GEORGE
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CAPE TOWN
TEL: +27 (0) 21 554 5195 **FAX:** +27 (0) 86 575 2869
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POST-APPLICATION

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE NEXUS^{AG} STORAGE FACILITY FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, ON ERF 19134, PAARL, DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICANT:	Nexus^{AG} (Pty) Ltd
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT:	Sharples Environmental Services cc Author: Miss Ameesha Sanker Reviewer: Mrs Betsy Ditcham (EAPASA #1480)
DEA & DP PROJECT REFERENCE:	16/3/3/6/7/1/B3/28/1187/22
SES REFERENCE NUMBER:	CT/07/DBAR/08/22
DATE:	July 2022

Western Cape Government
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

FORM NO.
BAR10/2019

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.

NOVEMBER 2019

(For official use only)	
Pre-application Reference Number (if applicable):	**16/3/3/6/7/1/B3/28/1187/22**
EIA Application Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	
Exemption Reference Number (if applicable):	
Date BAR received by Department:	
Date BAR received by Directorate:	
Date BAR received by Case Officer:	

GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(This must Include an overview of the project including the Farm name/Portion/Erf number)

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE NEXUS^{AG} STORAGE FACILITY FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, ON ERF 19134, PAARL, DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

Sharples Environmental Services cc (SES) has been appointed by Nexus^{AG} (Pty) Ltd to undertake the environmental assessment, in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended 2017), for the Proposed Expansion of the Nexus^{AG} Storage Facility for Agricultural Chemicals on ERF 19134, Paarl, Drakenstein Local Municipality.

The site is located within the Industrial Area of Northern Paarl, between Oosbosch Street and Distillery Street, on 2 Distillery Street, Charleston Hill and is zoned for industrial use. It is surrounded by other warehouses and businesses to the north, east and south. To the west is the Berg River, and ERF 5058. Nexus^{AG} aims to expand and centralize their existing warehouse and office infrastructure on ERF19134. There are currently existing warehouses based all over the Boland area, however, through the proposed expansion, the organization can reduce excessive operational expenditure at multiple locations, allowing the organization relief and continuation, particularly given the changing economic climate, and straining logistical factors, such as rising fuel prices.

Figure 1: Locality Map.

The proposed development will entail the expansion (indicated in red) of the existing infrastructure (indicated in gray) as per Figure 2:

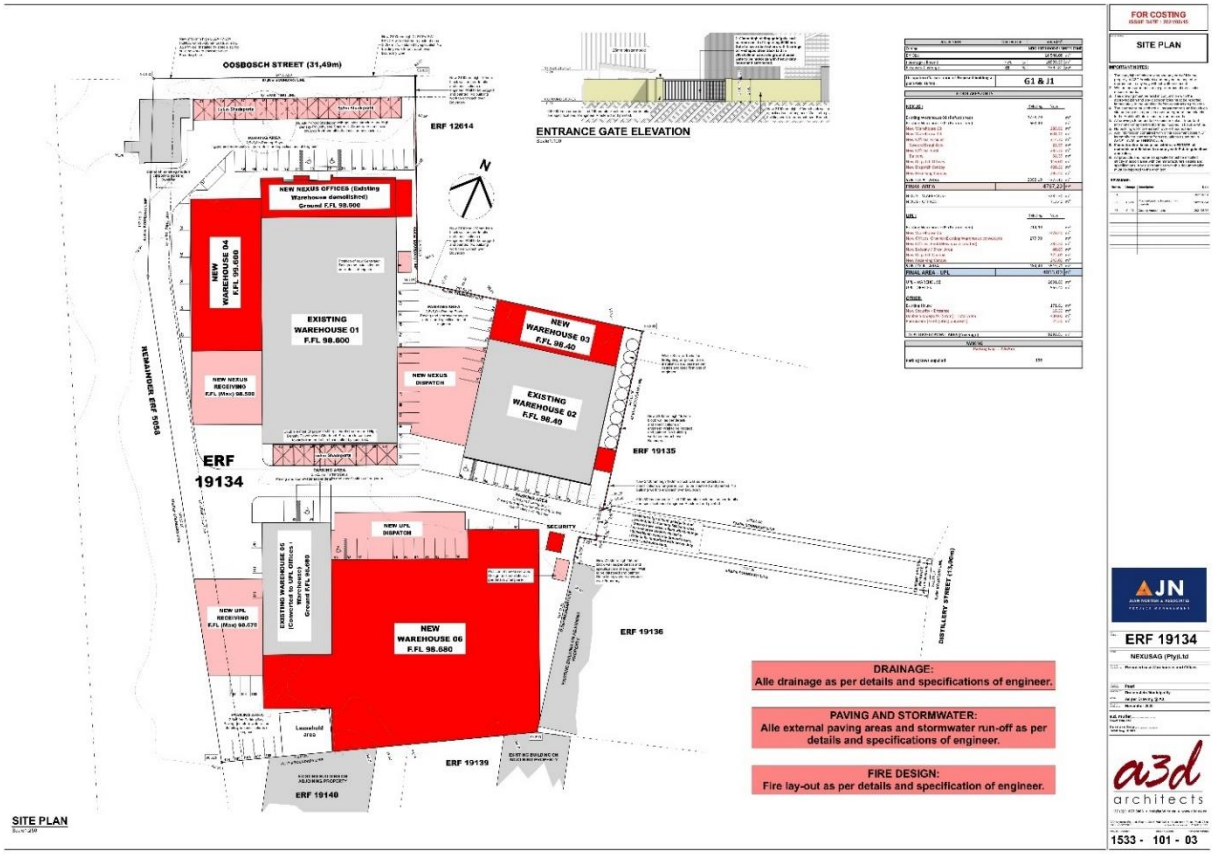


Figure 2: Proposed Layout Plan.

The proposed infrastructure is detailed as per Figure 3:

DESCRIPTION	% or FACTOR		AREA (m²)	
Zoning			NEIGHBERHOOD BUSINESS ZONE	
Erf Size			14 546,00	m²
Coverage allowed	75%	%	10909,50	m²
Proposed Coverage	65	%	9392,81	m²

Occupation Classification of Proposed building as per SANS 10400:	**G1 & J1**

FLOOR AREA: UNITS

NEXUS :	Existing	New	
Existing Warehouse 01 (Refurbished)	1728,70		m²
Existing Warehouse 02 (Refurbished)	663,40		m²
New Warehouse 03		288,80	m²
New Warehouse 04		601,40	m²
New Offices: Ground		314,70	m²
Covered Braai Area		28,50	m²
New Offices: First		282,70	m²
Balcony		38,30	m²
New Dispatch Offices		116,00	m²
New Dispatch Canopy		409,30	m²
New Receiving Canopy		295,40	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA	2392,10	2375,10	m²
FINAL AREA		4767,20	m²
NEXUS - WAREHOUSE		3282,30	m²
NEXUS - OFFICES		713,40	m²

UPL :	Existing	New	
Existing Warehouse 05 (Refurbished)	213,40		m²
New Warehouse 06		2478,40	m²
New Offices: Ground (Existing Warehouse converted)	279,90		m²
New Offices: First (New space created)		285,50	m²
New Balcony / Braai Area		40,80	m²
New Dispatch Canopy		372,00	m²
New Receiving Canopy		343,00	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA	493,30	3519,70	m²
FINAL AREA - UPL		4013,00	m²
UPL - WAREHOUSE		2691,80	m²
UPL - OFFICES		565,40	m²
OTHER:			
Existing House		171,81	m²
New Security / Entrance		16,30	m²
Double Shadeports (5x5m) - Total Area		400,00	m²
Pumproom (Firefighting purposes)		24,50	m²
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AREA (Coverage)		9392,81	m²

PARKING	
Parking bays = 2,5x5m	
Parking Bays supplied	108

Figure 3: Planned scope.

Nexus^{AG} stores the following chemicals/products on site:

Hazardous goods:

- Fertilizer 1A and 1B
- Pesticides Group IA
- Pesticides Group IB
- Pesticides Group II
- Pesticides Group III
- Pesticides Group IV
- Sanitizers (for use by employees)

Non-hazardous goods:

- Protective Clothing
- Equipment
- Monitoring equipment

The combined capacity of the total hazardous goods/chemicals will fluctuate (this is as a result of various factors including: storage packaging, ie, bottles/barrels, sacks, etc. or storage mode), on site at any given time, as this is the nature of such industry, however the combined storage capacity of the warehouses (once expanded) utilized for hazardous storage is:

- approximately 15 761m^3 - 21 344m^3 (Nexus^{AG} warehouse).
- approximately 17 712m^3 (UPL warehouse).

Therefore, the increased capacity of the site as a result of expansion, will exceed 80m^3.

EIA TRIGGERED ACTIVITIES:

According to the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended 07th April 2017), the following activities are applicable:

Table 1: Listed activities in terms of NEMA: EIA Regulations, 2017.

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Basic Assessment Activity(ies)** as set out in **Listing Notice 1**	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.
51	The expansion and related operation of facilities for the storage, or storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where the capacity of such storage facility will be expanded by more than 80 cubic metres.	The proposed expansion will allow for an increase in capacity of the existing storage area by more than 80m^3. Therefore, this trigger is applicable.

Based on the latest Department of Environmental Affairs Screening Tool report, dated 31st January 2022, the following sensitivities were identified on site:

Table 2: Screening tool environmental themes.

THEMES	**SENSITIVITY**			
	VERY HIGH	**HIGH**	**MEDIUM**	**LOW**
Agriculture Theme			**X**	

Animal Species Theme		**X**		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	**X**			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	**X**			
Civil Aviation Theme		**X**		
Palaeontology Theme			**X**	
Plant Species Theme				**X**
Defence Theme				**X**
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	**X**			

The aforementioned themes are considered negligible considering that the site has been transformed and is already utilized the storage of agricultural chemicals. As per DEA&DP's comment on the Notice of Intent, dated 23/06/2022, DEA&DP Ref: 16/3/3/6/7/1/B3/28/1187/22, have noted and acknowledged the Site Sensitivity Verification Report (SSVR), consisting of the motivations provided for the specialist studies that will and will not be conducted. DEA&DP further requests that the SSVR be included in the BAR, therefore the SSVR has been included as Appendix N.

Figure 4: Extensive existing transformation of site.

Based on the Government Notice No.1914, "Withdrawal of Various Directions Regarding Measures to Address, Prevent and Combat the Spread of COVID-19" from DFFE, dated 22nd March 2022, the public participation plan is no longer a requirement for licensing/permitting

applications. Therefore, no public participation plan was submitted with the NOI or compiled for this proposal.

OTHER LEGISLATION

Given the vicinity to two valley-bottom wetlands (indicated as per CapeFarmMapper), located to the south of the site, as depicted in Figure 5, a General Authorization may need to be obtained to ensure compliance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). In addition, the engineering report has indicated that the entire site falls within the current 1:100-year flood line level (+/- 99.43 amsl), but above the 1:50 year flood line level (+/- 98.36 amsl).

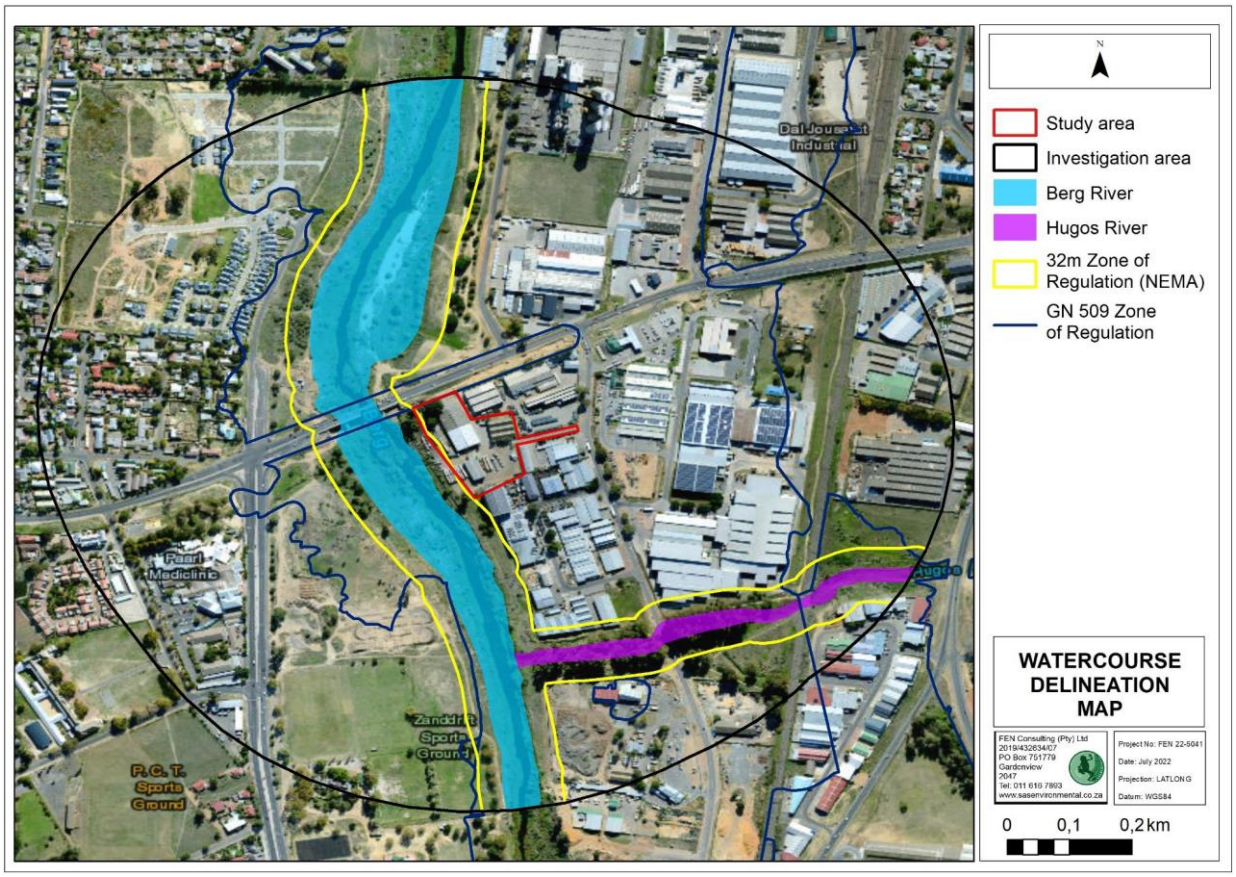


Figure 5: Aquatic delineation - 500m buffer (FEN Consulting, 2022).

The aquatic specialist (FEN Consulting) undertook the field assessment on the 8th of July 2022, it was determined that no natural watercourses were identified within the study area. The Berg River was identified outside the western boundary of the study area, approximately 26 m to the west. Considering that the proposed expansion activities will be limited to the existing footprint within the study area and that a solid precast concrete fence bounds the western boundary of the study area from the Berg River, from a watercourse management perspective, impacts on the receiving freshwater environment due to the proposed expansion activities are unlikely to impact upon any watercourse services or functions. Suitable control measures were recommended and have been included in the BAR.

The study area may potentially be subject to Government Notice 509 as published in the Government Gazette 40229 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) In accordance with GN509 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a regulated area of a watercourse in terms of water uses as listed in Section 21 (c) and 21(i) is defined as:

- the outer edge of the 1 in 100 year flood line and/or delineated riparian habitat,

whichever is the greatest distance, measured from the middle of the watercourse of a river, spring, natural channel, lake or dam;

- in the absence of a determined 1 in 100 year flood line or riparian area the area within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse where the edge of the watercourse is the first identifiable annual bank fill flood bench; or
- a 500 m radius from the delineated boundary (extent) of any wetland or pan in terms of this regulation.

As such, it is recommended that the proponent consult with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as the custodian of water resources in South Africa, to determine the relevant authorisation process that should be followed in terms of the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). However, it must be noted that if the control measures as listed in the compliance statement are implemented, the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River and it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that registration by means of confirmation of General Authorization is possible. The Berg River is considered a watercourse of aquatic biodiversity importance, however due to the nature of the proposed operation, the study area can be considered of low aquatic biodiversity sensitivity with the condition that the proposed expansive activities remain strictly outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). The specialist advised that the compliance statement be submitted to the relevant competent authority for consideration as part of the EA process.

The compliance statment was issued to DWS by the EAP on the 19th of July 2022, and DWS will be included as an I&AP so as to provide comment.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO BE READ PRIOR TO COMPLETING THIS BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. **The purpose** of this template is to provide a format for the Basic Assessment report as set out in Appendix 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, 2014 (as amended) in order to ultimately obtain Environmental Authorisation.

2. The Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations is defined in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 19998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") hereinafter referred to as the "NEMA EIA Regulations".

3. The required information must be typed within the spaces provided in this Basic Assessment Report ("BAR"). The sizes of the spaces provided are not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided.

4. All applicable sections of this BAR must be completed.

5. Unless protected by law, all information contained in, and attached to this BAR, will become public information on receipt by the Competent Authority. If information is not submitted with this BAR due to such information being protected by law, the applicant and/or Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") must declare such non-disclosure and provide the reasons for believing that the information is protected.

6. This BAR is current as of **November 2019**. It is the responsibility of the Applicant/ EAP to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the BAR have been released by the Department. Visit this Department's website at http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp to check for the latest version of this BAR.

7. This BAR is the standard format, which must be used in all instances when preparing a BAR for Basic Assessment applications for an environmental authorisation in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations when the Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP") is the Competent Authority.

8. Unless otherwise indicated by the Department, one hard copy and one electronic copy of this BAR must be submitted to the Department at the postal address given below or by delivery thereof to the Registry Office of the Department. Reasonable access to copies of this Report must be provided to the relevant Organs of State for consultation purposes, which may, if so indicated by the Department, include providing a printed copy to a specific Organ of State.

9. This BAR must be duly dated and originally signed by the Applicant, EAP (if applicable) and Specialist(s) and must be submitted to the Department at the details provided below.

10. The Department's latest Circulars pertaining to the "One Environmental Management System" and the EIA Regulations, any subsequent Circulars, and guidelines must be taken into account when completing this BAR.

11. Should a water use licence application be required in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA"), the "One Environmental System" is applicable, specifically in terms of the synchronisation of the consideration of the application in terms of the NEMA and the NWA. Refer to this Department's Circular EADP 0028/2014: One Environmental Management System.

12. Where Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) ("NHRA") is triggered, a copy of Heritage Western Cape's final comment must be attached to the BAR.

13. The Screening Tool developed by the National Department of Environmental Affairs must be used to generate a screening report. Please use the Screening Tool link

https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool to generate the Screening Tool Report. The screening tool report must be attached to this BAR.

14. Where this Department is also identified as the Licencing Authority to decide on applications under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 29 of 2004) ('NEM:AQA"), the submission of the Report must also be made as follows, for-
Waste Management Licence Applications, this report must also (i.e., another hard copy and electronic copy) be submitted for the attention of the Department's Waste Management Directorate (Tel: 021-483-2728/2705 and Fax: 021-483-4425) at the same postal address as the Cape Town Office.

Atmospheric Emissions Licence Applications, this report must also be (i.e., another hard copy and electronic copy) submitted for the attention of the Licensing Authority or this Department's Air Quality Management Directorate (Tel: 021 483 2888 and Fax: 021 483 4368) at the same postal address as the Cape Town Office.

DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

CAPE TOWN OFFICE: REGION 1 and REGION 2 **(Region 1: City of Cape Town, West Coast District)** **(Region 2: Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)**	~~**GEORGE OFFICE: REGION 3**~~ ~~**(Central Karoo District & Garden Route District)**~~
BAR must be sent to the following details: Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 1 or 2) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000 Registry Office 1st Floor Utilitas Building 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 1 and 2) at: Tel: (021) 483-5829 Fax (021) 483-4372	~~BAR must be sent to the following details:~~ ~~Western Cape Government~~ ~~Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning~~ ~~Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 3)~~ ~~Private Bag X 6509~~ ~~George,~~ ~~6530~~ ~~Registry Office~~ ~~4th Floor, York Park Building~~ ~~93 York Street~~ ~~George~~ ~~Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) at:~~ ~~Tel: (044) 805-8600~~ ~~Fax (044) 805-8650~~

MAPS

Provide a location map (see below) as Appendix A1 to this BAR that shows the location of the proposed development and associated structures and infrastructure on the property.	
Locality Map:	The scale of the locality map must be at least 1:50 000. For linear activities or development proposals 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 map must indicate the following: • an accurate indication of the project site position as well as the positions of the alternative sites, if any; • road names or numbers of all the major roads as well as the roads that provide access to the site(s) • a north arrow; • a legend; and • a linear scale. For ocean based or aquatic activity, the coordinates must be provided within which the activity is to be undertaken and a map at an appropriate scale clearly indicating the area within which the activity is to be undertaken. Where comment from the Western Cape Government: Transport and Public Works is required, a map illustrating the properties (owned by the Western Cape Government: Transport and Public Works) that will be affected by the proposed development must be included in the

	Report.
Provide a detailed site development plan / site map (see below) as Appendix B1 to this BAR; and if applicable, all alternative properties and locations.	
Site Plan:	Detailed site development plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. The site plans must contain or conform to the following: • The detailed site plan must preferably be at a scale of 1:500 or at an appropriate scale. The scale must be clearly indicated on the plan, preferably together with a linear scale. • The property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50m of the site must be indicated on the site plan. • On land where the property has not been defined, the co-ordinates of the area in which the proposed activity or development is proposed must be provided. • The current land use (not zoning) as well as the land use zoning of each of the adjoining properties must be clearly indicated on the site plan. • The position of each component of the proposed activity or development as well as any other structures on the site must be indicated on the site plan. • Services, including electricity supply cables (indicate aboveground or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, sewage pipelines, storm water infrastructure and access roads that will form part of the proposed development **must** be clearly indicated on the site plan. • Servitudes and an indication of the purpose of each servitude must be indicated on the site plan. • Sensitive environmental elements within 100m of the site must be included on the site plan, including (but not limited to): o Watercourses / Rivers / Wetlands o Flood lines (*i.e.,* 1:100 year, 1:50 year and 1:10 year where applicable); o Coastal Risk Zones as delineated for the Western Cape by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP"): o Ridges; o Cultural and historical features/landscapes; o Areas with indigenous vegetation (even if degraded or infested with alien species). • Whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, a contour map of the site must be submitted. • North arrow A map/site plan must also be provided at an appropriate scale, which superimposes the proposed development and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred and alternative sites indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffer areas.
Site photographs	Colour photographs of the site that shows the overall condition of the site and its surroundings (taken on the site and taken from outside the site) with a description of each photograph. The vantage points from which the photographs were taken must be indicated on the site plan, or locality plan as applicable. If available, please also provide a recent aerial photograph. Photographs must be attached to this BAR as **Appendix C**. The aerial photograph(s) should be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site. Date of photographs must be included. Please note that the above requirements must be duplicated for all alternative sites.
Biodiversity Overlay Map:	A map of the relevant biodiversity information and conditions must be provided as an overlay map on the property/site plan. The Map must be attached to this BAR as **Appendix D**.
Linear activities or development and multiple properties	GPS co-ordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeeshoek 94 WGS84 co-ordinate system. Where numerous properties/sites are involved (linear activities) you must attach a list of the Farm Name(s)/Portion(s)/Erf number(s) to this BAR as an Appendix. For linear activities that are longer than 500m, please provide a map with the co-ordinates taken every 100m along the route to this BAR as **Appendix A3**.

ACRONYMS

DAFF:	Department of Forestry and Fisheries
DEA:	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEA& DP:	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DHS:	Department of Human Settlement
DoA:	Department of Agriculture
DoH:	Department of Health
DWS:	Department of Water and Sanitation
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
HWC:	Heritage Western Cape

NFEPA:	National Freshwater Ecosystem Protection Assessment
NSBA:	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
TOR:	Terms of Reference
WCBSP:	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan
WCG:	Western Cape Government

ATTACHMENTS

Note: The Appendices must be attached to the BAR as per the list below. Please use a ✓ **(**tick) or a **x** (cross) to indicate whether the Appendix is attached to the BAR.

The following checklist of attachments must be completed.

APPENDIX			**✓ (Tick) or x (cross)**
Appendix A:	**Maps**		
	Appendix A1:	**Locality Map**	✓
	Appendix A2:	**Coastal Risk Zones as delineated in terms of ICMA for the Western Cape by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**	**N/A**
	Appendix A3:	**Map with the GPS co-ordinates for linear activities**	**N/A**
Appendix B:	**Appendix B1:**	**Site development plan(s)**	✓
	Appendix B2	**A map of appropriate scale, which superimposes the proposed development and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffer areas;**	**X**
Appendix C:	**Photographs**		✓
Appendix D:	**Biodiversity overlay map**		✓
Appendix E:	**Permit(s) / license(s) / exemption notice, agreements, comments from State Department/Organs of state and service letters from the municipality.**		
	Appendix E1:	**Final comment/ROD from HWC**	**-**
	Appendix E2:	**Copy of comment from Cape Nature**	**-**
	Appendix E3:	**Final Comment from the DWS**	**-**
	Appendix E4:	**Comment from the DEA: Oceans and Coast**	**N/A**
	Appendix E5:	**Comment from the DAFF**	**N/A**
	Appendix E6:	**Comment from WCG: Transport and Public Works**	**-**

	Appendix E7:	**Comment from WCG: DoA**	-
	Appendix E8:	**Comment from WCG: DHS**	**N/A**
	Appendix E9:	**Comment from WCG: DoH**	**N/A**
	Appendix E10:	**Comment from DEA&DP: Pollution Management**	-
	Appendix E11:	**Comment from DEA&DP: Waste Management**	-
	Appendix E12:	**Comment from DEA&DP: Biodiversity**	-
	Appendix E13:	**Comment from DEA&DP: Air Quality**	-
	Appendix E14:	**Comment from DEA&DP: Coastal Management**	**N/A**
	Appendix E15:	**Comment from the local authority**	-
	Appendix E16:	**Confirmation of all services (water, electricity, sewage, solid waste management)**	✓
	Appendix E17:	**Comment from the District Municipality**	-
	Appendix E18:	**Copy of an exemption notice**	**N/A**
	Appendix E19	**Pre-approval for the reclamation of land**	**N/A**
	Appendix E20:	**Proof of agreement/TOR of the specialist studies conducted.**	✓
	Appendix E21:	**Proof of land use rights**	✓
	Appendix E22:	**Proof of public participation agreement for linear activities**	**N/A**
	Appendix E23:	**Approval of Building Plans**	✓
	Appendix E24:	**DEA&DP Communications**	✓
Appendix F:	**Public participation information: including a copy of the register of I&APs, the comments and responses Report, proof of notices, advertisements and any other public participation information as is required.**		

	Appendix F1:	**I&AP Register**	✓
	Appendix F2:	**Proof of Public Participation (to be updated in final BAR)**	✓
Appendix G:	**Specialist Report(s)**		
	Appendix G1:	**Aquatic Compliance Statement**	✓
Appendix H:	**EMPr**		✓
Appendix I:	**Screening tool report**		✓
Appendix J:	**The impact and risk assessment for each alternative**		**Addressed in Section H**
Appendix K:	**Need and desirability for the proposed activity or development in terms of this Department's guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013)/DEA Integrated Environmental Management Guideline**		**Addressed in Section E**
Appendix…..	**Any other attachments must be included as subsequent appendices**		
Appendix L:	**Engineering Services Report**		✓
Appendix M:	**Site Sensitivity Verification Report**		✓

SECTION A: ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Highlight the Departmental Region in which the intended application will fall	**CAPE TOWN OFFICE:**		GEORGE OFFICE:
	REGION 1 (City of Cape Town, West Coast District	**REGION 2** **(Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)**	REGION 3 (Central Karoo District & Garden Route District)
Duplicate this section where there is more than one Proponent Name of Applicant/Proponent:	NexusAG (Pty) Ltd		
Name of contact person for Applicant/Proponent (if other):	Herculé Jacques du Preez		
Company/ Trading name/State Department/Organ of State:	NexusAG (Pty) Ltd		
Company Registration Number:			
Postal address:	PO Box 3549 Paarl		
		Postal code: 7435	
Telephone:	+ 27 21 860 8040	Cell: 072 126 0161	
E-mail:	jacquesdp@nexusag.co.za	Fax: (086) 575 2869	
Company of EAP:	Sharples Environmental Services cc		
EAP name:	Ameesha Sanker		
Postal address:	PO BOX 443, Milnerton.		
		Postal code: 7435	
Telephone:	(021) 554 5195	Cell: 072 126 0161	
E-mail:	ameesha@sescc.net	Fax: (086) 575 2869	
Qualifications:	BSc Geological Science and BSc (Hons) Environmental Management		
EAPASA registration no:	None, however the Review EAP is Mrs M Betsy Ditcham (EAPASA Reg No: 1480)		
Duplicate this section where there is more than one landowner Name of landowner:	NexusAG (Pty) Ltd, same as applicant		
Name of contact person for landowner (if other):	Lizelle Schwarte		
Postal address:	PO Box 3549 Paarl		
Telephone:	+ 27 21 860 8055	+ 27 21 860 8055	
E-mail:	lizelles@nexusag.co.za	lizelles@nexusag.co.za	
Name of Person in control of the land:	Same as above		
Name of contact person for person in control of the land:			
Postal address:			
		Postal code:	
Telephone:		Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax: ( )	

Duplicate this section where there is more than one Municipal Jurisdiction Municipality in whose area of jurisdiction the proposed activity will fall:	Drakenstein Local Municipality

Contact person:	Dr Johan Leibbrandt (Municipal Manager)	
Postal address:	PO Box 1 Paarl	
		Postal code: 7622
Telephone	021 807 4615	Cell:
E-mail:	Johan.Leibbrandt@drakenstein.gov.za	Fax: ( )

SECTION B: CONFIRMATION OF SPECIFIC PROJECT DETAILS AS INLCUDED IN THE APPLICATION FORM

1.	Is the proposed development (please tick):	New		**Expansion**	✓
2.	Is the proposed site(s) a brownfield of greenfield site? Please explain.				
The proposed site is a brownfield site as it has been significantly transformed, contains existing infrastructure, and services.					
~~3.~~	~~**For Linear activities or developments**~~				
~~3.1.~~	~~Provide the Farm(s)/Farm Portion(s)/Erf number(s) for all routes:~~				
~~3.2.~~	~~Development footprint of the proposed development for all alternatives.~~	~~m²~~			
~~3.3.~~	~~Provide a description of the proposed development (e.g. for roads the length, width and width of the road reserve in the case of pipelines indicate the length and diameter) for all alternatives.~~				
~~3.4.~~	~~Indicate how access to the proposed routes will be obtained for all alternatives.~~				
~~3.5.~~	~~SG Digit codes of the Farms/Farm Portions/Erf numbers for all alternatives~~				
~~3.6.~~	~~**Starting point co-ordinates for all alternatives**~~				
	~~Latitude (S)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
	~~Longitude (E)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
	~~**Middle point co-ordinates for all alternatives**~~				
	~~Latitude (S)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
	~~Longitude (E)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
	~~**End point co-ordinates for all alternatives**~~				
	~~Latitude (S)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
	~~Longitude (E)~~	~~º~~	~~'~~	~~"~~	
~~**Note: For Linear activities or developments longer than 500m, a map indicating the co-ordinates for every 100m along the route must be attached to this BAR as Appendix A3.**~~					
4.	**Other developments**				
4.1.	Property size(s) of all proposed site(s):				14 546m²
4.2.	Developed footprint of the existing facility and associated infrastructure (if applicable):				Approximately 3 057,21m²
4.3.	Development footprint of the proposed development and associated infrastructure size(s) for all alternatives:				Approximately 6 335,6m²
4.4.	Provide a detailed description of the proposed development and its associated infrastructure (This must include details of e.g. buildings, structures, infrastructure, storage facilities, sewage/effluent treatment and holding facilities).				
The proposed development is depicted as per the layout plan depicted below and in Appendix					

B.1 and Figure 6:

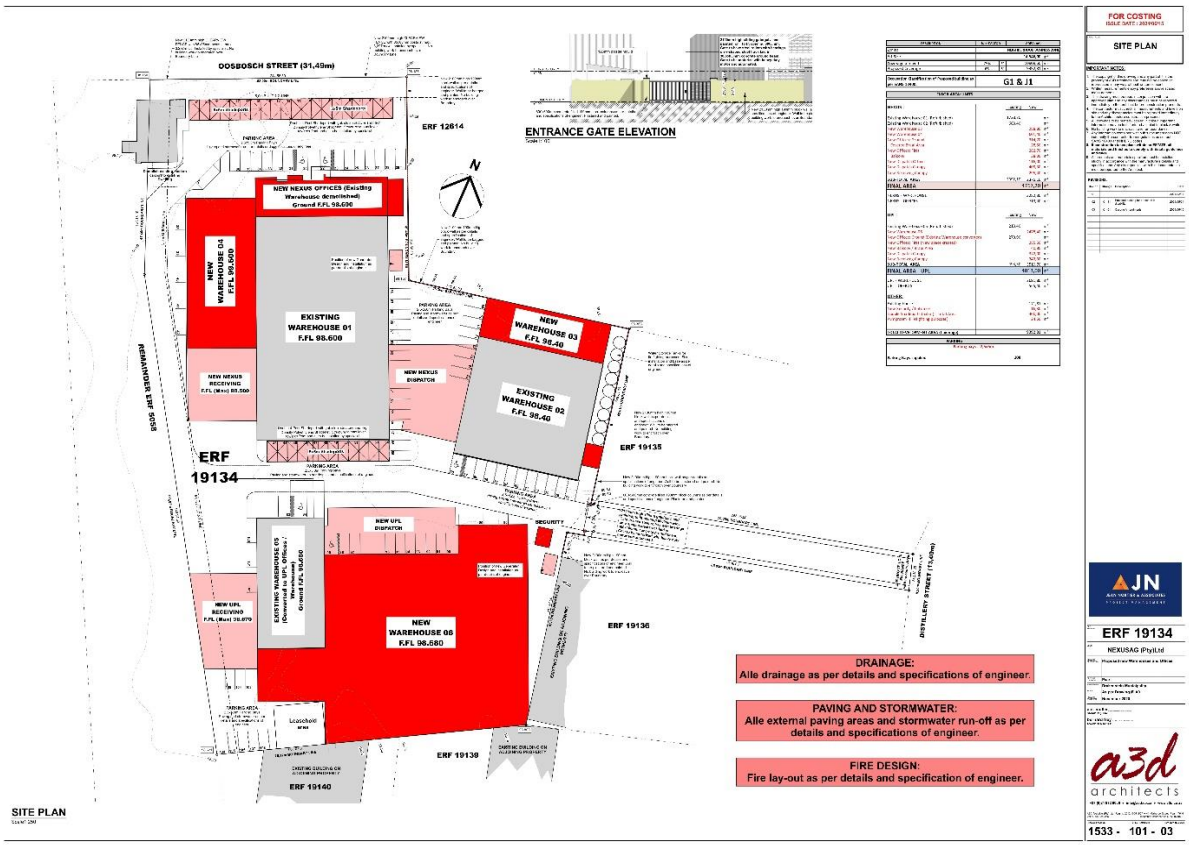


Figure 6: Proposed layout Plan.

