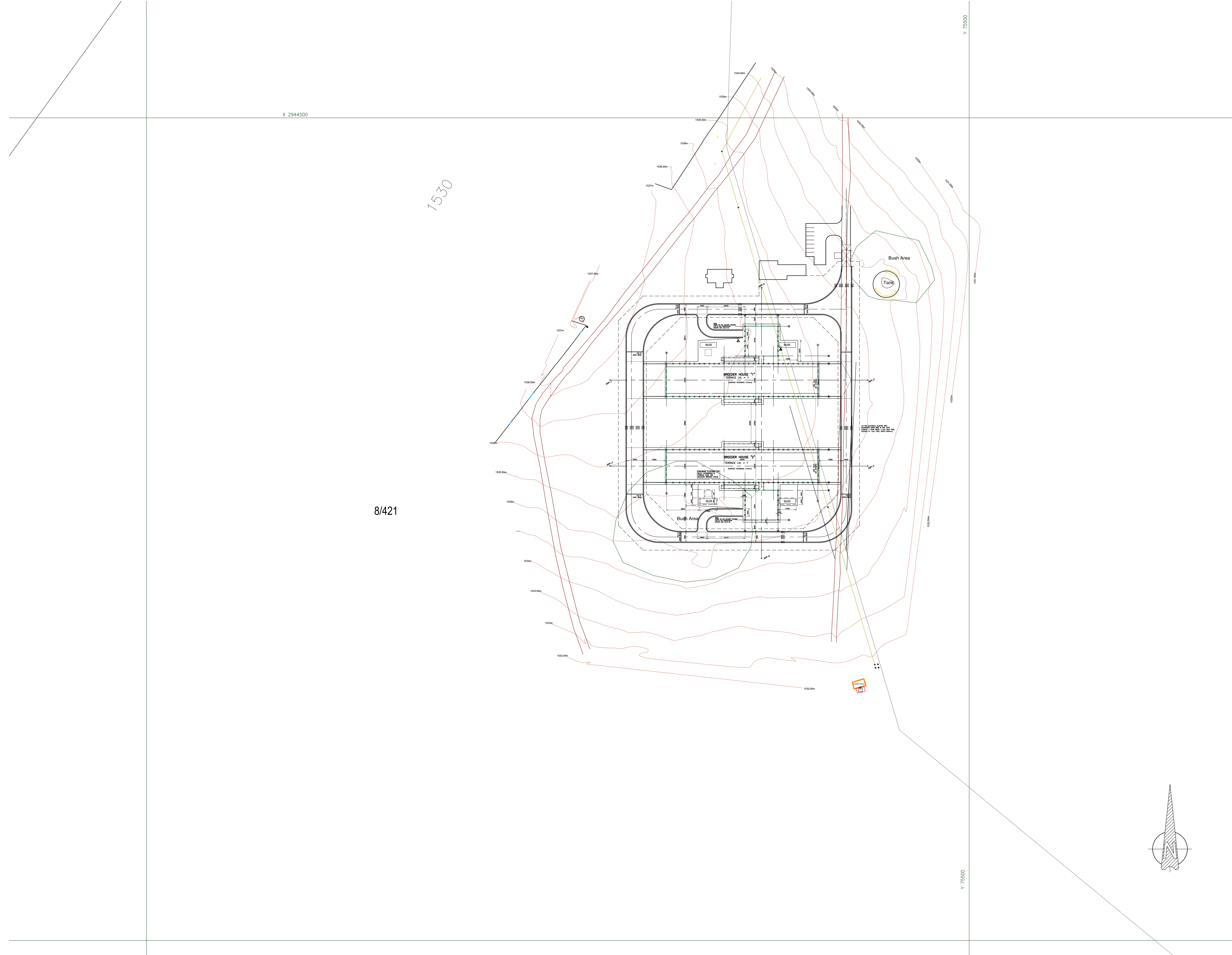
- Where requested, supporting documentation has been attached;
- All relevant sections of the form have been completed.

ANNEX A

Site Plans

SCHIKFONTEIN Farm [RED – Electrical points; BLUE – Boreholes]





Concrete element	Specified strength	Min. cover	
		Vert.	Horiz.
Foundations	??MPa/??	??	??
Ground beams			
Ground slabs			
Columns			
Beams			
Slabs			
Walls			

Structural Steel:

- All steelwork to be in accordance with SANS 2001-C31
- This drawing to be read in conjunction with the project specification.
- All existing dimensions & levels to be checked on site prior to fabrication of steelwork.
- All steelwork shall be grade S-355-JR to EN 10025 U.O.N.
- All welds to be 6mm continuous fillet U.O.N.
- All bolts are to be M20 Grade 8.8 with the exception of Purlins, Girts & Sag bracing which are to be M16 Grade 4.8 U.O.N.
- Protective treatment to be in accordance with the project specification.
- Prime coat to be patch primed prior to final site painting.
- No cutting or burning holes in structural members will be permitted without the written consent of the Engineer.
- Steelwork contractor to submit shop detail drawings to the Engineer for approval prior to fabrication.

Reinforced Concrete:

- Concrete works to be in accordance with SANS 2001-CC1 Concrete Works (Structural).
- No concreting is to be commenced without the Engineer's approval.
- U.O.N. $\geq 15\text{MPa}$ concrete blinding of $\pm 50\text{mm}$ is to be placed & roughly levelled up to underside of foundation.
- Concrete levels & dimensions do not include finishes U.O.N.
- Beam dimensions shown reflect Breadth x Depth. Depth includes the slab thickness.
- First dimension given for columns & foundations is the one parallel to the Bottom margin of the drawing.
- Load bearing brickwork, shown hatched on plan, is to be built to full height before concrete over is cast.
- No opening other than those indicated are to be made without prior approval of the Engineer.
- The foundation design is based on a ground bearing capacity of kPa .
- This suspended slab is designed for a total superimposed load of kN/m^2 .

Masonry Notes:

- Masonry to conform to SANS10164-1 as well as SANS 2001-CM1
- Bricks - 14mpa min. clay stocks to SABS 227.
 - Face bricks to architect's specification.
 - Foundation bricks water absorption $< 7\%$ to 3 course(min) above ground level.
- Mortar - Class II generally unless otherwise specified:
 - Class I for composite retaining walls, manholes, liftshaft & stairwell walls & noted.
 - Mortar joints max 10mm thick.
 - 1 set of cubes to be tested per 100m^2 of brickwork in strict accordance with SANS 10164-1 by an approved laboratory.
- Hoopirons to be fixed to concrete & built into brickwork every 4th course.
- 2.8mm dia. Brickforce BK 200, 150, 75 in all 340, 230 & 115 walls respectively throughout every 4th course, lapped 300mm at joints & bends. Galvanized brickforce to be used in coastal & corrosive atmosphere areas.
- Brickforce to be built in every course for 3 courses immediately above DPC/slab level, immediately below suspended slab/roof wall plate level & above window/door openings, lapped 300mm each side of the opening.
- 230mm walls to have header courses every 6th course generally, except for facebrick walls which are to be built to the architect's specification.
- Composite walls to have 4 heavy duty vertical twist wall ties per square metre embedded 50mm min. into each masonry leaf.
- Clay bricks to be wetted prior to building in. (Concrete bricks should not be pre-wetted. Concrete brick walls to be fog sprayed after laying to optimise mortar curing).
- Wall joints & junctions to be fully continuous, i.e. no block bonding permitted u.o.n.
- Permissible deviations (degree of accuracy) to be in accordance with SANS 2001-CM1 clause 6 table 13 degree of accuracy II, measured per clause 5.1.2.
- Wall expansion joints (where shown) to be 10mm with jointex infill. Joints to project through plaster & be finished with 10x6mm polyurethane sealer. Concretina wall ties through expansion joints every 4th course.
- DPC membranes not to be built into retaining or free standing brick walls.
- All masonry walls of thickness 230mm or greater are load bearing walls for the purposes of construction.

B	25.10.24	FOR INFORMATION
A	12.08.23	FOR INFORMATION
No.	Date	Revision
Architect		
Client		

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mcb
NINGI
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

240 Main Avenue, Ferndale, 2194
PO Box 41, Randburg, 2125
drawing@mcbningi.co.za
(011) 789-2405

Project Title		
BREEDER HOUSES SCHIKFONTEIN		
Drawing Title		
SITE LAYOUT		
Scale	Date	Designed
1 : 750	08.12.23	M.W.
		Drawn
		N.B.
		Checked
0326	AA001	B
Project No.	Drawing No.	Revision

SCHIKFONTEIN

SCHOLTZVILLE

C	14.02.25	SCHOLTZVILLE POSITION REVISED			
B	12.02.25	FOR APPROVAL			
A	04.11.24	FOR INFORMATION			
No.	Date	Revision			
Architect					
Client					
.Aviagen.JPG					
© Copyright MCB NINGI Consulting Engineers Pty(18). Not to be reproduced without permission					
		240 Main Avenue, Ferndale, 2194 PO Box 41, Rindburg, 2125 Drawing@mcbingi.co.za (011) 789-2406			
Project Title					
BREEDER HOUSES SCHIKFONTEIN & SCHOLTZVILLE					
Drawing Title					
SITE LAYOUT					
Scale 1 : 10000	Date 08.12.23	Designed M.W.	Drawn N.B.	Checked	
0326		AA000		C	
Project No.		Drawing No.		Revision	

ANNEX B
Photographs

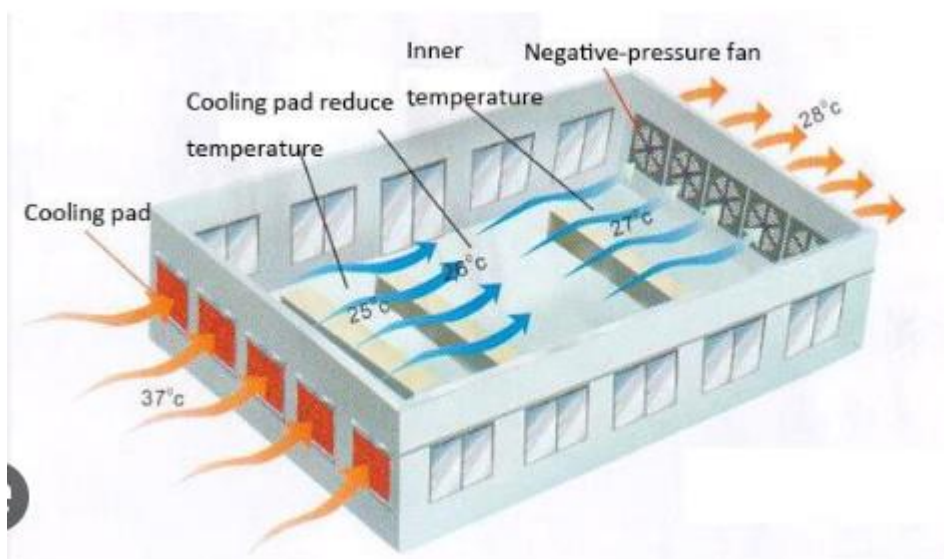
Photographs of the farming area





ANNEX C
Facility Illustration

Environmentally Controlled Chicken Houses – Illustrations

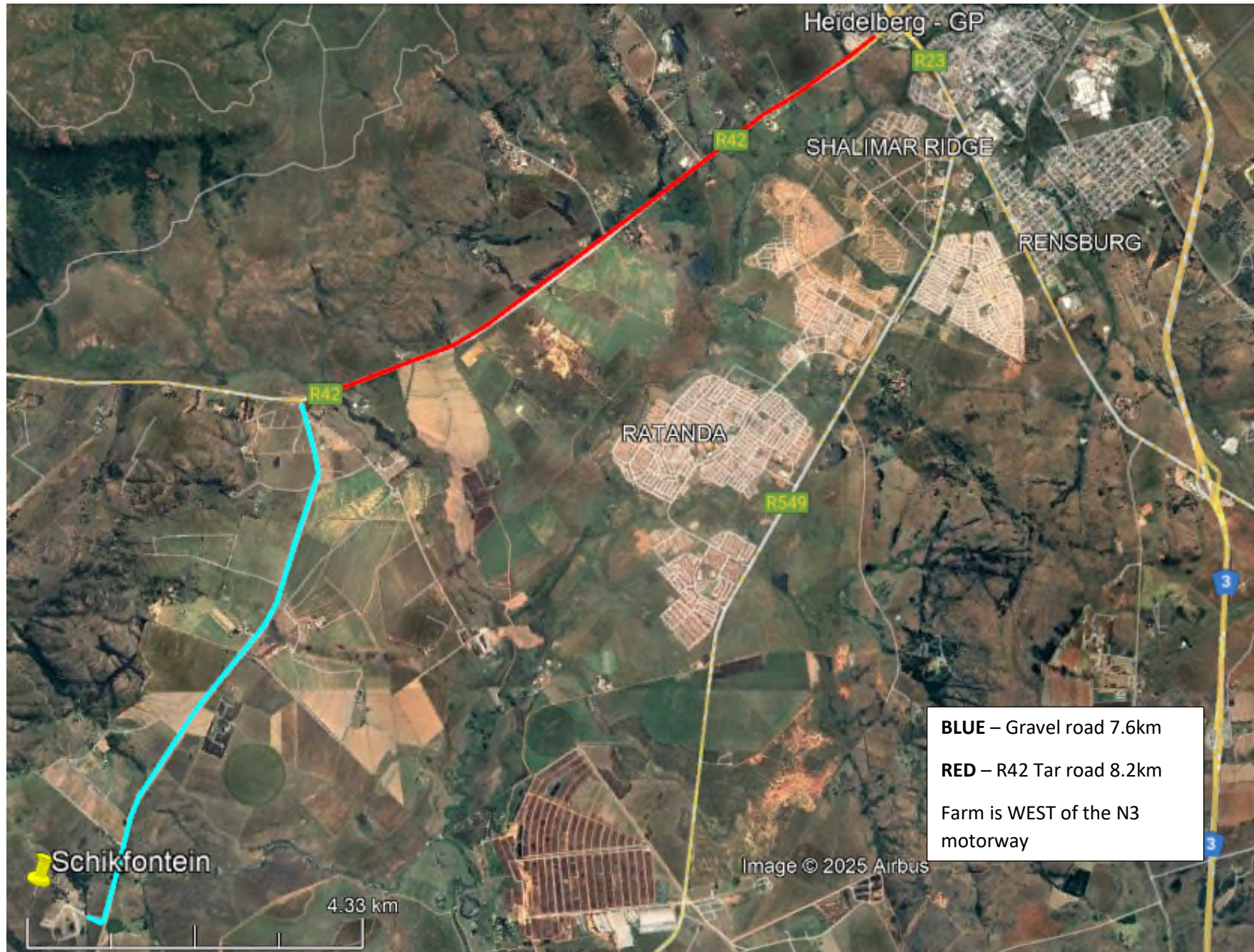


Climate control system – COMPUTER SYSTEM



ANNEX D
Route Position Information

Route Position Map



ANNEX E

Public Participation

Environmental Notice

It is the intention of **ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS**, a division of ASTRAL OPERATIONS Ltd to make application to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture & rural Development [GDARD] for an Environmental Authorisation [EA] for the expansion, construction and operation of 2 additional 2 environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 17 342 chickens. These breeder houses will be utilised for the production of fertile eggs, for hatching and rearing of chickens.

Each breeder 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 a bio-security fenced area.

This development will be constructed on the farm Schikfontein 421 IR – Ptn 8 [a farm of 129.87 Ha in size] with a development footprint area of around 1.44Ha in size.

The **DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT [DBAR]** will be placed in the Heidelberg Public Library [7 Jacobs Street, Heidelberg] 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 – Ross Poultry Breeders Development

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

Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081

Mobile: 082 553 8844

Reference: Ross Schikfontein 421

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 a bio- security fenced area.

Legals

0950
Legal Notices

ENVIRONMENTAL NOTICE

It is the intention of **ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS**, a division of **ASTRAL OPERATIONS Ltd** to make application to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture & rural Development (GDARD) for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the expansion, construction and operation of 2 additional environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 17 342 chickens. These breeder houses will be utilised for the production of fertile eggs, for hatching and rearing of chickens.