Details of the proposed infrastructure sizes are listed below:

DESCRIPTION	% or FACTOR		AREA (m²)	
Zoning			NEIGHBERHOOD BUSINESS ZONE	
Erf Size			14 546,00	m²
Coverage allowed	75%	%	10909,50	m²
Proposed Coverage	65	%	9392,81	m²

Occupation Classification of Proposed building as per SANS 10400:	**G1 & J1**

FLOOR AREA: UNITS			
NEXUS :	Existing	New	
Existing Warehouse 01 (Refurbished)	1728,70		m²
Existing Warehouse 02 (Refurbished)	663,40		m²
New Warehouse 03		288,80	m²
New Warehouse 04		601,40	m²
New Offices: Ground		314,70	m²
Covered Braai Area		28,50	m²
New Offices: First		282,70	m²
Balcony		38,30	m²
New Dispatch Offices		116,00	m²
New Dispatch Canopy		409,30	m²
New Receiving Canopy		295,40	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA	2392,10	2375,10	m²
FINAL AREA		4767,20	m²
NEXUS - WAREHOUSE		3282,30	m²
NEXUS - OFFICES		713,40	m²
UPL :	Existing	New	
Existing Warehouse 05 (Refurbished)	213,40		m²
New Warehouse 06		2478,40	m²
New Offices: Ground (Existing Warehouse converted)	279,90		m²
New Offices: First (New space created)		285,50	m²
New Balcony / Braai Area		40,80	m²
New Dispatch Canopy		372,00	m²
New Receiving Canopy		343,00	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA	493,30	3519,70	m²
FINAL AREA - UPL		4013,00	m²
UPL - WAREHOUSE		2691,80	m²
UPL - OFFICES		565,40	m²
OTHER:			
Existing House		171,81	m²
New Security / Entrance		16,30	m²
Double Shadeports (5x5m) - Total Area		400,00	m²
Pumproom (Firefighting purposes)		24,50	m²
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AREA (Coverage)		9392,81	m²

PARKING	
Parking bays = 2,5x5m	
Parking Bays supplied	108

Figure 7: Proposal extracted from the proposed site layout plan.

The aforementioned proposal will remain within ERF 19134 and will not exceed the existing boundary of the site.

According to the engineering report dated 21 November 2016, entitled: "*Basic Due Diligence Report on Structural and Civil Engineering Aspects of Premises & Buildings on Erf 19134, Paarl*", by MPro Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd, the following conclusion and recommendations were made:

- Buildings
  - buildings are all in a fairly good condition to be utilized as they stand with some improvements in certain areas listed below:

- Solar panel installation
  - The orientation of the majority of the roof slopes are not ideal for solar panel installation, except Warehouse B (approx. 450m^2 north facing slopes)
  - The Asbestos roof sheeting will have to be removed, spoiled by an approved contractor and replaced, if solar panels installation should be considered. (approx. 900m^2 on B)
  - Timber Roof trusses will have to be investigated by Engineer for sufficient capacity for additional loading.
- Concrete Floors
  - The concrete floors in all the buildings are in a fair condition and can be used without restrictions.
  - Edge breaks and corner breaks are visible in some locations and should be repaired to avoid further deterioration due to small, hard wheel loads and forklifts.
  - A full assessment of the floor and the true extent of all the defects can only be fully assessed once the storage areas have been cleared.
  - The Ground Floor in the small workshop is at different and varying levels. This should be addressed with a 150mm thick, 30 MPa concrete overlay, should the building be used for warehousing and storage with forklift traffic (approximately 600m^2).
- General
  - The damaged timber roof truss in Building B need to be repaired in-situ, with replacement of missing and/or damaged members.
  - We would also recommend as a general and ongoing maintenance issue the overall cleaning, waterproofing, repair and painting of the buildings prior to occupation.

- Services

  The existing services are all in use and serves the current operations to some extent. We recommend the following to be done prior to occupation:
  - Water / Fire water
    - Replace missing Fire Hydrant on Oosbosch Street with new Standpipe Hydrant installation.
    - Install new additional 80mm Fire Hydrant near small workshop (C), at 90m apart, as per Fire Engineer's report.
  - Storm water
    - Install 2 x additional, heavy duty, SW grid inlets (600 x 450mm) on hard stand and trafficked areas and connect to exiting SW system with 225mm Ø concrete pipe.
    - Repair and Connect rainwater down pipes, via gulley grid inlets to existing SW system to dissipate storm water effectively
  - Roads & Trafficked areas
    - Allow for the rework, levelling and compaction of approx. 4500 m^2 of gravel hard stand, circulation area and roads, to receive new wearing course.
    - Import, level and compact new wearing course (G4 laterite, or similar), 150mm thick, approx. 3000 m^2
    - Interlocking paving – to be repaired (approx. 50m2) and additional paving added (approx. 50m^2). Repair and replace approx. 80m concrete edging to block paving areas.
  - Cleaning of Services

- Allow for the inspection and cleaning of all internal services by a specialist contractor, prior to occupation.

➢ Boundary Fences & Walls

- Erect a new 1.8m Beta security fence, with electrified fencing top wires on the open boundary on Oosbosch Street, approx. 48m long (to match fence on east boundary)

- General maintenance and repairs, which might include replacement of sections of Vibracrete walls and electrified fencing on the western and southern boundaries. A separate assessment by a Specialist installer should be made of the fences and walls.
    - Entrance Gate – Motorization and remote control of sliding gate at entrance (for consideration).

As per Appendix E.16, the Civil Engineering design report has been approved by Drakenstein Local Municipality, on the 02nd of August 2021. All conditions will be complied with during construction.

Nexus^{AG} stores the following chemicals/products on site:

Hazardous goods:

- Fertilizer 1A and 1B
- Pesticides Group IA
- Pesticides Group IB
- Pesticides Group II
- Pesticides Group III
- Pesticides Group IV

Non-hazardous goods:

- Protective Clothing
- Equipment
- Sanitizers
- Monitoring equipment

The combined capacity of the total hazardous goods/chemicals will fluctuate (this is as a result of various factors including: storage packaging, ie, bottles/barrels, sacks, etc. or storage mode), on site at any given time, as this is the nature of such industry, however the combined storage capacity of the warehouses (once expanded) utilized for hazardous storage is:

- approximately 15 761m^3 - 21 344m^3 (Nexus^{AG} warehouse).
- approximately 17 712m^3 (UPL warehouse).

Therefore, the increased capacity of the site as a result of expansion, will exceed 80m^3.

4.5.	Indicate how access to the proposed site(s) will be obtained for all alternatives.			
The existing access to the site will be utilized, this is off Distillery Street, Paarl.				
4.6.	SG Digit code(s) of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:	C05500080001913400000		
4.7.	Coordinates of the proposed site(s) for all alternatives:			
	Latitude (S)	33°	42'	58.61"S

	Longitude (E)	18°	58'	24.92"E

SECTION C: LEGISLATION/POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES/PROTOCOLS

1. Exemption applied for in terms of the NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations

Has exemption been applied for in terms of the NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations. If yes, include a copy of the exemption notice in Appendix E18.	YES	**NO**

2. Is the following legislation applicable to the proposed activity or development.

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) ("ICMA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the relevant competent authority as Appendix E4 and the pre-approval for the reclamation of land as Appendix E19.	YES	**NO**
The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) ("NHRA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from Heritage Western Cape as Appendix E1.	YES	**NO**
The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the DWS as Appendix E3.	**YES**	NO
The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) ("NEM:AQA"). If yes, attach a copy of the comment from the relevant authorities as Appendix E13.	YES	**NO**
The National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) ("NEM:WA")	YES	**NO**
The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004 ("NEMBA").	YES	**NO**
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) ("NEMPAA").	YES	**NO**
The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983). If yes, attach comment from the relevant competent authority as Appendix E5.	YES	**NO**

3. Other legislation

List any other legislation that is applicable to the proposed activity or development.

- **SPATIAL PLANNING LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT 16 OF 2013.**

There are five founding principles as set out in Section 7 (a) to (e) of SPLUMA that are applicable throughout the country and to all SDFs. All developments should seek to apply these principles, to ensure efficient and sustainable planning. The five founding principles and its applicability in terms of the proposed development are as follows:

1. Spatial Justice: Redressing past spatial and other development imbalances through improved access to and use of land by disadvantaged communities.

The proposed development by Nexus^{AG} includes expansion of warehousing facilities on ERF 19134, Paarl, without utilising greenfield land which could otherwise be used to advance spatial justice.

2. Spatial Sustainability: Relates to the need to promote spatial planning and land use management and land development systems that are based on and promote the principles of socio-economic and environmentally sustainable development in South Africa.

The proposed development is aligned with the above principles as it intends to expand warehousing facilities on ERF 19134 in an industrial area in Paarl and warehousing use is accepted as a primary use in terms of the current Industrial zoning as provided by the Drakenstein Zoning Scheme By-law, 2018.

3. Efficiency: The spatial efficiency pillar places significant importance on the optimization of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure, including the filing of development application

procedures in order to promote growth and employment.

The proposed development is aligned with the above principles as it intends to expand warehousing infrastructure on previously transformed (brownfield) land, ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area. The proposed expansion of warehousing facilities is acceptable in terms of the current Industrial zoning as provided by the Drakenstein Zoning Scheme By-law, 2018.

Nexus^{AG} has existing warehouses based around the Boland area, however, through the proposed expansion on ERF 19134, the organization can centralise their warehouse and office infrastructure and thereby reduce excessive operational expenditure at multiple locations. This will allow the organization relief and continuation, particularly given the changing economic climate, and straining logistical factors, such as rising fuel prices. In this manner spatial and operational efficiency will be achieved, which will enable the organisation to create more employment opportunities.

4. Spatial Resilience: Relates to mitigation, adaptability and innovations to secure communities from spatial dimensions of socio-economic and environmental (climate change) shocks.

The proposed development will enable Nexus^{AG} to discontinue warehousing at other locations, and channel all storage of goods to one central warehouse facility on ERF 19134, Paarl. Thereby it will improve spatial efficiency and reduce rental expenditure on other premises, providing organisational resilience and relief given the changing economic climate, and rising fuel prices straining the logistics industry.

5. Good Administration: Spatial planning vision and objectives are not only highly dependent upon a strong co-ordinating role of central government, but is also predicated upon good governance mechanisms, incorporating meaningful consultations and coordination with a view to achieving the desired outcomes across the various planning spheres and domains.

In accordance with Sections 41 and 42 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended 2017) and the Guideline on Public Participation (2013), the environmental assessment of the proposed development will be subjected to a 30-day public participation period which will allow for all registered interested and affected parties to comment on the proposed development. At a minimum, in accordance with Section 41(2)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, I&APs will include:

- Owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where proposed activity is to be undertaken
- The municipal councillor of the ward in which the site is situated
- The municipality which has jurisdiction
- Any organ of state which has jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity;
- Any other party as required by the competent authority

- **FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT (ACT 36 OF 1947), AS AMENDED 1996**

The Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as amended 1996, was promulgated to provide for the establishment of a Registrar to regulate the registration, importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies. In terms of Section 6, the sale of these products is prohibited unless it is registered under this Act under the name or mark under which it is sold.

- **Agricultural Remedies Regulations (GN R. 935 of 2006)**

In terms of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as

amended 1996, an 'agricultural remedy means any chemical substance or biological remedy, or mixture thereof, intended

- to be used for the destruction, control, repelling, attraction or prevention of any undesired microbe, alga, nematode, fungus, insect, plant, vertebrate, invertebrate, on any product thereof;
- as plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or legume inoculant, and anything else which the Minister has declared an agricultural remedy

Point 21(1) Any person in control of an establishment selling, supplying or making available group I agricultural remedies, must be licensed in terms of the regulations promulgated in terms of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), comply with the conditions of sale or supply of Group I hazardous substances and keep such records as required.

Point 22. All handling, storage and disposal requirements of the South African National Standards must be complied with.

Legal Requirements for this project:
Nexus^{AG} is to ensure compliance with point 21(1) and 22 of the Agricultural Remedies Regulations (GN R. 935 of 2006).

- **REGULATIONS UNDER THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT (ACT 15 OF 1973), AS AMENDED 1997**

The Regulations Under the Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997, requires that an application must be submitted to the Regional Director of Health Services by an importer, manufacturer, wholesale distributor, registered pharmacist, and a general dealer of Group 1 hazardous substances as listed by notice of the Minister. The Application Form for a Licence to Carry on Business as a Supplier of Group 1 Hazardous Substances is provided in Annexure A of the Regulations; and such application will carry a cost of R20.

Section 4 provides **conditions of sale or supply of hazardous substances** as follows:

- A licence shall authorise the supply or keeping for supply of Group I hazardous substances or a particular category of such substances or certain specified Group I hazardous substances and any sale shall take place only at the address mentioned in the licence and under the control of the person mentioned therein.
- No licensee shall supply any such substance to any other licensee unless he is furnished with the number of the licence issued to such other licensee and endorses such number on the relative invoice.
- A licensee shall keep all Group I hazardous substances in his possession or charge under proper care and control, entirely separate from articles of food or drink and either in a room, a cupboard or an enclosure reserved solely for the purpose and securely locked at all times except when stocks are added or removed.
- No Group I hazardous substance shall be sold over any counter or table used in connection with the handling, preparation or sale of any article of food or drink.
- Subject to subregulation (5A), no person shall sell any Group I hazardous substance except in a container which is securely closed, free from leaks and of sufficient strength to withstand rough usage and preclude any loss of the contents

Sections 5 and 6 provides the **requirements for record keeping**:

- a licensee who is authorised to sell or supply substances listed in Group I shall not sell or supply any such substances unless in respect of every sale or supply thereof he enters in a book to be kept exclusively for the purpose (hereinafter called the "Group I hazardous substances book") -

- the name and quantity of the substance;
- the date of importation or acquisition and the name of the supplier;
- the date of the sale or supply;
- the trade name of the product containing the substance;
- the full name and address of the purchaser or recipient;
- the purpose for which the substance is stated to be required; and
- if the recipient is required to hold a licence to supply Category A or B Group I hazardous substances, the number of the recipient's licence.

- A licensee shall enter in the Group I hazardous substances book the name and quantity of every substance listed in Category A or B of Group I acquired by him, the date of acquisition and the name and address of the person from whom it was acquired. Every such book shall be kept up-to-date and in proper order, and shall be balanced regularly so as to show clearly the quantity of each Category A substance remaining in stock at the last day of April and September of each year, the balancing to be completed within three days following each of the said dates.
- A licensee shall retain the Group I hazardous substances book for a period of not less than three years from the date of the last entry therein, and he shall retain copies of invoices or other appropriate documents relating to the acquisition of Group I hazardous substances and every invoice relating to the sale or supply of such substances for a period of at least three years. Every such book, stock records, invoice or order shall be kept on the premises and shall be made available for inspection on demand by an inspector in terms of the Act.

In terms of Section 8, each container of a Category A Group 1 hazardous substance imported, manufacturer or packed in South Africa must be labelled with:

- the name of the product and the chemical name of the specific hazardous substance or substances contained therein;
- the name and address of the supplier;
- a skull and crossbones symbol as provided in Annexure D of the Act, of size at least one-tenth of the area of the label and at least 1 $cm^{2;}$
- the words "Poison" and "Vergif";
- the words "Act 15 of 1973: Group I"; and
- the words "Keep out of reach of children" and "Hou buite bereik van kinders".

A Category B Group 1 hazardous substance <u>that is imported</u> must also be labelled as above. A Category B Group 1 hazardous substance that is manufactured or packed in South Africa shall bear a label that is approved by the Registrar Officers as provided in the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947).

<u>Legal Requirements for this project:</u>

<u>If Nexus^{AG} distributes any of the Group 1 Hazardous substances provided below, the proponent must register as a wholesale distributor of Group 1 Hazardous Substances on the form provided in Annexure A of the Act. This application and consequent licence shall be valid only at the address mentioned in the licence and under the control of the person mentioned therein.</u>

- ***Declaration of Group 1 Hazardous Substances***

In terms of the Regulations Under the Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997, <u>the proponent is required to comply with the most updated Declaration of Group 1 hazardous substances.</u>

According to the 2016 Declaration of Group 1 Hazardous Substances (GN No. 1242 of 2016), the following substances are listed as Group 1, Category A hazardous substances:

- Any industrial substance or mixture of substances, products or materials listed in Annexure C

of the South African Bureau of Standards latest Code of Practice 0228: The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes with exception of Class 1: Explosives and Class 7: Radioactive Substances; and which in the course of customary or reasonable handling or use, including ingestion, by reason of its;

- acute toxicity oral, skin or inhalation, category 1 or 2 or;
- carcinogenicity, category 1A or 1B or;
- reproductive toxicity, category 1A or 1B or;
- germ cell mutagenicity, category 1A or 1B or;
- specific target organ toxicity-single exposure, category 1 or;
- specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure, category 1;

as classified according to the hazard classification prescribed in the SANS 10234: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

- All industrial substances listed in Annexure III of the Rotterdam Convention:
- All industrial substances listed in Annexure A, B and C of the Stockholm Convention;
- Mercury and mercury compounds, except when these substances and preparations and admixtures thereof are scheduled substances under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965)

According to the 2016 Declaration of Group 1 Hazardous Substances (GN No. 1075 of 2016), the following substances are listed as Group 1, Category B hazardous substances:

- All pesticides substances listed in Annexure III of the Rotterdam Convention;
- All pesticides substances listed in Annexure A, B and C of the Stockholm Convention;
- Class 6.1: Poisonous (toxic) substances specified in Annexure E of the South African Bureau of Standards latest Code of Practice 10228: The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes; and classified as acute toxicity oral or dermal category 1A or 1B in terms of the latest World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides, except when these substances and preparations and admixtures thereof are scheduled substances under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965).

- **<u>SANS 10206:2010 – THE HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES</u>**

The aim of SANS 10206 is to supply general guidelines to all users of pesticides on how to minimise the risks involved when pesticides are handled. The proposed Nexus^{AG} warehouse expansion must comply with SANS 10206, with specific reference to Annex G which deals with the warehousing of pesticides.

This BAR and appended EMPr (Appendix H) considers the requirements for environmental assessment as provided by the SANS 10206 G.2 Standard for expansion of a warehouse storing pesticides.

Standard G.3 requires that:

- Warehouse construction be undertaken in accordance with the **National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977**.
- ***Means of impeding the progress of a fire:*** The construction material should be non-combustible, and should include materials that render the warehouse fire-resistant.
    - Internal division walls designed as fire breaks shall provide at least 90 min resistance and should extend to a height of 1 m above the roof. In order to achieve the desired fire resistance, reinforced concrete walls shall be at least 15 cm thick, and brick walls at least 23 cm thick. Hollow concrete blocks shall not be used. Furthermore, separating walls shall be non-load bearing and shall be independent of the main

structure of the building.

- ***Floors and Spillage containment facilities:*** Floors shall be of concrete or of another material impervious to liquids and to the pesticides to be stored. Floors in storage areas shall be of sufficient load-bearing capacity to withstand the weight of stock, racking and any mechanical handling equipment to be used.
    - Retention facilities shall be provided to contain any spills or firefighting water and to allow safe treatment prior to disposal.
    - The kerb, sill or bund wall that forms the perimeter of the floor shall be at least 200 mm high and 110 mm wide. The floor and the bund wall shall be sealed, with ramps inclined to a gradient of 1:10 to allow for vehicle access.
    - Alternatively, a sump of capacity 10% of the total available storage volume can be constructed. To control contamination of water sources, sampling of the sump water shall be carried out before it is released.
    - Provision for closing off existing drains shall be included to minimize the risk of contaminated water reaching natural water sources.
- ***Racks, shelving and warehouse storage technology:*** Pesticides shall not be stored directly on the floor. As provided by Standard G.3 and G.6, adequate non-combustible racks, shelves and/or pallets shall be provided to store goods in standardized storage containers so that, especially in the case of larger warehouses, they can easily be handled by forklift trucks.

Standard G.4 requires that ***flammable substances*** (liquids and solids) be stored in a separate area, enclosed with a material that has a fire resistance of 120 min. The floor of the storage area shall be constructed with spillage containment measures that can contain a volume equal to 110% of the stored capacity of substances. The flammable liquid store must be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapour inside the store. The flammable substance stores should be marked with the applicable flammable and/or toxic hazard class diamond signs as provided in SANS 10206.

Standard G.5 provides for the responsibilities of ***warehouse management***, including the warehouse controller, security, receiving and dispatch. In addition, the following requirements are provided:

- Standard G.5.4 requires that product separation be applied in warehouses storing agrochemicals. It stipulates that hazardous substances must not be stored in the same warehouse with food products, animal feeds or other materials such as clothing, tobacco and cosmetics.
- Standard G.5.5 prohibits smoking and the consumption of food and drink in a warehouse. A separate team room(s) or eating-places(s) must be available on the premises. When handling pesticides, employees must wear personal protective equipment in accordance with the instructions on the material safety data sheet.
- Standard G.5.6 prohibits repacking, refilling, vehicle maintenance, and overnight garaging of mortised equipment, including forklift trucks, in a warehouse.

Standard G.9 provides the requirements for***:***

- **Fire Protection:**
    - Sprinkler systems shall always be installed if the storage racks are more than 6 m high. A warehouse in which more than 30 tonnes of flammable, toxic or combustible materials are stored shall be equipped with a sprinkler system in addition to portable or mobile fire extinguishers.
    - Fire detection and fire alarm systems must be installed in accordance with the local authority's requirements.
- **Emergency planning:** An on-site emergency plan must be developed in consultation with local emergency services, taking into account both on-site considerations and any risk related to public health in the event of an incident. The on-site emergency plan shall be subjected to annual tests (by means of an emergency exercise), and it shall be reviewed at

least once every three years, with a record kept of each such test and review.

- **Emergency training:** All operators must be trained in the use of the firefighting equipment on site and their duties as provided in the emergency plan. Emergency training must include:
    - Initiation of the alarm,
    - Correct use of firefighting equipment,
    - Evacuation procures,
    - Roll calls, and
    - Fire drills.

Legal Requirements for this project:

The proposed development must comply with the above provided SANS 10206 Standards, but it must not be limited to the extractions of these standards alone, rather it must comply with the entirety of SANS 10206 where applicable.

The applicable standards for the warehousing of agrochemicals, as provided above, will be translated into the EMPr for implementation and compliance on-site, during operations.

- **NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT 36 OF 1998)**

The aquatic specialist undertook the field assessment on the 8th of July 2022, it was determined that no natural watercourses were identified within the study area. The Berg River was identified outside the western boundary of the study area, approximately 26 m to the west. Considering that the proposed expansion activities will be limited to the existing footprint within the study area and that a solid precast concrete fence bounds the western boundary of the study area from the Berg River, from a watercourse management perspective, impacts on the receiving freshwater environment due to the proposed expansion activities are unlikely to impact upon any watercourse services or functions. Suitable control measures were recommended and have been included in the BAR.

The study area may potentially be subject to Government Notice 509 as published in the Government Gazette 40229 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) In accordance with GN509 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a regulated area of a watercourse in terms of water uses as listed in Section 21 (c) and 21(i) is defined as:

- the outer edge of the 1 in 100 year flood line and/or delineated riparian habitat, whichever is the greatest distance, measured from the middle of the watercourse of a river, spring, natural channel, lake or dam;
- in the absence of a determined 1 in 100 year flood line or riparian area the area within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse where the edge of the watercourse is the first identifiable annual bank fill flood bench; or
- a 500 m radius from the delineated boundary (extent) of any wetland or pan in terms of this regulation.

As such, it is recommended that the proponent consult with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as the custodian of water resources in South Africa, to determine the relevant authorisation process that should be followed in terms of the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). However, it must be noted that if the control measures as listed in the compliance statement are implemented, the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River and it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that registration by means of confirmation of General Authorization is possible. The Berg River is considered a watercourse of aquatic biodiversity importance, however due to the nature of the proposed operation, the study area can be considered of low aquatic biodiversity sensitivity with the condition that the proposed expansive activities remain strictly outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). The Specialist advised that this

compliance statement must be submitted to the relevant competent authority for consideration as part of the EA process.

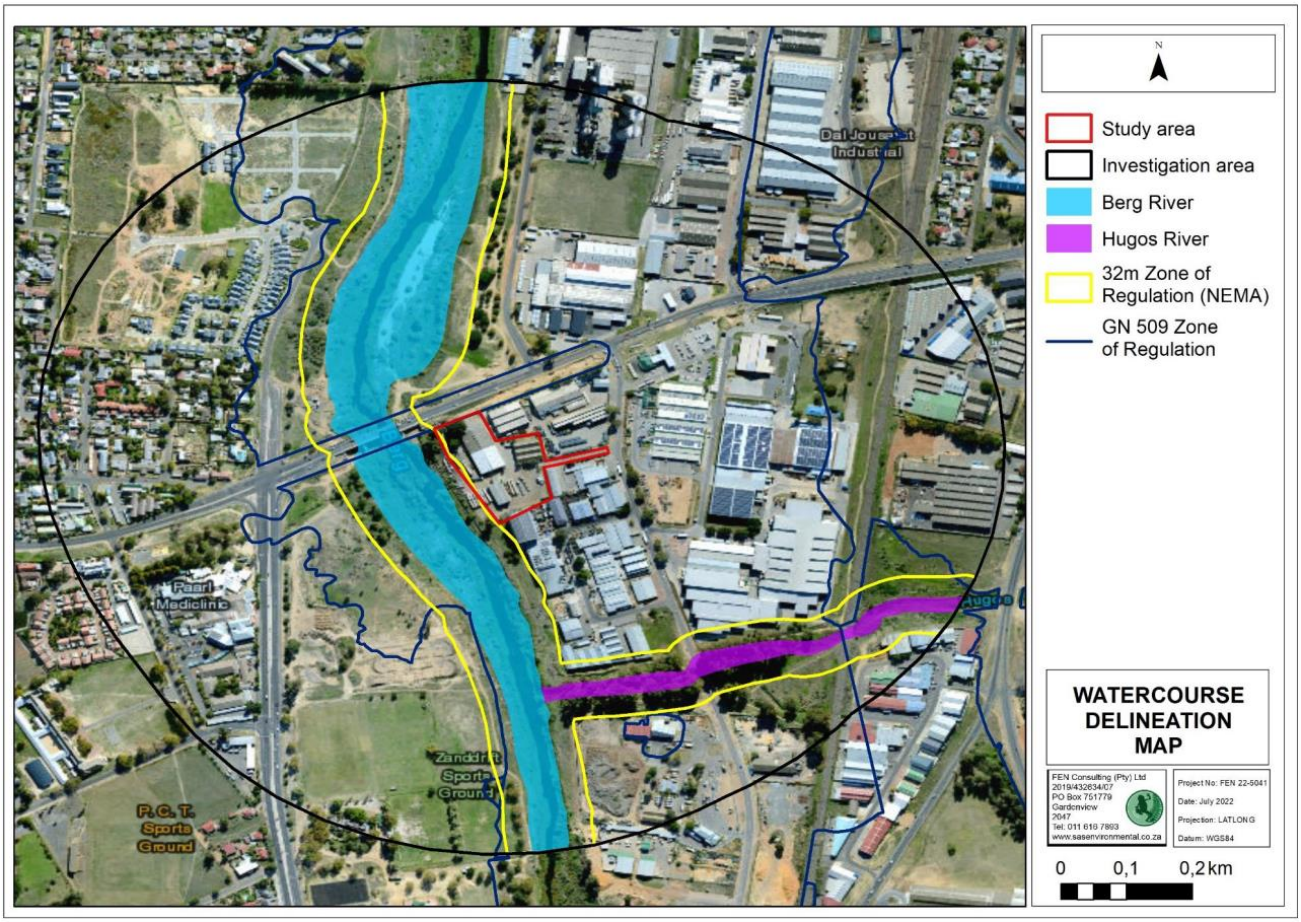


Figure 8: Watercourses within 500m radius of the site.

Requirements for this project:
The EAP has included DWS (Department of Water and Sanitation) as an I&AP during the public participation process, allowing DWS to advise on the way forward.

4. Policies

Explain which policies were considered and how the proposed activity or development complies and responds to these policies.
Policies addressed in Section E of this BAR: • Western Cape Provincial SDF (2014) • Drakenstein Local Municipality: Draft Five-Year Spatial Development Framework, 2022-27 • Drakenstein Local Municipality: Five-Year Spatial Development Framework (2018) • Drakenstein Local Municipality: Integrated Development Plan, 2021/26 (2021) • Drakenstein Local Municipality: Integrated Economic Growth Strategy (2019) • Drakenstein Local Municipality: Zoning Scheme By-law (2018) • Drakenstein Local Municipality: By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning, 2018 Other policies: • **DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: BUILDING CONTROL BY-LAW (2020)**

The Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-law (2020) was ratified as supplementary to the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (1977). The by-law seeks to provide uniformity with regarding to building standards, the erection of buildings and the submission, consideration and approval of building plans in the jurisdiction area of the municipality. The building plans for the proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134 was approved by the Drakenstein Local Municipality on 15 September 2021 in terms of Section 7(1) (a) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977).

The approval is valid for a period of 12-months from the approval date and is subject to 21 conditions (see Appendix E23), of which includes inter alia the requirement for:

- pre-construction, construction, and post-construction (completion) inspections to be conducted by the municipal Building Inspector.
- a completion inspection which must be conducted and approved by the Building Inspector before an application for Certificate of Occupancy is submitted.
- an application for a Certificate of Occupancy to be submitted and approved before the buildings are occupied, as provided in Section 14 of the Building Regulations Act and Section 6 of the By-law.
- municipal valuation officials to visit the site post-construction to update the municipal property record for valuation purposes, and associated determination of tariff and fees.

Legal Requirements for this project:

The proposed development must comply with the approved plans as referenced in the Notice of Approval of Building Plan: ERF - 19134 - Paarl – 1107310, as well as the conditions provided in the approval notice. In terms of Section 6 of the By-law, on completion of the buildings according to the approved building plans, the owner must apply for a certificate of occupancy on the applicable form provided by the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Department of Planning and Development, Planning Services Division, Building Control Section.

- **DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION SERVICES AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT BY-LAW (2004)**

In terms of Part 7, Section 39 an owner shall provide and maintain approved measures to prevent the entry of a substance, which may be a danger to health or the environment or adversely affect the potability of water or affect its fitness for use, into –

- The water supply system
- Any part of the water services installation on the premises
- Any storm water system
- Any sewage disposal system; and
- The environment

If applicable, the proponent must apply for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system of the municipality as provided in Part 5 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004). In terms of the By-law, the applicant must comply with the quality standards and conditions as provided in the permit and those provided in Sections 64 and 65 of the By-law.

According to Section 70 of the By-law, construction of drainage systems must comply with the specification of the Building Regulations Act, 1977, and must be approved by the local Municipality. The approved building plans and associated Engineering Report, as approved on 15 September 2021, make provision for the installation of 2 additional stormwater grid inlets connected to the existing storm water system with a Ø225 mm concrete pipe. It further makes provision for the repair and connection of rainwater down pipes, via gulley grid inlets to the existing stormwater system to dissipate storm water. Section 74 of the By-law requires that the owner or occupier of the premises maintain the drainage system and any sewer connection on such premises.

Section 76 of the By-law requires that where a premises is situated in the 1:50 years flood plain, the top level of service access holes, inspection chambers and gullies is to be above the 1:50 years flood level. According to the engineering report, the entire site falls above the 1:50 year flood level (+/- 98.36 amsl), therefore Section 76 of the By-law is not applicable to the proposed development.

Legal Requirements for this project:

If applicable, the proponent must apply for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system of the municipality as provided in Part 5 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004).

- **DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BY-LAW (2013)**

The Drakenstein Local Municipality's Integrated Waste Management By-law, 2013, was enacted to promote integrated waste manage in respect of the collection, handling, storage, transport, recycling, treatment and disposal of waste.

Section 5 of the By-law provides that an owner or occupier or any other person responsible for a new development must, if requested by the municipality, submit to the municipality an integrated waste management plan including information as the municipality requires prior to the start of the development.

During the construction and operation phases of the proposed development on ERF 19134 the owner or occupier of the premises must comply with the requirements for building waste management as provided in Sections 21-23 of the By-law. In terms of Section 24, a person that engages in activities which will generate special industrial or hazardous waste must prior to the generation of such waste, notify the municipality in writing of:

- The expected or known composition of such waste;
- The quantity to be generated;
- How and where it will be stored;
- How it will be collected and disposed of; and
- The identity of the licensed service provider who will be responsible for its removal, transportation and disposal.

As per Section 25, special industrial (non-hazardous) and hazardous waste must be stored in an approved container until it is collected from the premises, and it must be stored in a manner not creating a nuisance or causing harm to human health or polluting the environment and in accordance with applicable legislation, national standards and SANS Codes.

As per Section 26, only a licensed service provider may collect special industrial and hazardous waste from premises where it is stored and dispose of it at a waste disposal site licensed and designated by the municipality to receive such waste.

Legal Requirements for this project:

Only if requested by the Drakenstein municipality, Nexus^{AG} must submit to the municipality an integrated waste management plan including information as the municipality requires prior to the start of the development.

- **CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES BY-LAW (2010)**

The Cape Winelands District Municipality's Municipal Health Services By-law, 2010, aims to protect and promote the health and well-being of all people in the Cape Winelands by providing a legal and administrative framework within which the municipality can develop and manage its municipal health obligations. Of applicability to the proposed development, Section 27 of the By-law provides requirements for hazardous waste management:

- An empty container in which hazardous waste such as, but not limited to, pesticides was stored is to be treated as hazardous waste, and —
    - must be stored in such a manner that —
        - no pollution of the environment occurs at any time;
        - no health nuisance is created at any time;
    - while being stored on site, must be clearly marked or labelled with the words ''Hazardous Waste'';
    - the owner or occupier of the land must fence off the storage area to prevent unauthorised access; and
    - shall be dealt with as Class 6 waste as described in the Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (Second Edition, 1998) as published by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and as amended from time to time.
- A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1)(a) to (d) commits an offence.

These requirements for hazardous waste management will be translated into the EMPr for compliance on site.

- **CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: FIRE SAFETY BY-LAW (2008)**

The Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law, 2008, was enacted to promote the achievement of a fire-safe environment for the benefit of all persons within the municipality and to provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate fire safety within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality. Notwithstanding the provisions in either the Hazardous Substances Act or the Occupational Health and Safety Act, and in addition to any other applicable national or provincial law, this by-law regulates flammable substances in the area of jurisdiction of the municipality so as to prevent and reduce fire hazards or other threatening dangers.

The applicant must ensure compliance with the Fire Protection requirements provided in Chapter 4 of the By-law during the design, construction, and operational phases of the proposed development. The includes requirements for:

- Part A: Fire protection for buildings and premises
- Part B: Fire-fighting equipment
- Part C: Emergency evacuation plans (including Schedule1: Guidelines for Emergency

Evacuation Plans)

- Part E: Water supply for fire-fighting purposes
- Part F: prevention of fire hazards

According to the engineering report dated 21 November 2016, titled: "Basic Due Diligence Report on Structural and Civil Engineering Aspects of Premises & Buildings on ERF 19134, Paarl", by MPro Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd, there is a municipal Fire Hydrant located on Oosbosch Street. The report further notes that there are 2 existing Fire Hydrants (standpipes) located on the eastern side of the existing large warehouse (labelled A in Figure 9). It is stated in the report that "the municipality does not guarantee an adequate water supply and pressure for Fire Protection services. If a guaranteed demand and capacity is a requirement, the owner will have to provide his own on-site storage and booster pumps to satisfy" the facility's fire protection needs. The engineers further recommended that additional 80mm Fire Hydrants be installed near the small workshop on site (labelled C in Figure 9), at 90m apart.

Figure 9: Existing warehouse infrastructure layout, extracted from the Structural and Civil Engineer's Report (MPro Consulting Engineers, 2016)

The applicant must ensure compliance with Chapter 6 of the By-law which requires a **Certificate of Registration for Use, Handling and Storage of Flammable Substances** and a **Certificate of Registration for Hazardous Substances** in terms of Chapter 10. In terms of Section 64, no person may use, handle or store any flammable substance on any premises unless that person is the holder of a certificate of registration issued by the Chief Fire Officer in respect of the flammable substance and the premises concerned. A certificate of registration is not required if the flammable substance concerned is of any class (as per Table 3) and does not exceed the quantity stipulated in Schedule 2.

Table 3: Schedule 2 Exemptions from Certificate of Registration

GASES:		
Class O	Liquefied petroleum gas	Flat- Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 9 kg per flat. Houses or commercial premises- Total maximum of 19 kg inside and total maximum of 100 kg on premises. Industrial premises- Maximum of 19 kg per 600 m3 of building space with a total maximum of 100 kg.
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS:		
Class I	Liquids that have a closed-cap flash point of below 38°C	Total maximum of 40 litres
Class II	Liquids that have a closed-cap flash point of 38°C or above, but below 60,5°C	Total quantity of Class II and Class IIIA together may not exceed the maximum quantity of 210 litres
Class IIIA	Liquids that have a close-cap flash point of 60,5°C or above but below 93°C	

If applicable, an application for a certificate of registration must be completed and submitted in the form and manner prescribed. Should Nexus[AG] have an existing and valid certificate of registration, it must be amended by application to the Chief Fire Officer to reflect the increased volumes of flammable substances that may be stored on ERF 19134 should the development be approved.

In addition, compliance with the following Chapters must be ensured by the applicant during the design and operational phases of the proposed development:

- Chapter 8: General Provisions Regarding the Use, Handling and Storage of Flammable Substances
- Chapter 9: Storage of Flammable Substances
- Chapter 10: Hazardous Substances
- Chapter 11: Transport, Supply and Delivery of Dangerous Goods

Legal Requirements for this project:

In terms of Section 64 of the By-law, should the volume of flammable and hazardous substances exceed the exemptions stipulated in Schedule 2 of the By-law, the applicant must apply for a Certificate of Registration for Use, Handling and Storage of Flammable Substances issued by the Chief Fire Officer in respect of the flammable substance and the premises concerned.

5. Guidelines

List the guidelines which have been considered relevant to the proposed activity or development and explain how they have influenced the development proposal.

Guidelines	**How the proposed development complies with and responds to the relevant guideline**
Guideline on Public Participation (2013)	Guideline considered in undertaking of the public participation for the proposed development. All relevant provisions contained in the guideline were adhered to in

	the basic assessment process as appropriate.
Guideline on Alternatives (March 2013).	The Guideline has considered when considering alternatives.
Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017)	Guideline considered during the assessment of the Need and Desirability of the proposed development project.
Guideline on Environmental Management Plans (2005)	Guideline considered in the compilation of the EMPr attached to this Basic Assessment Report.
Guideline for the Review of Specialist Input into the EIA Process (2005)	Guideline considered during the review and integration of specialist input into this Basic Assessment Report.
External Guideline: Generic Water Use Authorization Application Process (2007)	Guideline considered during the process of applying for the required water use authorization.
Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 5: Impact Significance (2002)	Guideline considered during the identification and evaluation of potential impacts associated with the proposed development, and the reporting thereof in this Basic Assessment Report
Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 7: Cumulative Effects Assessment (2004)	Guideline considering during the assessment of the cumulative effect of the identified impacts.
Circular EADP 0028/2014: One Environmental Management System	Guideline regulating multiple environmental activities under NEMA, including mining related activities.
Guideline for determining the scope of specialist involvement in EIA processes, June 2005.	Guideline considered when determining the scope of specialist involvement for this assessment.
Guideline for review of specialist input in the EIA process (June 2005)	Guideline considered when reviewing specialist involvement for this assessment.
Guideline on generic terms of Reference for EAPs and Project Schedules (March 2013)	Guideline has been considered to guide EAP and Project Schedule requirements.
Guidelines for handling, storge and disposal of agrochemicals in the South African wine industry (2009)	Guideline considered during the identification of design and operational requirements for the proposed development, and the reporting thereof in this Basic Assessment Report and translation into the EMPr.

6. Protocols

Explain how the proposed activity or development complies with the requirements of the protocols referred to in the NOI and/or application form
On March 20th, 2020, and August 2020, the protocols for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for environmental authorisation, were promulgated. The following table provides a summary of the development footprint environmental sensitivities identified by the DEA Screening Tool Report of 31 January 2022 and repeated on the 19th of July 2022 (there were no changes between the two reports) (see Appendix I).

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

Based on these results, the Screening Tool recommended the following specialist assessments be conducted:

- Agricultural Compliance Statement
- Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
- Palaeontology Impact Assessment
- Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Hydrology Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Geotechnical Assessment
- Socio-Economic Assessment
- Plant Species Compliance Statement
- Animal Species Assessment

Owing to the existing industrial land-use zoning, the existing industrial activities undertaken on site, the significant transformation of surfaces on site, and the surrounding industrial development, the following specialist reports were <u>not undertaken</u>:

- Agricultural Compliance Statement
- Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
- Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Palaeontology Impact Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Plant Species Compliance Statement
- Animal Species Assessment

This was indicated in the SSVR (Appendix M), and this was supported by DEA&DP as per Appendix E24. Therefore, the only study undertaken is listed below:

STUDY	*SPECIALIST*	*SENSITIVITY THEME AIMING TO BE ADDRESSED*

Aquatic Compliance Statement	FEN Consulting	Aquatic/Hydrology

- The Aquatic Compliance Statement was undertaken in accordance with the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Aquatic Biodiversity (20 March 2020).
  - https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
- The Geotechnical Investigation was undertaken on November 2016 by Leon Croukamp (Pr.Sci.Nat) of GeoCroukamp, entitled: 'Geotechnical investigation for NexusAG, Erf 19134, Paarl, western Cape', attached to the Engineering Report as per the report entitled,:"Basic Due Diligence Report on Structural and Civil Engineering Aspects of Premises & Buildings on ERF 19134, Paarl", dated 21 November 2016.

SECTION D: APPLICABLE LISTED ACTIVITIES

List the applicable activities in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Basic Assessment Activity(ies)** as set out in **Listing Notice 1**	Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.
~~12~~	~~The development of —~~ ~~(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or~~ ~~more;~~ ~~where such development occurs—~~ ~~(a) within a watercourse;~~ ~~(b) in front of a development setback; or~~ ~~(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; —~~ **excluding—** ~~(aa) the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours~~ ~~that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;~~ ~~(bb) where such development activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;~~ ~~(cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies;~~ **(dd) where such development occurs**	The proposed development will occur in an urban area. Therefore, this trigger is **NOT** applicable.

	within an urban area; [or] ~~(ee) where such development occurs within existing roads, [or] road reserves or~~ ~~railway line reserves; or~~ ~~(ff) the development of temporary infrastructure or structures where such infrastructure or structures will be removed within 6 weeks of the commencement of development and where indigenous vegetation will not be cleared.~~	
51	The expansion and related operation of facilities for the storage, or storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where the capacity of such storage facility will be expanded by more than 80 cubic metres.	The proposed expansion will allow for an increase in capacity of the existing storage area by more than 80m^3. Therefore, this trigger is applicable.
~~Activity No(s):~~	~~Provide the relevant **Basic Assessment Activity(ies)** as set out in **Listing Notice 3**~~	~~Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.~~

Note:
- The listed activities specified above must reconcile with activities applied for in the application form. The onus is on the Applicant to ensure that all applicable listed activities are included in the application. If a specific listed activity is not included in an Environmental Authorisation, a new application for Environmental Authorisation will have to be submitted.
- Where additional listed activities have been identified, that have not been included in the application form, and amended application form must be submitted to the competent authority.

List the applicable waste management listed activities in terms of the NEM:WA

~~Activity No(s):~~	~~Provide the relevant **Basic Assessment Activity(ies)** as set out in **Category A**~~	~~Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.~~

List the applicable listed activities in terms of the NEM:AQA

~~Activity No(s):~~	~~Provide the relevant **Listed Activity(ies)**~~	~~Describe the portion of the proposed development to which the applicable listed activity relates.~~

SECTION E: PLANNING CONTEXT AND NEED AND DESIRABILITY

1.	Provide a description of the preferred alternative.

As per Figure 10 and Figure 11, the proposed development's scope will entail a 6 335.6 m^2 expansion (indicated in red) of the existing 3 057.21 m^2 infrastructure (indicated in gray). This will amount to a total coverage of 9 392.81 m^2 of an allowed 10 909.5 m^2 coverage.

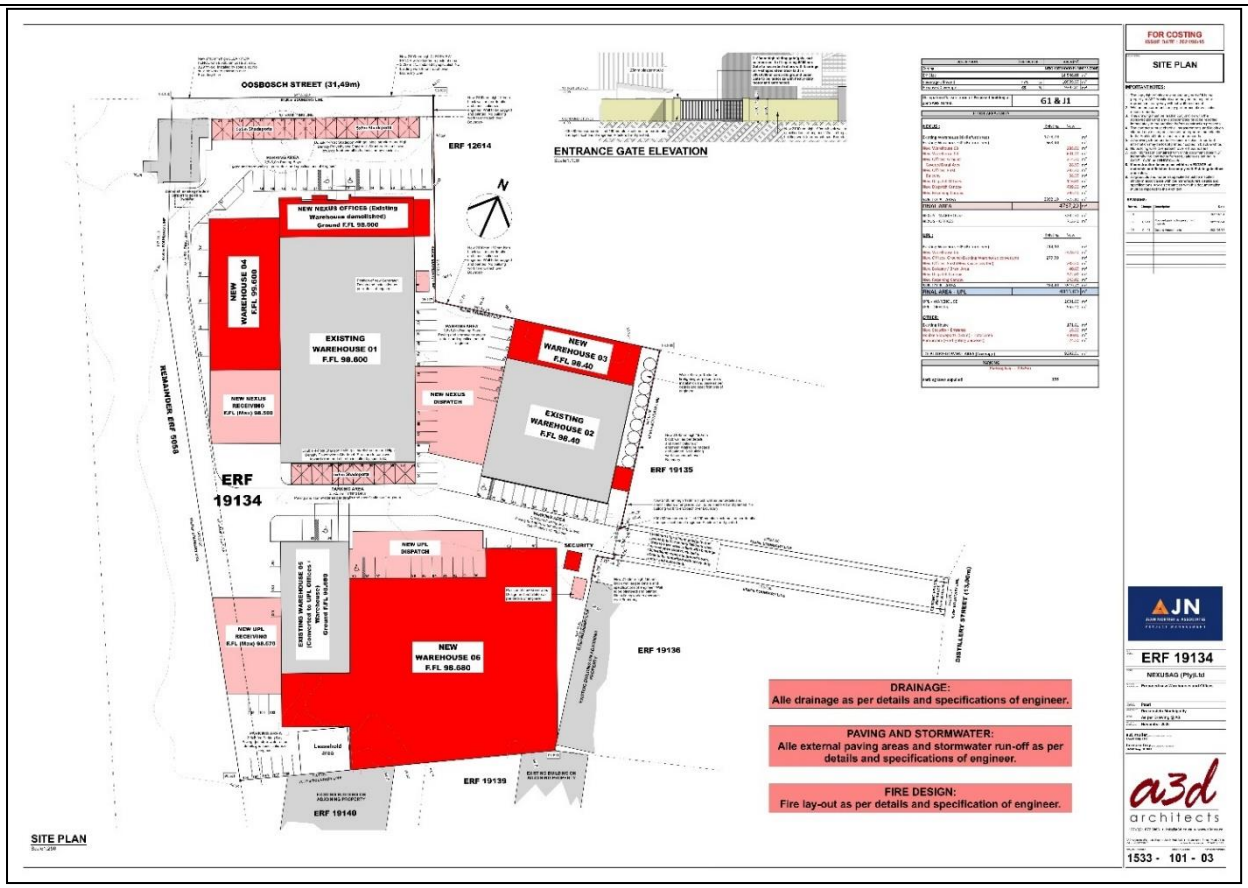


Figure 10: Proposed Layout Plan

DESCRIPTION	% or FACTOR		AREA (m²)	
Zoning			NEIGHBERHOOD BUSINESS ZONE	
Erf Size			14 546,00	m²
Coverage allowed	75%	%	10909,50	m²
Proposed Coverage	65	%	9392,81	m²
Occupation Classification of Proposed building as per SANS 10400:	G1 & J1			
FLOOR AREA: UNITS				
NEXUS :			Existing / New	
Existing Warehouse 01 (Refurbished)			1728,70	m²
Existing Warehouse 02 (Refurbished)			663,40	m²
New Warehouse 03			288,80	m²
New Warehouse 04			601,40	m²
New Offices: Ground			314,70	m²
Covered Braai Area			28,50	m²
New Offices: First			282,70	m²
Balcony			38,30	m²
New Dispatch Offices			116,00	m²
New Dispatch Canopy			409,30	m²
New Receiving Canopy			295,40	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA			2392,10 / 2375,10	m²
FINAL AREA			4767,20	m²
NEXUS - WAREHOUSE			3282,30	m²
NEXUS - OFFICES			713,40	m²
UPL :			Existing / New	
Existing Warehouse 05 (Refurbished)			213,40	m²
New Warehouse 06			2478,40	m²
New Offices: Ground (Existing Warehouse converted)			279,90	m²
New Offices: First (New space created)			285,50	m²
New Balcony / Braai Area			40,80	m²
New Dispatch Canopy			372,00	m²
New Receiving Canopy			343,00	m²
SUB-TOTAL AREA			493,30 / 3519,70	m²
FINAL AREA - UPL			4013,00	m²
UPL - WAREHOUSE			2691,80	m²
UPL - OFFICES			565,40	m²
OTHER:				
Existing House			171,81	m²
New Security / Entrance			16,30	m²
Double Shadeports (5x5m) - Total Area			400,00	m²
Pumproom (Firefighting purposes)			24,50	m²
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AREA (Coverage)			9392,81	m²
PARKING				
Parking bays = 2,5x5m				
Parking Bays supplied			108	

Figure 11: Planned scope

The aforementioned proposal will remain within ERF 19134 and will not exceed the existing boundary of the site.

2.	Explain how the proposed development is in line with the existing land use rights of the property as you have indicated in the NOI and application form? Include the proof of the existing land use rights granted in Appendix E21.

ERF 19134 is zone as 'Industrial Zone' as illustrated in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Land use zoning for ERF 19134, Paarl

As per the Drakenstein Zoning Scheme By-law (2018), adopted in terms of the Drakenstein Municipal Planning By-law (2018), land zoned as 'Industrial Zone' is permitted for warehouse use, as a primary permitted land use (see

Table 4: Extract of Industrial Zone Land-use

	PERMITTED	TECHNICAL APPROVAL	NEIGHBOURS' PERMISSION	CONSENT	PROHIBITED
PRIMARY	• Animal care facility • Freestanding mast • Freight transport facility • Fuel retail • Industry • Informal trading • Light industry • Mortuary • Passenger transport facility • Restaurant < 500m² • Service depot • Shop < 500m² • Vehicles sales • Vehicle services • Warehouse	None	None	• Abattoir • Adult services • Big-box retail • Container depot • Crematorium • Energy generation • Function venue • Freestanding masts (abutting CH or MUH) • Indoor sport • Intensive animal farming • Noxious industry • Parking garage • Place of assembly • Place of entertainment • Recycling facility • Renewable energy generation • Risk industry • Shop > 500m² • Special use • Utility plant • Vehicle depot	None

A town planning report and inspection of the premises on 3 October 2019, verified that in terms of the industrial zoning of the premises, "the subjected property conforms with the Local Authority's town planning conditions, as confirmed with the Drakenstein Municipality, Town Planning".

3.	Explain how potential conflict with respect to existing approvals for the proposed site (as indicated in the NOI/and or application form) and the proposed development have been resolved.

The building plan application was approved by Drakenstein Municipality on the 15th of September 2021, in terms of Section 7(1) (a) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977) subject to conditions. In accordance with Section 7(4) of Act 103 of 1977 the approved building plan is only valid for 12 months from the approval date. The building plan approval will not conflict with the proposed development. Although an extension may need to be obtained should the 12-month period lapse prior to construction activities.

4.	Explain how the proposed development will be in line with the following?
4.1	The Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

The proposed development aligns with the Western Cape PSDF (2014) Strategic Objective 1 and Guiding Principle 3 which seeks to promote spatial efficiency. Spatial efficiency requires prioritising densification within the urban edge. The proposed development will expand existing structures on the ERF 19134, thereby increasing densification and spatial efficiency within the urban edge.

The proposed facility further aligns with the Implementation Plan of the PSDF for the Cape Winelands (2014) which promotes compact and integrated settlements that remains limited to within the delineated urban edge of the respective local municipality to divert urban growth pressures away from agricultural land. The proposed development does not only promote densification within the urban edge, but the proposed development will further support the agricultural enterprise by providing a more efficient supply of agricultural remedies in the Cape Winelands district.

4.2	The Integrated Development Plan of the local municipality.

The Drakenstein Integrated Development Plan 2021/26 (2021) represents the long-term strategic plan

encompassing key initiatives, programs and projects which were allocated to a series of Big Moves for the municipality. Big Moves are proposals which will, over the next twelve years dramatically alter and improve the space, economy and sustainability of Drakenstein. In turn, the Big Moves have been located spatially within five Catalytic Zones, and strategically within Key Performance Areas and SDF Focus Areas.

The proposed development is located with the North City Corridor Catalytic Zone, in an area earmarked as a Big Move for the Development of the Dal Josephat Inland Port and Agri-processing area (see Figure 13).

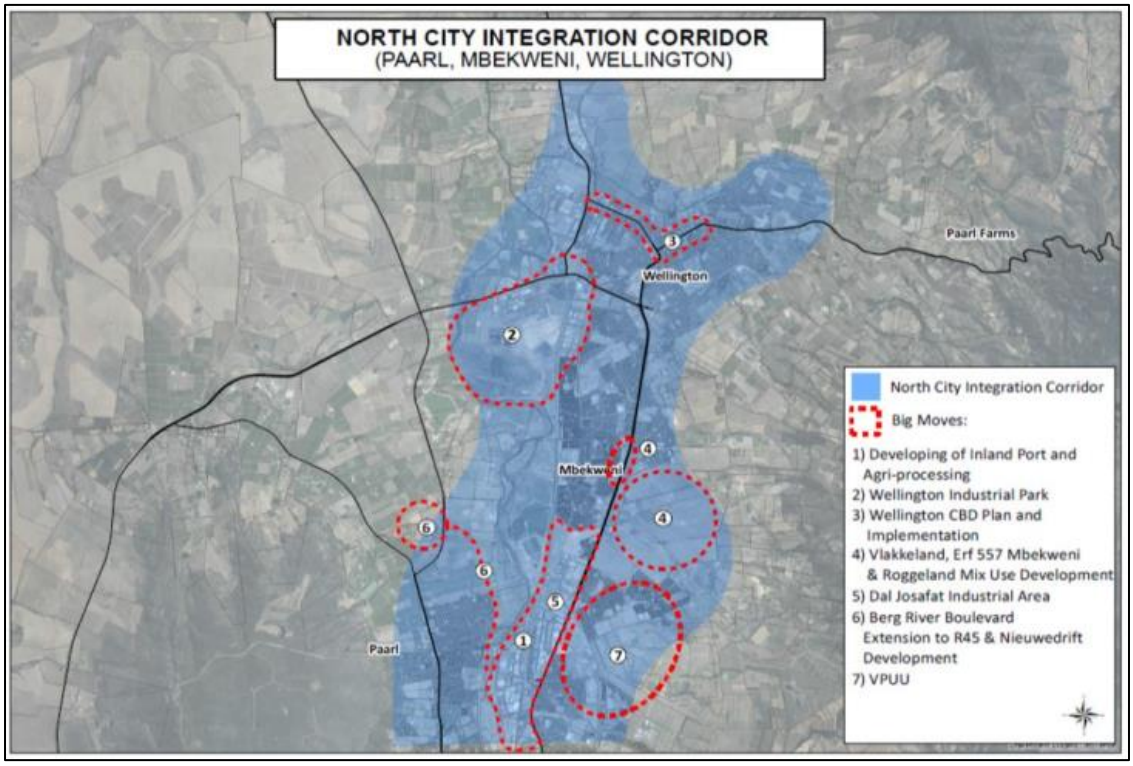


Figure 13: Drakenstein North City Integration Corridor (Drakenstein IDP, 2021)

The key performance area of this Big Move is Planning and Economic Development. The proposed expansion of the warehousing infrastructure on ERF 19134 will support the indicators of success in respect of:

- Development of Inland Port and Agro-processing plant
- Completion of the upgrade of the infrastructure, at minimum cost, of Brownfield sites
- Brownfields – upgrade underutilised industrial sites with minimum infrastructure cost input requirements to encourage industrial investment.

Contributing to the development of the Dal Josephat Inland Port and Agri-processing Big Move. the proposed development is therefore aligned with the spatial vision and strategic objectives contained in the Drakenstein IDP (2021).

4.3.	The Spatial Development Framework of the local municipality.

The proposed activity aligns with the vision and key thematic area of the Drakenstein Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2021) to build on the municipality's thriving agricultural economy by diversifying its agricultural industry. It views agriculture as the economic base of the municipality and seeks to promote Drakenstein as a regional agri-processing hub through "*strengthening its position within the regional distribution network*."

Given that the proposed development is an expansion of existing warehouse facilities on ERF 19134, it aligns with SDF Strategic Objective 2 which seeks to bring about spatial change by promoting urban infill and densification within the Paarl CBD.

The proposed agricultural chemical storage facility will contribute to achieving the municipal spatial vision and strategic objective to densify the Paarl CBD and position Drakenstein municipality within the regional distribution network for agriculture in the Western Cape.

The proposed expansion of the Nexus^{AG} warehousing facilities on ERF 19134, will allow it to discontinue warehousing at other locations, and channel all storage of goods to one central location. Thereby reducing excessive expenditure on other premises, allowing the organisation relief and continuation given the changing economic climate, and rising fuel prices straining the logistics industry.

Therefore, the proposed development aligns with the vision and key thematic area of the Drakenstein MSDF (2022) which seeks to promote the thriving agricultural economy as a priority for the municipality. It views agriculture as the economic base of the municipality and seeks to promote Drakenstein as a regional agri-processing hub through "strengthening its position within the regional distribution network." The proposed development aligns with the strategic objectives of the Drakenstein Integrated Economic Growth Strategy (2019) which seeks to "facilitate the promotion and development of priority sectors: agriculture… and logistics" and to "facilitate the creation of jobs." The development will contribute to positioning Drakenstein Municipality as a regional agricultural logistics hub in the Western Cape. In addition, the proposed expansion will provide temporary employment opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment during the operational phase.

This expansion will allow Nexus^{AG} to reduce their number of warehouses, and resource expenditure, and utilize their existing resources and infrastructure efficiently, allowing them to continue and thrive in the changing economic climate, and continue to contribute to and support the local economy and agricultural industry.

4.4.	The Environmental Management Framework applicable to the area.

The proposed facility aligns with the EMF for the Drakenstein Municipal Area (DEADP, 2014) which notes that the agricultural industry forms the basis of the municipal economy in terms of revenue and employment. The EMF further recognises that agricultural storage facilities represent a key opportunity for the municipality to further position it as an agricultural hub.

The EMF identifies Environmental Management Zones (EMZs) based on a combination of the environmental attributes, sensitivities, and the potential for significant impacts in relation to the activities listed in the 2014 EIA Regulations. The purpose of the EMZs are to show the environmental management priorities in the area. Three EMZs are identified in the Drakenstein EMF, namely:
EMZ 1: Keep assets intact
EMZ 2: Develop with care: valued resources
EMZ 3: Develop with care: restrictive conditions or risk

Each one of the above EMZs provide guidance on which activities should be avoided, which activities could likely have significant negative impacts on the receiving environment, and which activities could readily be considered due to low likelihood of impact.

Concerning the proposed development, there are no applicable EMZs delineated for ERF 19134 given the site's location within the urban edge.

5.	Explain how comments from the relevant authorities and/or specialist(s) with respect to biodiversity have influenced the proposed development.

Comments from relevant authorities will be included after the 30-day Post-application Public Participation Process has been undertaken as prescribed in Section 19 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended 2017).

6.	Explain how the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (including the guidelines in the handbook) has influenced the proposed development.

According to CapeFarmMapper (accessed April 11, 2022) the site contains an Ecological Support Area (ESA)2, along the western boundary of the site, based on the aquatic feature (the Berg River) (see Figure 14). An ESA 2 is defined as areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of Protected Areas and Critical Biodiversity Areas, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.

Following the site inspection, and photographs depicting the transformation of the mapped ESA2 area on site (Figure 15, Figure 16 & Figure 17), it is clear that there are no natural areas remaining on the site. Therefore, the ESA2 polygon is potentially erroneously overlapping the proposed site. As illustrated in Figure 14, the proposed site (ERF 19134) is not immediately adjacent to the Berg River, the property immediately adjacent to the river is ERF 5058. Figure 15 indicates the area mapped as ESA2 to the west of the proposed site (ERF 19134) and the fence-line of ERF 5058 which abuts the Berg River. The impermeable fence-line of ERF 5058 limits any interaction between the riverine area beyond the fence-line and the transformed area on ERF 19134. All construction activity will remain within ERF 19134 and will not encroach onto ERF 5058.

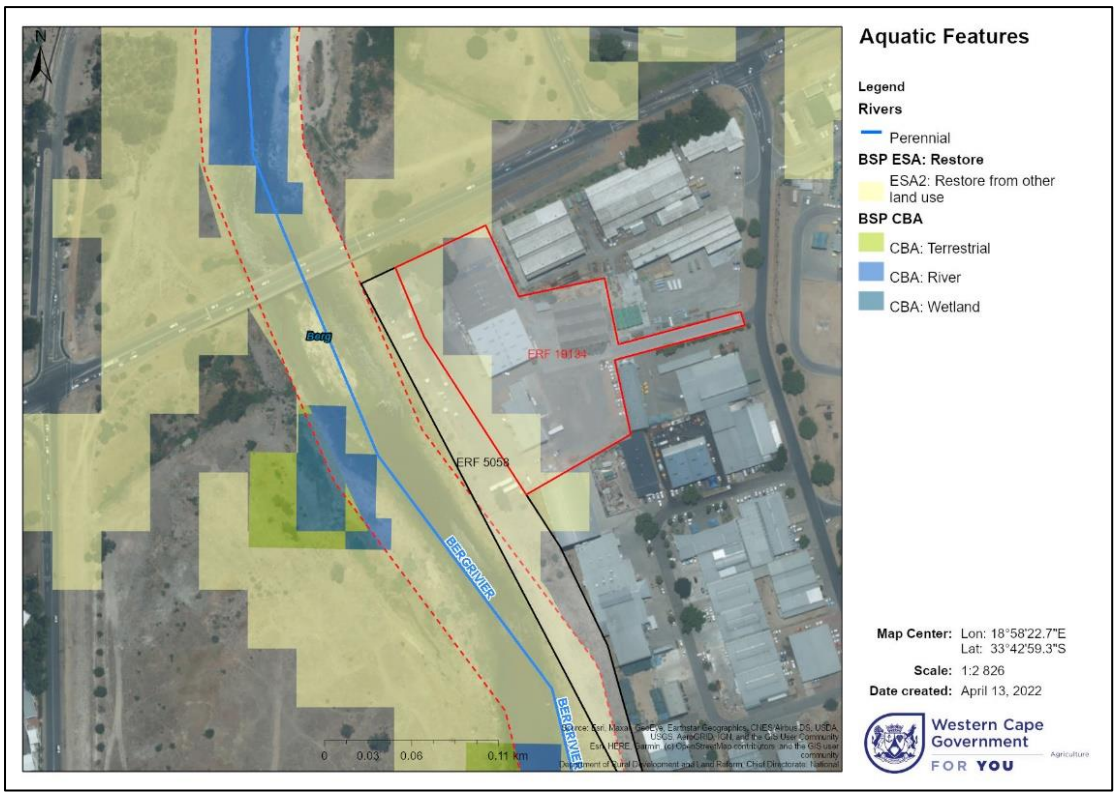


Figure 14: Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas, and aquatic features on and surrounding ERF 19134, Paarl.

Figure 15: Photograph of the fence-line on ERF 5058, west of the proposed site on ERF 19134.

Figure 16: Photograph of north-western corner of the site, indicated as an ESA.

Figure 17: Photograph of south-western corner of the site, indicated as an ESA.

7.	Explain how the proposed development is in line with the intention/purpose of the relevant zones as defined in the ICMA.

The proposed development is located in Paarl, an inland municipal area of the Cape Winelands District Municipality of the Western Cape province. Therefore, no coastal public property, coastal protection zone or coastal access land delineations in terms of NEM:ICMA (2008) are applicable to the proposed development.

8.	Explain whether the screening report has changed from the one submitted together with the application form. The screening report must be attached as Appendix I.

No, there have been no changes to the Screening Tool report since the Application form was submitted.

9.	Explain how the proposed development will optimise vacant land available within an urban area.

The proposed development will optimise vacant land available within the Paarl urban area as it intends to expand warehousing infrastructure on previously transformed (brownfield) land, ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area.

10.	Explain how the proposed development will optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure.

The proposed expansion will provide temporary employment opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment during operation. This expansion will allow Nexus^{AG} to reduce their number of warehouses, and resource expenditure, and utilize their existing resources and infrastructure efficiently, allowing them to continue and thrive in the changing economic climate, and continue to contribute to and support the local economy.

11.	Explain whether the necessary services are available and whether the local authority has confirmed sufficient, spare, unallocated service capacity. (Confirmation of all services must be included in Appendix E16).

The proposed development will utilise existing services available to the existing warehouses on ERF 19134, Paarl.

12.	In addition to the above, explain the need and desirability of the proposed activity or development in terms of this Department's guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013) or the DEA's Integrated Environmental Management Guideline on Need and Desirability. This may be attached to this BAR as Appendix K.