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The EAP - Ross Poultry Breeders Development
Email : rpolyn@telkomsa.net or greenservices@telkomsa.net
Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081
Mobile: 082 553 8844
Reference: Ross Schikfontein 421

Bothaskraal 383

NP000076

**ASTRAL OPERATIONS Ltd
Environmental Notice**

It is the intention of ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS, a division of ASTRAL OPERATIONS Ltd to make application to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (GDARD) for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the expansion, construction and operation of 2 additional 2 environmentally controlled chicken houses, each with a carrying capacity of 17 342 chickens. These breeder houses will be utilised for the production of fertile eggs, for hatching and rearing of chickens. Each breeder house will be around 16m x 92m x 3.4m in size, complete with feeder slots; 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 a bio-security fenced area. This development will be constructed on the farm Schikfontein 421 IR Ptn 8 (a farm of 129.87 Ha in size) with a development footprint area of around 1.44Ha in size. The DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT (DBAR) will be placed in the Heidelberg Public Library 97 Jacobs Street, Heidelberg) 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: Ross Poultry Breeders Development Email : rpsolyn@talkomsa.net or greenservices@talkomsa.net Mail: 1126 Waterpoort Street, Ferie Glen, Pretoria 0081 Mobile: 082 553 8844 Reference: Ross Schikfontein 421

NP000077

Registration as an Interested & Affected Party (I&AP)

Yes – I wish to be registered as an Interested & Affected Party (I&AP) for the

ROSS Schikfontein – Chicken Farm

Surname: _____ Initials: _____ Title: _____

Physical address: _____ Postal Code: _____

P.O. Box : _____ Postal Code : _____

Tel : (____) _____ Fax : (____) _____ Cell : _____ Email: _____

Please register me as an I&AP.

a) I wish to register the following issues; comments and concerns about the proposed development:

b) I would like to obtain more information regarding the following:

c) I would like you to add the following person(s) to your list of I&APs:

Please forward this form to:

Fax - 0866 22 55 52

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

Reference – ROSS Schikfontein

Scan Me for extra information

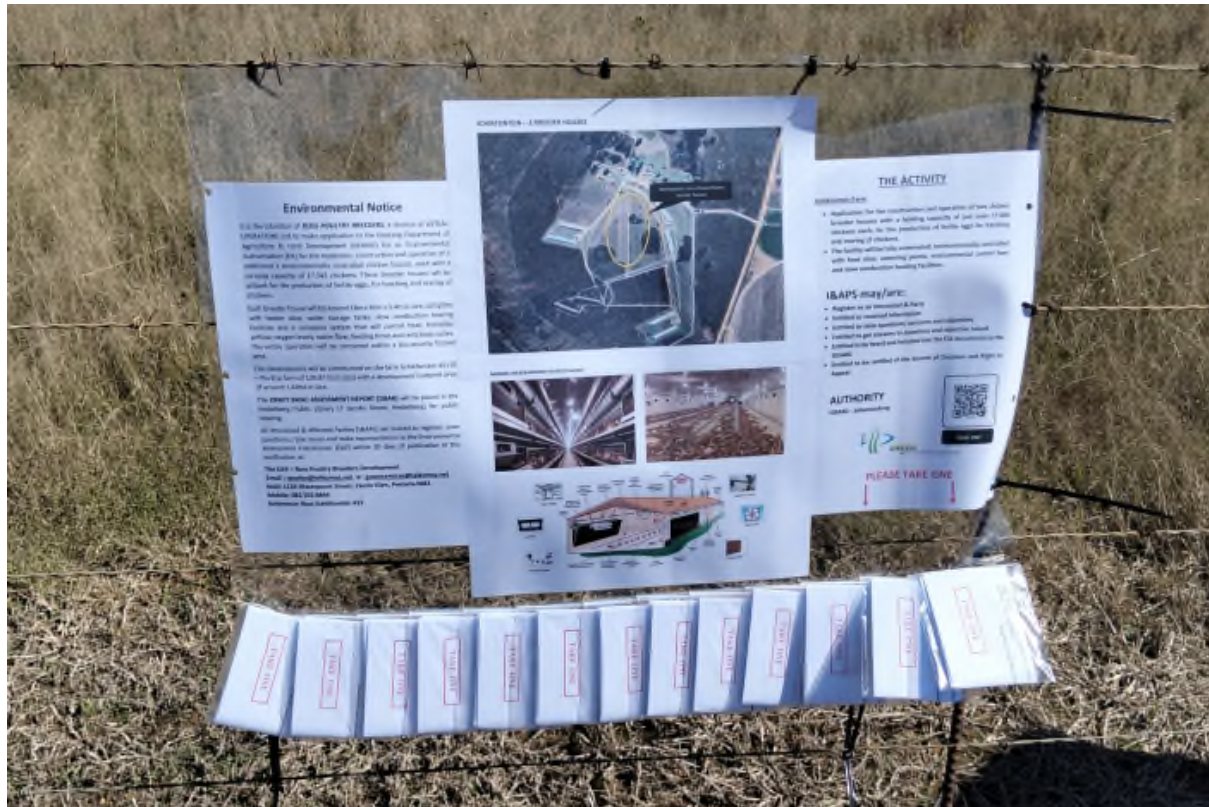
TAKE ONE



Scan me!

Site Notice and Notices at farm gates

Notice at the main entrance to the farm



Site Notice at main entrance consists of:

- Background Information
- I&AP Right
- QR Code for easy downloading
- Map of the farm indicating the area of development
- Photographic illustrations
- Individual plastic pouches containing Background information and I&AP Registration forms for individuals passing the notice and wanting to take information.

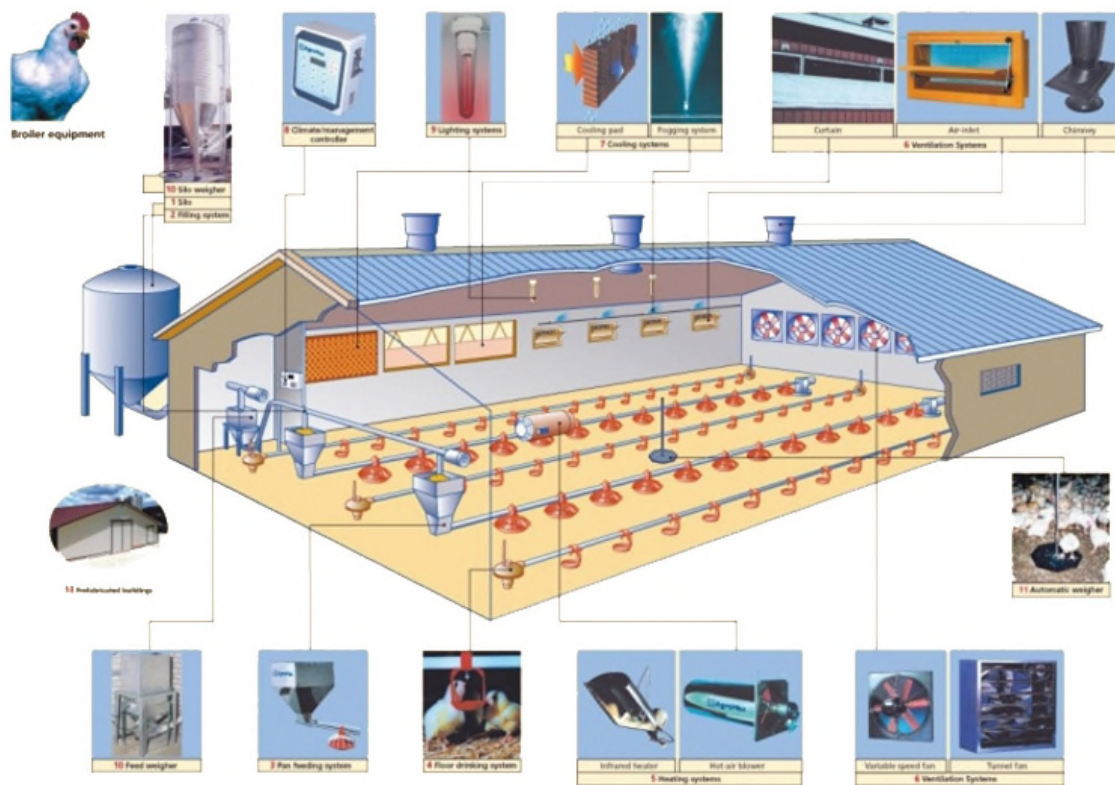
Site notice on adjacent farm gate just north of Schikfontein



SCHIKFONTEIN – 2 BREEDER HOUSES



Breeder Houses



THE ACTIVITY

Schikfontein Farm

- Application for the construction and operation of two chicken breeder houses with a holding capacity of just over 17 000 chickens each, for the production of fertile eggs for hatching and rearing of chickens.
- The facility will be fully automated; environmentally controlled with feed silos; watering points; environmental control fans and slow combustion heating facilities.

I&APS may/are:

- Register as an Interested & Party
- Entitled to received information
- Entitled to raise questions; concerns and objections
- Entitled to get answers to questions and objection raised
- Entitled to be heard and included into the EIA documents to the GDARD
- Entitled to be notified of the Record of Decision and Right to Appeal

AUTHORITY

GDARD - Johannesburg



Scan me!

PLEASE TAKE ONE





**1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen,
Pretoria. 0083
Tel: 012 991 2575
Email: rpcolyn@telkomsa.net
2012/068793/07**

... conservation today for a green future tomorrow ...

30 April 2025

To:

All Interested & Affected Parties

- **LESEDI Local Municipality**
- **SAHRA**

Cc: mm@lesedi.gov.za

sindiz@lesedi.gov.za

thulit@lesedi.gov.za

hod.infrastructure@lesedi.gov.za

muzin@lesedi.gov.za

starm@lesedi.gov.za

info@Sahra.org.za

Re: Additional developments in the Chicken Farm Industry – Heidelberg District

Dear Interested & Affected Party

You have been identified as a potential Interested & Affected Party [I&AP] for a proposed construction / expansion in the chicken farm industry within the jurisdiction of Heidelberg – Gauteng Province.

AVIAGEN SA – Ross Poultry Breeders as an operator of chicken farms intends making application to the GDARD for the construction of two chicken houses on the farm Schikfontein, each with a holding capacity of 18 000 chickens. The intended chicken houses will be used for the production of fertile eggs in the greater cycle of production of day old chicks and ultimately broiler chickens to the fresh meat market.

It is the intention of the SA government to get South Africa to be food secure and chicken protein is still in short supply from within the country. Vast volumes of frozen chicken are imported from mainly South America, and with the current outbreak of Avian Bird Flu in South America the imports to South Africa has been cancelled and will remain such until such time as the disease has been cancelled and the exports declared safe for South Africa once again.

This development will assist in making South Africa more food secure while adding more employment opportunities into the local employment market.

As an identified interested & Affected Party [I&AP], the municipality is afforded the opportunity to forward any inputs; questions and concerns to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner [EAP] Mr Pieter Colyn – Green Environmental Consulting Services [GECS] for inclusion into the Environmental Impact Assessment documentation to be lodged with the GDARD in Johannesburg.



Any communication may be forwarded to:

The EAP: rpolyn@telkomsa.net

Mail: GECS, 1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081

Mobile: 082 553 8844

We await your inputs and thank all identified I&APs in advance for taking part in the Public Participation Process.

Regards

Pieter Colyn

EAPASA – EAP / ASSESSOR 2019/1358



Wed 2025/04/30 10:34

Pieter Colyn <rpolyn@telkomsa.net>

Additions to the Chicken Farm Industry

To 'mm@lesedi.gov.za'; 'sindiz@lesedi.gov.za'; 'thulit@lesedi.gov.za'; 'hod.infrastructure@lesedi.gov.za'; 'muzin@lesedi.gov.za'; 'starm@lesedi.gov.za'; 'info@sahra.org.za'

Message

I&AP Formal Notification.pdf (654 KB)

Good morning

Herewith, we attach our formal notice of additional development in the formal Chicken Farming Industry within the Heidelberg District.

I&APs are invited to submit their proposals and provide input on the planned additional development in the Heidelberg District.

Regards / Groetnis

Pieter Colyn



1126 Waterpoort Street, Faerie Glen, Pretoria 0081

Tel: 012 991 2575

Mobile: 082 553 8844

Email: rpolyn@telkomsa.net





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Mobile: 082 553 8844

We await your inputs and thank all identified I&APs in advance for taking part in the Public Participation Process.

Regards

Pieter Colyn

EAPASA – EAP / ASSESSOR 2019/1358



ANNEX F
WULA / SAHRA etc.

NOT APPLICABLE

ANNEX G
Specialist Reports

NOT APPLICABLE

ANNEX H
EMPr

EMPr in terms of NEMA Act (107 of 1998)

Environmental Impact Regulations

APPENDIX 4 – EMPr

AVIAGEN SA – Ross Poultry Breeders

EMPr for Chicken Farming Operations

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 also 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 farmed in **RED** under the heading **OPERATOR ACTIONS**. These Operator Actions are the direct instruction[s] to the operator of what is expected and what should be implemented.

Appendix 4

Content of environmental management programme (EMPr)

1. (1) An EMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and include—

(a) details of—

(i) the EAP who prepared the EMPr; and

- 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

(ii) the expertise of that EAP to prepare an EMPr, including a curriculum vitae;

- EIA Consultant since 1996
- EAP Registered / EAPASA 2019/1358
- CV (**attached to the FBAR Document**)

(b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;

- Construction and operation of chicken houses to the existing farm operations;
- EMPr will govern the construction phase as well as the operational phase for the entire operation on the farm;
- The EMPr does not provide for the removal of indigenous vegetation as the areas to be used is cultivated lands and no removals are required.

(c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;

REFER: FBAR ANNEX H / Maps

- (d) a description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including—
- (i) planning and design;

The following has been brought into consideration during the PLANNING & DESIGN of the proposed project:

- Design to be for environmentally sensitive and to include:-
 - solar panels where possible;
 - rainwater harvesting where possible to be used;
 - down lighters for external lights to minimise light pollution;
 - waste separation at source to assist in separation and recycling;
 - solar water heaters where possible to minimise impacts on electricity usage; and
 - integration into the existing infrastructure so that the new may “share” in the existing infrastructure on site/the farm, rather than duplicating.

Operator Actions

- Instruct the architect / designer of the new houses to include into the actual design the points raised in [d] above;
- Instruct the architect / designer to ensure that the new additions make use of the existing infrastructure on site.

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

- (ii) pre-construction activities;

Prior to any construction taking place the following must be on site / in hand / on file at the site construction office:

- EIA Approval as obtained from the Provincial Authority (**printed and on file**);
- EMPr as approved by the Provincial Authority (**printed and on file**);
- Signed and acceptance of the EMPr by each contractor working on site (**Printed and on file**);
- Ablution facilities (chemical toilet units if others are not available) installed on site;
- Development areas marked and clearly indicated for Health & Safety Compliance.

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 Construction Phase	ECO audit reports ; External Audit Reports

Operator Actions

- Ensure all EA's are on file on site inclusive of the EMPr
- Ensure that all authorisations are signed by the developer as being accepted
- Ensure all contractors have signed for a complete EMPr and proof on file
- Ensure that Site Office and staff ablutions are available on site
- Ensure that the development area is clearly marked and No-Go area clearly indicated

(iii) construction activities;

- Daily staff briefings on environmental protection aspects;
- Daily sanitising & Weekly servicing of portable ablution facilities;
- Daily collection of building rubble and sorting of rubble into waste categories i.e. plastics; metal; cement bags; bio-degradable items; building rubble;
- Availability of rubble skips and drums for the different waste streams on site;
- Arrangement for the removal and safe disposal at approved municipal waste site ;
- All waste removal is to be documented and a receipt for disposal of each load is to be kept on file for compliance audit purposes;
- Environmental Audit reports to be kept on file on site;
- Non-compliance issues and their remedies to be documented and kept on file on site for audit purposes.

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

Operator Actions

- Ensure that staff get training on environmental issues and all training to be documented and signed off by each staff member;
- Ensure daily sanitising and servicing of ablution facilities;
- Ensure weekly full servicing of the ablution facilities;
- Ensure daily site clean-up and waste separation done on site into different waste bins / streams;
- Ensure waste removal is documented and receipts kept on file for auditing;
- Ensure that the ECO Audit Reports are kept on file for audit purposes;
- Ensure that any changes or noted made to the EMPr are formally noted and signed off by the ECO and the Developer.

(iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and

- Removal of all building rubble (not used as infill) from site to an approved municipal waste site;
- No burning of any waste; cement bags; plastics or other items allowed on site;
- No burying of waste allowed anywhere;
- Excess soils from foundations to be levelled and that which cannot be used must be removed to an approved site. No waste soils may be dumped without authorisation;
- Closure is not contemplated and as such is NOT APPLICABLE.

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

OPERATOR ACTIONS

- Remove all building rubble from site
- No burying of any waste on site
- No burning of waste allowed on site
- All waste soils to be spread on vacant land or removed to an approved landfill site – no dumping to take place
- Infill of all trenches and compaction to be done
- Remove the site office and mobile ablution facilities

(v) where relevant, operation activities;

- No waste collected may be left outside of any waste bin to attract flies; to rot or cause smells to develop;
- All waste to be separated at source before being deposited into the different types of waste bins at the mall i.e. plastic; glass; cardboard; bio-degradable;
- All access points to the premises must provide, as a standard health operation; sanitising sprays for incoming clients and construction workers;
- All access points to the premises must display notice boards instructing clients to sanitise and keep social distance;
- Proper on-site ablution facilities for all staff working on site;
- All exterior lights to be down lighter type of lights in order to minimise light pollution at night.

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

OPERATOR ACTIONS

- Signage at the access gate – **NO ENTRY / BIO-SECURITY AREA**
- Footbath and Hand Sanitising at access gate – compulsory
- Waste bins for general waste to allow waste separation to be undertaken
- Ablution facilities for staff / contractors to be clean and operational
- Exterior lights / security to be down-lighter types to minimise light pollution
- Refer SAPA Guidelines on Bio-Security [**Attached to FBAR Annexures**]

(e) a description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);

- The design of the new chicken house will be that of an environmentally enclosed and controlled unit where computer automation controls the entire operation;
- Part of the set-up of the site office compound for construction will entail the set-up of the office with all its related documentation for use by the **On-Site Compliance Offices (ECO)** who will perform the daily environmental briefings and maintain the regulations of the EMPr;
- The **On-Site Compliance Officer (ECO)** will maintain all documentation; disposal certificates; ablution services; H&S Compliance while ensuring compliance to the approved EMPr;
- There will be waste separation at source before allowing anything to be disposed of at the municipal landfill;
- Different coloured bins to be provided to assist in waste separation;
- **No incineration** will be allowed to take place on site, not during the construction and not during the operational phase;
- The implementation of strict health regulations for operating staff along with the provision of proper ablution facilities and sanitation regimes, will ensure a greater health standard on site.

(f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to —

(i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- Compliance to the approved EMPr with monthly independent audits undertaken, inclusive of a report and rectification of non-compliance issues through the on-site Compliance Officer;
- Regular environmental protection and compliance training of all staff on site;
- Issuing of an EMPr to each contractor on site with the requirement that such EMPr be signed and adherence undertaken;
- Waste separation to be undertaken at the Site Office into regular bins for glass; plastic; metal; bio-degradable; cement bags and a large skip for building rubble;
 - No burning of rubble or cement bags on site
 - No burying of any waste or cement bags on site
- Removal of vegetation is not allowed nor required;

- No wash-down of any cement tools other than in the designated wash-down area where cement residue can dry, harden and be removed at the end of construction;
- No use of the environment as toilet areas. The development site will have its dedicated mobile ablution facility / standard ablution facilities and will be serviced and disinfected on a daily basis in compliance with the prevention of the spreading of disease.

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

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- Keeping of an **Environmental Incident Register** by the applicant, on site and completed for each complaint received and the remedy employed to ensure that such incidents do not occur again;
- Employing a strict health regime to safeguard the entire operation and those working on site at the chicken house operation;
- Ensure that any signage; lights; display boards are positioned so as not to create light pollution or a brightness of light;

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	Farm Manager	Communicate when placing an order	At time of ordering stock	Farm Manager	When making orders	Record keeping

minimise dust generation			i.e. feed; coal; day old chicks			
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 rd 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 a 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

REFER: FBAR ANNEX I / Assessment Spreadsheet & Ratings

OPERATOR ACTION

General Waste

- Ensure daily farm clean-up of rubble on site
- Ensure that rubble is sorted at source [colour bins]
- Ensure weekly removal of general waste to municipal site and that a receipt as proof of correct disposal is obtained and retained on file for audit purposes
- Ensure that all waste bins are sanitised, at least, once a week

OPERATOR ACTION

- Prepare an Environmental File with all authorisations on file; all plans and procedures on file; All documents relating to waste, waste removal and deposition to landfill slips on file for audit purposes
- Ensure that the Environmental File has a form for I&AP incident recording on file
- Ensure that the COMPANY ACTION PLAN, in a case of an infectious disease outbreak, is on file and is known to all senior staff

Deliveries

- Ensure that delivery companies know the best route to follow and to keep to tar roads, where possible, in order to prevent dust generation
- Ensure that delivery companies know the speed restriction in order to prevent excessive noise and dust creation
- Ensure that delivery companies know the bio-security rules for the farm in order to ensure optimal bio-security for the farm

Mortalities & Health

- Ensure that the chicken houses are checked twice a day for illness and mortalities
- Ensure that mortalities are immediately removed and placed in refrigeration, awaiting removal by the third party user
- Ensure that neither staff or equipment cross over from one chicken house to another as this poses a health risk
- Ensure that the ablution facilities are functional and provide adequate hot water and disinfectant soap for all staff to shower-in and shower-out
- Ensure that each access point and entrance to each chicken house has a footbath and that the footbaths are replenished and filled each day

Removal of animal waste

- Ensure that the third party end user of animal waste is notified in advance of time as to the date that the waste will need collection
- Ensure that all bedding and animal waste collected at the end of a cycle or as required, is immediately taken off site by the end user
- Ensure that no animal waste is stock piled and left on site where it can cause a fly; smell or health threats

Sanitising

- Ensure that all equipment is sanitised before being used in a chicken house and also after coming out of a chicken house
- Ensured that chicken houses are sanitised as per the company regulation at the end of a rearing cycle
- Ensure that all dry foam dust and chicken waste is taken off site to the third party user
- Ensure that no chicken waste is stock piled or allowed to lie in the sun and weather

Fly Control

- Implement fly control and spray regime for the farm as per company directives
- Ensure that contact spray is sprayed on the outside of the houses to prevent flies

(ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;

- Employ strict health security rules and regulations to ensure the safety of those working on the farm and those coming on site to deliver or remove stock;
- Adhere to the approved EMPr and its different aspects at all times;
- Undertake quarterly independent environmental audits for the first year of full operation, thereafter once a year, inclusive of a full audit report, list of non-compliance and full list of remedies to be undertaken;
- Providing proper ablution facilities inclusive of disinfectant and sterilising agents for all staff on site.

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

OPERATOR ACTION

- Ensure that a copy of the Company Bio-Security Rules are on the environmental file
- Ensure that all staff are trained in all aspects of the Bio-Security Rules / Plan
- Ensure that record is kept of staff training in terms of the Bio-Security Rules
- Ensure that a copy of the approved EMPr and fully signed by the company representative is on file
- Study the EMPr and Bio-Security Plan and know what is required at all times

(iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and

Closure is not anticipated.

(iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;

As there is not intended closure there will then also be no need for demolition and rehabilitation.

- (g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);

REFER: FBAR Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology and Impact Rating Spreadsheet [Annex I]

The operation will take place within the parameters of the approved EMPr for both the **CONSTRUCTION PHASE** as well as the **OPERATIONAL PHASE**. Compliance will be enforced as follows:

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- Ensuring that each contractor on site is handed an approved EMPr and that each contractor signs receipt of the approved EMPr and agrees to abide by the conditions of the EMPr;
- That each contractor be given a list of fines for non-compliance or being in breach of the approved EMPr and that each contractor will sign receipt of this list;
- Signed copies of the receipt of the approved EMPr and the List of Fines by each contractor be kept on file, on-site for environmental inspection;
- During the Construction Phase the site will receive an Environmental Audit once a month, undertaken by an independent environmental consultant, inclusive of an Audit Report as well as a list of issues of non-compliance and how such issues must be rectified;
- Daily compliance through the monitoring of all aspects of the approved EMPr by the on-site Compliance Officer through briefing sessions; training of on-site staff; addressing of issues; rectification of problems and adding to the EMPr as and when required.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The developer / operator is required to sign acceptance of the terms of the approved EMPr;
- A file with the approved EMPr; signed acceptances and an incident file will be kept on site at all times for inspection and audit purposes;
- For 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 file on site for inspection purposes;
- Once the operation has been in full operation in excess of a year, will environmental audits take place on a yearly basis, inclusive of reports; non-compliance issues and remedies employed. All audit reports to be kept on file, on site, for inspection purposes.

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
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OPERATOR ACTION

- Ensure that the Environmental File has an ***I&AP Incident Report Form*** – to be completed for every complaint received during the construction but also the operational phase. Incident Report Form to display date; name of plaintiff; nature of complaint and mitigation / remedy employed
- Ensure that monthly; quarterly and yearly audits are arranged timeously and that they take place

(h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- Monthly environmental compliance audits to take place, along with a report provided;
- non-compliance issues and remedies to be implemented to be documented.

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

OPERATOR ACTION

- Ensure that each contractor signs for a copy of the EMPr and retain proof of signature on the Environmental File for audit purposes
- Ensure that each month's Audit Reports are signed and kept on file for audit purposes
- Ensure staff are training in all environmental aspects and keep record against signature of training done
- Ensure that there is a comprehensive daily check list to follow in securing the environment

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- During the first year of full operations a ***quarterly environmental compliance audit*** will be undertaken, inclusive of a report, non-compliance issues and remedies;
- After the first year of full capacity operations the operations will undergo a yearly environmental audit, with report, non-compliance issues and remedies.

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 st 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 st 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
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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.

- (i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- The On-site Compliance Officer (ECO) will be responsible for the day by day compliance and the remedy of any issue that may arise;
- The Independent Environmental Consultant / Auditor / EAP will further assist through monthly audits to ensure compliance and full adherence to the approved EMPr.

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

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The Applicant / Operator will be responsible to give effect to each aspect of the approved EMPr, as signed for;
- The Independent Environmental Consultant / Auditor / EAP will further assist, through regular audits, that the operations comply with the approved EMPr.
- Where needed the auditor will provide guidelines on how to remedy non-compliance.
- All finding, actions and remedies will be recorded and kept on file, on site for future environmental inspections.

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 st 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

- (j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- The On-site Compliance Officer will be responsible for the **day-by-day** compliance and the remedy of any issue that may arise;
- The Independent Environmental Consultant / Auditor will further assist through **monthly audits** to ensure compliance and full adherence to the approved EMPr.
- Actions are required as and when they are called for and the ECO must enforce the actions on a daily basis.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- The Applicant / Operator will be responsible to give effect to each aspect of the approved EMPr, as signed for on a daily basis;
- The Independent Environmental Consultant / Auditor will further assist, through regular audits, that is quarterly during the first full capacity year of operations and yearly thereafter that the operations comply with the approved EMPr.
- Where needed the auditor will provide guidelines on how to remedy any non-compliance. All finding, actions and remedies will be recorded and kept on file, on site for future environmental inspections.
- During the operational phase the required actions are enforced daily and checked by independent audit on a quarterly basis for the 1st year and then yearly thereafter.

- (k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);

The mechanism for monitoring compliance will be through audits, both during the Construction Phase via the ECO as well as during the Operational Phase via the Farm Manager and External Auditor.

The Operator / Applicant will also receive a document referred to as ***Aspects of Environmental Audit to be complied with.*** This document is a guideline as to the different aspects that the environmental auditor will use in order to determine the level of compliance.

As a standard a 95% compliance is deemed ACCEPTABLE and anything below 90% as NON-COMPLIANT / FAILURE

- (l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

During the construction phase the site will receive a monthly site audit by an independent auditor. This audit will be followed by a report; non-compliance issues identified and remedies implemented. All of this will be kept on the Environmental Audit Report File which will be held on site for inspection purposes by the relevant authority by the ECO.

Overseeing the daily compliance at this stage will be the On-site Compliance Officer [ECO].

OPERATIONAL PHASE

During the operational phase the site will receive a quarterly audit during the first year of full capacity operations. Thereafter the audit will take place once a year by an independent auditor or the EAP.

These audits will be followed by a report; non-compliance issues and remedies implemented. All reports and finds will be held on file, by the Farm Manager, for future inspections by the relevant department.

The yearly independent inspection audit report will be copied to the relevant authority under the registration number of the Environmental Authorisation as received from department. This will be done by the EAP for the project or the Independent Auditor doing the external audit.

- (m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which—
 - (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- Approved EMPr to each contractor in charge of construction staff on site;
- Pre-construction meeting to discuss the EMPr and its requirements inclusive of the fines to be levied for non-compliance;
- Daily briefings of construction staff by the On-site Compliance Officer regarding the environment; possible damage and required actions to prevent any negative impacts;
- Start of the week site briefing to discuss the previous week's issues and its remedies.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- Weekly staff meetings and training to enforce health and security regime;
- Training of staff to detect the early onset of any problem or issue which may cause a health risk or a problem in the adjoining environment;
- Safe use of masks; gloves and other PPE for health and safety reasons;
- Training of staff on disinfection and safe operations.

- (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and

- Staff training in the handling of waste and keeping the environment healthy;
- Training in disinfection; disinfecting equipment for use on site;

- Training in personal protective wear i.e. gloves; masks etc;
- Staff training in using ablutions in a safe manner to ensure personal health and safety;
- Collection of waste i.e. plastic; papers and other rubble on a daily basis and its correct disposal in its correct containers, in order to keep the area clean and tidy,
- Speed control of all vehicles coming on or leaving the site to prevent and minimise dust and noise creation (especially during the construction phase);
- Ensuring that the waste collection points are sanitised and disinfected regularly to keep the area clean, odour and fly free.

NOTE: All of the above training of staff must be documented and signed off and records kept on file for future audit purposes.

(n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.

As the EMPr is a living document, any additional aspects to be implemented as determined by the relevant authority will be added to this document as and when relevant.

NOTE: The EAP noted during site visits at operating chicken farms across South Africa, that the storage of bulk coal and the storage of bottom ash, on chicken farms in general, is not compliant with regulations. Pollution is occurring. The approval of this EMPr should be made provisional to the construction of a proper concrete floor bunker with walls and a roof covering / tarpaulin as a minimum requirement. Such construction must be completed prior to the first introduction of any live stock on site.