The National Department of Environmental Affairs (2017) and the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's (2011) environmental impact assessment Guidelines on Need and Desirability requires that the need and desirability of a project are considered and evaluated against the tenets of sustainability. This requires an analysis of the effect of the project on social, economic and ecological systems, and places emphasis on consideration of a project's justification in terms of the specific needs and interests of the community. The consideration of need and desirability in EIA decision-making therefore requires the consideration of the strategic context of the project along with broader societal needs and the public interest (DEA, 2017). This includes justification of a proposed development in terms of the current planning framework of the credible municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

<u>Social Aspects</u>

The social component of need and desirability can be assessed using regional planning documents such as SDFs, IDPs and EMFs to assess the project's social compatibility. These documents incorporate specific social objectives and emphasise the need to promote the social wellbeing, health, safety, and security of communities, especially underprivileged and/or vulnerable communities.

According to the Drakenstein IDP (2021), the unemployment rate in the municipality is 23% and there has been an increase in the low-skilled working age population. It further states that the agricultural sector remains one of the three largest contributors to employment in the Drakenstein economy, of which most employees are low-skilled.

The proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134 will directly provide temporary employment and skills-transfer opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment opportunities during the operational phase. Through supporting the agricultural enterprise, the proposed development may create indirect employment opportunities. During the construction phase the proposed development will support local suppliers and business by sourcing construction material and installation services locally, where reasonably available.

Economic Aspects

The economic need and desirability of a project can be assessed using national, provincial, district and local municipal planning documents to assess the project's economic compatibility with plans. These documents describe specific economic objectives and emphasise the need to:

- Improve job creation opportunities;
- Create opportunities for the private and public sectors to grow the economy;
- Ensure appropriate economic growth;
- Encourage trade and investment;
- Develop human capital and a skilled and capable workforce; and
- Provide adequate and appropriate infrastructure to stimulate economic growth.

The proposed project is aligned with the above objectives, which effectively support the proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134, Paarl.

The Agricultural Research Council's 'Guidelines on handling, storage and disposal of agrochemicals in the South African wine industry' (ARC, 2009) states that for many producers, economically sustainable agriculture is not possible without the use of some agrochemicals.

The proposed development will contribute to the sustainability of the agricultural enterprise in the area by improving the logistical efficiency and economy of Nexus^{AG} warehousing operations. This will be achieved by enabling Nexus^{AG} to discontinue warehousing at other locations, and channel all storage of goods to one central location. Thereby reducing excessive expenditure on other premises, allowing the organisation relief and continuation given the changing economic climate, and rising fuel prices straining the logistics industry. Consequentially, it will enable Nexus^{AG} to deliver increased volumes of agrochemicals to sustain and grow the agricultural sector in the Drakenstein Municipal area, and the Cape Winelands district.

Further to this, the proposed development aligns with the vision, Big Move and key thematic area of the Drakenstein MSDF (2022) and Drakenstein IDP (2021) which seeks to promote the thriving agricultural economy as a priority for the municipality. It views agriculture as the economic base of the municipality and seeks to position the North City Corridor of Paarl, where the proposed development is located, as a Catalytic Zone by developing it as an Inland Port and Agri-processing hub through "strengthening its position within the regional distribution network." The proposed development aligns with the strategic objectives of the Drakenstein Integrated Economic Growth Strategy (2019) which seeks to "facilitate the promotion and development of priority sectors: agriculture… and logistics" and to "facilitate the creation of jobs." The development will contribute to positioning Drakenstein municipality as a regional agricultural logistics hub.

Ecological aspects:

It is essential that the implementation of social and economic policies takes cognisance of strategic ecological concerns such as climate change, food security, as well as the sustainability in supply of natural resources and the status of our ecosystem services. Sustainable development is the process

that is followed to achieve the goal of sustainability (DEAT, 2017).

Sustainable development implies that a project should not compromise natural systems. In this regard, the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) is that which provides the most benefit and causes the least damage to the environment, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term.

The proposed development will not impact on ecological biodiversity as it intends to expand existing warehouse infrastructure on brownfield land, ERF 19134, Paarl. ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area, is significantly transformed by existing infrastructure, there are a few landscaping trees on site, but the ground cover is predominantly cleared of vegetation, and is characterised by extensive hardened surfaces.

In conclusion, the proposed project is justifiably needed and desirable in terms of the social, economic and ecological environments; and it is aligned with the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the Drakenstein Municipality.

National Framework for Sustainable Development ("NFSD")

In the National Framework for Sustainable Development ("NFSD") (2008), it states that "The achievement of sustainable development is not a once-off occurrence, and its objectives cannot be achieved by a single action or decision." As such, it is not expected that this proposed development will single handily achieve sustainable development, but it will contribute towards achieving sustainable development.

"The process to achieve sustainable development is an ongoing process that requires a particular set of values and attitudes in which economic, social and environmental assets that society has at its disposal, are managed in a manner that sustains human well-being without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need," (NFSD, 2008). The need and desirability of the proposed development is further emphasized as the proposed development forms part of the aforementioned on-going process. The proposed development conceptualizes the particular set of values and attitudes in which economic, social and ecological assets are required to be managed in order to sustain human well-being without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and effectively achieve sustainable development.

The Need and Desirability of the proposed development in terms of the Department's guideline on Need and Desirability (March 2013) is further emphasised through its alignment with the NEMA sustainability principles. Relevant specialist reports have been completed to aid decision making and fully understand all elements of the environment on site. As the specialist reports provide an insight into the environmental elements, provisions have been made for a stringent public participation process to take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties. NEMA makes it evident that proposed developments must ensure that the environment and its resources must serve the public interest while protecting the ecological environment.

As described in Table 7, the proposed development will serve the public's social, economic and ecological needs equitably through its alignment with the sustainability principles provided in NEMA.

Table 5: Alignment of the proposed development with the principles contained in Section 2 of NEMA (1998)

NEMA (1998) Section 2: Principles	Manner in which the principle is addressed by the proposed development

(2) Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably	The Environmental Assessment process underscoring this BAR, holistically considers the social, economic, and ecological needs of the local community, as well as the social, economic, and ecological consequences (disadvantages and benefits) of the proposed development and accordingly how the proposed development will contribute to meeting local needs as defined in the Drakenstein Municipal Integrated Development Plan and Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF). The proposed development is located within an industrial area compatible with the Drakenstein Spatial Development Framework (2021) and land use zoning objectives for the site. As provided in the Drakenstein IDP (2021), the proposed development is located within the North City Corridor Catalytic Zone of Paarl, in an area earmarked as a Big Move for the Development of the Dal Josephat Inland Port and Agri-processing area. The development will contribute to achieving the strategic objectives of the Drakenstein Integrated Economic Growth Strategy (2019) which seeks to position Drakenstein municipality as a regional agricultural logistics hub and to create employment opportunities to alleviate the 23% municipal unemployment rate. The proposed development will be located on brownfield land in Paarl industrial area, which is significantly transformed. In this manner, the proposed development forefronts people and their needs in a manner which is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable.	
(3) Development must be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable.		
(4) – *(a)* Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following:		
(i) That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;	The site is partially overlapped by an Ecological Support Area (ESA)2, along the western boundary of the site, based on the aquatic feature (the Berg River), as per CapeFarmMapper. An ESA 2 is defined as areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of Protected Areas and Critical Biodiversity Areas, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.	

	However, after ground-truthing, it is clear that there are no natural areas remaining on the site. The impermeable fence-line adjacent to the Berg River limits any interaction between the riverine area beyond the fence-line and the significantly transformed area on ERF 19134. All construction activity will remain within ERF 19134. The proposed development will not impact on ecological biodiversity as it intends to expand existing warehouse infrastructure on brownfield land, ERF 19134, Paarl. ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area, is significantly transformed by existing infrastructure, there are a few landscaping trees on site, but the ground cover is predominantly cleared of vegetation, and is characterised by extensive hardened surfaces. Therefore, the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity is avoided.	
(ii) that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;	The proponent will ensure that all relevant applications are made for compliance purposes related to the operation of the storage of agrochemicals as provided in the below legislation. This includes registrations, where applicable, in terms of the: ➢ SANS 10206 ➢ Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as amended 1996; ➢ Agricultural Remedies Regulations (GN R. 935 of 2006); ➢ Regulations Regarding Fertilizers (GN. R. 732 of 2012); ➢ Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993); ➢ Regulations Under the Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997; ➢ Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-law (2020); ➢ Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004); ➢ Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law (2008). Applicable safety measures and controls as provided in the above legislation, as well as registration conditions (where applicable), have been considered throughout this BAR and will be translated into the EMPr for implementation and compliance on site during pre-construction,	

	construction, post-construction, and operation of the proposed development. This will ensure that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. The DEA&DP Pollution Management Department will be included in the public participation.	
(iii) that the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied;	According to the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) Palaeontology Sensitivity Map (Accessed April 11, 2022), the proposed site has a Moderate Palaeontology Sensitivity. Accordingly, SAHRIS advises that a desktop study is required. Owing to the hardened surfaces that characterise the near entirety of the site area, it is highly unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact features of palaeontological sensitivity. Further to this, the proposed development will not impact on ecological biodiversity as it intends to expand existing warehouse infrastructure on brownfield land. ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area, is significantly transformed by existing infrastructure the ground cover is predominantly cleared of vegetation, and is characterised by extensive hardened surfaces. The proposed development will maintain the industrial character of the site and will, therefore, not constitute the undertaking of any of the categories of development set out in Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act.	
(iv) that waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner;	The proposed site and associated development will be managed in accordance with the Drakenstein Integrated Waste Management By-law (2013), the Drakenstein Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004), and the Cape Winelands Municipal Health Services By-law (2010). In the EMPr (Appendix H), it is recommended that an integrated waste management system is adopted on site. The system must be based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and appropriate disposal. Separate waste bins/skips must be provided for recyclable waste, general waste and hazardous waste including construction waste. These bins/skips must be emptied, and the waste taken to a registered	

		disposal facility – the receipts of which must be kept on file for inspection.
(v)	that the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource;	According to the Structural and Civil Engineer's Report, dated 21 November 2016, the resource impact and/or requirements of the development is low in terms of dependence on electricity, water, and other services. Approval of services has been obtained, as per Appendix E.16.
(vi)	that the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised;	
(vii)	that a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions; and	Extensive analysis from various perspectives, both environmental, technical, and planning has been invested in the proposal. The overall BAR integrates all this data, so as to inform the decision-making process going forward. The various assessments look into the potential consequences of the proposed development (disturbance, pollution, degradation, waste) and provided mitigation measures integrated into the EMPr for implementation on site pre-construction, during and post-construction (Appendix H).
(viii)	that negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.	Guided by applicable specialist assessments, potential negative environmental impacts and respective mitigation measures have been addressed and integrated in the BAR and EMPr (Appendix H). It should be noted that given that the site is significantly transformed, and the site will be utilized for the same purpose as it has been for the past few years, there was limited environmental input required. However, public participation will allow the public to provide input on the proposed development, and should additional issues arise they can be addressed through this process.
(b)	Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option	The Environmental Assessment process underscoring this BAR, holistically considers the social, economic, and ecological impacts (disadvantages and benefits) of the proposed development and provides mitigation measures for possible negative impacts. Provision has been made for a stringent 30-day public participation process to take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties.
(c)	Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly	To safeguard against the unjust distribution of adverse environmental impacts, and as advised by the appointed specialists, mitigation measures are included in the mitigation tables of this BAR (Section F) which are translated into the EMPr

vulnerable and disadvantaged persons	(Appendix H). In addition, no person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons, were found to be directly affected by the proposal, or site development in a negative manner. However, persons of this nature may benefit, through socio-economic benefits that will be created by the proposed development. The land on which the development is proposed is also not earmarked for land re-distribution.	
(d) Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination	According to the Drakenstein IDP (2021), the unemployment rate in the municipality is 23% and there has been an increase in the low-skilled working age population. The proposed development will include the investment of millions of Rands into expansion of warehouse and associated infrastructure on ERF 19134, Paarl. Against the backdrop of the 23% unemployment rate in the Drakenstein Municipality (IDP, 2021), the proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134 will directly provide temporary employment and skills-transfer opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment opportunities during the operational phase. Through supporting the agricultural enterprise, the proposed development may create indirect employment opportunities. During the construction phase the proposed development will support local suppliers and business by sourcing construction material and installation services locally, where reasonably available. The proposed development will, therefore, improve economic opportunities for the local community to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being.	
(e) Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle	Temporary nuisances may arise during the construction phase of the development, however, mitigation has been integrated into the EMPr to reduce the significance of the impacts, and they are not predicted to extend into the operational phase. In accordance with the below legislation, mitigation measures to ensure that environmental health and safety is maintained are provided in the EMPr for implementation during the operational phase of the development:	

	– Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947); o Agricultural Remedies Regulations (GN R. 935 of 2006); – Regulations Under the Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997; – SANS 10206:2010 – The Handling, Storage, and Disposal of Pesticides; – Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-law (2020); – Drakenstein Local Municipality: Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-Law (2004); – Drakenstein Local Municipality: Integrated Waste Management By-law (2013); – Cape Winelands District Municipality: Municipal Health Services By-law (2010); and – Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law (2008). During the phased development process, multiple jobs will be created and opportunity for skills transfer and knowledge sharing will be supported. This will equip labour with skills and experience that will aid in securing future employment. These skills and knowledge can also be passed on to younger generations, creating a virtuous cycle of skills development, livelihood improvement and economic upliftment.	
(f) The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.	Provisions have been made for a stringent public participation process in order to take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties. Public participation measures include placing a notice board at the proposed site, placing an advertisement in a local newspaper, providing environmental assessment documents to registered interested and affected parties, adjacent property owners, relevant organs of state and providing access to these documents on the EAP's website and in hardcopy form at a local public library.	
(g) Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.	Provisions have been made for a stringent public participation process in order to take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties.	
(h) Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness,	According to the Drakenstein IDP (2021), the unemployment rate in the municipality is 23% and there is an increase in the low-skilled working age	

	the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.	population. The proposed development will provide socio-economic benefits to the local community. During the construction and operation phases, multiple temporary and permanent jobs will be created and opportunity for skills transfer and knowledge sharing will be supported. This will equip labour with skills and experience that will aid in securing future employment. These skills and knowledge can also be passed on to younger generations, creating a virtuous cycle of skills development, livelihood improvement and economic upliftment.
(i)	The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.	This BAR holistically considers the social, economic, and ecological impacts (disadvantages and benefits) of the proposed development and provides mitigation measures for possible negative impacts. These mitigation measures are translated through to the EMPr to guide decision-making and promote monitoring and corrective action during the planning, pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the development (Appendix H).
(j)	The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.	In terms of construction activities, the Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993) will be implemented by an appropriate professional on site, to ensure the health and safety of workers. In terms of the operational phase of the development, the facility operator woll ensure that the requirements of the EMPr are implemented in terms of the applicable legislation, inter alia: – Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947); – Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997; – SANS 10206:2010 – The Handling, Storage, and Disposal of Pesticides; – Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-law (2020); – Cape Winelands District Municipality: Municipal Health Services By-law (2010); and – Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law (2008). The EMPr is comprehensive in terms of measures to preserve human health.
(k)	Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.	Undertaking the Basic Assessment process allows for accountability and transparency of the proposed development in an integrated manner, as the documents will be submitted for public participation, to any interested and affected

	party, and will be subject to comments, rejections and appeals, in accordance with section 41 of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended). Information, reports and documentation will be made available to I&APs via the SES website for download, review and comment. The SEScc website is designed to be mobile friendly, allowing those with only mobile internet the availability to view the relevant reports. On request, reports would also be shared via bulk online sharing sites such as WeTransfer, and in hard-copy form through individual deliveries or in a local public library. In accordance with Section 4(1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended), upon reaching a decision on whether to grant an Environmental Authorisation for the proposed development, the competent authority must provide the applicant with the decision, with accompanying reasons for the decision, and inform the applicant that such decision can be appealed. Further to this, in terms of Section 4(2) the applicant must within 14 days of the date of the decision provide I&APs with access to the decision and reasons for such decision, and that such decision may be appealed. These regulations, and compliance therewith, ensure that decisions are taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information is provided.	
(l) There must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.	The proponent has taken all necessary measures to comply with the requirements of relevant policies, legislation, and the relevant organs of state have been included as I&APs to provide comment during the public participation process.	
(m) Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.	No conflicts were encountered, however, should any arise they will be addressed appropriately	
(n) Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.	The proposed development aligns with the relevant national legislation which as promulgated by the relevant domestic legislatures gives effect to international environmental responsibilities.	
(o) The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.	The DFFE Screening Tool Report of 31 January 2022 found a very high sensitivity for the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme. However, ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area, is significantly transformed by existing infrastructure, the ground cover is predominantly cleared of vegetation, and is characterised by extensive hardened surfaces.	

	The proposed expansion of the existing warehouse facilities on ERF 19134 is permitted in the Drakenstein Land-use Zoning By-law (2018), and it will maintain the industrial character of the site. Therefore, it will not constitute the undertaking of any of the categories of development set out in Section 38(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act.	
(p) The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.	As advised by the appointed specialists, mitigation measures are included in the mitigation tables of this BAR (Section G) which are translated into the EMPr (Appendix H). The developer does take responsibility for the implementation of and compliance with these aspects.	
(q) The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.	During the development process, multiple jobs will be created and opportunity for skills transfer and knowledge sharing will be supported. This will equip labour with skills and experience that will aid in securing future employment. These skills and knowledge can also be passed on to younger generations, creating a virtuous cycle of skills development, livelihood improvement and economic upliftment. Labour will include female labour and the process of appointment will not discriminate against any person based on gender.	
(r) Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.	According to desktop information an Ecological Support Area (ESA)2, was indicated to be along the western boundary of the site, based on the presence of the Berg River. An Aquatic Specialist was appointed to investigate and produced a compliance statement based on the findings. The Specialist confirmed that there were no ESA features on the site, and the vibracrete wall created an impermeable barrier that did not allow the ESA to spread within the neighbouring site. The specialist further confirmed that natural watercourses were identified within the study area. The Berg River was identified outside the western boundary of the study area, approximately 26 m to the west. Considering that the proposed expansion activities will be limited to the existing footprint within the study area and that a solid precast concrete fence bounds the western boundary of the study area from the Berg River, from a watercourse management perspective, impacts on the receiving freshwater	

	environment due to the proposed expansion activities are unlikely to impact upon any watercourse services or functions.	

SECTION F: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Public Participation Process ("PPP") must fulfil the requirements as outlined in the NEMA EIA Regulations and must be attached as Appendix F. Please note that If the NEM: WA and/or the NEM: AQA is applicable to the proposed development, an advertisement must be placed in at least two newspapers.

1. Exclusively for linear activities: Indicate what PPP was agreed to by the competent authority. Include proof of this agreement in Appendix E22.

Not applicable, as this is not a linear development.

2. Confirm that the PPP as indicated in the application form has been complied with. All the PPP must be included in Appendix F.

Public Participation will be undertaken after the Application form is submitted to the DEA&DP for a minimum of 30-days.

Date of Public Participation Period: 29th July 2022 – 29th of August 2022.

Public participation regulations and requirements in terms of the EIA Regulations		**Proposed implementation**
Regulation	**Regulation requirements**	
41(2)(a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of— (i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and (ii) any alternative site; **41(4)** A notice board referred to in subregulation (2) must— **(a)** be of a size of at least 60cm by 42cm; and **(b)** display the required information in lettering and in a format as may	**41(3)** A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub regulation (2) must— **(a)** give details of the application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation; and **(b)** state— (i) whether basic assessment or S&EIR procedures are being applied to the application; (ii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates; (iii) where further information on the application or proposed application can be obtained; and (iv) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application or proposed application may be made. In Accordance with Regulation	A notice board meeting the relevant requirements will be fixed on the Nexus[AG] warehouse fence at the entrance. (Refer to the Figure 18 below).

be determined by the competent authority.	**41(6)** When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public participation process must ensure that— **(a)** information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application or proposed application is made available to potential I&APs; and **(b)** participation by potential or registered I&APs has been facilitated in such a manner that all potential or registered I&APs are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application or proposed application.	
41(2)(b) giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47D of the Act, to— (i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken; (ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken; (iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site and alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area; (iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area; (v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and (vi) any other party as		An I&AP register has been compiled, which identifies affected adjacent landowners, authorities, organs of state and other affected parties. The means proposed to notify the various I&APs include email notification, direct telephonic calls, site notices and newspaper advertisement. Letter-drops will be undertaken as per the Proposed Public Participation Map, below (Figure 18), to both the landowners and land occupiers.

required by the competent authority;		
41(2)(c) placing an advertisement in— (i) one local newspaper; or (ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;		An advertisement will be placed in the Paarl Post newspaper.
41(2)(d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official Gazette referred to in paragraph (c)(ii)		Regulation not applicable to the proposed development, given its localised impact.
41(2)(e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent	In ensuring the above, applicants and EAPs, in addition to the methods contained in Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, or as part of	I&AP's who do not have access to email or letter drops will be notified of the process

authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to— (i) illiteracy; (ii) disability; or (iii) any other disadvantage	reasonable alternative methods proposed in terms of regulation **41(2)(e)** of the EIA Regulations, may make use of the following non-exhaustive list of methods: emails, websites, Zero Data Portals, Cloud Based Services, or similar platforms, direct telephone calls, virtual meetings, newspaper notices, radio advertisements, community representatives, distribution of notices at places that are accessible to potential I&APs.	via another means, including SMS or Whatsapp medium, if the EAP is made aware of their details and requirements. Information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application or proposed application will also be circulated in this way if appropriate. A physical copy of the documents will be made available at the Paarl Public Library. If SES is made aware of any I&AP with illiteracy, disability or other disadvantage we will engage with such I&AP to ensure their issues are noted and they have access to a more suitable copy of the information.	
42. A proponent or applicant must ensure the opening and maintenance of a register of interested and affected parties and submit such a register to the competent authority, which register must contain the names, contact details and addresses of— **(a)** all persons who, as a consequence of the public participation process conducted in respect of that	Proponents/ applicants, EAPs, specialists and professionals, where relevant, must ensure that all reasonable measures are taken to identify potential I&APs for purposes of conducting public participation on the application; and	An I&AP register has been compiled, which identifies affected adjacent landowners, authorities, organs of state and other affected parties. The register will be maintained by the EAP in accordance with Regulation 42 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).	

application, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the proponent, applicant or EAP; **(b)** all persons who have requested the proponent or applicant, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and **(c)** all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.		

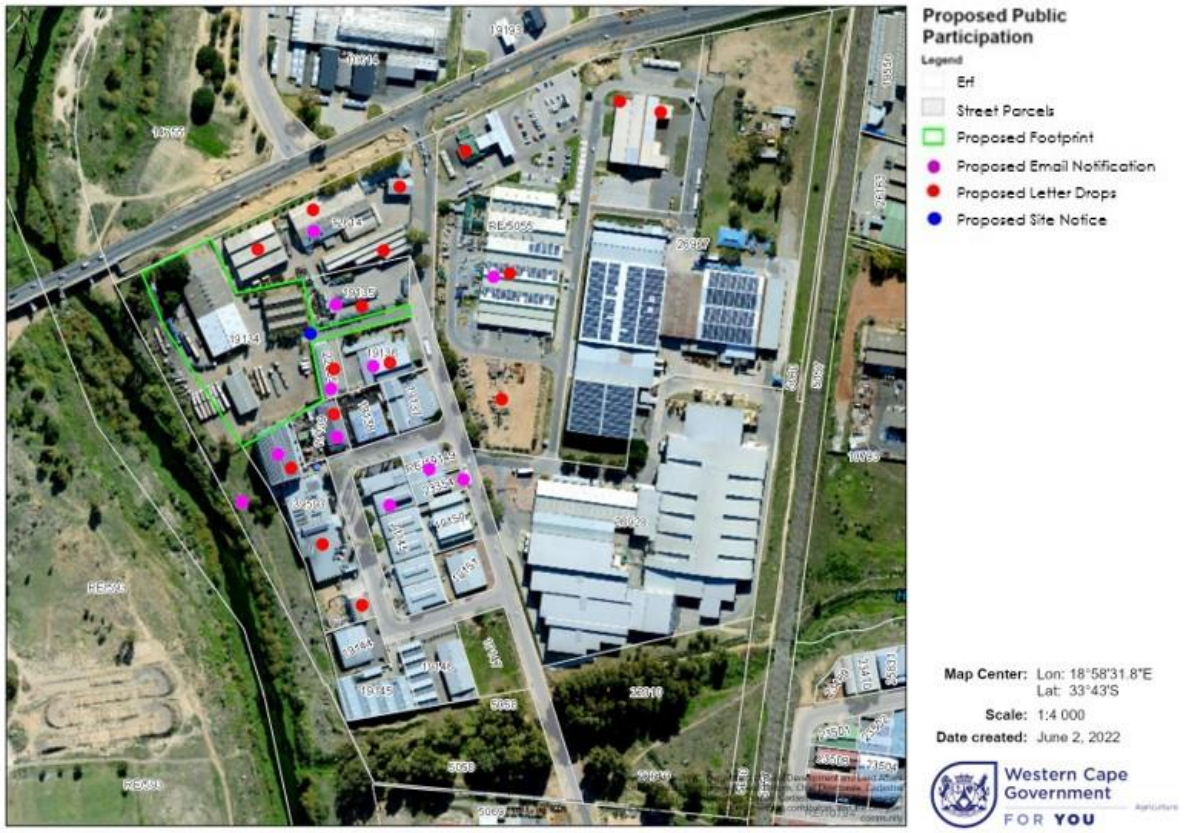


Figure 18: Public participation map.

3. Confirm which of the State Departments and Organs of State indicated in the Notice of Intent/application form were consulted with.

State Departments	Contact Person	Contact Details
DEA&DP: Development	Mr N Mabasa	Ntanganedzeni.Mabasa@westerncape.gov.za; DEADPEIAAdmin@westerncape.gov.za

Management (Region 2)		
	Ms A Thomas	Thomas.Andrea@westerncape.gov.za
DEA&DP: Waste Management	Mr S Haider	Saliem.Haider@westerncape.gov.za
DEA&DP: Pollution Management & Chemical Management	Ms A McClelland	Arabel.McClelland@westerncape.gov.za
Department of Water and Sanitation: Water Management Area: Inkomati – Usutu and Berg – Olifants (Dam Safety Officer – National)	Mr M Mokwele	mokwelem@dws.gov.za
DWS: Berg River Management Area (Catchment Manager – Regional)	Mr D Daniels	danielsd@dws.gov.za
DWS: Western Cape Regional Water Use Authorization Manager	Mr W Dreyer	DreyerW@dws.gov.za
DWS: Berg Area_Control Environmental Officer Grade A	Ms N Ndobeni	NdobeniN2@dws.gov.za
Western Cape Government: Department of Transport and Public Works	Mr X Smuts	xander.smuts@westerncape.gov.za
	Dr H Wolff	herman.wolff@westerncape.gov.za
Heritage Western Cape	Ms W Dhansay	Waseefa.Dhansay@westerncape.gov.za
Department of Agriculture: Land Use Management	Mr C Van der Walt	corvdw@elsenburg.com
	Mr B Laymen	brandonl@elsenburg.com
	Mr D Lakey	David.Lakey@westerncape.gov.za
Organs of State	**Contact Person**	**Contact Details**
CapeNature: Land use management - Landscape Central	Ms A Duffell-Canham	aduffell-canham@capenature.co.za
CapeNature Land use management - Landscape West	Mr I Adams	iadams@capenature.co.za
	Mr M Wheeler	mwheeler@capenature.co.za
South African Civil Aviation Authority	Ms L Stroh	Strohl@caa.co.za
Winelands District Municipality: Municipal Manager	Mr H Prins	mm@capewinelands.gov.za
Winelands District Municipality: Executive Director: Community Development &	Mr P Williams	pwilliams@capewinelands.gov.za

Planning Services		
Drakenstein Municipality: Municipal Manager	Dr. J Leibbrandt	Johan.Leibbrandt@drakenstein.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality Municipality: Head Town Planner: Spatial Planning	Mr A Rehder	alexander.rehder@drakenstein.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality: Environmental Management	Ms C Winter	Cindy.Winter@drakenstein.gov.za
Ward Councillor - Ward 19	Cllr. T G Bester	Theuns.bester@drakenstein.gov.za
Cape Winelands District Muncipality	Mr Wayne Josias	waynej@capewinelands.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality: Manager: Fire, Rescue and Disaster management services	Mr. D. Damons	derick@drakenstein.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality: Spatial Planning Department	Mr A Rehder (Head Town Planner)	alexander.rehder@drakenstein.gov.za
	Mr B Bosman (Senior Town Planner)	bisschoffb@drakenstein.gov.za
Cape Winelands District Municipality: Municipal Health Services (Deputy Director)	Mr RJ Humphreys	humphreys@capewinelands.gov.za
Cape Winelands District Municipality: Municipal Health Services (Chief Environmental Health Practitioner: Region Drakenstein Paarl)	Mr CR Petersen	colin@capewinelands.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality: Planning and Sustainability	Ms L King	Lauren.King@drakenstein.gov.za
Drakenstein Local Municipality: Environmental Management (Manager)	Ms C Winter	Cindy.Winter@drakenstein.gov.za
Western Cape Environmental Health: Boland/Overberg Region	Mr G Olivier	Golivier@westerncape.gov.za
Western Cape Environmental Health: West	Mr J Goosen	Johan.Goosen@westerncape.gov.za

Coast/Winelands			

4. If any of the State Departments and Organs of State were not consulted, indicate which and why.

The following Departments and/or Organs of State will not be consulted, as the proposed development and/or proposed activities and impact, would have no relevance to their interests:

Departments of:

- Community Safety
- Cultural Affairs and Sport
- Education
- Provincial Treasury
- Social Development
- DEADP: Air Quality
- DEADP: Coastal Management
- Western Cape Government: Department of Human Settlements

Public Entities:

- Cape Town and Western Cape Tourism, Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (WESGRO)
- Western Cape Cultural Commission
- Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board
- Western Cape Language Committee
- Western Cape Liquor Authority
- Western Cape Police Ombudsman (WCPO)

5. if any of the State Departments and Organs of State did not respond, indicate which.

Will be determined after public participation.

6. Provide a summary of the issues raised by I&APs and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated into the development proposal.

Will be determined after public participation.

Note:

A register of all the I&AP's notified, including the Organs of State, and all the registered I&APs must be included in Appendix F. The register must be maintained and made available to any person requesting access to the register in writing.

The EAP must notify I&AP's that all information submitted by I&AP's becomes public information.

Your attention is drawn to Regulation 40 (3) of the NEMA EIA Regulations which states that *"Potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, may be provided with an opportunity to comment on reports and plans contemplated in subregulation (1) prior to submission of an application but **must** be provided with an opportunity to comment on such reports once an application has been submitted to the competent authority."*

All the comments received from I&APs on the pre -application BAR (if applicable and the draft BAR must be recorded, responded to and included in the Comments and Responses Report and must be included in Appendix F.

All information obtained during the PPP (the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with I&APs and other role players wherein the views of the participants are recorded) and must be included in Appendix F.

Please note that proof of the PPP conducted must be included in Appendix F. In terms of the required "proof" the following is required:

- a site map showing where the site notice was displayed, dated photographs showing the notice displayed on site and a copy of the text displayed on the notice;
- in terms of the written notices given, a copy of the written notice sent, as well as:
  - if registered mail was sent, a list of the registered mail sent (showing the registered mail number, the name of the person the mail was sent to, the address of the person and the date the registered mail was sent);
  - if normal mail was sent, a list of the mail sent (showing the name of the person the mail was sent to, the address of the person, the date the mail was sent, and the signature of the post office worker or the post office stamp indicating that the letter was sent);
  - if a facsimile was sent, a copy of the facsimile Report;
  - if an electronic mail was sent, a copy of the electronic mail sent; and
  - if a "mail drop" was done, a signed register of "mail drops" received (showing the name of the person the notice was handed to, the address of the person, the date, and the signature of the person); and
- a copy of the newspaper advertisement ("newspaper clipping") that was placed, indicating the name of the newspaper and date of publication (of such quality that the wording in the advertisement is legible).

SECTION G: DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

All specialist studies must be attached as Appendix G.

1. Groundwater

1.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	**NO**
1.2.	Provide the name and or company who conducted the specialist study.		
No specialist study was required. However, a geotechnical report was commissioned by the Engineer, and undertaken by GeoCroukamp in November 2016.			
1.3.	Indicate above which aquifer your proposed development will be located and explain how this has influenced your proposed development.		

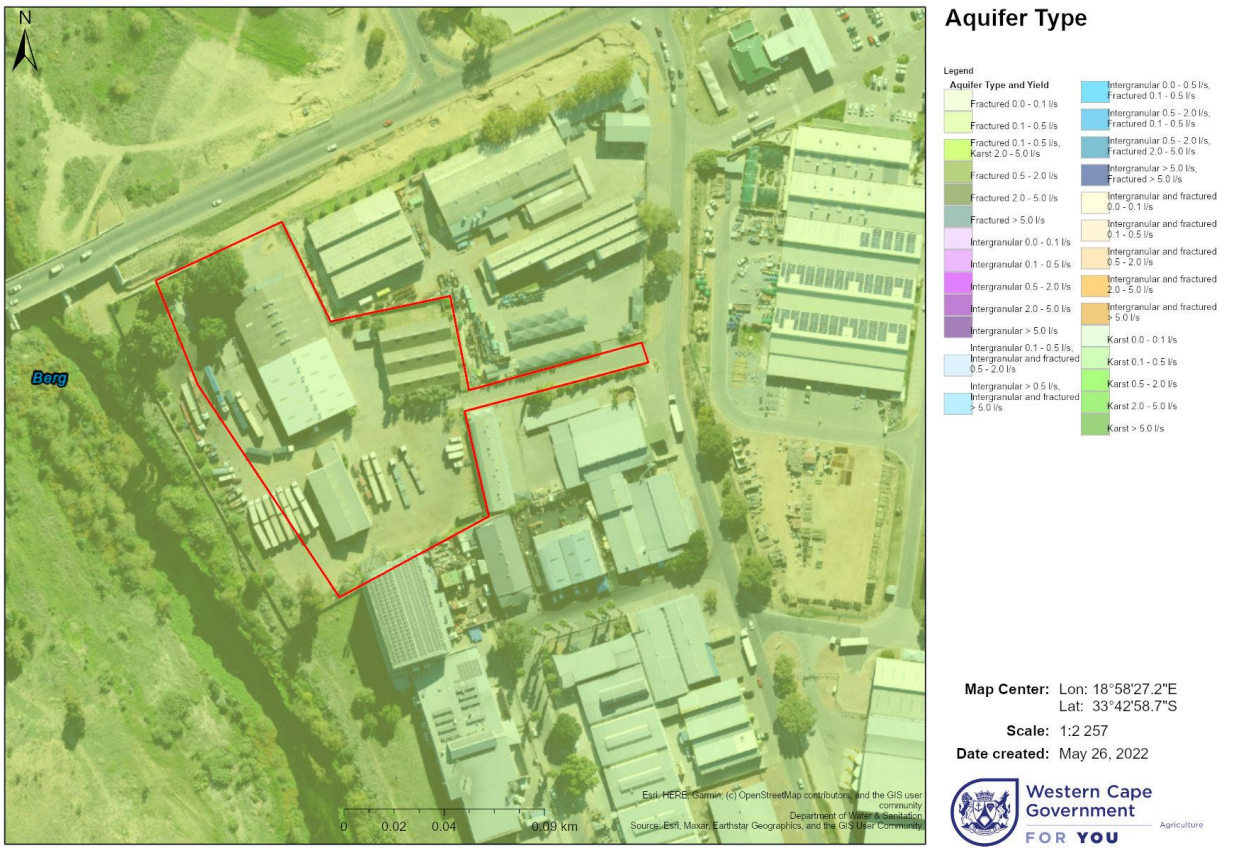


Figure 19: Aquifer type (CapeFarmMapper, 2022).

According to CapeFarmMapper (accessed May 2022), the proposed development will be located above a fractured aquifer with a yield of 0.1 – 0.5 l/s (Figure 19). Fractured aquifers have limited storage capacity and transport water along planar breaks. Moreover, fractured aquifers may contain groundwater in fractures, joints, or cracks, due to secondary porosity and have a high susceptibility to contamination.

A geotechnical study was undertaken on November 2016 by Leon Croukamp *(Pr.Sci.Nat)* of GeoCroukamp, entitled: 'Geotechnical investigation for Nexus^{AG}, Erf 19134, Paarl, western Cape', attached as Annexure A to the Engineering Report, Appendix L of this BAR . The findings of this report were as follows:

- Soil profiles and DCP tests indicated a relatively stiff layer from surface to approximately 0.45m.
- Soil profiles showed loose material exceeding a depth of 3m's.
- The water table was not encountered in any of the test pits but test pit NX4 indicated a fluctuating water table at 2m depth.
- Sidewall stability should be carefully monitored, and all safety precautions adhered to.

Based on the findings, the following was recommended:

- The development should continue.
- If possible, foundations and roads be designed to utilize the stiff material in the upper part of the profile.
- Should foundations be constructed deeper than 0.4m it is recommended that a stiffened raft foundation be used since the material is loose and some settlement is expected. No bedrock was encountered in the profile to utilize for short piles.
- Segmented paving bricks with a saw tooth shape be used and that a 25mm bedding

layer be constructed after levelling of the area before placement of the bricks.

The proposed design and layout plan have taken this document into account, and the building plans have been approved as per Appendix E23 of the BAR, letter dated the 15th of September 2021, from Drakenstein Municipality, therefore the civil works have been guided by specialist input, that has supported the proposed development.

1.4.	Indicate the depth of groundwater and explain how the depth of groundwater and type of aquifer (if present) has influenced your proposed development.

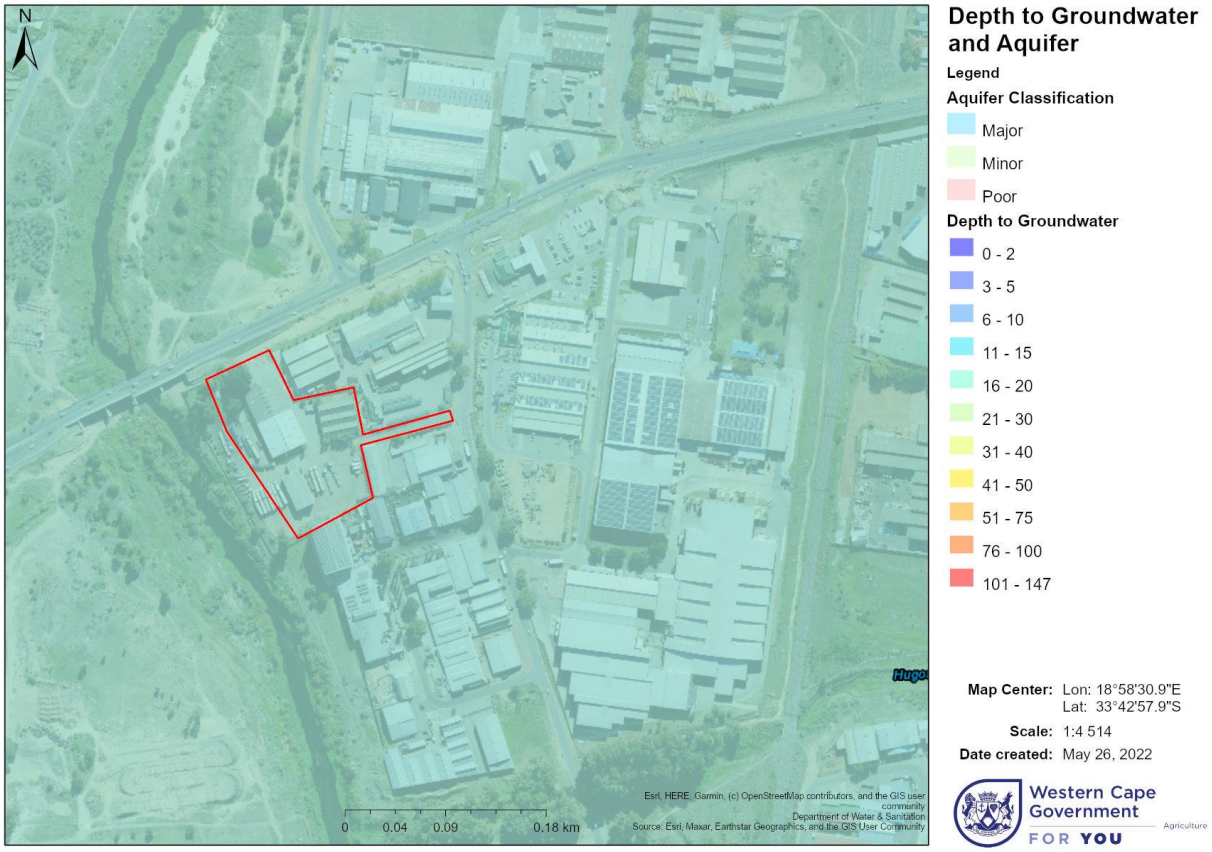


Figure 20: Depth to Groundwater and Aquifer (CapeFarmMapper, 2022).

According to CapeFarmMapper (accessed May 2022) (Figure 20), the depth of the groundwater is approximately 8.5 mbgl, and the aquifer classification is minor, which means that the fractured rock does not have a high permeability and the aquifer extent may be limited with variable water quality.

Based on the Geotechnical Report as previously mentioned, there is potential for the water table to be approximately 2m below ground level. However, the geotechnical specialist has provided mitigation measures and recommended that the proposed development be approved.

The proposed design and layout plan have taken this document into account, and the building plans have been approved as per Appendix E23 of the BAR, letter dated the 15th of September 2021, from Drakenstein Municipality.

The recommended mitigation measures will be included as per the EMPr, for consideration during construction. It is highly unlikely that the proposed development will have an impact on the existing aquifer and vice versa, the presence of the fractured minor aquifer will not influence the proposed development.

2. Surface water

2.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	**YES**	NO
2.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		

FEN Consulting
Report author: R. Mathakutha (Cand. Sci. Nat - SACNASP – Reg. No. 120040)
Report reviewers: S. van Staden (Pr. Sci. Nat)

2.3.	Explain how the presence of watercourse(s) and/or wetlands on the property(ies) has influenced your proposed development.

The DEA Screening Tool suggested that the Aquatic Biodiversity Theme is of 'very high' sensitivity. The features identified to be of a very high sensitivity were rivers and a strategic water source area (Table 6).

Table 6: Features as per the Screening Tool.

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Rivers
Very High	Strategic water source area

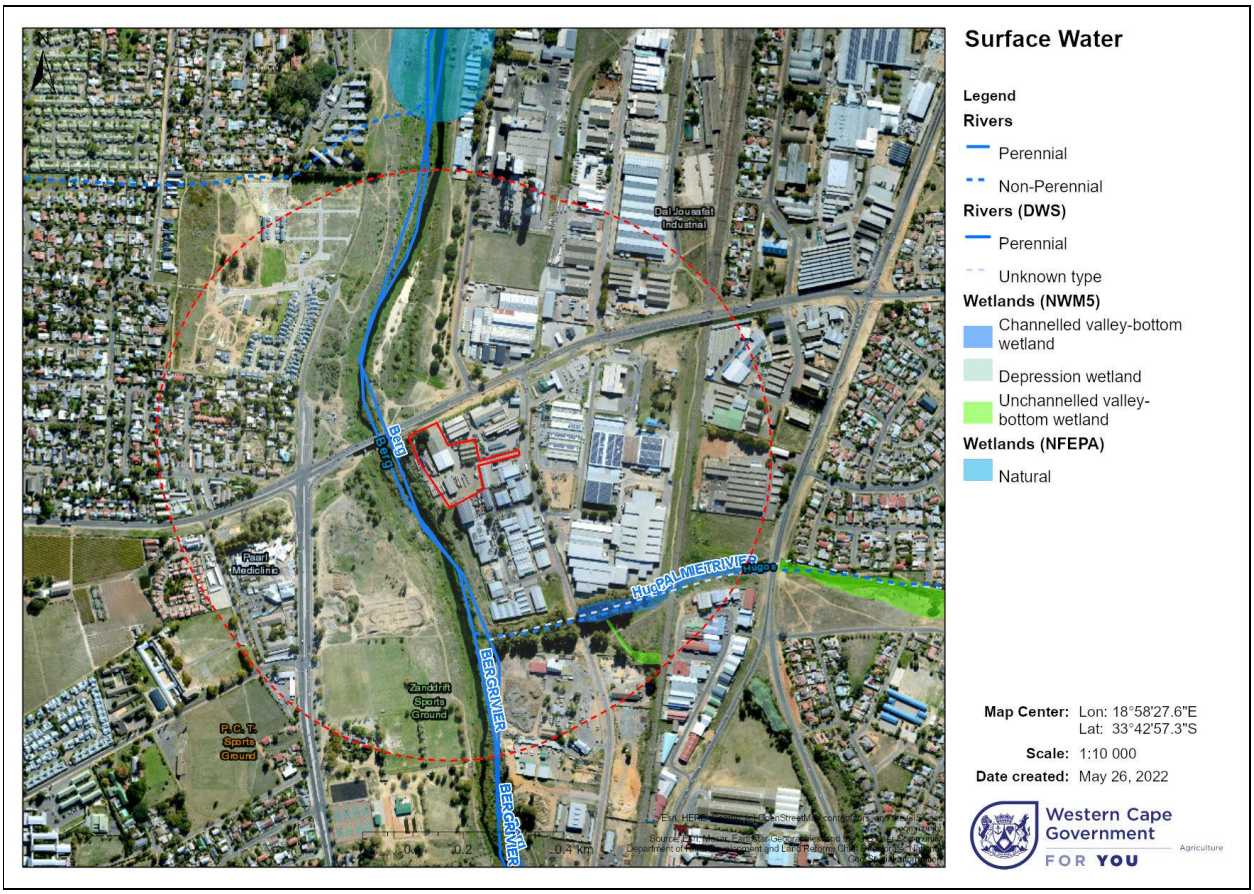


Figure 21: Surface Water Map (CapeFarmMapper 2022).

As per Figure 21, generated on CapeFarmMapper (May 2022), it was indicated that within a 500-meter radius of the proposed development, a perennial, non-perennial and an unchanneled

valley-bottom wetland are mapped. Approximately 40 meters west from Nexus^{AG} is the Berg River.

During the site visit the EAP confirmed that there are no aquatic features within the proposed site. As depicted in Figure 21, the western boundary of ERF19134 does not have a fence line, however there is a 1.5m Vibracrete wall and electric fence along the edge of ERF 5058 and the Berg riverbank, 5058 is municipal owned.

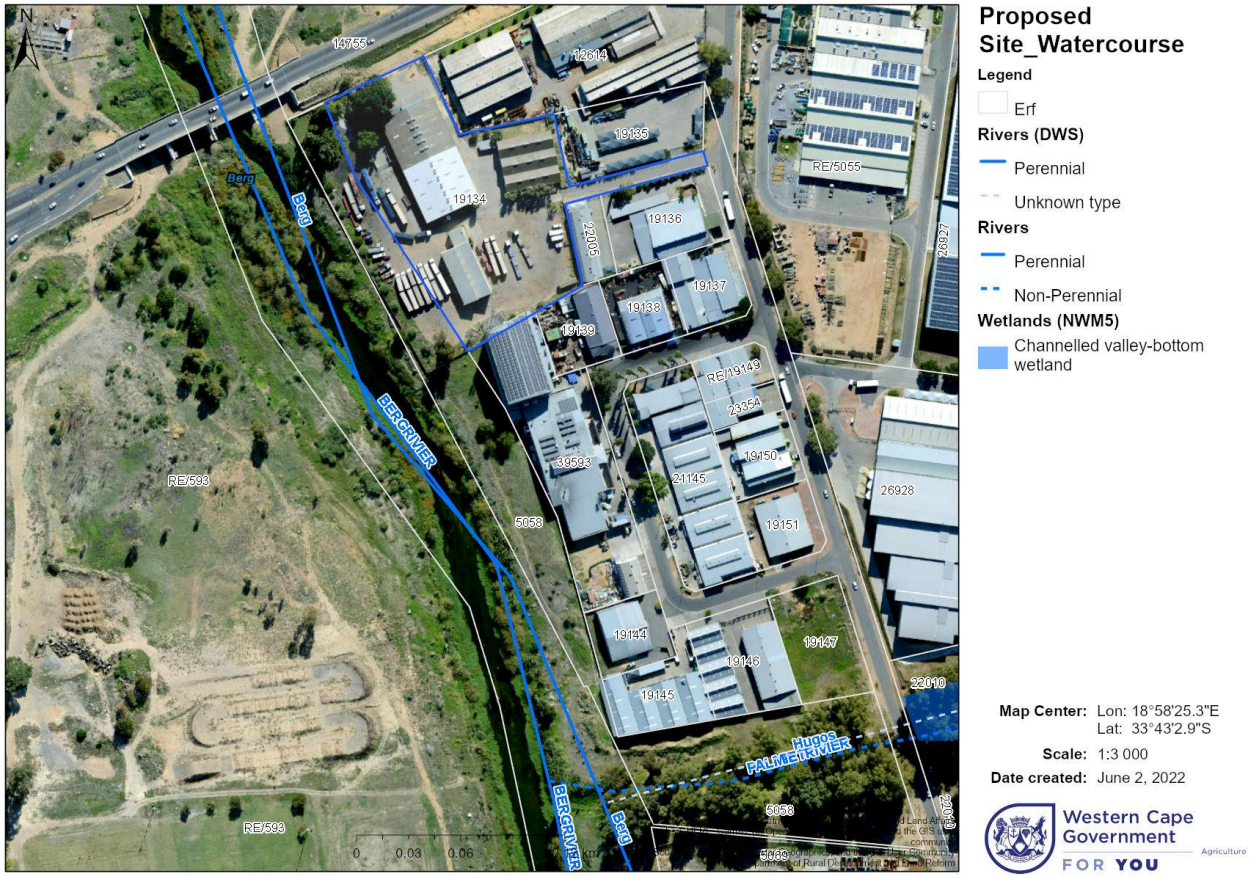


Figure 22: Proposed site in relation to watercourse.

Figure 23: Western boundary fence of NexusAGAG

The site has been significantly transformed and is clear of natural areas. The proposed expansion

of the site will occur within the existing footprint of ERF19134 and will not directly impact on the adjacent ERF's or the watercourse.

The aquatic specialist undertook the field assessment on the 8th of July 2022, it was determined that no natural watercourses were identified within the study area.

Aquatic Features:

The Berg River was identified outside the western boundary of the study area, approximately 26 m to the west. Considering that the proposed expansion activities will be limited to the existing footprint within the study area and that a solid precast concrete fence bounds the western boundary of the study area from the Berg River, from a watercourse management perspective, impacts on the receiving freshwater environment due to the proposed expansion activities are unlikely to impact upon any watercourse services or functions.

The Berg River has been impacted by land-use changes in the upstream catchment, primarily agricultural practices and expanding urban development. Consequently, both the instream and riparian habitat integrity of the assessed reach of the Berg River are considered modified. Impacts arising in the catchment include, amongst others, direct (i.e., road crossings) and edge effects (increased stormwater input) from linear developments, agricultural activities upstream (nutrient, pesticide and fertilizer input), proliferation of alien and invasive plants, reduction of the riparian vegetation buffer along the Berg River and sedimentation of the active channel. The banks of this system is lined with gabions, particularly the reach of the river directly underneath the Oosbosch Street bridge crossing.

Although modified, the Berg River still plays an important role in providing hydraulic connectivity a diversity of habitat and in connecting a variety of habitats within its catchment. The reach of the Berg River adjacent to the study area is indicated as an aquatic CBA 1 and ESA 2 (WCBSP, 2017). The river is not considered to be particularly sensitive to changes in floods but is considered sensitive to changes in water quality and is significantly impacted due to the influx of enriched surface runoff from agricultural fields and roads which may have a negative impact on biota.

Overall, the system is well vegetated with a variety of terrestrial and facultative wetland species. Various alien and invasive tree species are located in the marginal and non-marginal zone (*Acacia saligna* and *Eucalyptus sp*. most prevalent). Additionally, *Phragmites australis* dominates the western embankment and active channel of the river. This invasion (by alien tree species and indigenous reed species) is attributed to the disturbance associated with the removal of indigenous vegetation from the buffer zone of the river and the prevalence of these species within the surrounding areas, making the riparian vegetation zone vulnerable to such invasions. Despite this, the vegetation provides sufficient surface roughness and aids with erosion control of the river embankments and provides a diversity of habitat types for faunal species. Due to the influx of (presumably) contaminated stormwater and the disposal of litter and rubble noted in the system, the water quality in the system is considered degraded. The Berg River is still considered to be of importance in terms of the provision of an ecological corridor through a largely transformed landscape.

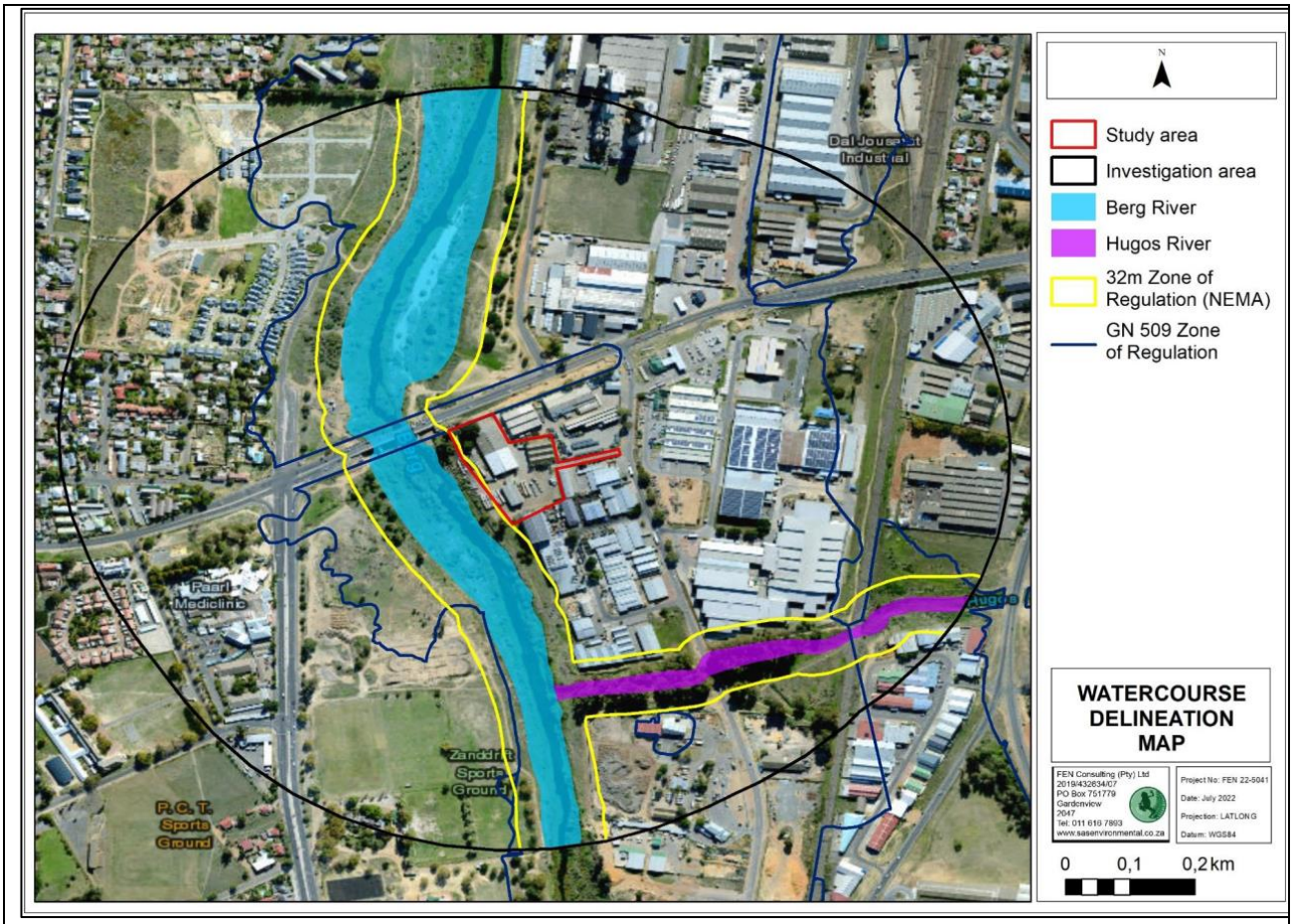


Figure 24: Aquatic features as indicated by FEN Consulting.

The western boundary of the study area is not bounded by a fence. However, a precast concrete (vibracrete) wall bounds the area to the west of the study area, thus providing a barrier between the study area and the Berg River (Figure 25). With the exception of the for the municipal stormwater outlet into the Berg River, no obvious discharge points from the study area into the river were identified (Figure 27). As such, no existing impacts from the activities within the study area on the Berg River were noted.

Figure 25: (Top) overview of the Berg River relative to the western boundary of the study area (red line). (Bottom left) the Berg River is well vegetated (albeit predominantly by alien and invasive plant species) with no obvious erosion noted. (Bottom right) an existing municipal stormwater outlet into the Berg River associated with the study area. The gabion structures along the Berg River embankment assist with the release of stormwater in an attenuated manner (FEN Consulting, 2022).

Conclusion:

Since the study area is partially located within 32 m of a watercourse, listed activities applicable to watercourses, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) are potentially triggered. Should the proposed expansion activities be located outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and suitable control measures as listed below are implemented, it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that the proposed expansion activities may be considered acceptable.
Control measures that must be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the proposed expansion activities:

- It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an

accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist;

- All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof;
- Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated;
- Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof;
- No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary;
- All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR;
- General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River.

Should the abovementioned control measure be implemented, the construction and operation of the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River.

The EAP has confirmed that the listed activity in terms of NEMA is not applicable, given that the trigger is excluded as the site is within an urban area. Regardless, the EAP has included the mitigation measures in the EMPr and BAR for implementation during construction.

National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)

The specialist has advised that the study area may potentially be subject to Government Notice 509 as published in the Government Gazette 40229 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) In accordance with GN509 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a regulated area of a watercourse in terms of water uses as listed in Section 21 (c) and 21(i) is defined as:

- the outer edge of the 1 in 100 year flood line and/or delineated riparian habitat, whichever is the greatest distance, measured from the middle of the watercourse of a river, spring, natural channel, lake or dam;
- in the absence of a determined 1 in 100 year flood line or riparian area the area within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse where the edge of the watercourse is the first identifiable annual bank fill flood bench; or
- a 500 m radius from the delineated boundary (extent) of any wetland or pan in terms of

this regulation.

As such, it was recommended that the proponent consult with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as the custodian of water resources in South Africa, to determine the relevant authorisation process that should be followed in terms of the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). However, it must be noted that if the control measures as listed in the compliance statement are implemented, the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River and it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that registration by means of confirmation of General Authorization is possible. The Berg River is considered a watercourse of aquatic biodiversity importance, however due to the nature of the proposed operation, the study area can be considered of low aquatic biodiversity sensitivity with the condition that the proposed expansive activities remain strictly outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This compliance statement must be submitted to the relevant competent authority for consideration as part of the EA process.

DWS: Berg River Management will be consulted during public participation.

3. Coastal Environment

3.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	**NO**
3.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
Not applicable, as no coastal environment will be impacted by the proposed development.			
3.3.	Explain how the relevant considerations of Section 63 of the ICMA were taken into account and explain how this influenced your proposed development.		
Not applicable, as the proposed development will not impact on any coastal property/zone.			
3.4.	Explain how estuary management plans (if applicable) has influenced the proposed development.		
Not applicable, as the proposed development is not located within or close to an estuary environment.			
3.5.	Explain how the modelled coastal risk zones, the coastal protection zone, littoral active zone and estuarine functional zones, have influenced the proposed development.		
None of these zones are applicable, as the proposed site is not on a coastal property.			

4. Biodiversity

4.1.	Were specialist studies conducted?	YES	**NO**
4.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist studies.		
Not applicable, the site is significantly transformed.			
4.3.	Explain which systematic conservation planning and other biodiversity informants such as vegetation maps, NFEPA, NSBA etc. have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.		

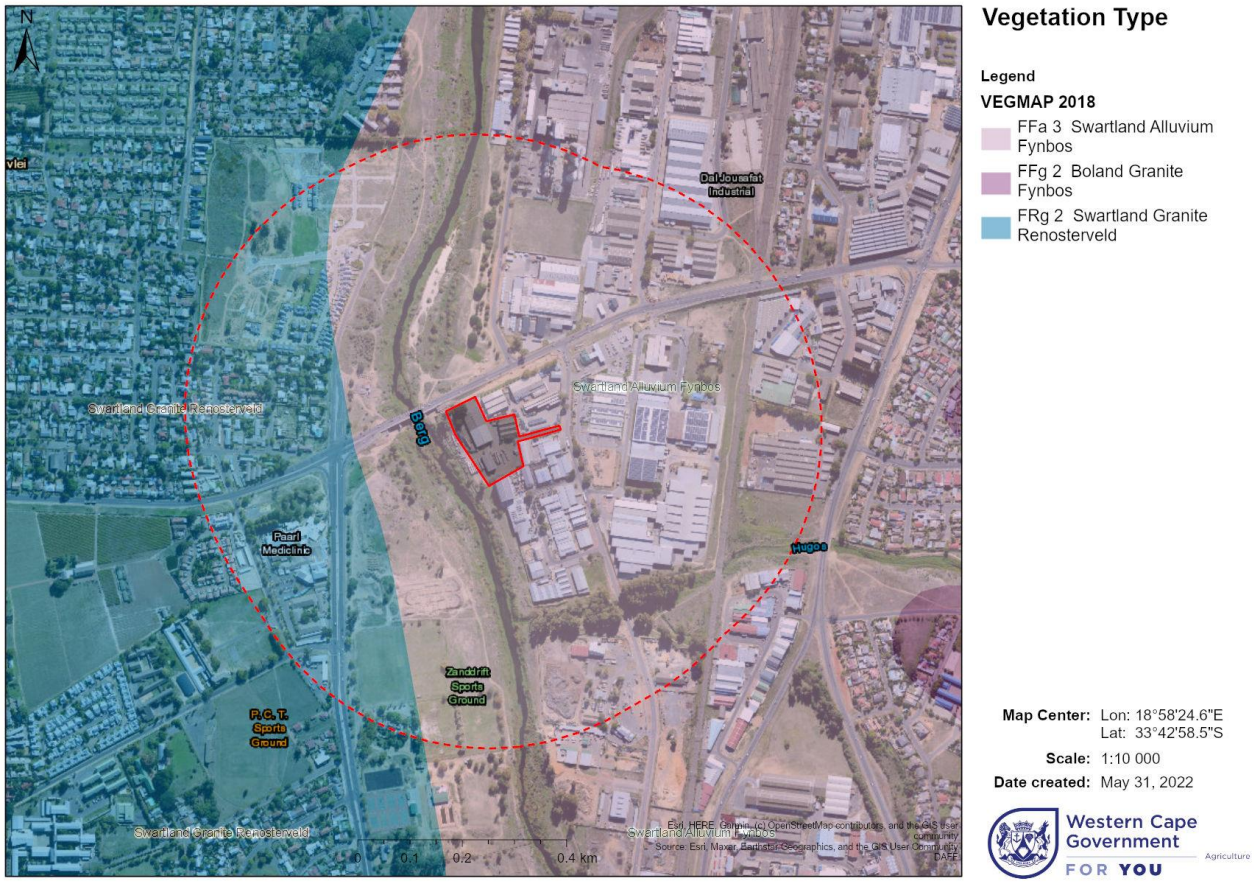


Figure 26: Vegetation Type (CapeFarmMapper, 2022).

CapeFarmMapper (May 2022) (Figure 26), indicated Swartland Alluvium Fynbos, which has an ecological threat status of Critically Endangered (DEA, 2011; SANBI, 2012).

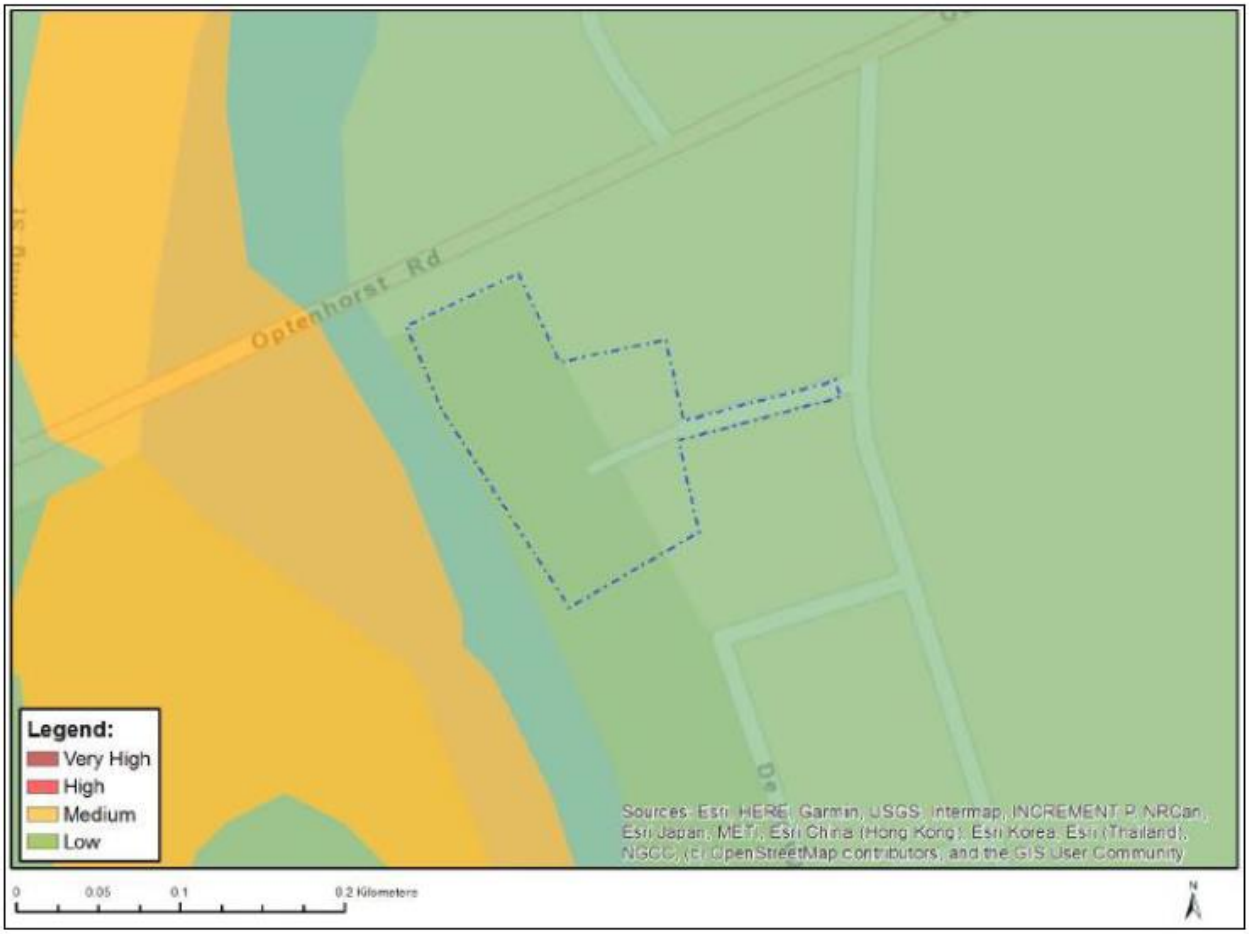


Figure 27: Site Sensitivity report plant species.

The DEA Screening Tool indicated that the site's plant species theme is of 'low sensitivity'(Figure 27).