OPERATOR ACTION

- The storage of bulk coal on site must be in a bunker, built with a concrete floor and provided by either a roof structure to prevent the ingress of water or covered with a tarpaulin to protect against water ingress;
- Coal dust and coal may not be left on the bare ground;
- Bottom ash must be kept in a container for disposal purposes and may not be discarded onto the land where wind and rain may disperse of waste;
- Area where coal dust has accumulated must be swept; scraped and the coal dust collected and removed to a landfill site for disposal.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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

REFER: FBAR ANNEX F – Mortality Removal

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

Additional Aspects to be added:

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 compiled for **AVIAGEN SA – Ross Poultry Breeders** 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)

ANNEX I

Other

- **EAP Info**

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2020/1358

Herewith certifies that

RIËL PIETER COLYN

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended).**

Effective: 01 March 2025

Expires: 31 March 2026

Chairperson

Registrar



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

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

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

Pieter is currently focusing mainly on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA)

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

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



Former member of:

International Association for Impact Assessments (SA)

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



Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa



Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Screening Tool Report**

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

EIA Reference number: GDARD

Project name: Ross Poultry Schikfontein

Project title: Schikfontein Poultry Farm

Date screening report generated: 09/04/2025 18:44:56

Applicant: Ross Poultry

Compiler: RP Colyn [GECS]

Compiler signature:

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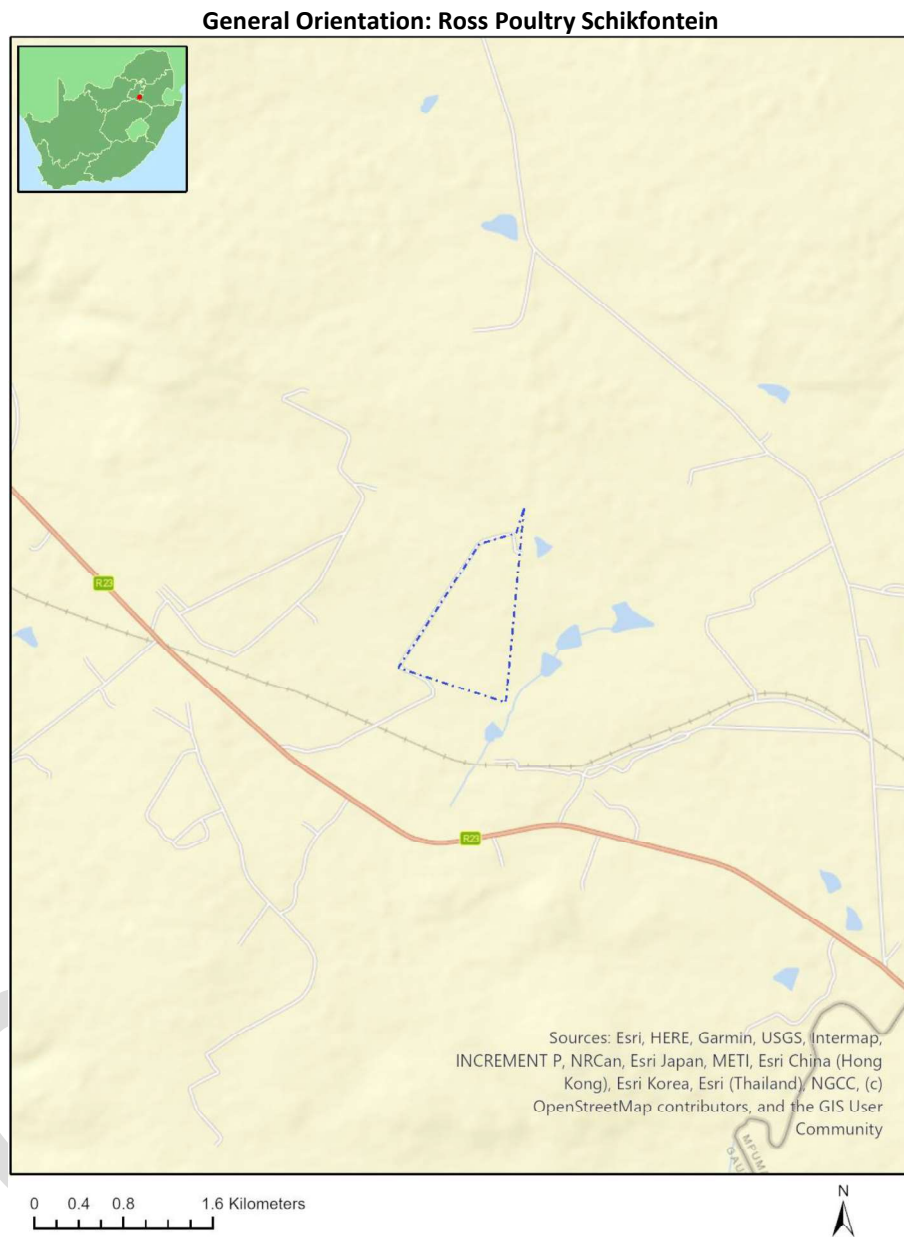
Application Category: Agriculture_Forestry_Fisheries|Animal Production

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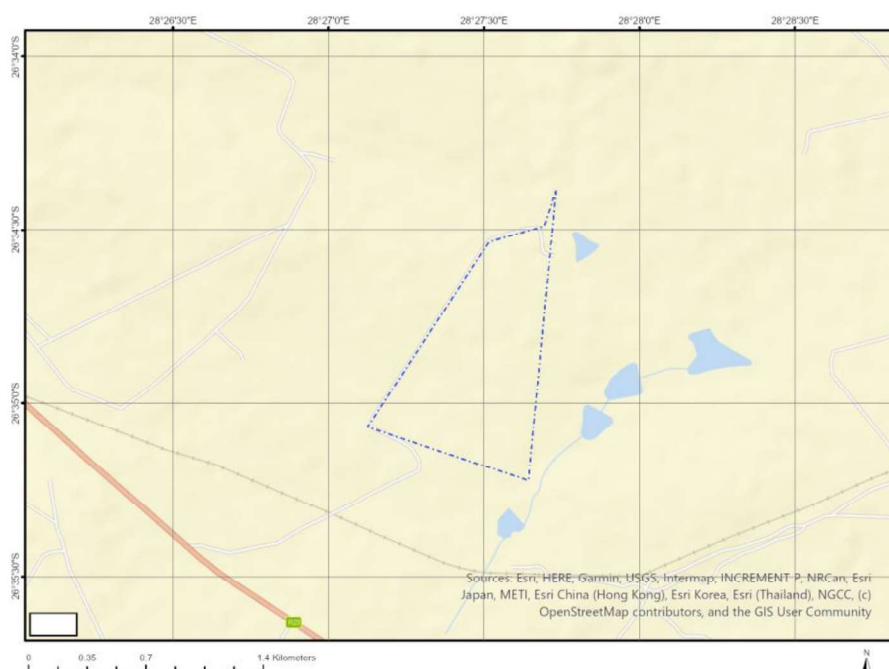
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Proposed Project Location

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	BOTHASKRAAL	393	0	26°34'33.57S	28°26'46.71E	Farm
2	BOTHASKRAAL	393	10	26°34'52.83S	28°27'29.36E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

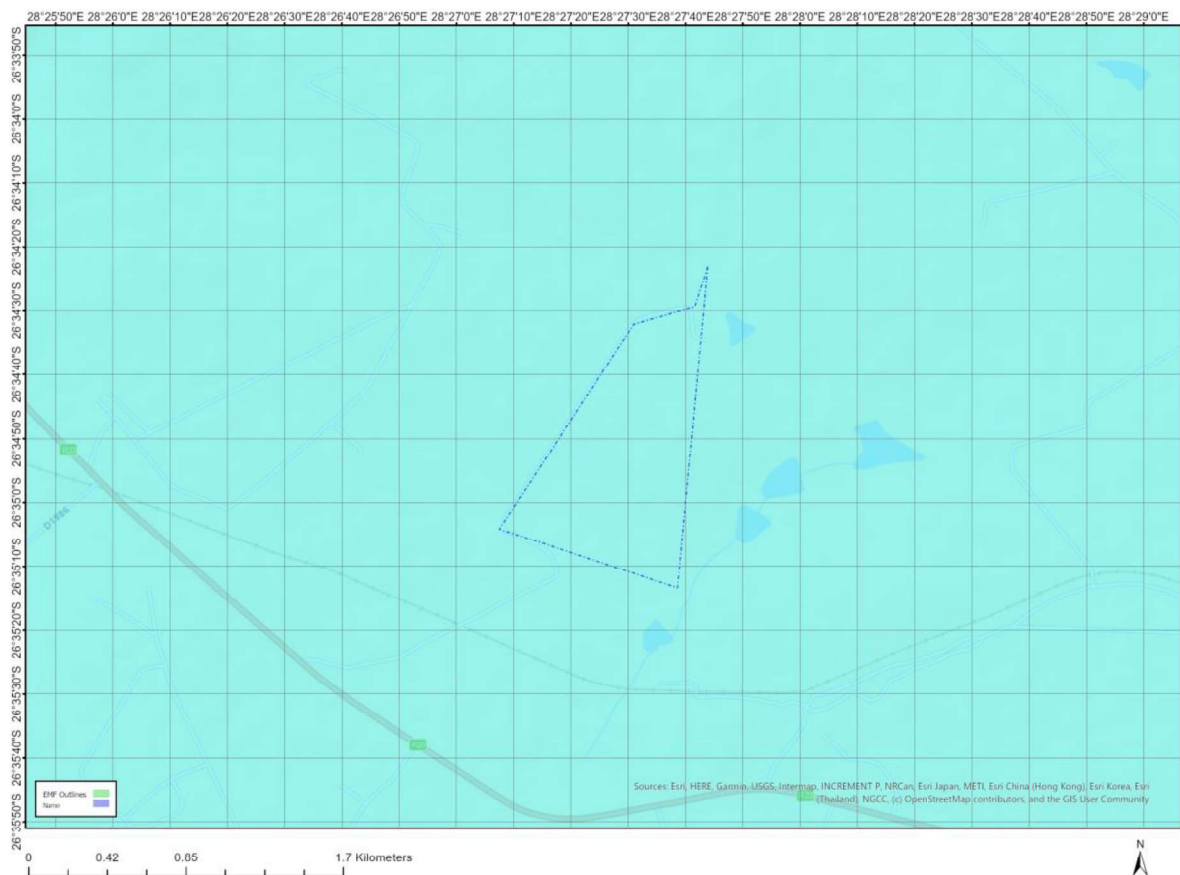
No development footprint(s) specified.

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2060	Solar PV	Approved	20.5

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

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



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

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

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

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

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

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

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

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

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

Specialist assessments identified

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

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

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

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

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

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

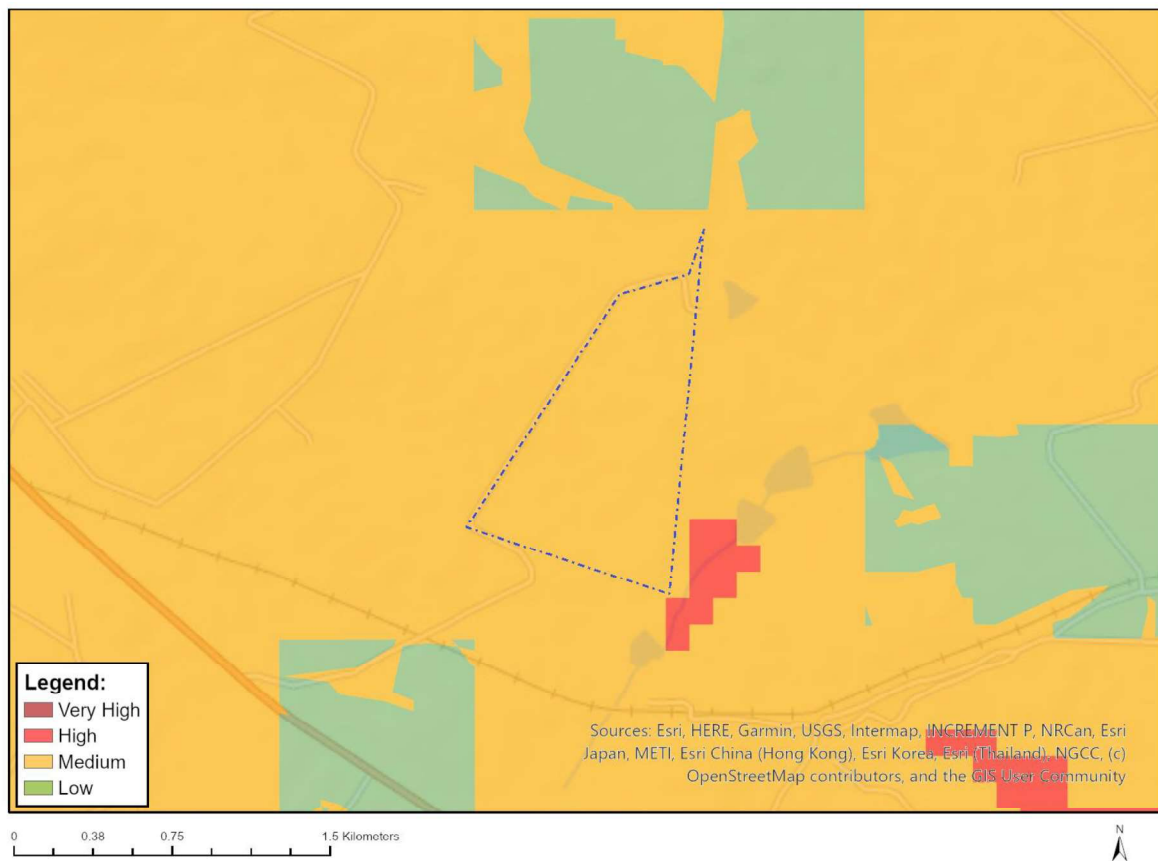


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
High	08. Moderate
High	09. Moderate-High
High	10. Moderate-High
Medium	07. Low-Moderate
Very High	Suikerbosrant PAA

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



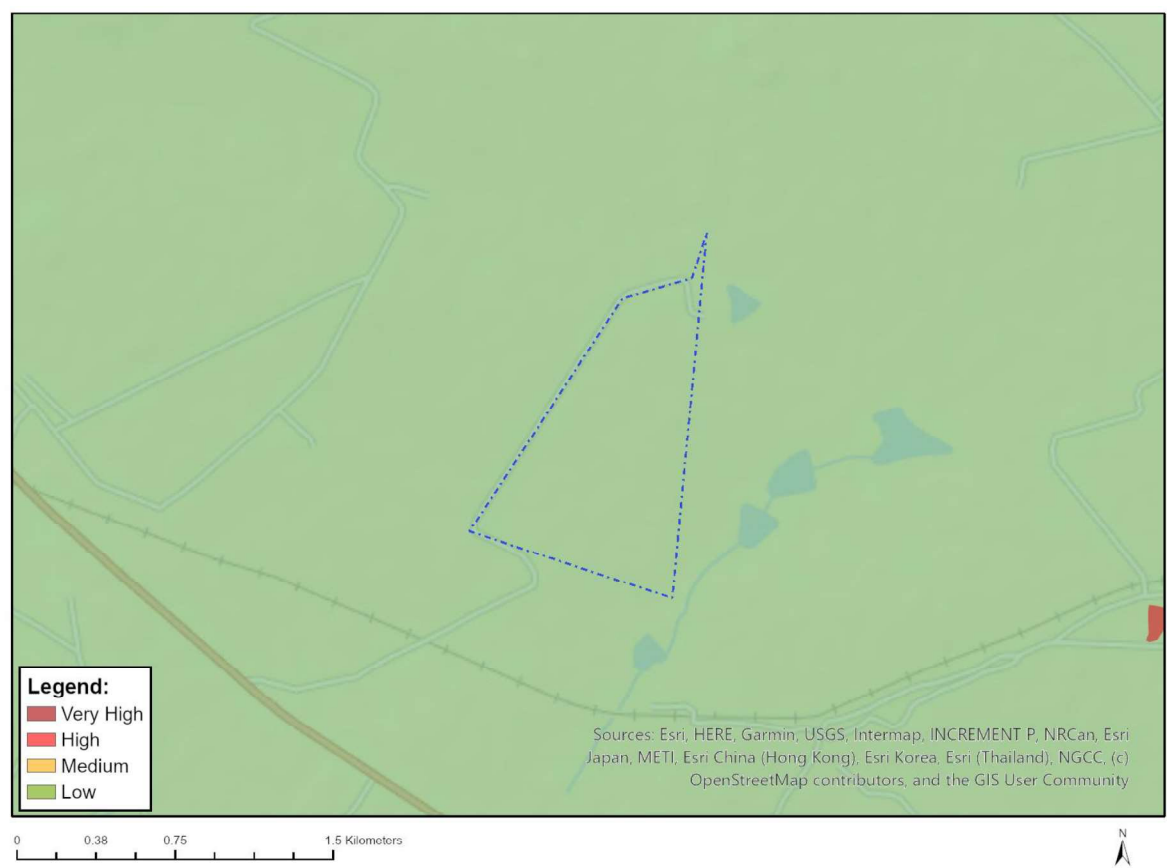
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

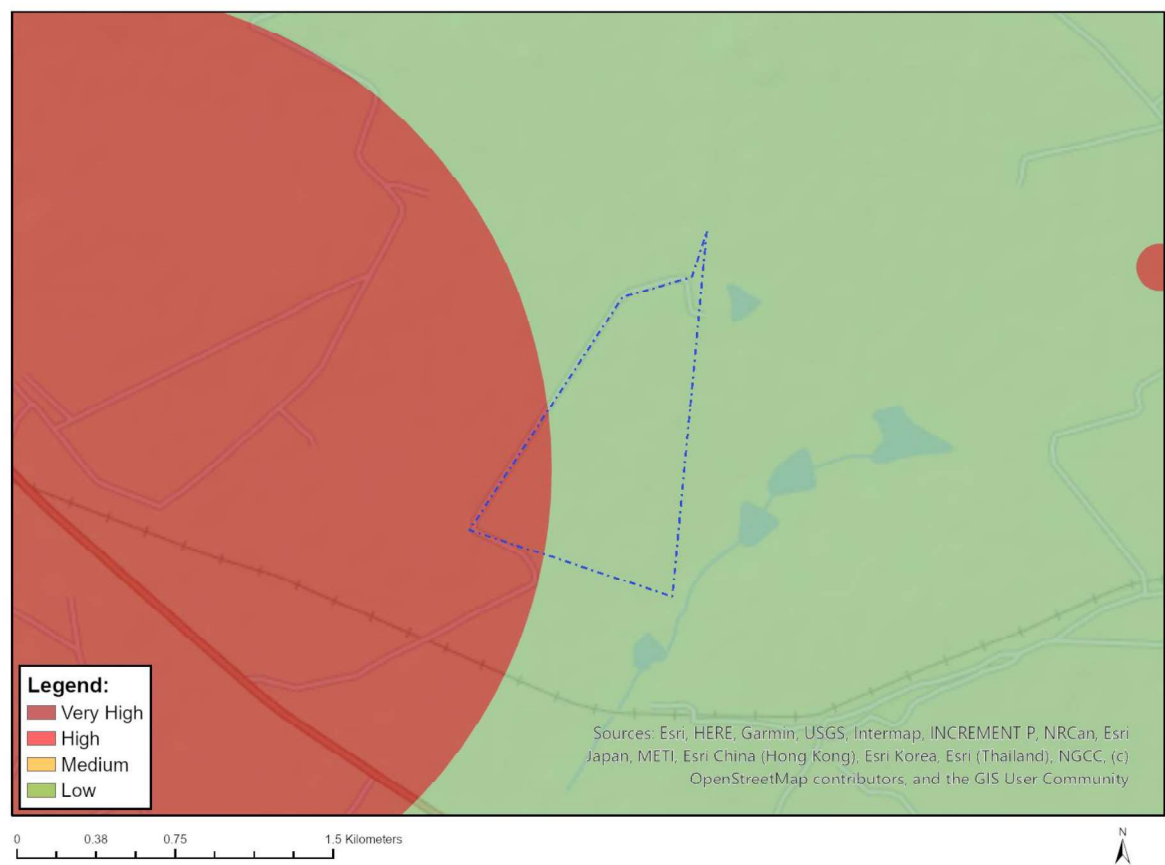


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

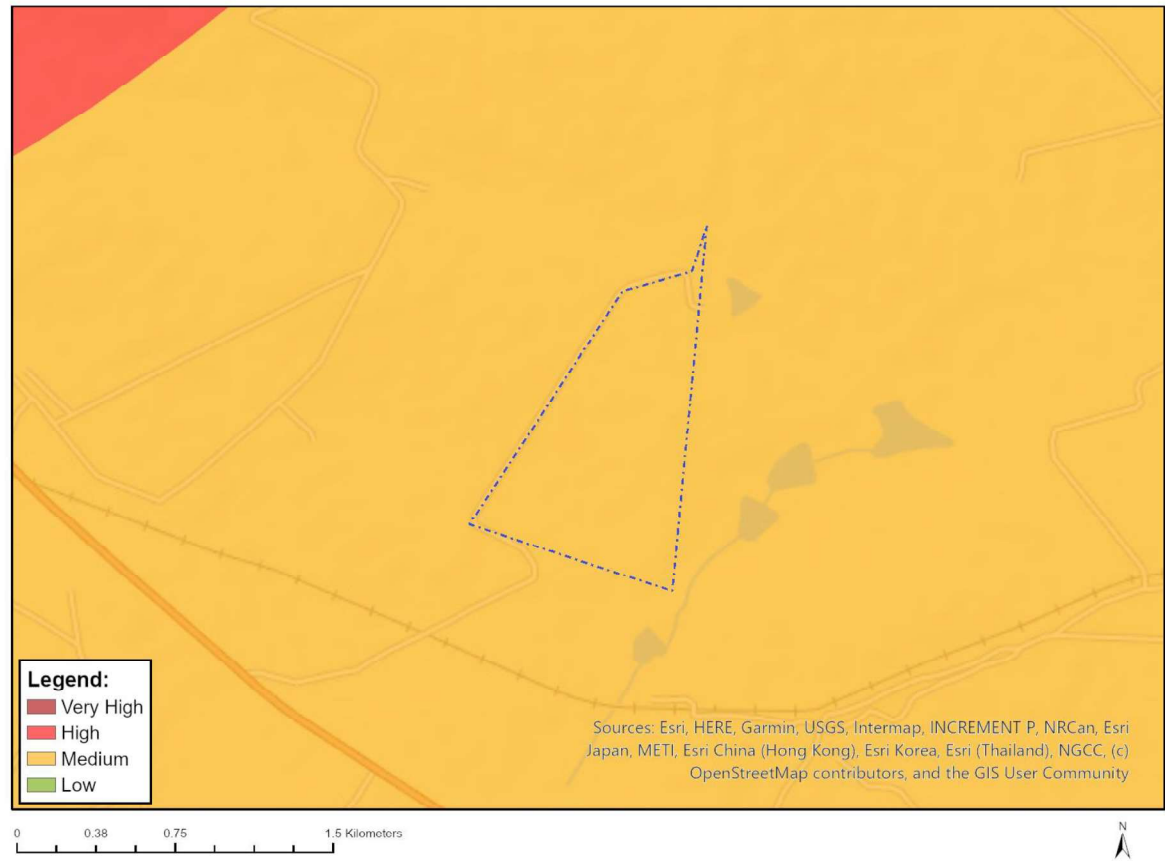


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Within 2km of a Grade II Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

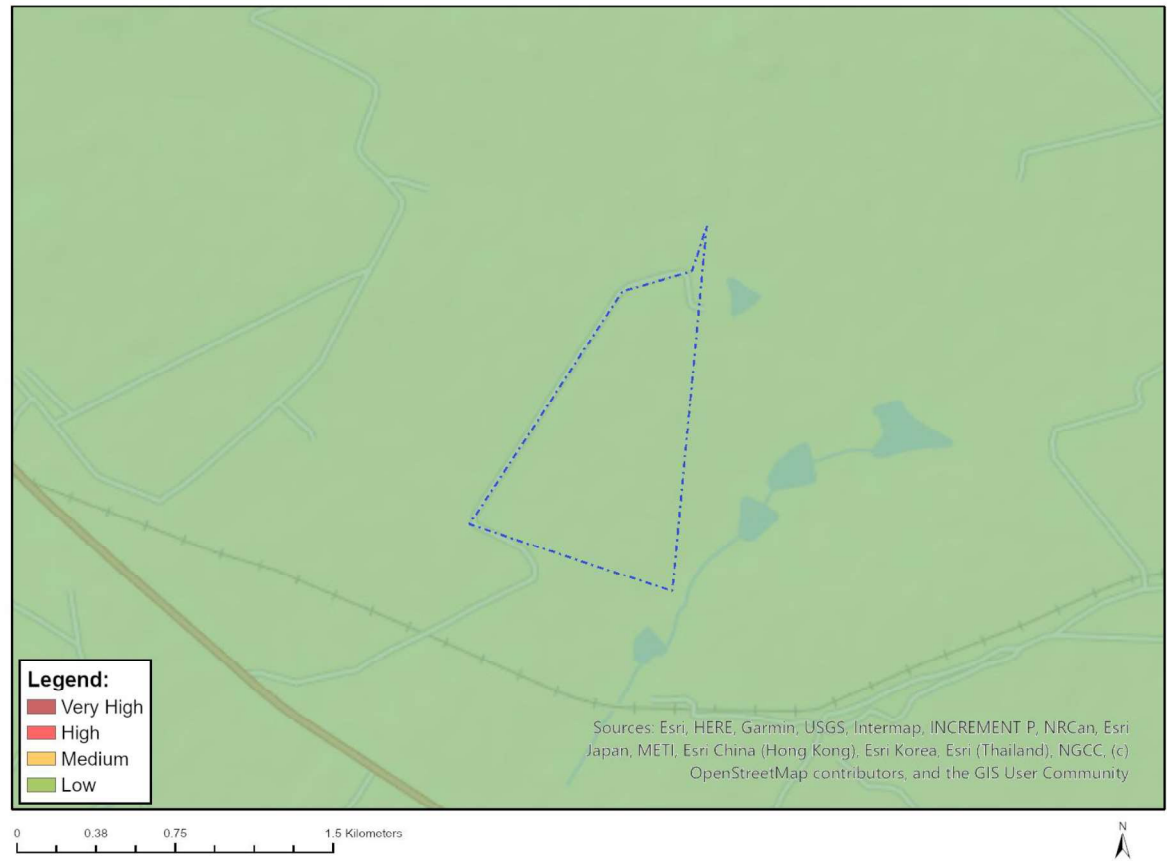


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

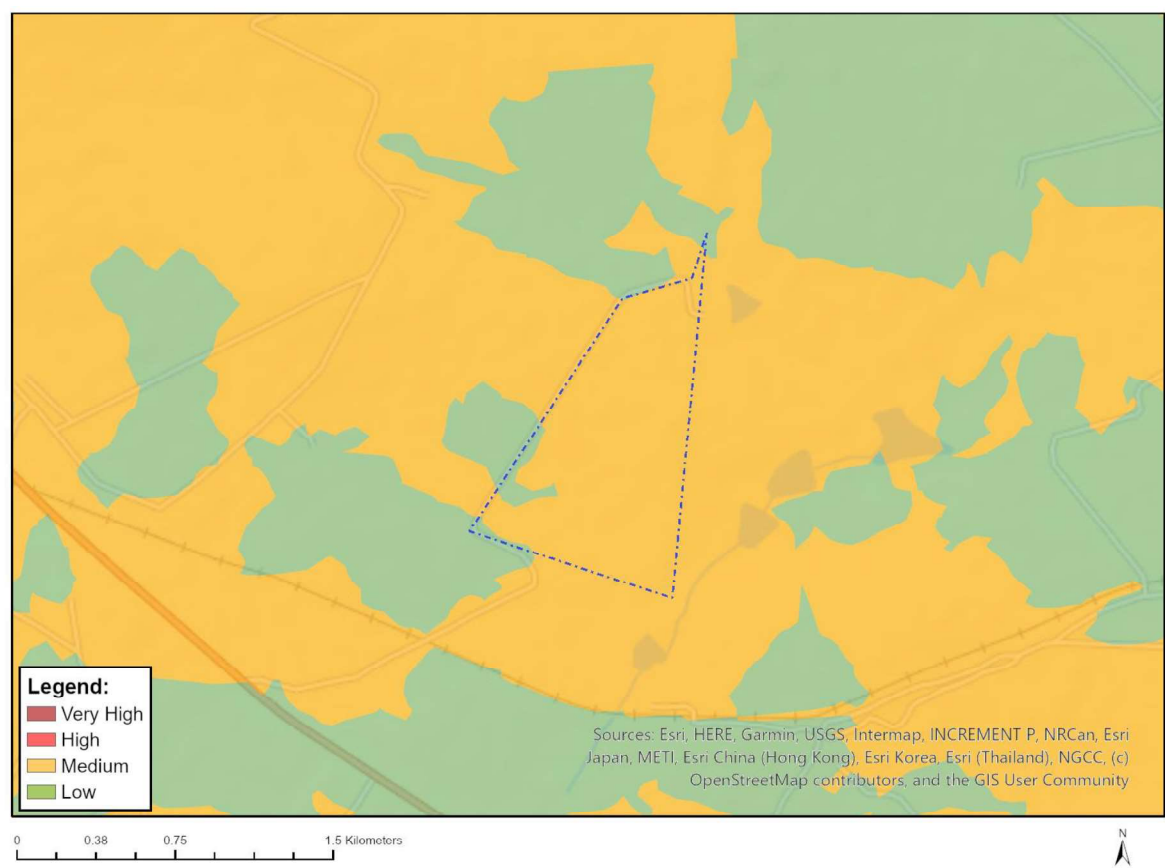


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



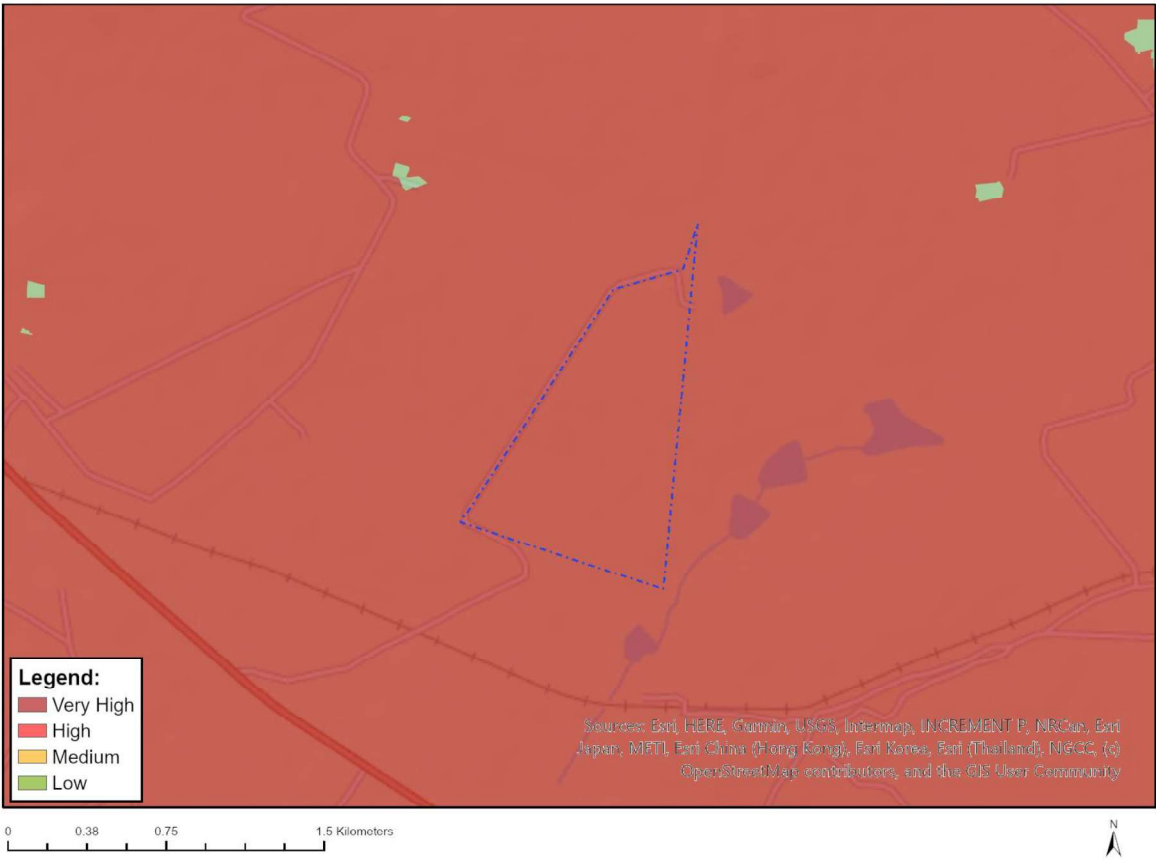
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	ESA 2
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	VU_Soweto Highveld Grassland

- **Bio-Security**

Bio-Security Risks

Poultry farming is a very lucrative business. However, the operation can go badly wrong due to animal health issues and influences from a number of factors.

a) Non-inoculated day-old chickens

One of the biggest threats to any chicken farm operation is the introduction of day-old chicks that have not been correctly inoculated or not inoculated at all. For this reason, the supply of day-old chickens is strictly controlled and only specific suppliers are used. Large-scale rearing farms also make use of several vetted suppliers to spread the risk of receiving “bad” day-old chicks.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
X			
Remarks: Only reputable suppliers are used along with the approval of the third party for whom the rearing is done			

b) Access of other birds into the rearing facility

One of the reasons for fencing in the rearing facilities is to prevent other chickens from gaining access to the actual facility. Are installed right to ground level to stop access. Air vents, opening doors and circulation fans are supplied with a mesh netting that prevents smaller birds from flying into the rearing facility.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
X			
Remarks: All access points to the rearing facility have been made “entry safe” with mesh			

c) Proximity of other chicken farms close to the operation

It is not advisable to have other chicken farm operations near the operation as one cannot always be sure to what level that operation is enforcing its bio-security norms.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
			X
Remarks: There are no other chicken farm operations near the current operation			

d) Access Control

Access control together with “Bio-Security” signage prevents unwanted access to the facility. By restricting access the possible introduction of pathogens and diseases to the facility is minimised