However, following the site visit it was found that the existing development footprint has already been transformed with infrastructure and services, hardened surfaces and compacted ground with gravel surfaces and trees for aesthetic purposes (Figure 32).

Figure 28: Existing hardened surfaces of the site

Given the significant transformation of the site, the EAP has advised in the SSVR (Appendix M), that there will be no further specialist input from a Terrestrial Biodiversity perspective. This was confirmed by DEA&DP in their correspondence dated 23/06/2022, DEADP Ref: 16/3/3/6/7/1/B3/28/1187/22, (Appendix E24).

Aquatic Biodiversity:

FEN Consulting was appointed to undertake an Aquatic Compliance Statement. It is noted that FEN conducted a background study of relevant national, provincial and municipal datasets (such as the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas [NFEPA] 2011 database; the Department of Water and Sanitation Research Quality Information Services [DWS RQIS PES/EIS], 2014 database, the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) 2018, and the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017)), was undertaken to aid in defining presence of any watercourses prior to the site survey of the study area and associated 500 m investigation area.

The results are summarised in the points below:

- According to the NFEPA (2011) database, there are no wetlands or rivers within the study area. The Berg River is indicated within the central western portion of the investigation area and the Hugos River is indicated within the south-eastern portion of the investigation area. Both the Berg and Hugos Rivers are indicated to be in a largely modified ecological condition (Class D) per the NFEPA (2011) database;

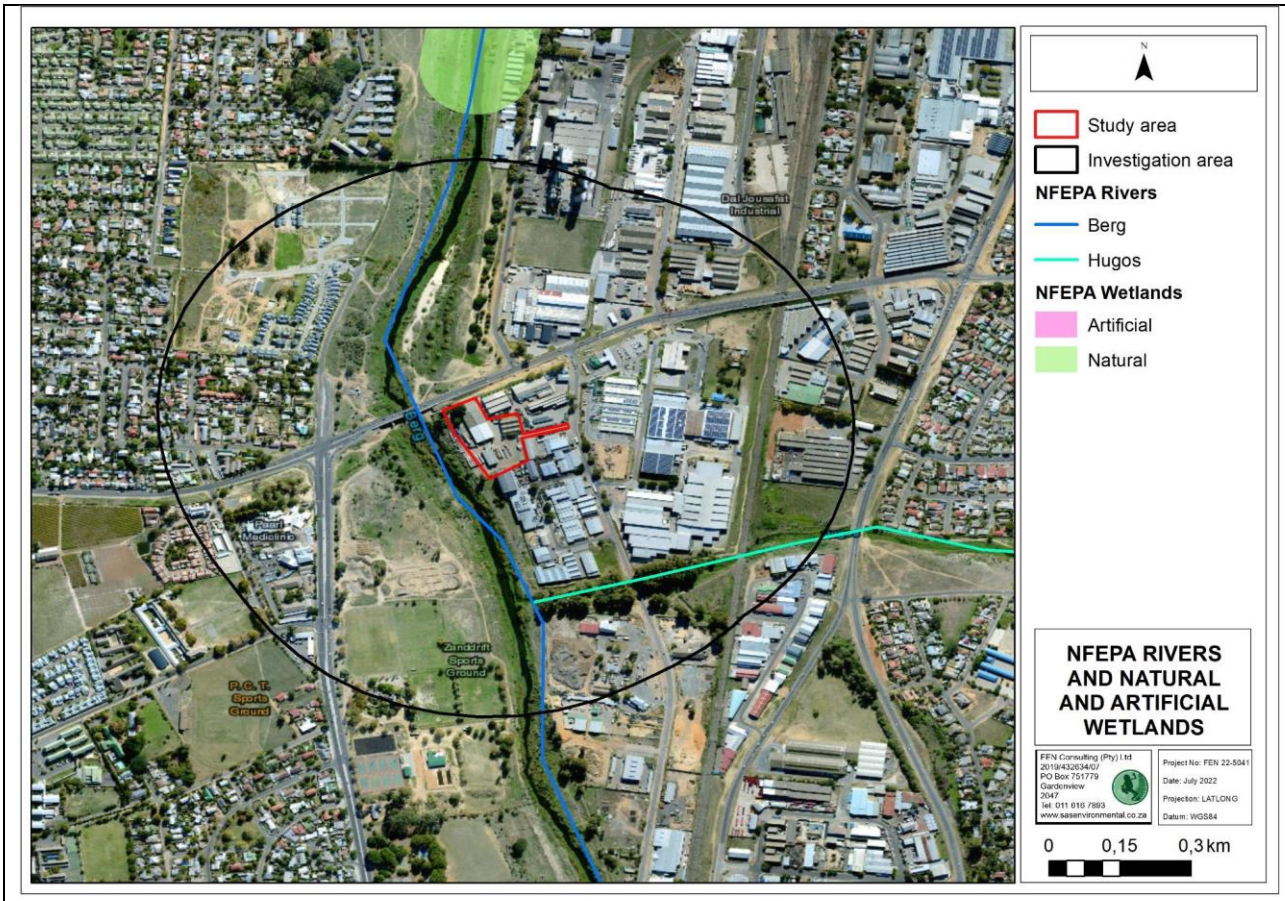


Figure 29: NFEPA Rivers associated with the study and investigation areas as indicated by the NFEPA database (NFEPA, 2011).

- According to the NBA (2018) database, there are no wetlands or rivers within the study area. A natural channelled valley bottom wetland and a natural unchanneled valley bottom wetland are indicated within the south-eastern portion of the investigation area. The channelled valley bottom wetland is indicated to be in a largely to critically modified ecological condition (Class D/E/F), while the unchanneled valley bottom wetland is indicated to be moderately modified (Class C). As per the NFEPA (2011) database, the NBA (2018) database also indicates the Berg River within the central western portion of the investigation area and the Hugos River within the south-eastern portion of the investigation area;
- According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) (2017), only the western boundary of the study area is classified as an Ecological Support Area (ESA) 2. ESAs are areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets but play an important role in supporting the functioning of Protected Areas (PAs) or Critical Biodiversity Area (CBAs) and are often vital for delivering system services;

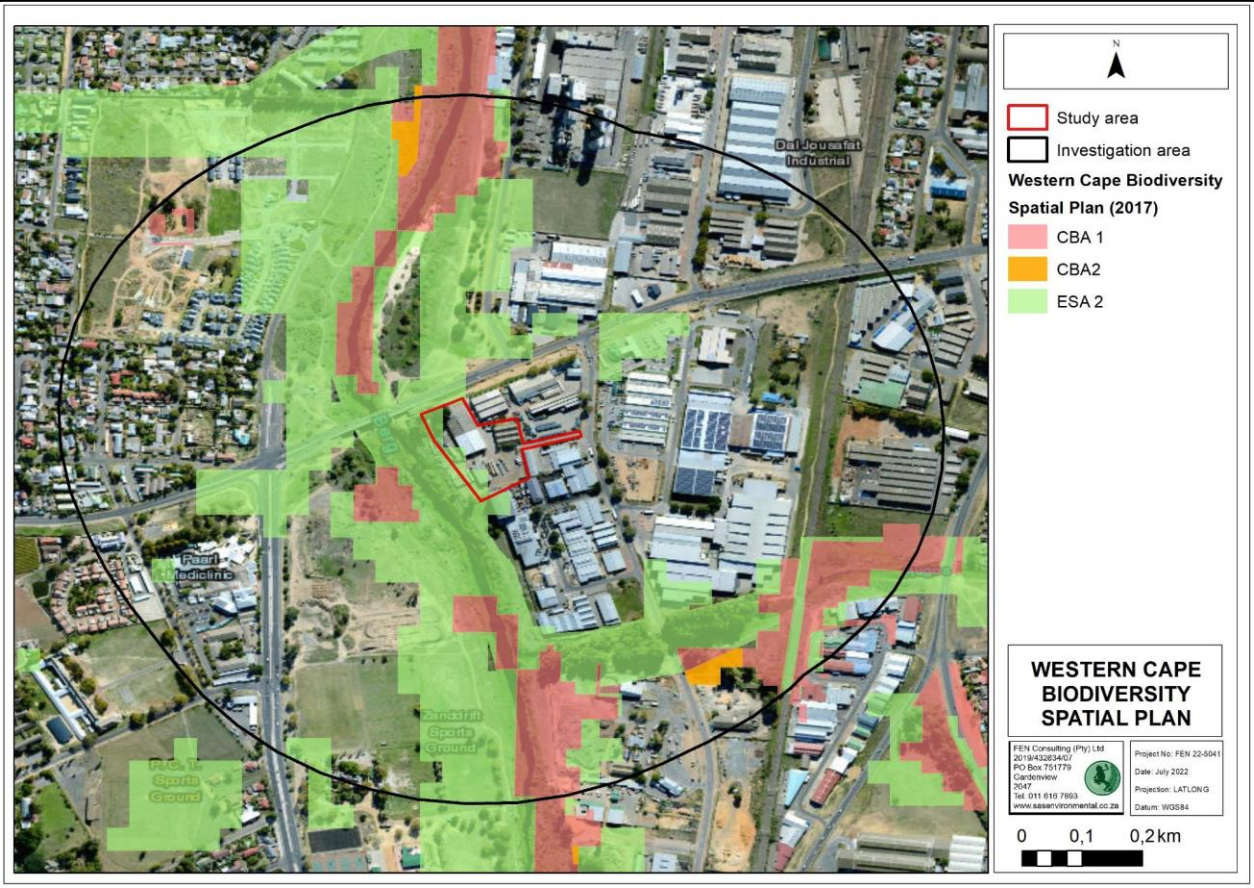


Figure 30: Areas of ecological importance associated with the study and investigation areas as indicated by the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017).

- The study area falls within the G10C quaternary catchment.

During the site visit the specialist confirmed that there were aquatic features on site. The Berg River, as indicated by the NFEPA (2011) and NBA (2018) databases was identified to be located outside and along the western boundary of the study area (approximately 26 m to the west of the study area). The Berg River flows in a generally northerly direction and is confluence by the Hugos approximately 272 m south of the study area. The western boundary of the study area was investigated relative to the Berg River.

The Berg River although modified, still plays an important role in providing hydraulic connectivity a diversity of habitat and in connecting a variety of habitats within its catchment. The reach of the Berg River adjacent to the study area is indicated as an aquatic CBA 1 and ESA 2 (WCBSP, 2017). The river is not considered to be particularly sensitive to changes in floods but is considered sensitive to changes in water quality and is significantly impacted due to the influx of enriched surface runoff from agricultural fields and roads which may have a negative impact on biota.

The western boundary of the study area is not bounded by a fence. However, a precast concrete (vibracrete) wall bounds the area to the west of the study area, thus providing a barrier between the study area and the Berg River. With the exception of the for the municipal stormwater outlet into the Berg River, no obvious discharge points from the study area into the river were identified. As such, no existing impacts from the activities within the study area on the Berg River were noted.

Therefore, the Aquatic Compliance Statement sufficiently addressed the environmental sensitivities considered for this site.

4.4.	Explain how the objectives and management guidelines of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan have been used and how has this influenced your proposed development.

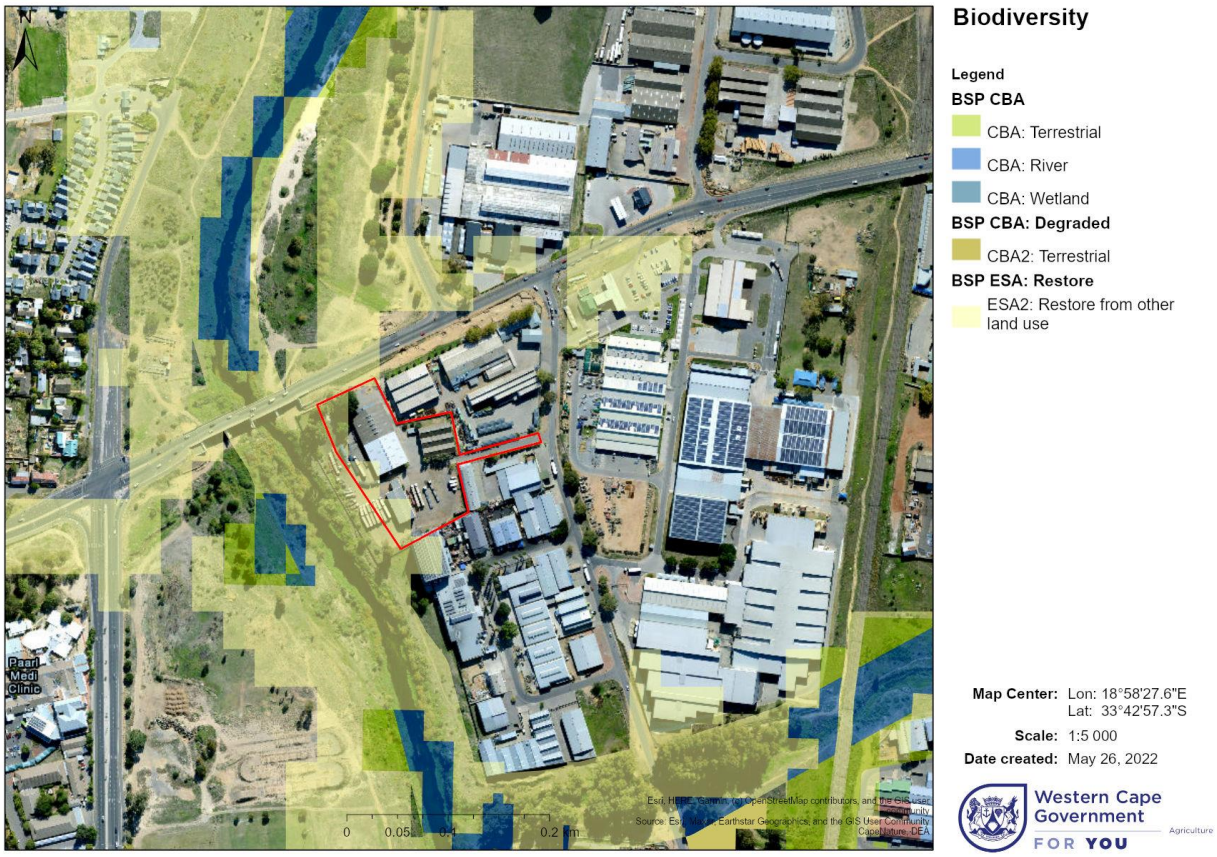


Figure 31: Biodiversity (CapefarmMapper, 2022).

According to the CapeFarmMapper, 2022 (Figure 27), the site contains an Ecological Support Area (ESA) 2, along the western boundary of the site, based on the aquatic feature (The Berg River). The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP) is a spatial tool that consists of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan Map (BSP Map) and the BSP handbook 2017. The BSP defines ESA 2 as areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but they play an important role in supporting the functioning of Protected Areas (PAs) or Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.

As confirmed by the Aquatic Specialist, the western boundary of the study area is not bounded by a fence, however, a precast concrete (vibracrete) wall bounds the area to the west of the study area, thus providing a barrier between the study area and the Berg River. With the exception of the for the municipal stormwater outlet into the Berg River, no obvious discharge points from the study area into the river were identified. As such, no existing impacts from the activities within the study area on the Berg River were noted.

Furthermore, as noted by the EAP, the area within the site is significantly transformed with no natural areas. The walls are old, very dilapidated in some places and in various stages of disrepair. However, during the proposed development this will be repaired prior to operation. Therefore, the proposed development will not be influenced by the ESA2, as this feature is not present on site, and vice versa.

4.5.	Explain what impact the proposed development will have on the site specific features and/or function of the Biodiversity Spatial Plan category and how has this influenced the proposed development.

As confirmed above, there is no ESA on site, as the site has been significantly transformed. An aquatic compliance statement was undertaken to address the aquatic theme and confirm this, which they have (Appendix G1). Cape Nature will be included as an I&AP to provide comment during public participation.

4.6.	If your proposed development is located in a protected area, explain how the proposed development is in line with the protected area management plan.

The proposed site is not in a protected area.

4.7.	Explain how the presence of fauna on and adjacent to the proposed development has influenced your proposed development.

The DEA Screening Tool report indicated that the animal species sensitivity rating of the site is 'high' and recommends an animal species assessment be conducted (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Animal Species Sensitivity.

The following sensitivity features were indicated on the Screening Tool (Table 7).

Table 7: Sensitivity Features.

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-*Circus ranivorus*
Medium	Invertebrate-*Conocephalus peringueyi*
Medium	Invertebrate-*Brinckiella aptera*
Medium	Invertebrate-*Aneuryphymus montanus*

The descriptions below provide insight into the habitat and distribution of the relevant faunal species, indicated by the DEA screening tool report:

- **High - *Aves-Circus ranivorus***
  - Common Name: African Marsh Harrier.
  - IUCN Status: Endangered.
  - Habitat: African Marsh Harriers thrive in wetland environments. The African Marsh Harrier preys on small mammals, birds, lizards, frogs, and large insects (BirdLife, n.d.).
  - Distribution: Distributed across southern Africa in areas with more than 300 millimetres in annual precipitation. In South Africa its habitat can be found in the Western Cape and along eastern South Africa.
- **Medium - Invertebrate-*Conocephalus peringueyi***
  - Common Name: Peringuey's Meadow Katydid (grasshopper)
  - IUCN Status: Vulnerable.
  - Habitat: Peringuey's Meadow Katydid is only known to inhabit mountains in the Fynbos biome (IUCN Red List, 2013b).
  - Distribution: Peringuey's Meadow Katydid is known only from the mountains of the southwestern Cape of the Western Cape Its extent of occurrence is approximately 5 065 km2 (IUCN Red List, 2013b).
- **Medium - Invertebrate-*Brinckiella aptera***
  - Common Name: Mute Winter Katydid (grasshopper)
  - IUCN Status: Vulnerable.
  - Habitat: This species is endemic to the Fynbos and Succulent Karoo biomes. It probably feeds on flowers and leaves of a very narrow range of host plants and occurs primarily on low, herbaceous shrubs. This species feeds and stridulates at night but can be found basking in the daytime on sunny days during the winter and early spring, from August until October, a time when very few insects are active (SANBI, 2012)
  - Distribution: The Mute Winter Katydid is endemic to the Northern and Western Cape Provinces of South Africa.
- **Medium - *Invertebrate-Aneuryphymus montanus***
  - Common Name: Yellow-winged Agile Grasshopper.
  - IUCN Status: Vulnerable.
  - Habitat: The species is associated with fynbos vegetation, where it has been collected "amongst partly burnt stands of evergreen Sclerophyll in rocky foothills" (SANBI, 2012). It prefers south-facing cool slopes.
  - Distribution: This species is found in the Northern, Western and Eastern Cape region of South Africa (SANBI, 2012). Its estimated extent of occurrence is 170 000 km².

During the site visit no species were seen on site. Further to this the site has been significantly transformed and is surrounded by hardened surfaces. Therefore, based on the lack of suitable vegetation (habitat) available to support the above species, it is unlikely that these species would thrive on the proposed site. No further specialist input is required, as this will have no influence on the proposed development, the EAP has advised this in the SSVR (Appendix M). This was confirmed by DEA&DP in their correspondence dated 23/06/2022, DEADP Ref: 16/3/3/6/7/1/B3/28/1187/22, (Appendix E24).

5. Geographical Aspects

Explain whether any geographical aspects will be affected and how has this influenced the proposed activity or development.

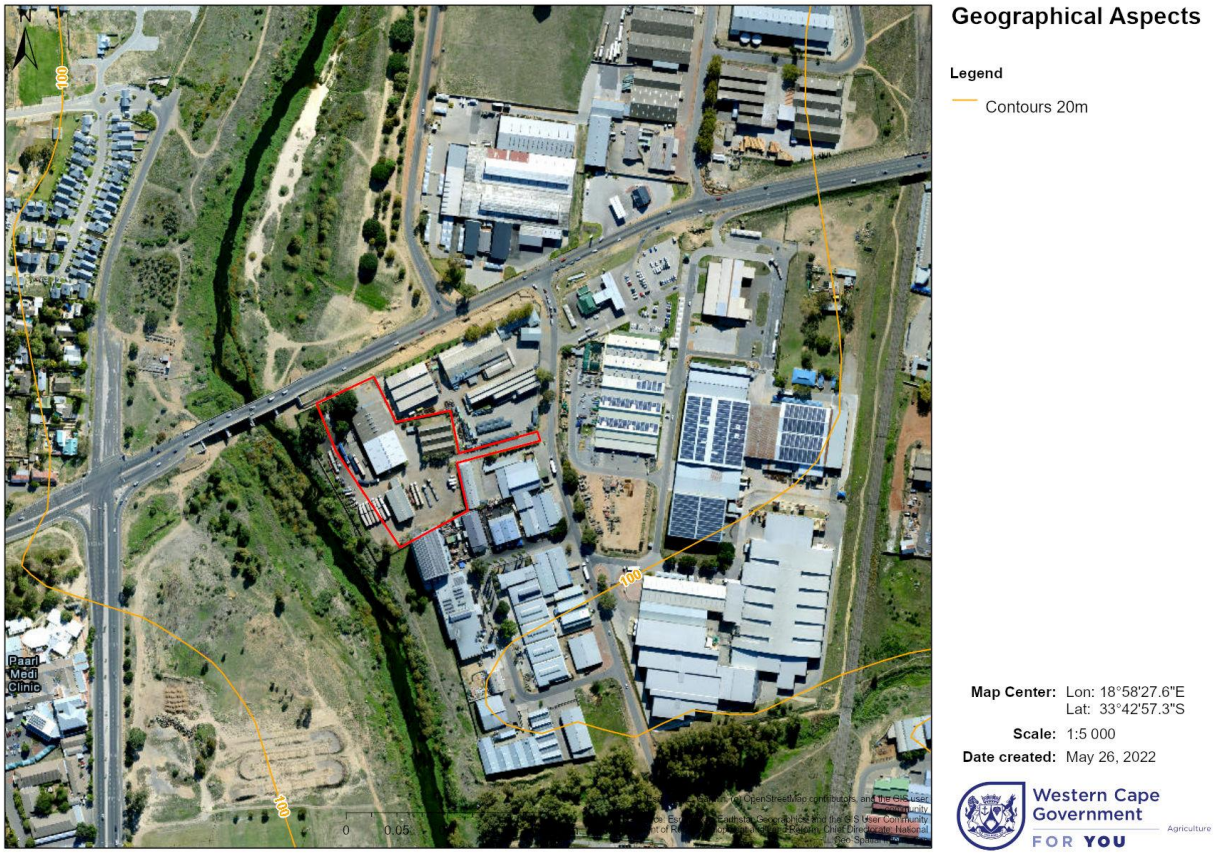


Figure 33: Geographical Aspects.

According to Cape Farm Mapper (Figure 37) and following the site visit, the contour data indicates that the topography of the proposed site is relatively flat. It can be determined that no geographical aspects will be affected or influence the proposed development.

6. Heritage Resources

6.1.	Was a specialist study conducted?	YES	**NO**
6.2.	Provide the name and/or company who conducted the specialist study.		
Not applicable. The site is already transformed and does not trigger any listed activities in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).			
6.3.	Explain how areas that contain sensitive heritage resources have influenced the proposed development.		
The proposed development does not trigger any of the section 38(1) activities of the Heritage Resource Act 25 of 1999. Therefore, no specialist input is required, as this aspect will have no influence on the proposed development.			

7. Historical and Cultural Aspects

Explain whether there are any culturally or historically significant elements as defined in Section 2 of the NHRA that will be affected and how has this influenced the proposed development.

The proposed expansion of ERF19134 will maintain the current character and industrial use of the site, as permitted by the Drakenstein land-use Zoning By-law (2018). The site is significantly transformed, all excavations will be similar to those undertaken for the original buildings, therefore it is not anticipated that any archaeological/palaeontological features will be encountered.

The proposed development does not trigger any of the section 38(1) activities of the Heritage Resource Act 25 of 1999. Thus, no specialist input is required, and no further action is required in terms of this aspect.

8. Socio/Economic Aspects

8.1.	Describe the existing social and economic characteristics of the community in the vicinity of the proposed site.

According to the Drakenstein Integrated Development Plan (2021, in 2017, the official unemployment rate in Drakenstein was 18.8%, which was an increase of 0.5% from 2016. Given the prevailing conditions over 2020/2021 as well as the seasonal nature of local employment in the agricultural sector as well as the narrow definition of the official definition it is estimated that a more realistic unemployment figure is closer to 23%. The Gini coefficient is a measure of economic/income inequality. The Gini coefficient in the municipal area rose from 0.592 in 2016 to 0.601 in 2018. The rising income inequality can be attributed to an increased working age population in low-skilled employment who earn low salaries.

The rise in indigent households within Drakenstein has been quite dramatic in recent times. This sudden
increase can potentially be linked to job losses within the agricultural sector, and in all sectors as a result of the lockdown due to the Covid 19 pandemic and the influx of citizens that move from outlying smaller towns to Drakenstein in search of employment opportunities.

In 2018/19, the Agricultural Sector contributed between R1.5 billion and R2 billion to the Drakenstein Economy. In terms of employment, the Agricultural sector experienced a growth of employment between 2014/15 to 2015/2016 from 12 661 jobs to 16 136 jobs. This was followed by a decrease in employment to 15 924 in the 2016/17, however, the sector remains one of the three largest contributors to employment in the Drakenstein economy.

8.2.	Explain the socio-economic value/contribution of the proposed development.

The National Department of Environmental Affairs (2017) and the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's (2011) environmental impact assessment Guidelines on Need and Desirability requires that the need and desirability of a project are considered and evaluated against the tenets of sustainability. This requires an analysis of the effect of the project on social, economic and ecological systems, and places emphasis on consideration of a project's justification in terms of the specific needs and interests of the community.

<u>Economic Aspects:</u>

The Agricultural Research Council's 'Guidelines on handling, storage and disposal of agrochemicals in the South African wine industry' (ARC, 2009) states that for many producers, economically sustainable agriculture is not possible without the use of some agrochemicals.

The proposed development will contribute to the sustainability of the agricultural enterprise in the

area by improving the logistical efficiency and economy of NexusAG's warehousing operations. This will be achieved by enabling NexusAG to discontinue warehousing at other locations, and channel all storage of goods to one central location. Thereby reducing excessive expenditure on other premises, allowing the organisation relief and continuation given the changing economic climate, and rising fuel prices straining the logistics industry. Consequentially, it will enable NexusAG to deliver increased volumes of agrochemicals to sustain and grow the agricultural sector in the Drakenstein Municipal area, and the Cape Winelands district.

Further to this, the proposed development aligns with the vision, Big Move and key thematic area of the Drakenstein MSDF (2022) and Drakenstein IDP (2021) which seeks to promote the thriving agricultural economy as a priority for the municipality. It views agriculture as the economic base of the municipality and seeks to promote Drakenstein as a regional Inland Port and Agri-processing hub through "strengthening its position within the regional distribution network." The proposed development aligns with the strategic objectives of the Drakenstein Integrated Economic Growth Strategy (2019) which seeks to "facilitate the promotion and development of priority sectors: agriculture… and logistics" and to "facilitate the creation of jobs." The development will contribute to positioning Drakenstein municipality as a regional agricultural logistics hub in the Western Cape.

Social Aspects:

According to the Drakenstein IDP (2021), the unemployment rate in the municipality is 23% and there has been an increase in the low-skilled working age population. It further states that the agricultural sector remains one of the three largest contributors to employment in the Drakenstein economy, of which most employees are low-skilled.

The proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134 will directly provide temporary employment and skills-transfer opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment opportunities during the operational phase. Through supporting the agricultural enterprise, the proposed development may create indirect employment opportunities. During the construction phase the proposed development will support local suppliers and business by sourcing construction material and installation services locally, where reasonably available.

Ecological Aspects:

The proposed development will not impact on ecological biodiversity as it intends to expand existing warehouse infrastructure on brownfield land, ERF 19134, Paarl. ERF 19134 in Paarl industrial area, is significantly transformed by existing infrastructure, there are a few landscaping trees on site, but the ground cover is predominantly cleared of vegetation, and is characterised by extensive hardened surfaces (see Figure 34 to Figure 38).

Figure 34: Arial photograph illustrating significant transformation (existing buildings and hardened surfaces) of ERF 19134, indicates positions A and B for Figure 35 to Figure 38.

Figure 35: Photograph at Position A of Figure 34, facing north-eastern portion of ERF 19134.

Figure 36: Photograph at Position A of Figure 34, facing south-eastern portion of ERF 19134

Figure 37: Photograph at Position B of Figure 34, facing north-western portion of ERF 19134

Figure 38: Photograph at Position B of Figure 34, facing south-western portion of ERF 19134

In conclusion, the proposed project is justifiably needed and desirable in terms of the social, economic and ecological needs of the community.

8.3.	Explain what social initiatives will be implemented by applicant to address the needs of the community and to uplift the area.

The proposed development will include the investment of millions of rands into expansion of warehouse and associated infrastructure on ERF 19134, Paarl. Against the backdrop of the 23% unemployment rate in the Drakenstein Municipality (IDP, 2021), the proposed expansion of warehouse infrastructure on ERF 19134 will directly provide temporary employment and skills-transfer opportunities during the construction phase, and long-term employment opportunities during the operational phase. Through supporting the agricultural enterprise, the proposed development may create indirect employment opportunities. During the construction phase the proposed development will support local suppliers and business by sourcing construction material and installation services locally, where reasonably available.

The proposed development will contribute to the sustainability of the agricultural enterprise in the area by improving the logistical efficiency and economy of Nexus^{AG}'s warehousing operations. This will be achieved by enabling Nexus^{AG} to discontinue warehousing at other locations, and channel all storage of goods to one central location. Thereby reducing excessive expenditure on other premises, allowing the organisation relief and continuation given the changing economic climate, and rising fuel prices straining the logistics industry. Consequentially, it will enable Nexus^{AG} to deliver increased volumes of agrochemicals to sustain and grow the agricultural sector in the Drakenstein Municipal area, and the Cape Winelands district.

8.4.	Explain whether the proposed development will impact on people's health and well-being (e.g. in terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place etc) and how has this influenced the proposed development.

The proposed development is located in an industrial area, on a premises that is appropriately zoned for the proposed warehousing activity and is approximately 245 meters from the nearest residentially zoned land. A town planning report and inspection of the premises on 3 October 2019, verified that in terms of the industrial zoning of the premises, "the subjected property conforms with the Local Authority's town planning conditions, as confirmed with the Drakenstein Municipality, Town Planning". Furthermore, the proponent will ensure that all relevant applications are made for compliance purposes related to the operation of the storage of hazardous goods. This will include registrations, where applicable, in terms of the:

- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as amended 1996;
  - Agricultural Remedies Regulations (GN R. 935 of 2006);
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993);
- Regulations Under the Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973), as amended 1997;
- Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-law (2020);
- Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004);
- Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law (2008).

Applicable safety measures and controls as provided in the above legislation and other applicable policy, including but not limited to SANS 10206 and the Cape Winelands District Municipality's Municipal Health Services By-law, 2010, have been considered in this BAR and will be translated into the EMPr for implementation and compliance on site during pre-construction, construction, post-construction, and operation of the proposed development.

Taking into account the aforementioned facts, the development poses low nuisance risks to the surrounding community. During operational phase, if managed and operated as per specifications, the proposed development will have minimal impact on human health. In fact, by contributing to the agricultural industry and the local economy in terms of employment, investment and revenue, this development can add value to the community. It is further located ideally, in an industrial zone.

SECTION H: ALTERNATIVES, METHODOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

1. Details of the alternatives identified and considered

1.1.	Property and site alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.

Provide a description of the preferred property and site alternative.

<u>Proposed Preferred Alternative 1 Site: ERF 19134</u>

The site is located within the Industrial Area of Northern Paarl, between Oosbosch Street, Distillery Street, and is zoned for industrial use. It is surrounded by other warehouses and businesses to the north, east and south. To the west is the Berg River, and ERF 5058.

ERF 19134 is currently owned by Nexus^{AG} and acts as the main warehousing facility. The site has been utilized for the storage of hazardous and non-hazardous goods for at least 10-years, as it was utilized for this purpose by the previous owners as well. The site is significantly transformed and contains hardened surfaces, existing access, infrastructure and services.

Figure 39: Preferred site location.

Provide a description of any other property and site alternatives investigated.

Proposed Alternative 2 Site: No-Go Alternative

Nexus^{AG} has multiple warehousing sites positioned within the Boland area. These sites include:

- Nexus^{AG} Bayer Warehouse - Rented
- Nexus^{AG} UPL Warehouse – Free of Charge
- Pople Warehouse - Rented
- Farmkem Warehouse – Free of Charge for 'Nexus^{AG} bought' Farmkem stock only
- Megafreight Warehouse – Rented
- Rolfes Agri Warehouse – Free of Charge for 'Nexus^{AG} bought' Rolfes Agri stock only
- Sologistics Warehouse – Rented
- Oosterland Park Warehouse – Rented

The client advised that these sites are not centrally located and are rental properties or suppliers' properties.

Provide a motivation for the preferred property and site alternative including the outcome of the site selectin matrix.

As per the process described in the next question. It can be determined that the proposed Alternative Site 1, is the preferred site for multiple reasons, including the fact that the site is:

- Owned by the Proponent.
- Has sufficient room to accommodate the expansion.
- Will not strain the existing services.
- Is ideally located in an Industrial Area.
- The site has no environmental sensitivities.
- Negative social impacts are considered temporary.
- This proposal and site will ensure the organization can reduce additional expenditure and continue on even as economic climates change.

Therefore, the Site Alternative 1, is the preferred site as it is the most reasonable and feasible option.

Provide a full description of the process followed to reach the preferred alternative within the site.

The option of utilizing the preferred site has been compared with the no-go alternative as detailed below.

Table 8: Comparison of site alternatives.

	Proposed Preferred Alternative 1 Site: ERF 19134	**Proposed Alternative 2 Site: No-Go Alternative**
Feasibility for the applicant	• The preferred site is owned by Nexus[AG]. **+** • Considering Nexus[AG] 's distribution routes, the site is centrally located. Thereby reducing the need for multiple locations. **+** • By reducing the need for multiple locations, the applicant will reduce their expenditure on additional rental spaces, particularly given the changing economic climate, and straining logistical factors, such as rising fuel prices. **+** • Improved management of products, as all products will be housed in one location. **+**	• Multiple locations results in multiple rental payments, as most of these premises are rented. **-** • Multiple locations results in costly distribution between warehouses. **-** • Multiple locations results in strain on management, should record keeping etc. be inadequate at some facilities, this is difficult to monitor.
Social Impacts	• All hazardous goods will be stored away from residential areas, within an area zoned for industrial use. **+** • No risks to air quality from storage and handling of goods. **+** • Traffic will be increased to the proposed location. **+** • Temporary nuisances from construction activities, including noise, dust, visual impacts. **–** • Temporary impacts on traffic due to construction vehicle movement on and off the site (not significant). **–** • Temporary employment opportunities during construction, for local	• Strain on business as a result of changing economy and fluctuating fuel prices that will affect companies that are dependent on logistics, can lead to loss of jobs in the future.

	labour. + • Permanent employment opportunities during operational phase, for employees at previously rented facilities and for potentially new employees. +	
Legislative Requirements	• Preferred site is currently undergoing a BAR process for environmental authorization, therefore if approved is acceptable from an environmental legislation perspective. + • Approved in terms of Drakenstein civil services. • Meets the conditions in terms of Town Planning requirements. +	• Given the lack of information on the other sites that are rented or belong to a supplier, the EAP is not certain if these sites are fully compliant. –
Environmental Impacts	• No significant environmental impacts are predicted for this site, during construction, due to a lack of natural areas within the intended expanded footprint. +	• Not enough information exists on the alternative properties, however given the fact that these sites are not owned by Nexus^{AG} , any alterations will have to be approved by the landowner, and it is unclear if this will be permitted. +

As per Table 8, it was concluded that the preferred site held numerous positive impacts related to the alternative sites. Most significantly the preferred site is owned by the applicant and has sufficient space to allow for the expansion.

Provide a detailed motivation if no property and site alternatives were considered.

Alternatives have been considered.

List the positive and negative impacts that the property and site alternatives will have on the environment.

Proposed Preferred Alternative 1 Site: ERF 19134

Positive Impacts:

- Owned by proponent to allow for permitted changes and utilization of urban transformed areas.
- Occurs in an industrial area therefore will suit the surrounding character, therefore minimal visual impacts.
- Minimal environmental impact.
- No direct impacts on any sensitive environmental features.
- Relatively flat therefore stormwater can be better controlled.
- Access and infrastructure exists.
- No additional strain on services.
- Utilizing the site for the same purpose as originally used.

- Existing approvals for proposed expansion.
- Centralization of warehousing for Nexus[AG], reducing their operational expenses.
- Job security for existing personnel and potentially new job creation during operational phase, and definite temporary job creation for personnel during construction phase.

Negative Impacts:

- Temporary dust and noise during construction.
- Temporary and potentially long-term increase in traffic.
- If mismanagement of stored material, this can lead to a incidents.

Proposed Alternative 2 Site: No-Go Alternative

Positive Impacts:

- Owned by proponent to allow for permitted changes and utilization of urban transformed areas.
- Site is located in an industrial area. Therefore no change to existing character.
- Minimal environmental impact.
- No direct impacts on any sensitive environmental features.
- Relatively flat therefore stormwater can be better controlled.
- Access and infrastructure exists.

Negative Impacts:

- Temporary dust and noise during construction.
- Temporary and potentially long-term increase in traffic.
- If mismanagement of stored material, this can lead to a incidents.
- No opportunity to upgrade or repair the areas of the site that needs attention, including the access road, the fencing, the roof sheeting, etc.
- No opportunity to increase capacity and utilize existing vacant areas on site.
- If strain from operational expenses increases or persists, there is no guaranteed job security for appointed personnel, as the company may have to reorganize structure.

~~1.2.~~	~~Activity alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.~~

~~Provide a description of the preferred activity alternative.~~

~~Provide a description of any other activity alternatives investigated.~~

~~Provide a motivation for the preferred activity alternative.~~

~~Provide a detailed motivation if no activity alternatives exist.~~

~~List the positive and negative impacts that the activity alternatives will have on the environment.~~

1.3.	Design or layout alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts

Provide a description of the preferred design or layout alternative.

One layout (Appendix B) was considered, in line with the civil engineering design report, and this was approved by the Drakenstein Local Municipality on the 15th of September 2021 (Appendix E23).

In terms of design related to internal storage-

Proposed Preferred Internal Storage Alternative 1: Combination of ground/pallet storage and Rack Storage that uses forklifts

The proposed preferred internal storage design includes the option to accommodate both ground/pallet (for chemicals that cannot be stored on the ground), with vertical rack storage that uses forklifts, as per SANS 10206: 2020 (Edition 3).
G.7.6 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks, specifications include:

- Rows of racks separated by intermediate aisles. The dimensions of the rack spaces depend on the storage units used.
- Rack lengths shall not exceed 50 m in cases where the rack is accessible from both sides, and 30 m where access is from one side. The storage height is limited by the maximum lifting height of the forklift truck. The width of the aisles depends on the design of the forklift truck and can vary between 2,8 m and 4,2 m.
- A rack storage system that uses forklift trucks is suited to the storage of large product ranges with a moderate turnover rate in small-to-medium-sized warehouses, where access to each individual storage unit is necessary.
- Fire detection and firefighting are simplified by the generous space arrangement necessitated by the use of forklift trucks. The use of separating elements, together with fusible bolt for attaching the racks, can reduce the potential hazard of a fire in one section of the warehouse breaking through to the next sections.

Provide a description of any other design or layout alternatives investigated.

Proposed Internal Storage Alternative 2: Rack Storage that uses forklifts

As per SANS 10206: 2020 (Edition 3), G.7.6 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks, specifications include:

- Rows of racks separated by intermediate aisles. The dimensions of the rack spaces depend on the storage units used.
- Rack lengths shall not exceed 50 m in cases where the rack is accessible from both sides, and 30 m where access is from one side. The storage height is limited by the maximum lifting height of the forklift truck. The width of the aisles depends on the design of the forklift truck and can vary between 2,8 m and 4,2 m.
- A rack storage system that uses forklift trucks is suited to the storage of large product ranges with a moderate turnover rate in small-to-medium-sized warehouses, where access to each individual storage unit is necessary.
- Fire detection and firefighting are simplified by the generous space arrangement necessitated by the use of forklift trucks. The use of separating elements, together with fusible bolt for attaching the racks, can reduce the potential hazard of a fire in one section of the warehouse breaking through to the next section.

Proposed Internal Storage Alternative 3: Ground/Pallet Storage

This is the current mode of storage utilized on site. As per Figure 40, goods are stored on the ground and some on wooden pallets (as per specifications for storage of specific hazardous goods).

Figure 40: Current internal storage.

Provide a motivation for the preferred design or layout alternative.

The three alternatives have been compared in the table below:

	Proposed Preferred Internal Storage Alternative 1: Combination of ground/pallet storage and Rack Storage that uses forklifts	***Proposed Internal Storage Alternative 2: Rack Storage that uses forklifts***	***Proposed Internal Storage Alternative 3: Ground/Pallet Storage***
Storage Efficiency	Medium efficiency	Most efficient as storage will utilize the height permitted to be accommodated within the warehouse, not just the ground area. Therefore can safely accommodate the largest volume of product.	Least efficient
Capital Investment	Moderate costing	Most expensive	Least expensive
Lifespan and Maintenance	Long-term. Movement of forklifts may cause damage to floor, therefore should be monitored.	Long-term. Movement of forklifts may cause damage to floor, therefore should be monitored.	Long-term
Machinery Required	Forklifts and structures that will last years		Can be moved by hand, labour intensive, and can lead to injuries and a much higher need for interaction between personnel and product.

Legislative Compliance	Permitted depending on goods allowed to be stored on ground/pallets.	Permitted in terms of SANS 10206: 2020	Permitted depending on goods stored.

It has been concluded that based on the aforementioned table, the internal storage design - alternative 1, is the preferred, given that it allows for the proponent to store efficiently with a moderate capital expenditure, which means it can be implemented sooner rather than later.

Provide a detailed motivation if no design or layout alternatives exist.

Alternatives have been considered.

List the positive and negative impacts that the design alternatives will have on the environment.

~~1.4.~~	~~Technology alternatives (e.g., to reduce resource demand and increase resource use efficiency) to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.~~

~~Provide a description of the preferred technology alternative:~~

~~Provide a description of any other technology alternatives investigated.~~

~~Provide a motivation for the preferred technology alternative.~~

~~Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.~~

~~List the positive and negative impacts that the technology alternatives will have on the environment.~~

~~1.5.~~	~~Operational alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.~~

~~Provide a description of the preferred operational alternative.~~

~~Provide a description of any other operational alternatives investigated.~~

~~Provide a motivation for the preferred operational alternative.~~

~~Provide a detailed motivation if no alternatives exist.~~

~~List the positive and negative impacts that the operational alternatives will have on the environment.~~

1.6.	The option of not implementing the activity (the 'No-Go' Option).

Provide an explanation as to why the 'No-Go' Option is not preferred.

The No-Go Option is not preferred as the current facility does require upgrades, and maintenance. Further to this the socio-economic benefits are extensive, including continuation of business and therefore job security for many employees, as well as temporary and permanent opportunities for new employees, supporting the local economy. This will ensure that industrial related activities are focused in an area that is zoned for this purpose, and allows for improvement of the existing road, which also services the adjacent properties.

All these benefits can be achieved with minimal environmental impacts.

1.7.	Provide and explanation as to whether any other alternatives to avoid negative impacts, mitigate unavoidable negative impacts and maximise positive impacts, or detailed motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist.

All alternatives were discussed previously.

1.8.	Provide a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including the preferred location of the activity.

The preferred alternative above were selected as they created the most efficient and beneficial options from an environmental and socio-economic perspective.

2. "No-Go" areas

Explain what "no-go" area(s) have been identified during identification of the alternatives and provide the co-ordinates of the "no-go" area(s).

No specific no-go areas have been designated for this site. However, it is generally recommended that any area beyond ERF19134 be considered a no-go area, and all works remain within the boundary of the site.

3. Methodology to determine the significance ratings of the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives.

Describe the methodology to be used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration of the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the proposed activity or development and alternatives, the degree to which the impact or risk can be reversed and the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

The assessment criteria utilized in this environmental impact assessment is based on, and adapted from, the *Guideline on Impact Significance, Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 5* (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), 2002) and the *Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impacts in Support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations* (DEAT, 2006).

Determination of Extent (Scale):

Site specific	On site or within 100 m of the site boundary.
Local	The impacted area includes the whole or a measurable portion of the site, but could affect the area surrounding the development, including the neighbouring properties and wider municipal area.
Regional	The impact would affect the broader region (e.g. neighbouring towns) beyond the boundaries of the adjacent properties.
National	The impact would affect the whole country (if applicable).

Determination of Duration:

Temporary	The impact will be limited to the construction phase.
Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through a natural process in a period shorter than 2 years.
Medium term	The impact will last up to the end of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated.
Long term	The impact will continue for the entire operational lifetime of the development but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
Permanent	This is the only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Such impacts are

	regarded to be irreversible, irrespective of what mitigation is applied.

Determination of Probability:

Improbable	The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience.
Probable	There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must therefore be made.
Highly probable	It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some stage of the development. Plans must be drawn up to mitigate the activity before the activity commences.
Definite	The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans.

Determination of Significance (without mitigation):

No significance	The impact is not substantial and does not require any mitigation action.
Low	The impact is of little importance but may require limited mitigation.
Medium	The impact is of sufficient importance and is therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels.
Medium-High	The impact is of high importance and is therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to manage the negative impacts to acceptable levels.
High	The impact is of great importance. Failure to mitigate, with the objective of reducing the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire development option or entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.
Very High	The impact is critical. Mitigation measures cannot reduce the impact to acceptable levels. As such the impact renders the proposal unacceptable.

Determination of Significance (with mitigation):

No significance	The impact will be mitigated to the point where it is regarded to be insubstantial.
Low	The impact will be mitigated to the point where it is of limited importance.
Medium	Notwithstanding the successful implementation of the mitigation measures, the impact will remain of significance. However, taken within the overall context of the project, such a persistent impact does not constitute a fatal flaw.
High	Mitigation of the impact is not possible on a cost-effective basis. The impact continues to be of great importance, and, taken within the overall context of the project, is considered to be a fatal flaw in the project proposal.

Determination of Reversibility:

Completely Reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
Partly Reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures
Barely Reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures
Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist

Determination of Degree to which an Impact can be Mitigated:

Can be mitigated	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
Can be partly mitigated	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures
Can be barely mitigated	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures
Not able to mitigate	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist

Determination of Loss of Resources:

No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources
Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources
Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources
Complete loss of resources	The impact will result in a complete loss of all resources

Determination of Degree to which an Impact can be avoided:

High	The impact is completely avoidable
Medium	The impact is avoidable with moderate mitigation
Low	The impact is difficult to avoid and will require significant mitigation
Unavoidable	The impact cannot be avoided

Determination of Degree to which an Impact can be managed:

High	The impact is completely manageable
Medium	The impact is manageable with moderate mitigation
Low	The impact is difficult to manage and will require significant mitigation
Unmanageable	The impact cannot be managed

Determination of Cumulative Impact:

Negligible	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
Low	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
Medium	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects

High	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects

4. Assessment of each impact and risk identified for each alternative

Note: The following table serves as a guide for summarising each alternative. The table should be repeated for each alternative to ensure a comparative assessment. The EAP may decide to include this section as Appendix J to this BAR.

	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE 1 LAYOUT	NO-GO ALTERNATIVE
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
PLANNING & DESIGN PHASE		
Potential impact and risk:	**DESIGN & PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:** **Alternative 1 Layout:** Inadequate design considerations can lead to the hazardous conditions for storage of dangerous goods. **No-Go Alternative:** No changes to the existing status quo. However, negative impacts can arise as it has been identified that the current site and facility is not in the best order	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Negative
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Site specific and long-term	**Site Specific and long-term**
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Incidents may not be adequately contained.	• **Existing infrastructure is reported to be dilapidated, such as vibracrete walls**
Probability of occurrence:	Low	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low	
Indirect impacts:	• Impact on human health and infrastructure within site.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Impacts on the surrounding environment, human health within the surrounding community and off-site infrastructure.	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium (-)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High	

Proposed mitigation:	General • Ensure design considerations comply with any relevant conditions as per: - SANS 10206 - SANS 10400 • Ensure the relevant conditions are accommodated for in the programme of works, as per the existing, valid approvals, including, but not limited to: - Drakenstein Local Municipalities Notice of Approval of Building Plan: Erf - 19134 - Paarl – 1107310, dated 15th September 2021. - Drakenstein Local Municipalities Civil Services Plans: ERF 19134, Paarl – Approval, dated the 02nd of August 2021. • Programme of works and costing, must accommodate for all recommended mitigation, as recommended in the approved EMPr and Environmental Authorization. • Ensure all approved drawings are made available to the Contractor, prior to commencement of work, including indications of existing services. Security • Ensure security measures are integrated into the expansion designs where necessary. • Ensure access onto site is controlled. Planning • Ensure deliveries/collections during construction are well planned, avoids construction areas, and safety measures are considered. • Ensure construction programme is planned prior	

	to commencement of activities on site. • Ensure existing chemicals are stored away from construction activities and are monitored to ensure no access or residue from construction activities are able to enter storage areas. • Non construction personnel associated with deliveries and office related duties are advised to avoid construction areas and are briefed on safety measures. • Ensure all emergency procedures are clearly planned and readily available. Ensure all labour is briefed on emergency procedures and no-go areas, as well as prohibited activities including smoking or establishing fires on site. Design • **The floor of the storage area should be constructed with spillage containment measures that can contain a volume equal to 110% of the stored capacity of substances**. • Ensure storage areas are designed to allow for the required ventilation. • Ensure fire protection measures essential to the proposed storage and facilities are established efficiently. • Ensure geotechnical recommendations are considered and implemented: - Potential fluctuating water table at 2m depth. - Sidewall stability should be carefully monitored and all safety precautions adhered to.	

	- If possible, foundations and roads be designed to utilize the stiff material in the upper part of the profile. - Should foundations be constructed deeper than 0.4m it is recommended that a stiffened raft foundation be used since the material is loose and some settlement is expected. No bedrock was encountered in the profile to utilize for short piles. - Segmented paving bricks with a saw tooth shape be used and that a 25mm bedding layer be constructed after levelling of the area before placement of the bricks. - **Stormwater Design:** ➢ **The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist;** - Storage Method: • Ensure chemicals that need to be stored separately are done so. • Ensure all bunding is in place within the storage areas, and access for forklifts etc, are well designed and constructed to avoid any incidents. • Comply with SANS 10206: 2020 (Edition 3), G.7.6 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks. - G.7.6.1 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks	

	consists of rows of racks separated by intermediate aisles. The dimensions of the rack spaces depend on the storage units used. - G.7.6.2 Rack lengths shall not exceed 50 m in cases where the rack is accessible from both sides, and 30 m where access is from one side. The storage height is limited by the maximum lifting height of the forklift truck. The width of the aisles depends on the design of the forklift truck and can vary between 2,8 m and 4,2 m. - G.7.6.3 A rack storage system that uses forklift trucks is suited to the storage of large product ranges with a moderate turnover rate in small-to-medium-sized warehouses, where access to each individual storage unit is necessary. - G.7.6.4 Fire detection and firefighting are simplified by the generous space arrangement necessitated by the use of forklift trucks. The use of separating elements, together with fusible bolt for attaching the racks, can reduce the potential hazard of a fire in one section of the warehouse breaking through to the next section. - G.7.6.5 Capital investment in racks and forklift trucks is relatively low in view of their useful lifetimes. However, savings in this area could be offset by the cost of the required	

	storage space.	
Residual impacts:	None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
Potential impact and risk:	**WASTE MANAGEMENT** **Alternative 1 Layout:** Waste that is both non-hazardous and hazardous, will be generated, this includes the removal and disposal of asbestos roof sheeting. Waste will also be produced by labour appointed to undertake works, from food items brough on site, etc. Improper management, storing and handling of waste can result in pollution generation and potential contamination to stormwater and the surrounding area. **No-Go Alternative:** There will be no change to the existing status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	There will be no change to the existing status quo.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and long-term	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Contamination to stormwater and surrounding environment. • Litter being improperly managed and dispersed on and around site.	
Probability of occurrence:	Low - Medium	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low - Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Partly	
Indirect impacts:	• Contaminated water or waste dispersed into	

	stormwater network. • Litter being washed into stormwater drains resulting in blockages, or onto adjacent properties.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low - Medium (-)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium - High	
Proposed mitigation:	General • Practice good house-keeping, and plan set-up and programme of works ahead of time. • Be mindful of weather patterns, that may interrupt work as well as shelter waste areas so as to not be dispersed in bad weather. • Ensure storage of material is done in an orderly fashion. • Contain disturbance to the transformed areas within the ERF. • No storm water runoff containing waste, or water containing waste emanating from construction activities may be discharged into the environment. • Polluted stormwater must be contained on the site, and disposed of appropriately. • Development personnel, equipment and materials must be limited to the minimum practical working footprint.	

	• Any accidental release of a hazardous substance during the construction phase of the proposed development, must be reported to the relevant authorities, including the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management, in terms of Section 30 of the NEMA. • Dedicated waste bins or skips must be provided on site and kept in a demarcated area on an impermeable surface. • Separate waste bins/skips must be provided for recyclable waste, general waste and hazardous waste. Recovered builder's rubble & green waste may be stockpiled on the ground within the site camp, or in separate skips until removal. • Waste must be placed in the appropriate waste bins/skips/ stockpiles. • Skips/ bins must be provided with secure lids or covering that will prevent scavenging and windblown waste or dust. • Waste bins/skips must be regularly emptied and must not be allowed to overflow. - Ensure that waste receptacles are weighted down, or have weighted covers, are labelled appropriately, and/or are cleaned by a reputable waste disposal company. - Obtain a disposal/cleaning slip for this waste, to file in the Environmental File. Specialist recommendation – Aquatic: • It is imperative that the proponent ensures that	

	the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean-up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist; • All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof; • Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior to the commencement of the proposed	

	expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated; • Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof; • No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary; • All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR; • General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River. Educating Labour • Workers appointed for construction must be instructed not to litter and to place all waste in the appropriate waste bins provided on site. • The Contractor must ensure that all workers on site are familiar with the correct waste disposal procedures to be followed. • Waste generated on site must be classified and managed in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act – Waste	

	Classification and Management Regulations (GN No. R. 634 of August 2013). • Disposal of waste to landfill must be undertaken in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act – National Norms and Standard for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal (GN No. R. 635 of August 2013). • All waste, hazardous as well as general, resulting from the proposed activities must be disposed of appropriately at a licensed Waste Disposal Facility (WDF). Biosix-profile Asbestos Sheeting: • According to the Bigsix Roofing Brochure, 2017, the asbestos roofing is stated to: - Not contain asbestos fibre and are therefore excluded from the following: ➢ Asbestos Regulations of 2001, which forms part of the Act No. 85: Occupational Health and safety. ➢ South African Code SANS 10229: Packaging of dangerous goods for road and rail transportation in South Africa. - Nutec Biosix sheets do not pose any adverse effects on the environment. Off-cuts and dust created during - site work may be disposed of on any non-hazardous waste landfill site. • It is still necessary to be mindful of the following, given that the material is aged: ➢ Labour responsible for removing the	

	asbestos roof sheeting and gutters should wear appropriate PPE, including masks. ➢ If necessary, appoint specialized removal company to remove the asbestos roof sheeting. ➢ Ensure the removed asbestos sheeting is disposed in a skip/bin, which is controlled to prohibit wind dispersion etc. ➢ Dispose at an appropriately registered disposal facility. ➢ Obtain a disposal slip for record purposes. Pollution Management -Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel etc.) • While the site is transformed, any spills/leaks etc. has the potential to be washed into the existing stormwater network, leading to contamination. To ensure this is avoided the following is recommended: - Vehicles and machinery must be in good working order and must be regularly inspected for leaks. - If a vehicle or machinery is leaking pollutants it must, as soon as possible, be taken to an appropriate location for repair. The ECO has the authority to request that any vehicle or piece of equipment that is contaminating the environment be removed from the site until it has been satisfactorily repaired. - Repairs to vehicles/ machinery may take place on site, within a designated maintenance area where contamination cannot access the stormwater network.	

	- Drip trays must be utilized when: ➢ Refuelling. ➢ During decanting of hazardous substances and when refilling chemical fuel storage tanks. ➢ Generators are being utilized on site where there is risk of leakage/spillage. - Where feasible, fuel tanks must be elevated so that leaks are easily detected. - A spill kit to neutralise/treat spills of fuel/ oil/ lubricants must be available on site, and workers must be educated on how to utilise the spill kit. - Soil contaminated by hazardous substances must be excavated and disposed of as hazardous waste. Pollution Management – Ablution facilities • Utilize existing ablution facilities on site. • If this is not possible, provide the necessary chemical toilets on a level surface and secured from blowing over. - Toilets must be located well outside of any storm water drainage lines and may not be linked to the storm water drainage system in any way. - Chemical toilets must be regularly emptied, by an appropriate service provider. Care must be taken to prevent spillages when moving or servicing chemical toilets. - Toilet facilities must be supplied by the Contractor for the workers at a ratio of at	

	least 1 toilet per 30 workers in areas approved by the ECO, separate toilets must be supplied as per gender. - Temporary/ portable toilets must be secured to the ground to prevent them toppling due to wind or any other cause, to the satisfaction of the ECO. - Discharge into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited. The Contractor must ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are removed from the site, disposal/cleaning slips must be filed in the Environmental File, to ensure that these are available for review. - Toilets should be emptied before the Contractors' holidays or any other temporary site closure. • No labour may be permitted to utilize any natural or disturbed area of the site for ablution purposes. Pollution Management – Hazardous Substances • Any hazardous substances (materials, fuels, other chemicals etc.) that may be required on site must be stored according to the manufacturers' product-storage requirements, which may include a covered, waterproof bunded housing structure. • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) should be readily available on site for all chemicals and hazardous substances to be used on site. Where possible and available, MSDSs must additionally	

	include information on ecological impacts and measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during accidental releases. • Utilize existing bunded areas on site for hazardous storage and refuelling areas. If none of the existing areas can be utilized, ensure that no spills are able to contaminate the stormwater network. Cement Batching • Cement batching and wastewater from such activities must not be permitted to wash into the stormwater network, bunding must be applied where necessary. • No natural area may be used for cement mixing. • Unused cement bags must be stored in such a way that they will be protected from rain. Empty cement bags must be disposed of in an appropriate waste bin, for other hazardous waste materials. • All excess concrete/ cement must be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately registered disposal facility. Fire safety • Avoid stockpiling waste material on site for excessive timeframes. • No waste may be stored on site for more than 90-days. • No uncontrolled or unpermitted burning of waste is permitted. • If utilized, ensure that any flammable substances are stored according to industry standards.	

	• Maintain fire hoses and extinguishers. • Erect fire safety signage, and warning signage to alert people that flammable items are stored in a certain area, etc. and to indicate where fire safety equipment (e.g. fire extinguishers) are located.	
Residual impacts:	• None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**EARTHWORKS AND EXCAVATIONS** **Alternative 1 Layout:** Construction activities include works to the existing facility as well as the accommodation of additional warehousing and infrastructure, this can lead to multiple nuisances related to construction activity. **No-Go Alternative:** There will be no change to the existing status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	No change to the status quo.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and short-term	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Construction related nuisances generated, eg, noise and dust. • Operation of facility will be interrupted, as a result of construction activities.	
Probability of occurrence:	High	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low	

Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low	
Indirect impacts:		
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium - high	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium - High	
Proposed mitigation:	General: • The working area and site camp must be clearly demarcated during the pre-construction phase. • A construction programme must be drawn up before commencement on site, and the contractor must ensure that this is adhered to. • Phase construction activity so as to allow operational works to continue, in a controlled and organized manner. • Construction work must be well-planned and well-managed so that construction work proceeds quickly and efficiently, thus minimising the duration of disturbance. • Land clearing, earth-moving and construction activities must not take place during heavy rains, or windy conditions. Stockpiles:	

	• Designated areas for stockpiling of raw materials must be identified before material is brought onto site. • Stockpiles of topsoil & spoil material must be protected from wind & water erosion. • Stockpiles of earth material may not be located within any storm-water drainage pathways. • Stockpiles must not be excessively high, particularly stockpiled sediment. • Ensure stockpiles are bunded, especially if positioned along fence line (if boundary wall isn't established). • Excess soil that is not planned for construction use, should be removed from the site, as soon as possible. Working Area: • Ensure the working area is demarcated to avoid access within areas that may create risk due to heavy machinery movement, or work on roof/infrastructure higher than ground level. • Ensure adequate signage is established to prohibit access into these areas. • Ensure construction teams is briefed on safety protocols. • Ensure visitors/office staff still utilizing the site, are well aware of safety protocols and areas to avoid. Fencing: • Ensure that all open excavations are demarcated during construction, so as to prohibit accidents.	

	• Utilize netting or shade cloth. • Ensure this is maintained for duration of open excavation. • Ensure the existing dilapidated fenceline is fixed and reinforced as planned, to prohibit dispersion off site, or access to fauna (ie. stray domestic animals, etc). Soil Contamination • Ensure that lubricants are stored appropriately, in a designated, bunded area. • No maintenance should be undertaken on site, due to risks related to soil contamination that can get washed to the adjacent property. As well as existing storage of hazardous goods. • Ensure vehicles and machinery are in good order, and where necessary have and use drip trays. • Emptying of lubricants from containers should be undertaken on bunded surfaces. Foundations • Ensure geotechnical recommendations are considered and implemented: - Potential fluctuating water table at 2m depth. - Sidewall stability should be carefully monitored and all safety precautions adhered to. - If possible, foundations and roads be designed to utilize the stiff material in the upper part of the profile. - Should foundations be constructed deeper	

	than 0.4m it is recommended that a stiffened raft foundation be used since the material is loose and some settlement is expected. No bedrock was encountered in the profile to utilize for short piles. - Segmented paving bricks with a saw tooth shape be used and that a 25mm bedding layer be constructed after levelling of the area before placement of the bricks.	
Residual impacts:	None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIAL IMPACT: SENSE OF PLACE (NOISE & DUST)** **Alternative 1 Layout:** Temporary noise and dust generation will occur as a result of the proposed expansion. **No-Go Alternative**: No impacts will be generated as a result of construction, as the status quo will persist.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Not applicable, as the site will remain as it is. No development will occur.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local, short-term and minor	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• General nuisances i.e. dust, noise, odour, etc. will impact on the sense of place, although mainly temporary in nature.	
Probability of occurrence:	Probable	
Degree to which the impact	Low	

may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:		
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High	
Indirect impacts:	None	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Negligible	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low - Medium**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium	
Proposed mitigation:	Dust Mitigation • Stockpiles of material that may generate dust must be protected from wind erosion/dispersion (e.g. covered with netting, tarpaulin or other appropriate measures.) • Be mindful of influential weather events (significantly windy conditions, storms, etc.), that can impact on the construction programme. • The location of stockpiles must take into account, the prevailing wind direction, and should be situated so as to have the least possible dust impact to surrounding road-users and other land-users. • Work on site must be well-planned and should proceed efficiently so as to minimise the handling of dust generating material. • Material loads should be properly covered during transportation. • Dust levels specified in the National Dust Control	

	Regulations (GN 827 of November 2013) may not be exceeded. • A Complaints Register must be available at the site office for inspection by the ECO, documenting any complaints that may have been received. Noise Mitigation: • A complaints register must be available on site for any complaints received. • Any heavy machinery required, ie. cranes, trucks, etc. must be restricted to normal construction working hours (7:30 – 17:30), as far as possible. • Work on site must be well-planned and should proceed efficiently so as to limit the duration of the disturbance. • Vehicles and equipment must be kept in good working condition. If deemed necessary, machinery and equipment should be fitted with mufflers/ exhaust silencers. No unnecessary disturbances should be allowed to emanate from the construction site. • Workers should be educated on how to control noise-generating activities that have the potential to become disturbances, particularly over an extended period of time. • Noise levels must comply with the relevant health & safety regulations and SANS codes and should be monitored by the Health & Safety Officer as necessary and appropriate. • Affected parties must be informed of the	

	excessive noise factors. • The noise management and monitoring measures prescribed in the EMPr must be adhered to.	
Residual impacts:	None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	Low	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIAL IMPACT: VISUAL** **Alternative 1 Layout Plan:** Visual impacts may occur as a result of the planned excavation activities, during construction. **No-Go Alternative**: No visual impacts are proposed, as the status quo will persist.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Not applicable as the status quo will persist, therefore no visual impacts will be observed.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and temporary.	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Change of visual aesthetics, due to construction disturbance.	
Probability of occurrence:	Definite	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of resource.	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:	None	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low-Medium**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Unavoidable	
Degree to which the impact	Low - Medium	

can be managed:		
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Can be partly mitigated	
Proposed mitigation:	General: • The site camp, toilets (if using chemical toilets), storage facilities, stockpiles, waste bins, and any other temporary structures on site, should be located in such a way that they will present as little visual impact to the neighbouring properties and road users, as possible. • Work on site must be well-planned and well-managed so that work proceeds quickly and efficiently, thus minimizing the disturbance time. • Special attention should be given to the screening of highly reflective material. • Use of lighting (if required) should take into account surrounding land users and should present little or no nuisance. Downward facing, spill-off type lighting is recommended.	
Residual impacts:	None.	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS – CREATION OF MULTIPLE JOB OPPORTUNITIES & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE** **Alternative 1 Layout Plan:** Creation of temporary job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour, with potential for skills transfer, for members of the local community. Goods, materials and services, should be sourced from local businesses. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to the status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Positive	No change to the status quo.

Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and medium - term.	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Labourers (unskilled), will be able to earn a living. • Labourers (unskilled) can improve/build their skills. • Improved quality of life for these labourers, by establishing an income.	
Probability of occurrence:	Definite	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of a resources	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:	• Income generated by labourer will benefit their families/households, by improving the quality of their lives. • There may be opportunities to transfer skills from more experienced workers to less experienced workers. • Local community/shops will benefit, as labour purchases goods through income generated, from local suppliers.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium (+)	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**High (+)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Unavoidable	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Not applicable	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	No mitigation proposed, as it is a positive impact.	
Proposed mitigation:	• Positive, therefore no mitigation necessary. • It should be noted that this impact will benefit the local community and address the issue of unemployment within the Western Cape, and	

	country of South Africa, particularly for unskilled labourers, although temporary. • The applicant is recommended to source local labour, contractors and sub-contractors, as well as utilize local materials and suppliers.	
Residual impacts:	• Labour that previously lacked construction skills and experience, who were hired for this project, will now be able to utilize this for future developments.	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**High (+)**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIAL IMPACT: TRAFFIC & ACCESS** **Alternative 1 Layout Plan:** Access may be problematic, as the access road to the site is shared by adjacent properties, and this is a narrow roadway, however the movement of trucks and machinery is not uncommon. Traffic congestion may occur during construction as a result of the movement of vehicles to and from site on a daily basis. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Not applicable, as no development will take place, the status quo will persist.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local, short-term and minor	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Congestion along access road off of Distillery Street when delivery vehicles enter and exit site with materials.	
Probability of occurrence:	Low-medium	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No loss of resource.	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Barely	
Indirect impacts:	• Accidents may occur due to impatient or negligent drivers.	