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
	X		
Remarks: Access is strictly observed and no exception is made			

e) Foot Baths

One of the most basic preventative measures to introduce is the use of sanitising foot baths for staff entering the facility or entering the rearing houses. This practice prevents the possible spread of any disease from one house to another. Baths refreshed daily.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
X			
Remarks: Every foot entering is sanitised irrespective of who wishes to enter			

f) Rearing House dedicated equipment

One of the easiest ways to spread disease is to use the same equipment from one house to another. For this reason each house has its own equipment i.e. tongs for collection of mortalities; buckets; inside boots for staff; dedicated staff for each rearing facility.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
X			
Remarks: Nothing is allowed to cross over from one house to another			

g) Airborne pathogens

A lot of pathogens are airborne, especially Avian Influenza. This pathogen is especially active during the drier months and can come into the facility through high winds passing over a facility where there has been an outbreak. Vigilance from staff is paramount to check the overall health of the flock ongoing every day. Any sign of disease must be investigated immediately and the company Vet called in at the first sign of trouble.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
		X	
Remarks: Checking the flock twice a day is the rule and more often is even better. Vigilance is extremely important as this AI can decimate the entire operation and cause untold financial losses.			

h) Staff: Shower-in / Shower-out

It is imperative that staff shower in at the start of duty and shower out at the end of the day to ensure that no disease finds its way into the facility and that no disease or pathogens from the facility leave the facility into the adjoining environment.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
	X		
Remarks: Shower-in/out must be undertaken every day of duty.			

i) Use of feed from other chicken facilities

The use of feed from other facilities or “borrowing” feed from other facilities can bring disease into the operation. Only feed from a sanctioned and approved supplier must be accepted on-site, and no “cheap feed” or “second-hand feed” must be brought on-site. Proper logistical planning and calculation of feed requirements will ensure that enough feed is on-site at all times for each stage of the rearing process.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
X			
Remarks: Only approved supplier fed to be used.			

j) Delivery vehicle – spray down / disinfection

Delivery vehicles go to many chicken farms for deliveries and the chances of coming in contact with diseases are good. As such any vehicle bringing in goods for delivery and leaving the site must pass through a spray booth that will spray down the entire truck as well as the wheels and underside of the vehicle. Vehicles entering the bio-security area must have their wheels properly sprayed down. The reservoir of the spray booth and the hand-held spray for spraying wheels must be replenished at the start of each shift and whenever the levels of the sump become low.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
	X		

Remarks: Ensure that the reservoir levels of spray are maintained
--

k) Removal of mortalities

Mortalities occur because of either weak stock or because of an illness. Mortalities must not merely be removed from the rearing houses. The manager of the facility must also determine possible reasons for the mortality occurring. In the event of a serious cause of mortality [i.e. Avian Influenza] the protocols as determined by the state Vet must be followed and no mortality may leave the actual area of the facility. In most cases, such mortalities are buried along with layers of lime and covered with a substantial layer of soil. Full quarantine protocols are observed and only the State Vet can clear the facility as being clean and ready for production again.

LOW	MED	HIGH	Not Applicable
		X	
Remarks: Determine the reason for mortality before merely handing over mortalities to the 3rd party end user.			

All good quality rearing facilities follow strict guidelines for the rearing of day-old chicks to adulthood. These guidelines are only as effective as the people who enforce them; those who follow the dictates and those who ensure that 2nd best is not enough. One person's slip of control can be the start of disaster and for that reason, vigilance and round-the-clock dedication is essential in order to ensure continuous safe and healthy operations.

The above are in general scenarios which need continuous attention in order to prevent a biosecurity risk. Other scenarios may however present themselves over time that may be a risk and as such vigilance is required at all times and communication amongst producers is essential in order to share and be attentive to possible threats and problems from developing.

Biosecurity	Mortality Disposal All Farms	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 1
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SOP Mortality Disposal All Farms**PURPOSE**

To ensure that all mortalities are disposed in the most bio-secure way possible to ensure no disease breaks.

PREPERATION

To perform this duty you will need the following:

- Trained personnel;
- Mortalities/culls;
- Freezer;
- Mortality pit;
- Tractor and trailer;

PROCEDURE

- Daily mortalities/culls must be stored in the freezer that is located on site in the site mini-business.
- Once a week on a dedicated day (Monday), all mortalities are collected in the early morning by the tractor driver from each site.
- All mortalities need to be placed in fumigation for collection.
- The tractor does collection by moving from the youngest to the oldest site.
- The tractor driver changes to Red PPE to collect the mortalities on site.
- After collection the driver changes from red to Khaki PPE and proceed to the main gate whereby a crocodile vehicle will collect the mortalities/culls for crocodile consumption.
- Tractor and trailer are then disinfected outside the farm with foam before passing through the spray ray and is then washed with a pressure washer.

Biosecurity	People Salmonella Monitoring	Review 3 09 June 2025	Page 1 of 3
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SOP PEOPLE SALMONELLA MONITORING

PURPOSE

- To ensure that all people entering Aviagen South Africa's bio-secured areas are free from Salmonella as at the date of testing.
- The Safe Work Procedure is included to ensure all actions are done safely and in accordance to the Health & Safety regulations applied legally.

SOP's REFERENCED

- Visitors Authorization

PREPERATION

To perform this procedure, you will need the following:

- Sterile Throat Swab
- Swab Retainer
- Refrigerator
- Deltamune Waybill Book
- Pen

PROCEDURE

- **Frequency**
 - Weekly fecal samples (Wednesdays) for all employees, contractors and visitors must be submitted.
 - Any visitor wishing to enter the operations need to have a Salmonella result available (Refer to Visitors Authorization)
 - Only persons excluded from this are:
 - Emergency workers such as emergency services like the Fire Brigade; Police Services; Eskom workers.
 - Litter removal contractors for open site.
- **Preparation**
 - All respective swabs to be marked with each person's name and surname with a permanent marker on the outside (swab is not opened).

Biosecurity	People Salmonella Monitoring	Review 3 09 June 2025	Page 1 of 3
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SOP PEOPLE SALMONELLA MONITORING

- Wash your hands with soap and water before taking the sample.
- Remove the swab stick from its retainer without touching the stick.
- Place the sterile swab into the entrance of the rectum and gently rotate.
- Remove the swab to obtain a sample of faecal matter while holding it at the lid.
- Place the swab back into the retainer and firmly seal the retainer.
- Wash hands with soap and water after sampling.
- The sample must be stored in a refrigerator (not freezer) until it is submitted to Deltamune lab for testing within 48 hours of swabbing.

• Documentation

- Ensure each sample is marked with the name and surname of the person swabbed.
- Up to six samples can be “pooled” together and will be tested as one sample.
- Ensure that the pooled samples are not from one site only, but mixed randomly amongst other sites to safeguard a full site complement (when sample tests positive).
- Contractors must also form a pooled group (provided that the number of employees does not exceed six).
- All managers, visitors, foreman will be tested individually.
- Complete the “Routine Laboratory Test and Salmonella” section on the Deltamune waybill using the testing codes below:
 - BAK/16 is used for individual testing.
 - BAK/54 is used for “Pooled” testing.
- Results will be available within five to seven working days if tested negative.
- Weekly negative tests will be regarded as valid for a period of 14 days from the sample date and not the date of submission.

• Positive Results

- If a sample tests positive, it can take a further two days for the Salmonella serotyping to be completed.
- If a pooled sample is positive, all individuals in the pooled sample must submit three samples each taken on three consecutive days (in total 9 samples per person).

Biosecurity	People Salmonella Monitoring	Review 3 09 June 2025	Page 1 of 3
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SOP PEOPLE SALMONELLA MONITORING

- The three-day samples will be submitted every day for each person and send to the lab within 24 hours for testing to identify the person carrying Salmonella.
- All positive tested employees will be allowed to work in a non-bio-secured area and will only be allowed back on site after three consecutive negative results.
- Persons who tested positive for Salmonella again after second testing, must be referred to a health practitioner who will prescribe a course of antibiotics.
- On completion of the course of antibiotics, the person must wait three days and then take one sample for three consecutive days.
- When the results are negative, the person will be allowed back onto site to perform his/her normal duties.
- The company is liable for the consultation as well as the treatment expenses.
- If Salmonella is isolated from the pooled sample sent in by the contractor, the same principle as above will apply with the exception that the cost of the consultation and the treatment will be for the contractor's account.

SPECIAL NOTE

- Salmonella testing results to be made available to all persons that submitted samples on the same day results are available.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURES

- Ensure that hands are washed with soap and water before and after sampling.
- A sample at the entrance of the rectum is needed, no need to insert the swab deeper and cause injury.
- Immediately report any near-miss accidents & IOD's to the responsible Safety Representative and First Aider.

Biosecurity	People Showering & Shower Blocks	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 2
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SOP PEOPLE SHOWERING & SHOWER BLOCKS

PURPOSE

- To ensure that the risk of diseases carried by people entering the chicken houses is lowered to ensure continuous bird health.
- This is accomplished by proper showering in clean showers.
- The Safe Work Procedure is included to ensure all actions are done safely and in accordance to the Health & Safety regulations applied legally.

SOP's REFERENCED

- PPE SOP.

PROCEDURE

- All persons entering any of the operations on-site needs to shower except for:
 - Emergency workers such as emergency services like the Fire Brigade; Police Services; Eskom workers; Transnet etc.
 - Litter removal contractors for open site.

1. Shower Blocks

- Shower blocks are furnished with enough geysers to ensure that all staff have warm water when showering in.
- Shower blocks need to be cleaned daily as per Hygiene SOP and is inspected weekly by the Farm Manager.
- Random Hygiene samples may be taken any time for monitoring purposes.
- Shower blocks need to be well ventilated to ensure that there is no moisture build-up that will lead to mold growth.
- Each cubicle needs a fitted with a spectacle dip; soap dispenser; soap holder; functional showerhead.
- Showering cubicles need to be dedicated to staff & visitors and should have enough space for clothes and towels to be kept at when not in use.
- Use only soap that is approved by Aviagen.

Biosecurity	People Showering & Shower Blocks	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 2
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SOP PEOPLE SHOWERING & SHOWER BLOCKS**2. Showering**

- Dip spectacles in disinfectant (as per Hygiene SOP) before entering the shower.
- Remove all clothing and leave it in the designated area.
- No jewelry; hair extensions, braids, weaves or wigs allowed to enter the shower.
- Enter showering area in the nude.
- Only dipped spectacles are allowed to pass the shower when showering.
- Shower for at least 2 minutes with soap and warm water.
- Wash entire body - including hair.
- Blow nose while showering.
- Exit showering area, dry body and hair with provided clean towels.
- Change into the correct PPE provided.
- Refer to the PPE SOP to see where showering is required and which PPE should be worn where.

SPECIAL NOTE

- Ensure toe and finger nails are clipped (not long) allowing proper washing and sanitizing of nails.
- Any deviation from this SOP must be reported to the Farm Manager immediately.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

- Be aware of wet floors at shower facilities to prevent slip and falls.
- Refer to the MSDS for all chemicals used to ensure correct and safe use of chemicals.
- Immediately report any near-miss accidents & IOD's to the responsible Safety Representative and First Aider.

People Movement Protocol (Farms)	Revision 0	Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 3
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SOP People Movement Protocol - Farms

PURPOSE

To ensure that the correct set of clothes and boots are worn by the people throughout the different areas/locations on the farm to prevent the possibility of harmful diseases to spread from one location (Poultry House) to another.

PREPERATION

To perform this duty, you will need the following equipment:

- Trained Personal
- Red dedicated clothes
- Blue dedicated clothes
- Green and black socks
- Red and black under-wears
- Green boots and black gumboots
- Mop caps

PROCEDURE

1. Between Sites (Red Area).

- At the main shower block on the farm after showering, only Red dedicated PPE can be worn, along with red underwear, green socks and green gumboots.
- Only a red towel will be used to dry off bodies after showering.
- These Red dedicated clothes can only be worn up until the site showers.

2. Chicken houses (Blue Area)

- At the farm site showers after showering, only Blue PPE can be worn along with black underwear and black boots.
- Blue towels will be used to dry off bodies after showering.
- Mop caps must always be worn with blue clothes. Make sure the mop cap covers hair and ears at all times.



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3. Outside Red Area.

- When not in the Red Area, one is only allowed to wear his/her personal clothing or dedicated khaki clothes with safety boots.

4. PPE Allocation

- Each permanent staff member must be allocated with two sets of red PPE and three sets of blue PPE.
- Every day a clean set of PPE must be worn.
- Gumboots will be scrubbed off at the end of a shift to be clean for use the following day.
- Each person is responsible to look after their allocated PPE and should immediately report to the Foreman if PPE is missing or damaged.
- No PPE will be moved between two houses on a site.

5. PPE Washing

- All the PPE is washed at dedicated laundry spaces (on-site and at main shower blocks).
- Only Aviagen approved washing detergent is used as per Hygiene SOP.
- Under no circumstances will unwashed PPE moved from one site to the next.
- PPE is tumble dried on site and at the main shower block.
- No PPE left to dry outside in the sun.
- If washing machine and tumble drier are broken, report immediately to the site foreman.

6. Visitors PPE

- Infrequent visitors will be issued with the correct PPE on site.
- Farm Manager to ensure the availability of the correct PPE when planning for the visit.
- Visitor's PPE will be locked away off-site, but will be required to be fumigated (Fumigation SOP) when needed.

Special note: Always make sure you wear the correct clothing when entering the designated areas.

People Movement Protocol (Farms)	Revision 0	Date: 13 June 2025	Page 3 of 3
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SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

- Refer to the MSDS for all chemicals used to ensure correct and safe use of chemicals.
- All Safety related PPE to be worn as per safety requirement.

When welding:

- Welding leather apron;
- Welding gloves or protective sleeves;
- Ear plugs (and grinding);
- Welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lens;
- Hot work permit;
- Wear appropriate rubber gloves for tasks where hands may be injured as per recommendation on specific tool used.
- Steel-tip boots for identified personnel.

When working with any chemical:

- Goggles;
 - Rubber Gloves;
 - Mask or shield covering mouth area.
-
- At Fumigation Chambers, full-face mask with appropriate filter (not expired) must be used.
 - When working on heights (>2m safety harness should be used);
 - For dusty environments, appropriate dust masks to be worn.
 - For excessive dust (i.e. cutting grass), wear goggles.
 - At noisy environments (>85 decibels) such as generator rooms, when driving a tractor wear ear-muffs.
 - Always refer to manufacturer recommendations when using tools or working with equipment to ensure appropriate PPE is worn.
 - Be aware of slippery surfaces when changing boots at some sites to prevent slip and falls.
 - Immediately report any near-miss accidents & IOD's to the responsible Safety Representative and First Aider.

Road Lime Treatment	Revision 0	Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 1
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SOP Road Lime Treatment**PURPOSE**

To ensure that all used roads on the farms are treated with Lime to create an unsuitable environment for harmful pathogens (Avian Influenza).

PREPERATION

To perform this duty, you will need the following equipment:

- Trained personnel
- Lime
- Fertilize Spreader
- Gloves and safety goggles
- Dust Mask

PROCEDURE

- By using the fertilizer spreader, spread Lime evenly on all roads of the farm and sites. These include all gravel roads.
- Lime will only be applied in winter season.

Special note: Always wear protective gear when using Lime.

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SOP Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection**PURPOSE**

- To ensure that the site and all houses are cleaned; washed, disinfected and fumigated in an appropriate manner and in accordance with best practice to minimize the spread of diseases.
- To ensure the Sites & Houses are fully prepared for placement.
- To ensure adequate resting time for production houses.
- The Safe Work Procedure is included to ensure all actions are done safely and in accordance to the Health & Safety regulations applied legally.

SOP's REFERENCED

- Pest Control SOP;
- Hygiene SOP;
- Hygiene Monitoring program;
- Dust Swab Sampling SOP;
- Contact Plate Sampling SOP;
- Maintenance SOP's for all equipment dismantled and re-assembled;
- All relevant Bio-security SOP's;
- Fumigation SOP;

PROCEDURE**DRY CLEANING**

- All contractor vehicles (trucks, tractors TLB) and bobcat to be disinfected before entering the sites.
- All vehicles going to the red area will be disinfected twice (foam and spray ray).
- The ASA bobcat will only be disinfected once during entrance to the sites.
- After all the equipment is removed, Bobcat will be used to move all the litter to the back door of the chicken house.
- The litter will be loaded onto the contractor's truck/tractor using their TLB. The litter will be disposed outside the farm at the contractor's designated area.
- At areas where the Bobcat cannot reach, the litter must be swept using a broom to an area where the bobcat can reach.
- Sweep the houses with a broom and remove all the sweepings from the houses & site. There should be no litter visible on the floors.

Operational	Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection SOP	Review 2 Date: 09 June 2025	Page 10 of 10
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SOP Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection

- Ensure that all the litter, feathers, feed, mortalities, eggs and vaccine (Quarantine) are removed from the farm before pre-washing activities start.
- Check and remove all bird nests from the site.
- Ensure all notices and paperwork are removed from all notice boards in preparation for Pre-Wash.
- Waterline treatment is done before washing start to ensure that any build-up in water lines is washed out of the houses during the washing phases.
 - This includes the scrubbing of the header tanks; priming of the water lines as per Hygiene SOP & Water Management SOP and flushing out water lines (ensure water is chlorinated).
 - After flushing out the water, ensure water filters of the water tank are changed.
- Site Foreman & Supervisor to check that dry-cleaning was done properly before pre-wash starts.

PRE-WASH

- Rinse the inside of the houses with chlorinated water from the roof, wall and the floor with pressure washers.
- This helps to remove excess dust before the chemical washing starts.
- If run-off water starts to be sludgy, review dry-cleaning practises.
- Site Foreman and Supervisor to ensure that the site is now ready for washing to start.

WASHING (DETERGENT WASH)

- Ensure all foot dips are in place. This ensures that no dirt is transferred from outside into the washed areas.
- Fill up the high-pressure washer pumps with clean, warm water and add detergent as per Hygiene SOP.
- Start washing the outside of the houses including the fans, inlets etc.
- The inside of the houses; stores; egg rooms; kitchens; mini-businesses & shower blocks are washed as per Hygiene SOP after washing outside is completed.
 - This includes the fans, inlets, notice boards and all the equipment that cannot be stripped off inside the house.
 - Start from the front to back depending on the drainage system of the house.
 - Use the same sequence of washing by starting with the roof, wall then floor.

Operational	Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection SOP	Review 2 Date: 09 June 2025	Page 10 of 10
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SOP Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection

- Use the brooms and squeezes to push all the water out of all the washed areas, until the areas are clean and partially dry.
- Wash and disinfect all nest boxes, feeder equipment, tanks and house partition fences as per Hygiene SOP.
 - Nest boxes to be scrubbed, rinsed with clean water and disinfected as per Hygiene SOP before placing them inside the houses.
 - Feeder systems, partitions and hoppers to be dismantled and washed as per Hygiene SOP before placed back inside the houses.
 - At chick placement preparation, same procedure must be applied for the scratch tray, fonts, nets and surrounds.
 - Dismantle the bell drinkers as per Maintenance SOP and place all parts in drums for soaking as per Hygiene SOP for at least 24 hours.
 - Empty the ballast bottles before scrubbing (using green scouring pads) as prescribed on the Hygiene SOP.
 - After scrubbing, rinse all bell drinker parts with clean water and drain ballasts.
 - When all equipment is washed outside the houses and houses have been washed and dried, equipment is carried into the houses.
 - Place a lime and salt mixture on the apron space before entering the houses in order to disinfect boots when foot dips are impractical because of having to carry heavy equipment into the houses.
 - As far as safely possible, make use of foot dips also when carrying in equipment.
- Feed silos to be rinsed with clean water, washed and disinfected as per Hygiene SOP inside and outside.
 - All cracks and openings are filled with cement and allowed to dry before Disinfection starts
- Site Foreman and Supervisor to check that houses clean and no dust, feed, litter etc. can be seen in the washed areas.
- Re-wash if needed-report to the Farm Manager if this happens.

DISINFECTION (FOAMING CHEMICAL WASH)

- On the day of disinfection (before entering the site), full Biosecurity Protocol to be implemented.
- The correct foaming lance with foaming nozzles need to be used to ensure that foam is visible on areas disinfected with a slow run-off. (Foam needs to stick onto surfaces before drying off).

Operational	Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection SOP	Review 2 Date: 09 June 2025	Page 10 of 10
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SOP Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection

- When all equipment is inside the house, disinfect everything inside the house as per Hygiene SOP.
- Under no circumstances can Disinfection start if the houses have not been washed properly.
- Before disinfecting the house, switch off all the fans and inlets, all doors must be closed.
- Fill up the high-pressure washer pumps with clean, warm water and add disinfectant chemicals as per Hygiene SOP.
- Disinfection of shower blocks, mini-business, egg room, walkway areas must be done as per Hygiene SOP.
- Foreman and Supervisor to inspect all disinfection procedure.
- After disinfection as soon as houses are dry, take samples for Hygiene Monitoring as per Hygiene Monitoring program.
 - Samples to be taken by the Quality Team with presences of the Foreman.
 - Please refer to the sampling procedures to ensure samples are collected correctly.
 - If it is found that there still are dirty areas, sampling will be done and this will be reported to the Farm Manager who will then act accordingly.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

- Ensure that the grass is neatly cut.
- No vegetation under fence lines and at house aprons, gas stations, paraffin and diesel bund walls.
- Remove all rubbish and rubble from site.

FUMIGATION

- Fumigate the house a minimum of 2 days prior to the bird's arrival, as per the Hygiene Monitoring Program, SOP's for Biosecurity and Fumigation SOP's.
- Start fumigating from the furthest point to the exit area of the complex.

SPECIAL NOTE:

- **A rest period of 7 days (Fumigation inclusive) is essential before chick placement.**

SAFE WORK PROCEDURES

Operational	Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection SOP	Review 2 Date: 09 June 2025	Page 10 of 10
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SOP Site/House Cleaning; Washing & Disinfection

- Refer to the supplier MSDS for all chemicals used to ensure the correct and safe use there-of.
- All Safety related PPE to be worn as per safety requirement.
 - When welding:
 - Welding leather apron;
 - Welding gloves or protective sleeves;
 - Ear plugs (and grinding);
 - Welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lens;
 - Hot work permit;
 - Fire extinguisher where welding.
 - Work-appropriate rubber gloves for tasks where hands may be injured as per recommendation on specific tool used.
 - Steel-tip boots for identified personnel.
 - When working with any chemical:
 - Goggles;
 - Rubber Gloves;
 - Mask or shield covering mouth area.
 - At Fumigation Chambers, full-face mask with appropriate filter (not expired) must be used.
 - When working on heights (>2m safety harness should be used).
 - For dusty environments, appropriate dust masks to be worn.
 - For excessive dust (i.e. cutting grass), wear goggles.
 - At noisy environments (>85 decibels) such as generator rooms, when driving a tractor wear earmuffs.
 - Always refer to Manufacturer Recommendations when using tools or working with equipment to ensure appropriate PPE is worn.
- Be aware of slippery surfaces during the cleaning period.
- Ensure all lockout procedures are correctly applied.
- Ensure all safety guards; covers etc. are in place after Maintenance was done.
- Ensure correct bend and lifting practices when picking up and carrying heavy equipment.
- Immediately report any near-miss accidents & IOD's to the responsible Safety Representative and First Aider.

Vehicle Tire Disinfection Pit	Revision 0	Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 1
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SOP Vehicle Tire Disinfection Station Pit**PURPOSE**

To ensure that all vehicles that enter the Red area do not transmit harmful pathogens via their tires.

PREPERATION

To perform this duty, you will need the following equipment:

- Trained Personnel
- Water pit
- Multicide (1:100)
- Gloves and safety goggles

PROCEDURE**1. Preparing the pit for disinfection.**

- The pit must be cleaned from sand, mud and debris on Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday afternoons.
- Fill the pit with water up until the lip of the pit and mix 25L Multicide in to the pit.

Special note: This procedure must be done three times a week on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoons.

Biosecurity	Visitor Authorization	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 1 of 3
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SOP VISITOR AUTHORISATION

PURPOSE

- To monitor and note the movement of all staff/visitors/vehicles entering the Bio-Secured area of the farm and the sites.
- Refer to the People Movement Matrix to ensure that movement between sites is controlled as per Aviagen Standard and Recommendation.
- To control movements of people on and between sites to prevent the potential transmission of diseases.
- The Safe Work Procedure is included to ensure all actions are done safely and in accordance to the Health & Safety regulations applied legally.

SOP's REFERENCED

- People Salmonella Monitoring.

PREPERATION

To perform this duty the following is needed:

- Trained Personnel
- Visitors Authorization Form
- Valid Salmonella Certificate on site (digital or hard copy)
- Pen
- People Movement Matrix

PROCEDURE

- All emergency and security services as well as litter removal contractors are required to sign in at the main gate only. These include:
- Emergency workers such as emergency services like the Fire Brigade; Police Services; Eskom workers; Transnet etc.
- Litter removal contractors for open site.
- In such occurrences, the back gates of the sites will be opened for them to enter.

1. Before entering the Farm/site

- All visitors need to report to the Farm Manager before entering the farm.
- All personnel/visitors entering the Bio-Secured area (Red area) of the farm must have a valid Salmonella Clearance Certificate.
- Refer to the People Salmonella Monitoring SOP for procedure on Salmonella testing.

Biosecurity	Visitor Authorization	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 2 of 3
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2. Visitors Authorization Form

- At the main shower block, all visitors and employees must sign in before allowed to proceed to the specific site.

The sign in book is available just before exiting the shower block.



EMPLOYEE / VISITOR AUTHORIZATION FORM											
Acknowledgement of Indemnity and Agreement											
By virtue of my signature, I Indemnify and absolve Aviagen South Africa, its agents, servants and employees against and from all claims which may be instituted against them jointly and severally, as a result of death or injury to myself, or loss or damage to any property under my care or control, during, arising out of or being incidental to my presence upon the premises of the afore said Aviagen South Africa.											
YOU ARE NOW ENTERING A RESTRICTED AREA. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.											
1) ANY RECORDING DEVICES CAMERAS AND SMOKING ARE PROHIBITED IN OPERATIONAL AREAS.											
2) THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SEARCH ANY VISITORS AT ANY TIME TO INSPECT ANY CONTAINERS, VEHICLES ECT, TAKEN IN OR OUT THE COMPANY'S PREMISIS.											
3) OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, INTOXICATING LIQUOR ARE PROHIBITED ON COMPANY PROPERTY.											
4) VISITORS MUST OBSERVE AND ADHERE TO THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY ACT 8 OF 1993.											
5) A NEGATIVE TEST FOR SALMONELLA DATED AFTER A VISIT TO ANY POULTRY OUTSIDE AVIAGEN SOUTH AFRICA. DAYS VALID TO BE COUNTED FROM SAMPLE DATE. GGP/GP WEEKLY TEST FOR EVERYONE AND IS VALID FOR 14 DAYS.											
6) EVERY PERSON ENTERING THE BIOSECURITY AREA IS REQUIRED TO SHOWER AND CHANGE INTO PROTECTIVE CLOTHING SUPPLIED BY AVIAGEN SOUTH AFRICA.											
7) NO UNAUTHORIZED POULTRY AND OR POULTRY PRODUCTS ARE ALLOWED ON COMPANY'S PROPERTY.											
8) BY SIGNING THIS FORM EMPLOYEES / VISITORS DECLARE THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE ANY AVIAN SPECIES AT THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE ANY CONTACT WITH ANY AVIAN SPECIES WHEN OFF DUTY/OFF SITE. IN CASE A VISITOR OR EMPLOYEE HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH AVIAN SPECIES WHILE OFF DUTY THEY MUST REPORT TO RELEVANT MANAGER AND MUST BE FREE FROM ANY AVIAN SPECIES FOR AT LEAST 4 DAYS BEFORE ALLOWED ON SITE AGAIN.											
NOTE: VISITORS MAY NOT WALK AROUND THE PREMISES UNESCORTED.											
DATE OF VISIT TO FARM OR HATCHERY	* NAME	HOUSES OR FACILITIES TO BE VISITED	LOCATION OF LAST VISIT TO POULTRY	DATE OF LAST CONTACT WITH POULTRY	DATE OF LAST SALMONELLA SWAB	REASON FOR VISIT	RESULT NEGATIVE POSITIVE	TIME IN	TIME OUT	VISITOR SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE ACCOMPANYING MANAGER CHECKED ALL DETAILS

- Ensure that all the relevant information is recorded correctly.
 - The "Date of the last salmonella swab" refers to the date of the last rectal swab done (this is the sample date on the valid salmonella certificate).
 - If this date is older than 14 days, you are not allowed to enter the farm.
 - All outside visitors (people not employed by ASA) need authorization from the General Manager to enter farms and the Visitors Passport needs to be approved.
 - Contractors and suppliers do not need a Visitors Passport.

Visit Host: _____

I confirm that the proposed visits to Aviagen facilities have been formally approved and all answers comply with Aviagen protocols. Where there is any doubt about compliance I have consulted with a company veterinarian.

Signature: _____

Date: _____



A key focus in the breeding program is bio-security. To keep flocks free from diseases, including salmonella, we have strict protocols on the movement of people, stock and equipment within and between the production operations.

The questions overleaf are designed to ensure visitors are of minimal risk of carrying any diseases on the poultry farms.

Visitor Name: _____

Company: _____

Host Name: _____

Site to Visit: _____ Date: _____

Authorized (subject to confirmation by visit host of visitors)

Biosecurity	Visitor Authorization	Revision 1 Date: 13 June 2025	Page 3 of 3
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3. Visits during Disease Peak times (AI; Newcastle etc.)

- The General Manager needs to implement relevant precaution with regard to disease risks.
- No visitor will be allowed to visit two different poultry sites/hatchery on two consecutive days.
- One-day clean period must be allowed between visits to different sites/hatchery.
- All staff and managers are allowed to visit the same site/hatchery on consecutive days.
- All visitors visiting the Aviagen South Africa operation is subjected to approval by the General Manager.

SPECIAL NOTE

- Always ensure you check that a valid Salmonella Certificate is available on site before you proceed to the showers.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

- Only licensed drivers are allowed to drive the tractor and other vehicles.
- All vehicles need to drive slowly on dirt roads of respective farms.
- Ensure you know who the responsible Safety Representative is for the area you enter.
- Immediately report any near-miss accidents & IOD's to the Responsible Safety Representative and First Aider.

- **Waste Protocols**

Waste Handling Protocols

1. Overview

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

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

a) Mortalities

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

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

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

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

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

b) Municipal Solid Waste

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

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

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

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

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

c) Chicken Waste Handling

At the end of each breeding cycle [around 60 weeks] the adult birds are removed from the house and sent to the abattoir. All bedding and chicken waste must be removed from the broiler house before the house can be sanitised and made ready for the next batch of chickens.

The operation has a take-off agreement with a third party who uplifts the waste on the day that it is collected in the houses and transports it for use as fertiliser on agricultural lands. The additional capacity has already been taken up by the company as it requires more fertiliser than what the farm can produce.

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

d) Bottom Ash from the heating system

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

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

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

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

e) Coal dust

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

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

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

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

f) Diesel spills from a generator

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

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

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

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

g) Generator parts and old used oil

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

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

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

h) Waste handling/removal frequencies

Different waste streams require attention at different times and intervals.

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

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

These protocols are in support of the approved EMPr.

2. Quantities of waste and impacts

There are different types of waste streams being generated by a chicken farm operation i.e. broiler farm.

The waste streams are:

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

a) Mortalities

Mortalities can be calculated as being 3-5% as an industry average, per cycle.

Houses	Chickens	3-5% Mortality
1	50 000	1 500 – 2 500
5	250 000	7 500 – 12 500
16	800 000	24 000 – 40 000

It should be remembered that the stocking of chicken houses with day-old chickens is staggered so that the production of adult birds creates a continuous flow of adult birds to the abattoir. There is a continuous stocking of day-old birds coming in; adult birds going to the abattoir; chicken houses being cleaned and sanitised before new birds are brought in.

Mortalities are taken away under contract for use by a third party at another location.

There is also a big call for mortalities to be made available for the manufacturing of animal feed.

The impact of an operation such as this will have a positive impact on:

- Employment opportunities;
- Fresh meat being made available to the market;
- Larger volumes of local produce being made available;
- Reduced need for imports of expensive international meat.

b) Chicken Waste & Bedding

Chicken waste is calculated [as an industry average] at 1 kg per bird per cycle

Houses	Chickens	1 Kg per bird/cycle	7 cycles per year
1	50 000	50 tons	350 tons/year
5	250 000	250 tons	1 750 tons/year
16	800 000	800 tons	5 600 tons/year

The chicken manure and old bedding are used as a cheap source of fertilizer by the agricultural industry.

The current and future manure is taken away under contract by a third-party user on the day it becomes available to the farms of the end user where it is used as fertilizer.

Impacts are positive as the manure acts as a good source of fertilizer on cultivated lands which produces food to the nation.

No chicken waste is stockpiled or left outside in waste haps where flies can breed and cause unwanted smells.

c) Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste in the form of general household waste; papers; plastic; bottles etc. is minimal as the operation has a limited number of employees on site and only one family [farm manager] living on site. It is reckoned that around 2 wheelie bins of municipal waste will be generated per week.

With waste separation being done at source to remove plastics; glass and cardboard the amount of municipal waste to go to landfill is minimal.

Due to bio-security on the farm no waste is allowed to remain and decay on site [causing smells and flies] and as such a weekly removal will be undertaken and all bins used will be sanitised upon return.

d) Bottom ash from the heating system

The creation of bottom ash is a seasonal occurrence, as the chicken houses do not always require heating. Only in very cold spells do the staff fire up the slow combustion units to provide hot air to the chicken houses.

Industry standards show that a single chicken house with 50 000 chickens will utilise around 6 000 kg [1 metric ton] of coal per cycle [35 days] if the unit is running for the entire 35 days, during the cooler months, with a bottom ash generation of around 500 kg.

Houses	Coal used per 35 days cycle Kg	Ash produced per 35 days cycle- Kg
1	6 000	500
5	30 000	2 500
10	60 000	5 000
16	96 000	8 000

Utilising coal in a slow combustion unit is more effective and causes less impact on a resource such as electrical power than running heating systems utilising Eskom power from a grid where supply is a problem.

e) Coal Dust

Coal dust is brought on-site when bulk coal is delivered to the operation. The industry norm is to purchase washed coal only as it eliminates the delivery of coal dust and coal fines mixed into the actual coal to be used in the heating system.

The amount of coal dust coming from washed coal is minimal, however, it is still there and that is why there is a need for coal to be stored in a bunker/area covered in concrete so as to minimise the dust coming into contact with open soil.

Coal dust must be swept together before any new delivery, and it must either be processed through the heating furnace or disposed of at an approved landfill site.

It is also important that the coal bunker/ holding area be covered so as to minimise the chances of water ingress and water washing out the coal dust into the adjoining environment. In general chicken farm operations are guilty of not ensuring that coal and coal dust remain in the bunker and that water ingress does not occur. Inspections have revealed that coal is left in the open and dust pollutes the surrounding area by being allowed to lie on bare soils.

The handling of coal dust should be made a conditional/priority regulations of any authorisation handed down.

f) Diesel spills from generators

All diesel generation units, used when the standard Eskom power supply is interrupted, require diesel fuel on a regular basis. Farms, in general, have bulk diesel “donkey” units in a bunded area where diesel can be taken from. This diesel is then taken to the generators, and the individual tanks are filled. Diesel can spill and pollute the soil, ultimately polluting the underground water reserves.

As dispensing points and refilling points must be provided with drip tray units that will catch/contain any spills and will allow such spills to be retrieved and placed back into the generation unit.

As a standard a diesel and oil spill kit must be available on-site at the point where diesel is taken and dispensed so that any spill may be cleaned up immediately and the contaminated soil can be placed in a plastic bag inside an enclosed plastic wheelie bin for later disposal.

g) Parts and Old Oil from generator servicing

All generation units require regular servicing consisting of part replacements; filter changes and oil changes. These services result in waste products in particular waste oil being generated. Waste oil is a dangerous product as its indiscriminate disposal can cause severe pollution to water reserves and the general environment.

Per service the following waste items are generated per generation unit:

4.5 litres of old oil

Fuel filter x1

Oil filter x1

Air cleaner x1

3. Smells & Odours

A chicken farm has the ability to generate smells and odours IF the operation is not conducted correctly.

Smells and odours may develop when one of the following is allowed to occur on-site:

- Water pipes leaking and causing chicken waste to become wet;
- Leaks in the roof allowing water to ingress into the chicken houses;
- Chicken waste allowed to accumulate in waste heaps outside in the sun and weather;
- Incorrect or too little ventilation to ensure that chicken waste remains dry;
- Mortalities allowed to decay in the sun outside of the chicken houses;
- Standard municipal/household waste allowed to accumulate and decay in the sun or in waste bins not cleaned out at the municipal landfill on a weekly basis;
- Waste bins not sanitised at least once a week to prevent flies and odours from occurring.

The above is a worst-case scenario. The operation is however subject to strict bio-security rules and rearing protocols as enforced by the third party for whom the chickens are raised.

They are:

- All houses are checked twice a day to ensure that no water pipes/dripper points are leaking and causing excess wetness in the houses;
- Infrastructure is checked weekly to ensure that roofs are secure and access from outside is not possible through broken fans; broken vents or holes in the structure;
- All houses are checked at least twice a day to take out mortalities so as to not to develop illnesses;
- Chicken waste removal is scheduled for pick-up on the day that the waste is removed from the chicken house. No waste is allowed to accumulate in heaps ;
- Ventilation is computer controlled and an independent generation unit is on standby for power generation if Eskom goes off-line;
- Mortalities are removed and kept in bins and bags for an outside company to collect on a daily basis. Any mortalities held overnight are placed in a refrigeration unit awaiting pick-up. All containers and tongs used in the removal of mortalities are sanitised each time they are used and no equipment from one house is used in another to prevent the spreading of any disease from one to another;
- General waste from the operation is taken away on a weekly basis to the municipal landfill site and all bins are sanitised in order to maintain the strict bio-security rules;

The development of smells and odours cannot occur if the bio-security and general health rules are observed at all times. Strict management is required to protect the flock and the investment made.

NOTE: Accidents can happen as is with any industry. One implements strict protocols for safety; health; and wellness of the flock and the prevention of mishaps from occurring and still they happen.

An aircraft is as safe as the person in control of the aircraft – intense safety rules and regulations and still accidents happen. The same with chicken farm operations. We have a no-go zone and bio-security in place. We employ the double-boot system to prevent pathogens from entering the houses; we get staff to shower-in and shower-out and still pathogens enter the chicken houses, infect the flock and cause major losses. It is what we do when catastrophe strikes that discern us as being the best in the industry and knowing what to do to prevent sundry impacts and environmental degradation.

- **Odour Protocols**

Odour Protocols

Odours may emanate from a chicken farm operation due to,

- (a) animal waste [manure] and
- (b) urine
- (c) water leaks causing waste to generate odours and smells
- (d) mortalities

Dours and smells in chicken farm operations are controlled and effectively eliminated through specific actions in management:

- **Water leaks**

The chicken houses are constantly checked to detect water leaks that may cause bedding and waste from becoming water logged and generating odours and smells. By eliminating water leaks a major cause of odour generation is solved.

- **Roof leaks**

As with water leaks, and water ingress because of damaged roofs may cause the generation of odours and smells to increase. As such it is important that the chicken house structure be checked regularly for damage; roof damage from hail; rust damage and high wind damage.

- **Ventilation**

Ventilation is the easiest method of keeping animal waste and urine dry within the chicken house. The intended environmentally controlled houses has a computer system that controls humidity and as such the constant flow of air ensure the dryness of the waste and as such the elimination of odours and smells. Unlike open-sided chicken houses which depends on the natural flow of air from outside, the intended environmentally controlled chicken houses will have constant airflow from motorised fans positioned throughout the building.

- **Waste stockpiles**

Waste stockpiles [manure and bedding] lying in the open is a major source of odour as rain cases the waste to ferment / decay and release smells. As such no stockpiling is allowed on site as it also poses a health risk to the flock. Waste removed from the houses are immediately removed from site and not allowed to lie around in the open.

- **Mortalities**

Decaying dead birds can be a major source of odours and smells and as such all houses are checked at least twice a day for sick and dead birds and such are removed immediately. Dead animals are kept refrigerated until removed by agreement to a third party end user, usually as additional feed to a lion or crocodile farm or to be rendered into animal feed.

No dead animals are allowed to lie outside in the open to decay / rot away.

- **Broken / Damaged eggs**

Damaged or broken eggs can cause the formation of smells and odours and as such is removed from site and either washed down into the septic tanks or disposed along with the mortalities from the farm.

No eggs are allowed to lie outside in the sun and create odours / smells as such rotting eggs can pose a danger to the overall health of the flock.

- **Mortality Take-off Agreement**



FARM KOOKFONTEIN 545/5

MEYERTON

1964

POSBUS 415

VILJOENSKROON

9520

TO: AVIAGEN SOUTH AFRICA

SCHIKFONTEIN FARM V6-C17

SCORPION ROAD

HEIDELBERG

1962

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH-AFRICA

To whom it may concern:

My name is Mr MH Nieuwoudt. We are situated in Meyerton on Farm Kookfontein and we run a wildlife park at Bloufontein.

This letter is to confirm that we have an agreement to collect mortalities on a weekly basis from the below mentioned Aviagen South Africa farms:

- Schikfontein farm V6C17, Scorpion road
- Elandsfontein farm (Portion 19 of farm de Hoek 411IR)
- Malanskraal farm (Portion 7 of Farm Malanskraal 407IR)
- Scholtzville farm (Portion 1 of farm Scholtzville 398 IR)

We will not hold Aviagen South Africa responsible for any loss or damage from mortalities fed to our lions.

We appreciate and thank you for your support.

Kind regards,

Mr MH Nieuwoudt

0848000193

- **Impact Assessment Spreadsheet**

Impact Assessment Chart – CHICKEN HOUSES

[illegible]

Mitigation – How do we implement mitigation

Air Pollution –

- Watering down of dust roads to minimise dust creation;
- Servicing of vehicles to ensure that they operate efficiently;
- Operate during day light hours to keep night times clear.

Soil Contamination –

- Maintenance to machinery to ensure no oil leaks;
- Maintenance to be ne in demarcated areas only;
- Correct protocols for the handling of old oil; fuels; filters and machine parts.

Pollution of groundwater and surface water

- Proper ablution facilities on site with regular cleaning to take place;
- No waste water discharge into the environment – use septic tank systems;
- Domestic waste into containers and eventually to landfill;
- Remove poultry waste to end users and do not allow such waste to stock pile and be washed into the surrounding environment.

Pollution from mortalities

- Mortalities collected must be refrigerated until removed by the third party end user;
- No mortalities may be left lying outside that may cause pollution to ground water; the soil or cause fly breeding to take place;
- No mortalities may be removed from site in an open vehicle – mortalities must be transported in an enclosed container; sealed bag or bin.

Protection of soils [compaction]

- Soils must be protected from erosion where berms are installed; ponding pools are created; and all angles must be kept to a minimum;
- Rehabilitation of any damaged slopes to take place immediately during the construction phase.

Fire Risks

- Any cooking fires to be made in specifically designated areas only;
- Fire fighting equipment must be available and staff must be trained in the use of the equipment.

Impacts on Fauna

- No killing of any animals irrespective of type or size is allowed;
- Any fauna found on the property must be allowed to move away from the development voluntarily.

Impacts on Flora

- No removal of any flora outside of the demarcated development area.

Safety of the site

- Control to the site to be implemented at all times;

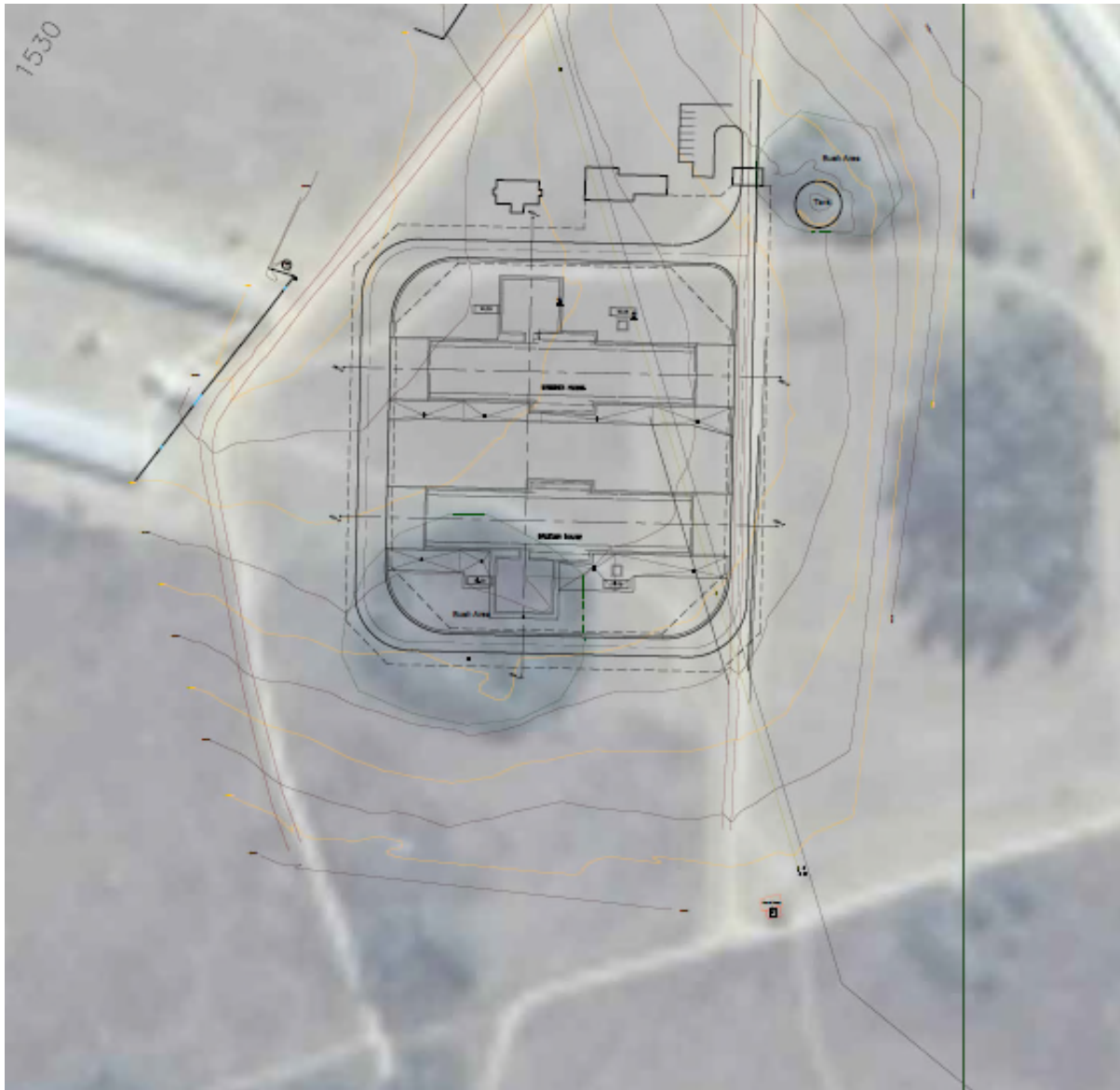
- No unwanted; non-working staff to be on site at any time.

Aesthetics of the overall area

- Keeping the overall area neat and tidy so that only the buildings “intrude” into the visual aspect of the overall area;
- Do not allow a build-up of containers and scrap to accumulate on site that will “harm’ the overall visual aspect of the area.

- **Maps**

SCHIKFONTEIN Lay-out – Aerial image



Aerial overlay of the proposed two new houses on the existing farm

SCHIKFONTEIN Farm [RED – Electrical points; BLUE – Boreholes]