	• Congestion and delays.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Possible complaints from public/neighbouring personnel traversing this road, daily.	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Can be mitigated	
Proposed mitigation:	General: • Plan deliveries ahead of time, such as abnormal loads, to occur outside of peak traffic periods. • All construction vehicles need to adhere to traffic laws. The speed of construction vehicles and other heavy vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions for other road users. As far as possible care should be taken to ensure that the local traffic flow pattern is not significantly disrupted. • All vehicle operators need to be educated in terms of "best-practice" operations to minimise unnecessary traffic congestion or dangers. Construction vehicles should therefore, not unnecessarily obstruct the access point or traffic lanes used to access the site. • Adequate signage, that is both informative and cautionary to passing traffic (motorists and pedestrians), warning them of the construction activities must be suitably located in the area where the construction is occurring and must be easily visible by all road users.	

	• If needed, appropriate traffic management measures and/ or points men (traffic marshals) should be utilized to assist vehicles entering/ exiting the site, particularly where vehicles must cross the path of oncoming traffic. • Speed of construction vehicles and other heavy vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions for other road users.	
Residual impacts:	None.	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	Negligible.	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SECURITY AND VANDALISM** **Alternative 1 Layout Plan:** Construction activities or opportunities for work, stockpiled materials, etc. can attract people with nefarious intentions. However, the site already has controlled access, and is in a busy industrial area. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to status quo	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Not applicable, as the status quo will persist.
Extent and duration of impact:	Local & short term	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Damage to or loss of resources.	
Probability of occurrence:	Highly unlikely	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:		
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation	**Low - Medium**	

(e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)		
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium – High	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium – High	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium - High	
Proposed mitigation:	General • Ensure access to site is controlled and restricted. • A register must be kept of all vehicles and personnel entering the site. • At night, ensure that materials are covered/obstructed from view.	
Residual impacts:		
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
Potential impact and risk:	**CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER** **Alternative 1 Layout Plan:** According to the Structural and Civil Engineering report, an existing stormwater pipeline is located on the site and connected to the adjacent site, which contains an outlet into the Berg River. If spills or waste from construction activities is able to be washed into the stormwater pipeline this contaminated water can be washed into the Berg River. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to the status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	
Extent and duration of impact:	Local & short term	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Contamination to stormwater.	
Probability of occurrence:	Medium - High	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low-medium	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	

Indirect impacts:	• Contaminated water to be discharged into Berg River.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Impact on water quality and downstream impacts.	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium – High	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium – High	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium - High	
Proposed mitigation:	General • Ensure all areas that contain hazardous liquids/fuel/lubricants are bunded. • Ensure that all cement mixing occurs in bunded areas. • Ensure all hazardous activities are kept away from stormwater drainage. • Ensure all stockpiles are situated away from drainage areas and are bunded so as to avoid wash into the current drains as a result of bad weather conditions. • Construction personnel, equipment and materials must be limited to the relevant ERF. • Construction work must be well-planned and well-managed so that construction work proceeds quickly and efficiently, thus minimising the duration of disturbance. • Construction must be avoided during rainy days, to prevent excessive turbidity. Specialist recommendation – Aquatic:	

	• It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist; • All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof; • Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior	

	to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated; • Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof; • No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary; • All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR; • General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River. Stormwater Control • Appropriate stormwater measures must be implemented. • Adequate erosion control measures must be implemented as per the EMPr to minimise sediment containing run-off from entering the river system. Hazardous wastes	

	• Fuels and potentials pollutants must be stored and managed strictly as per the respective Materials Safety Data Sheets. • Hazardous storage and refuelling areas must be bunded with an impermeable liner to protect groundwater quality. The bunding shall be capable of handling a volume 150% the volume of the container storing the substance. The Contractor shall submit a method statement to the Engineer for approval. • Vehicles must be inspected in a daily basis to check for leaks. • Adequate hazmat spillage cleaning kits must be readily available in the event of oil and hydraulic spills. • Vehicle repair must be undertaken off site, on an impermeable surface. • Waste should be collected and disposed of at a registered site. Ensure any runoff is restricted from accessing any natural areas. • Contaminated soil must be removed for disposal at an appropriately licensed hazardous disposal site, disposal slips must be obtained as proof. • Storage areas containing hazardous substance / materials must be clearly labelled, using appropriate signage and signboards. Ablution facilities • Utilize existing ablution facilities for as long as possible. • If chemical toilets are intended to be used: - All equipment and materials storage areas must (if practical, reasonable and feasible)	

	be away from any drainage areas and away from the existing fence line. The appointed ECO must be consulted in this regard. - The Contractor must provide the necessary ablution facilities for all personnel prior to the commencement of work and must ensure that his personnel make use of the facilities. - Toilet facilities must be supplied by the Contractor for the workers at a ratio of at least 1 toilet per 30 workers in areas approved by the ECO, separate toilets must be supplied as per gender. - The facilities must be maintained in a hygienic state and serviced regularly. Toilet paper shall be provided. - Temporary/ portable toilets must be secured to the ground to prevent them toppling due to wind or any other cause, to the satisfaction of the ECO. - Discharge into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited. The Contractor must ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are removed from the site, disposal/cleaning slips must be filed in the Environmental File, to ensure that these are available for review. - Toilets shall be emptied before the Contractors' holidays or any other temporary site closure.	
Residual impacts:		

Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	
OPERATIONAL PHASE		
Potential impact and risk:	**LEGISLATION AND POLICY COMPLIANCE** **Alternative Layout Plan 1:** Relevant permits and licenses must be adhered to, failure to do so, can lead to non-compliances, financial penalties, closure of the facility. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to the status quo. However, for the facility will be utilized for the same purpose as above. Therefore failure to adhere to permits and licenses may result in non-compliances, financial penalties, closure of the facility.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and site specific	Local and site specific
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Non-compliances.	Non-compliances.
Probability of occurrence:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Partly	Partly
Indirect impacts:	• Incidents. • Penalties.	• Incidents. • Penalties.
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Shut-down of facility.	• Shut-down of facility.
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	**Low**
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium	Medium

Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	General • During the operational phase the proponent must ensure that operation of the facility is compliant with the relevant legislation and policy, including national, provincial and local legislation, policies and by-laws. • Amend any license or permits prior to expiry if still applicable to activities on site.	General • During the operational phase the proponent must ensure that operation of the facility is compliant with the relevant legislation and policy, including national, provincial and local legislation, policies and by-laws. • Amend any license or permits prior to expiry if still applicable to activities on site.
Residual impacts:	None	None
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	None
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	**Low**
Potential impact and risk:	**SAFETY DUE TO STORAGE AND USE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL** **Alternative Layout Plan 1:** The mishandling or incorrect storage of hazardous material can lead to incidents which can cause health risks to personnel on and around site, as well as to infrastructure on or adjacent to the site. **No-Go Alternative:** No change to the status quo. However, the warehouse is still being utilized for the storage of hazardous goods, therefore the mishandling or incorrect storage of hazardous material can lead to incidents. .	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Negative
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and long-term	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Risk to health of employees.	• Risk to health of employees.
Probability of occurrence:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact	Low	Low

may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:		
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Partly	Partly
Indirect impacts:	• Risk to infrastructure.	• Risk to infrastructure.
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Explosions leading to damage to infrastructure, loss of life and environmental impacts.	• Explosions leading to damage to infrastructure, loss of life and environmental impacts.
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low - Medium**	**Low - Medium**
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Medium	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	Medium
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	General • Ensure all relevant permits/licenses required for storage and handling of dangerous goods/gas are obtained. • Ensure designated storage area is secure, well-ventilated and free of any fire risks. • Ensure storage tanks and connections are checked on a daily basis. • Ensure that safety plans are drafted and available to all employees. • Ensure designated areas are acceptable as per all relevant legislative requirements. Educating Labour • Ensure health and safety personnel are available on site. • Ensure the relevant personnel are fully aware and trained on the following: ➢ Offloading, management, and storage of hazardous goods. ➢ Chemicals managed and stored in line with the relevant MSDS's. ➢ Emergency plans, including fire safety. ➢ Conditions required to comply with relevant permits/licenses required for storage and handling of dangerous goods. ➢ Evidence of incidents/contamination. ➢ Ensure employees are aware of appropriate PPE. ➢ Ensure employees are fully aware of the standard reporting procedure should any	

incidents/complaints arise.

Waste Management

- Situate spill kits at delivery/loading points.
- Ensure relevant safety emergency/safety plans are in place and all permanent personnel are fully aware of these plans.
- The emergency preparedness and response plan must be made known to all relevant personnel in the event that any vehicle accidentally spills hazardous waste.
- Any transport accidents that may result in leaks or spills of hazardous waste from the vehicles will require:
  - Emergency action to contain the spill material; and
  - Immediate steps must be taken to clear any materials that could drain toward te drainage areas on site or that are causing traffic congestion and delays.
- All vehicles transporting hazardous material must be equipped with a spill kit to contain and remediate any spillages which may occur.
- A designated waste storage area must be allocated. This area must have the following characteristics:
  - Be enclosed and shielded from wind/rain.
  - Must be located on an impermeable surface located away from any drainage areas.
  - Must have a spill kit in close proximity of this storage area.
  - The storage area must have a combined volume that amounts to 110% of the volume of the storage tanks within the storage area.
  - All skips/bins must be labelled appropriately, eg: skips/bins containing hazardous waste must be labelled "hazardous waste".
  - All storage areas must be equipped a fire hydrant in the event of emergencies.
- Dispose of the various waste types at appropriately registered waste disposal sites.

Fire Safety

- Ensure fire-fighting equipment is readily accessible, functioning, and in close proximity to storage areas.
- Ensure emergency numbers are visible, with a working landline/phone to utilize.
- Ensure all infrastructure is operating as per manufacturer specifications.

Storage Method:

- Ensure chemicals that need to be stored separately are done so.
- Ensure all bunding is in place within the storage areas, and access for forklifts etc, are well designed and

	constructed to avoid any incidents. • Comply with SANS 10206: 2020 (Edition 3), G.7.6 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks. - G.7.6.1 Rack storage that uses forklift trucks consists of rows of racks separated by intermediate aisles. The dimensions of the rack spaces depend on the storage units used. - G.7.6.2 Rack lengths shall not exceed 50 m in cases where the rack is accessible from both sides, and 30 m where access is from one side. The storage height is limited by the maximum lifting height of the forklift truck. The width of the aisles depends on the design of the forklift truck and can vary between 2,8 m and 4,2 m. - G.7.6.3 A rack storage system that uses forklift trucks is suited to the storage of large product ranges with a moderate turnover rate in small-to-medium-sized warehouses, where access to each individual storage unit is necessary. - G.7.6.4 Fire detection and firefighting are simplified by the generous space arrangement necessitated by the use of forklift trucks. The use of separating elements, together with fusible bolt for attaching the racks, can reduce the potential hazard of a fire in one section of the warehouse breaking through to the next section. - G.7.6.5 Capital investment in racks and forklift trucks is relatively low in view of their useful lifetimes. However, savings in this area could be offset by the cost of the required storage space. • Ensure staff is well trained on storage and handling of goods, in line with requirements by manufacturers. • Ensure forklift drivers are well-trained and certified. Ensure machinery is maintained periodically. • Ensure emergency plans are clear and staff is fully briefed on requirements. • Ensure storage is implemented and maintained as per manufacturers requirements.	
Residual impacts:	None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	**Low**
Potential impact and risk:	**FAILURE TO OPERATE FACILITY AT OPTIMAL EFFICIENCY – HEALTH AND SAFETY** **Alternative Layout Plan 1:** The increased capacity of stored hazardous goods must be managed efficiently. Mismanagement can lead to incidents, on site, leading to impacts to infrastructure and/or on health and safety, as products can be flammable, or even toxic.	

	No-Go Alternative: The current site still stores agricultural chemicals of a dangerous nature. Therefore, mismanagement can lead to incidents, on site, leading to impacts to infrastructure and/or on health and safety, as products can be flammable, or even toxic.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Negative
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and long-term	Local and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Incidents on site, leading to impacts to infrastructure and/or on health and safety.	• Incidents on site, leading to impacts to infrastructure and/or on health and safety.
Probability of occurrence:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	High	Medium - High
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Low	Low
Indirect impacts:	• Contamination of surrounding environment. • Risk to surrounding infrastructure and health and safety.	• Contamination of surrounding environment. • Risk to surrounding infrastructure and health and safety.
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	**Low**
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High	High
Proposed mitigation:	General • Ensure compliance with relevant legislation, including but not limited to: - Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947), GNR 732, Regulations Regarding Fertilizers. 10th September 2012, in terms of Section 14: Requirements for manufacturing plants, points 14 (1 – 3). As this section relates to, "The premises where a **fertilizer is** manufactured, controlled, packed, marked, labelled or **stored for the purpose of sale**…". - Warehouse Management must comply with SANS 10206, if pesticides are being stored/handled, including but not limited to:	

	➢ The general principles to be applied in product separation and segregation shall be based on a detailed knowledge of the properties of, and the hazards associated with, the pesticides to be stored. SANS 10304-1 classifications and SDS information are of vital importance in this regard. In general: ➢ a) flammable pesticides will greatly increase the risk of a toxicant fire if stored in the same area as toxic pesticides. If non-toxic themselves, flammable pesticides will normally not contaminate firefighting water; and ➢ b) flammable non-toxic pesticides and non-flammable pesticides shall be separated from flammable pesticides and aerosols. Flammable pesticides shall be segregated from oxidizing substances and corrosives. • Ensure forklifts are not stored in the same area as stored hazardous goods. Ensure a separate area is designated for forklifts and other relevant machinery. This area should have the following characteristics: - Should be inaccessible to unauthorized personnel. - Should contain signage prohibiting relevant activities. - Area should be covered to protect machinery from bad weather. • Prohibit smoking and the consumption of food and drink in a warehouse. • Establish suitable signage in compliance with storage areas. • A separate eating-place(s) should be available on the premises, with appropriate waste bins, etc. • Appropriate PPE should be made available to all personnel who are responsible for handling of hazardous goods. This PPE must be regularly inspected to ensure it is in good working order. • All storage areas must be kept in an orderly and clean manner and shall be duly registered under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act No. 85 of 1993. Waste management • Ensure area designated for waste complies with the recommended integrated waste management system. This includes but is not limited to: - Designate wate storage area. - Designate specific bins for specific waste types. - Ensure recycling/reuse techniques are implemented prior to disposal. - Disposal should be to an appropriately registered facility for the specific waste type. • Reduce the use of non-recyclable packaging material. Functioning of Offices

	• Adopt green options where possible, to improve efficiency and carbon footprint, for example: – Utilize recycled/biodegradable products or go paperless. – Print double-sided. – Turn off all computers remain in the building at night. – Implement waste walks. – Centralize waste disposal receptacles in offices. – Ensure energy efficient materials and techniques are employed in the construction of offices.	
Residual impacts:	None	None
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	None
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low (-)**	**Low (-)**
Potential impact and risk:	**CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER** **Alternative Layout Plan 1:** Contamination may occur from leaks/spills of any chemicals used on site. The preferred alternative allows for additional upgrades to the stormwater network. **No-Go Alternative:** Contamination may occur from leaks/spills of any chemicals used on site.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	Negative
Extent and duration of impact:	Local and Long-term.	Local and Long-term.
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Contamination to the stormwater.	Contamination to the stormwater.
Probability of occurrence:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low	Low
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	Irreversible
Indirect impacts:	• Contamination to point source where stormwater network is channelled to.	Contamination to point source where stormwater network is channelled to.
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		

Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low - Medium (-)**	**Low - Medium (-)**
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	High	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	High	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High	High
Proposed mitigation:	General: • Ensure good house-keeping practices. • Ensure all water runoff is controlled and the stormwater management plan designed, approved and implemented. • Ensure that all chemicals/liquid fuels are decanted within bunded, transformed areas and cannot be dispersed beyond this area. • All bunded areas must be monitored on a regular basis for cracks or leaks. • Stormwater pipes/channels must be regularly inspected on site. – This includes the regular inspection of all stormwater outlet pipes and open channels from buildings and carparks that are generating the run-off from the site. • Maintain water tanks ensuring that there is no build-up of debris inside the tanks. The outlet from these tanks must be regularly inspected ensuring they are clean and not blocked allowing the tanks to drain freely without restrictions. Specialist recommendation – Aquatic:	General: • Ensure good house-keeping practices. • Ensure all water runoff is controlled and the stormwater management plan designed, approved and implemented. • Ensure that all chemicals/liquid fuels are decanted within bunded, transformed areas and cannot be dispersed beyond this area. • All bunded areas must be monitored on a regular basis for cracks or leaks. • Stormwater pipes/channels must be regularly inspected on site. – This includes the regular inspection of all stormwater outlet pipes and open channels from buildings and carparks that are generating the run-off from the site.

	• It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean-up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist; • All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof; • Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior	

	to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated; • All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR; • General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River.	
Residual impacts:		
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	Low	Low
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low**	**Low**
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS: JOB CREATION & LOCAL REVENUE** **Alternative Layout Plan 1:** Nexus^{AG} currently supports the local economy and provides multiple jobs for people of various skill levels. By unburdening the organization, reducing expenses and centralizing the warehouse, the organization is ensuring their continuity and therefore continuity to support local jobs as well as the local economy. Existing jobs will be retained, and new jobs will be created. **No-Go Alternative:** Continued strain as a result of excessive operational expenditure, changing economic climate, and straining logistical factors, such as rising fuel prices, can force organizations to reorganize their structure, which can result n	
Nature of Impact:	Positive	
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and long-term	

Consequence of impact or risk:	• Permanent employment available to locals. • Employees have the opportunity to earn wages that will contribute to their quality of life.	
Probability of occurrence:	Definite	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:		
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	• Positive impact, no mitigation required. General • Unskilled labourers can be used. • Labour will earn a living to improve the lives, health and safety of their family members and households. • Employees are able to afford to educate their children. • Employees are able to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families. • Employment created with the development will have a positive influence on members in the community previously unemployed. Employees will source goods from the local community, contributing to the local economy. • Opportunity for skills transfer and growth for employees.	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium (+)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Not applicable, it remains a positive impact.	
Degree to which the impact		

can be managed:		
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:		
Proposed mitigation:		
Residual impacts:		
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Medium (+)**	
Potential impact and risk:	**SOCIAL IMPACT: VISUAL** **Alternative Layout 1:** The structures will be similar to the surrounding warehouses, and will not create additional visual impacts, in fact the aesthetic appeal of the structure will be improved. **No-Go Alternative**: No alterations will occur therefore no visual impacts are proposed.	
Nature of Impact:	Positive	In terms of Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), Duty of Care, the site must be maintained by the landowner, and all possible sources of pollution of harm, should be removed including alien invasive species.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and permanent.	
Consequence of impact or risk:	Improved sense of place.	
Probability of occurrence:	High	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	No irreplaceable loss of resources.	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:		
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low (+)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Not required as this is a positive impact.	
Degree to which the impact can be managed:		
Degree to which the impact		

can be mitigated:		
Proposed mitigation:		
Residual impacts:		
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low (+)**	
Potential impact and risk:	**TRAFFIC IMPACT:** **Alternative Layout 1:** Increased delivery of agricultural chemicals to and from the warehouse, as no other premises will be utilized for storage. The adjacent properties to the east utilize the same access road as the Nexus^{AG} site. Delivery vehicles will be similar to other warehousing delivery vehicles which are not uncommon in an industrial area. The engineers did recommend that a Traffic Impact Assessment should be undertaken prior to implementation, if need be. **No-Go Alternative**: No change to the status quo.	
Nature of Impact:	Negative	No change to the status quo.
Extent, duration and magnitude of impact:	Local and long-term	
Consequence of impact or risk:	• Increased delivery vehicles to and from site.	
Probability of occurrence:	High	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Irreversible	
Indirect impacts:	• Potential congestion along access road.	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:		
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low (-)**	
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low	

Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium	
Proposed mitigation:	General: • Undertake TIA as advised by engineers. • Traffic calming measures should be in place along approaching roads. • All Nexus^{AG} /UPL vehicles must adhere to the traffic laws and limitations. • An Emergency Response plan must be in place that outlines and addresses both emergency action that is required and the remedial action that is required. • All drivers must be briefed on this plan. • Ensure deliveries and pick-ups are coordinated and planned ahead of time. • Ensure controlled access onto site.	
Residual impacts:	None	
Cumulative impacts post mitigation:	None	
Significance rating of impact post mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	**Low (-)**	

SECTION I: FINDINGS, IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

1.	Provide a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified by all Specialist and an indication of how these findings and recommendations have influenced the proposed development.

AQUATIC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT:

Summary of Findings:

The aquatic specialist undertook the field assessment on the 8th of July 2022, it was determined that no natural watercourses were identified within the study area. The Berg River was identified outside the western boundary of the study area, approximately 26 m to the west. Considering that the proposed expansion activities will be limited to the existing footprint within the study area and that a solid precast concrete fence bounds the western boundary of the study area from the Berg River, from a watercourse management perspective, impacts on the receiving freshwater environment due to the proposed expansion activities are unlikely to impact upon any watercourse services or functions.

However, since the study area is partially located within 32 m of a watercourse, listed activities applicable to watercourses, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) are potentially triggered. Should the proposed expansion activities be located outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and suitable control measures as listed below are implemented, it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that the proposed expansion activities may be considered acceptable.

Summary of Impacts:

- None

Summary of Management Measures:

- Control measures that must be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the proposed expansion activities:
  - It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist;
  - All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof;
  - Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately

managed and sufficiently accommodated;Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof;
- No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary;
- All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR;
- General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River.

Recommendations and Influence on Proposed Development:

Should the abovementioned control measure be implemented, the construction and operation of the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River.

The study area may potentially be subject to Government Notice 509 as published in the Government Gazette 40229 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) In accordance with GN509 of 2016 as it relates to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a regulated area of a watercourse in terms of water uses as listed in Section 21 (c) and 21(i) is defined as:

- the outer edge of the 1 in 100-year flood line and/or delineated riparian habitat, whichever is the greatest distance, measured from the middle of the watercourse of a river, spring, natural channel, lake or dam;
- in the absence of a determined 1 in 100-year flood line or riparian area the area within 100 m from the edge of a watercourse where the edge of the watercourse is the first identifiable annual bank fill flood bench; or
- a 500 m radius from the delineated boundary (extent) of any wetland or pan in terms of this regulation.

As such, it is recommended that the proponent consult with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as the custodian of water resources in South Africa, to determine the relevant authorisation process that should be followed in terms of the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). However, it must be noted that if the control measures as listed in the compliance statement are implemented, the proposed expansion activities are expected to pose a low-risk significance to the Berg River and it is the opinion of the freshwater ecologist that registration by means of confirmation of General Authorization is possible. The Berg River is considered a watercourse of aquatic biodiversity importance, however due to the nature of the proposed operation, the study area can be considered of low aquatic biodiversity sensitivity with the condition that the proposed expansive activities remain strictly outside the 32 m ZoR in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This compliance statement must be submitted to the relevant competent authority for consideration as part of the EA process.

2.	List the impact management measures that were identified by all Specialist that will be included in the EMPr

Summary of Management Measures - Aquatic:

- Control measures that must be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the proposed expansion activities:
  - It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on

the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist;

- All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof;
- Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated;Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof;
- No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary;
- All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR;
- General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River.

3.	List the specialist investigations and the impact management measures that will **not** be implemented and provide an explanation as to why these measures will not be implemented.

All specialist impact management measures will be implemented.

4.	Explain how the proposed development will impact the surrounding communities.

Positive Impacts on the Surrounding Community:

- No odour emissions.
- No compromising health risks to the surrounding community based on efficient management.
- Temporary and permanent job creation, with opportunity for skill building and skills transfer.
- Support to local economy, including sourcing from local suppliers, and appointing local labour.
- Aligned with surrounding land use.

Negative Impacts on the Surrounding Community:

- Temporary noise and dust generation during expansion/construction.
- Temporary and low traffic impacts during expansion/construction.
- In the event of an accident due to mismanagement or vandalism, can create a risk to the surrounding environment and infrastructure. However, this is still a possibility if the status quo persists as the site is currently utilized for the storage of hazardous goods.

5.	Explain how the risk of climate change may influence the proposed activity or development and how has the potential impacts of climate change been considered and addressed.

Table 9: Climate change impacts, and their consideration in the proposed development.

According to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, climate change will affect the Western Cape in the following ways:	***How has the potential climate change impacts been integrated in proposed development.***
Higher average annual temperature Higher maximum temperatures More hot days and more heat waves Higher minimum temperatures Fewer cold days and frost days	• Daily assessment of weather conditions should be completed during development stage, to ensure conditions are viable for labourers to be working outside (ie: temperatures are not excessive). • Potable water should be available for consumption during construction, to keep labourers hydrated.
Reduced average rainfall in the Western Cape, particularly the western parts	• A reduction in rainfall will have minimal impact on the proposed facility. Existing stormwater infrastructure does exist.
Rising sea levels	• The proposed development is positioned inland.
Increased fire risks	• During development fires should be strictly prohibited, smoking should be discouraged on site. • If security is positioned on site, at night, they should be briefed on fire hazard risks. • During construction no uncontrolled fires or excessive heating will be allowed.
Increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, and storm surges	• It is recognized that the effects of climate change, as a result of alternating extreme weather events, are a very real impact all development, and long-term resilience planning is required. The site is transformed and all potential infrastructure related to stormwater management and drainage, have been implemented.

6.	Explain whether there are any conflicting recommendations between the specialists. If so, explain how these have been addressed and resolved.

There were no conflicting recommendations.

7.	Explain how the findings and recommendations of the different specialist studies have been integrated to inform the most appropriate mitigation measures that should be implemented to manage the potential impacts of the proposed activity or development.

The findings and recommendations have been integrated into the impact tables (Section H, of this document), and the EMPr, so as to guide the various phases of the project.

8.	Explain how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied to arrive at the best practicable environmental option.

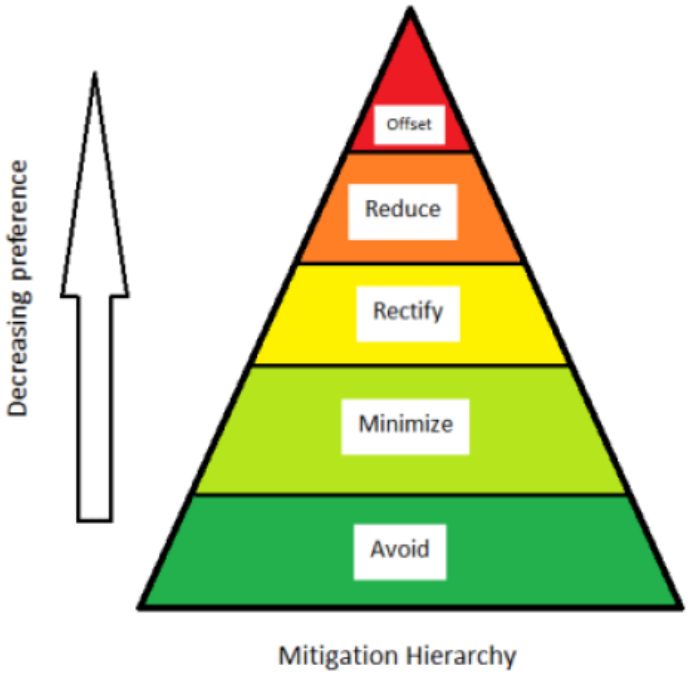


Figure 41: Mitigation Hierarchy.

The Mitigation Hierarchy was considered while determining the best practicable environmental option for the proposed development. Activities related to the proposed development have been considered. Where possible activities have been avoided, therefore all activities included in the proposal of this development are essential for the successful implementation and operation of this development.

All impacts that could not be avoided, have been investigated to establish mitigation measures to minimize and rectify, where possible or radically reduce the predicted impacts. As all the proposed impacts can be sufficiently reduced in significance, and no residual negative biodiversity impacts will remain, therefore no biodiversity offset was required for this development.

SECTION J: GENERAL

1. Environmental Impact Statement

1.1.	Provide a summary of the key findings of the EIA.

The key findings of the BAR indicate that the proposed development, has significant positive impacts and minimal negative impacts, these can be summarised below:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC:
POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Supporting the local economy, ensuring business continuity and safeguarding existing jobs, while providing opportunity for new jobs.
- Limited strain on services.

- No significant change to the character of the site.
- Local labour will be sourced from the local communities, particularly those of a historically disadvantaged background, various genders, educational and socio-economic levels. The proposed development will provide:
  - Jobs for people with a low education level.
  - Provide an opportunity for uplifting and education through the adoption of new skills and also economical upliftment through earning a salary.
  - Boosting of the local economy by creating jobs, paying salaries, and using locally sourced goods, services, and labour.
  - Creating social stability by providing jobs which not only give a person a sense of self-worth but also an opportunity to provide for their family
- Allows for improvement of existing infrastructure to improve the safety factors of the existing site.
- Ensures all legislative requirements are flagged and complied with.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- Temporary, such as noise, odour and visual impacts from renovation activities.
- Some traffic impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
POSITIVE IMPACTS

- No direct impacts on a natural environment.
- Opportunity to implement an EMPr that can be monitored/audited and supports the implementation and compliance with multiple legislation.
- Opportunity for on-going monitoring.
- Impacts on the Berg River are considered low-risk.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- Potential for stormwater contamination although low.
- Temporary nuisances.

The development is found to be acceptable.

1.2.	Provide a map that that superimposes the preferred activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers. (Attach map to this BAR as Appendix B2)

No environmental sensitivities were identified on site.

1.3.	Provide a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks that the proposed activity or development and alternatives will have on the environment and community.

DEVELOPMENT/CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE 1: LAYOUT	
IMPACT	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
DESIGN & PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:	Medium	Low
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Low - Medium	Low

	(-)	
EARTHWORKS AND EXCAVATIONS	Medium	Low
CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER	Medium	Low
SOCIAL IMPACT: SENSE OF PLACE (NOISE & DUST)	Low - Medium (-)	Low
SOCIAL IMPACT: VISUAL	Low - Medium (-)	Low
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS – CREATION OF MULTIPLE JOB OPPORTUNITIES & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	High (+)	
SOCIAL IMPACT: TRAFFIC & ACCESS	Medium	Low
SECURITY AND VANDALISM	Low - Medium (-)	Low
OPERATIONAL PHASE		
	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE 1: LAYOUT	
IMPACT	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION
LEGISLATION AND POLICY COMPLIANCE	Low	Low
SAFETY DUE TO STORAGE AND USE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	Low - Medium (-)	Low
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS: JOB CREATION & LOCAL REVENUE	Medium (+)	
CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER	Low - Medium (-)	Low
SOCIAL IMPACT: VISUAL	Low	Low
TRAFFIC IMPACT:	Low - Medium (-)	Low

2. Recommendation of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP")

2.1.	Provide Impact management outcomes (based on the assessment and where applicable, specialist assessments) for the proposed activity or development for inclusion in the EMPr

Objective 1: Acceptable Storage and Handling of Hazardous/Dangerous Goods

Impacts to Avoid:

- Incidents due to incorrect storage/handling of hazardous goods.
- Incidents leading to human health risks and potential damage to infrastructure.

Impact Management Actions:

- Design and Planning
  - Ensure compliance with all relevant approvals and applicable legislation.

- Ensure all comments/conditions of all relevant legislative permits, licences and approvals are integrated into the construction programme, and designs.

- Construction
  - Ensure safety measures such as fire safety are integrated and implemented
  - Ensure all material is bunded and stormwater wash is managed to avoid contamination.
  - Ensure construction is implemented as per approved designs.

- Operational Phase
  - Restrict public access to storage areas.
  - Comply with recommended storage regulations for the goods stored on site.
  - Ensure safety checks are conducted on a regular basis.
  - Ensure fire extinguishers are positioned at acceptable locations on site and are easily accessible.
  - Comply with guidelines for functioning of equipment.
  - Avoid strain on infrastructure.
  - Ensure staff is well trained on correct storage and handling and all emergency procedures are clear.
  - Ensure PPE is available.

Objective 2: Efficient Stormwater Management

Impacts to Avoid:
- Contamination of stormwater released into stormwater infrastructure.
- Contamination of adjacent watercourse feature.

Impact Management Actions:
- Comply with the EMPr recommendations.
- It is imperative that the proponent ensures that the operation of the proposed expansion activities does not generate any effluent or pollution that could impact on the Berg River. An emergency plan should be compiled to ensure a quick response in case of an accidental spill of hazardous materials associated with the storage facility. Should such an accident occur, all possible steps must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Berg River during clean up / repair, including eliminating improper discharges to the stormwater management infrastructure. The installation of a cut-off valve within the stormwater management system should such a spillage occur as proposed by the Nexus Operations Manager is highly recommended and supported by the freshwater ecologist;
- All stormwater runoff generated in the study area must be managed in appropriate stormwater management structures and released in an appropriately attenuated manner. Regular inspection of the stormwater management infrastructure in the study area must be undertaken to ensure proper functioning thereof;
- Based on pers. comm. with the Nexus Operations Manager, Mrs Lizelle Schwarte, the municipal stormwater infrastructure releasing into the Berg River is currently blocked. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken by the proponent to ensure that the municipality attends to the required stormwater management and repair duties, preferably prior to the commencement of the proposed expansion activities, to ensure that stormwater from the proposed expansion activities is appropriately managed and sufficiently accommodated;Suitable dust management practices must be implemented for the duration of the construction phase to prevent dust deposition in the Berg River that could lead to sedimentation thereof;
- No construction personnel may enter the Berg River or access the study area along the

western boundary. Access to the study area must be limited to the existing access area along the eastern boundary;

- All operational activities must be contained and managed within the existing footprint of the study area, and remain outside the 32 m NEMA ZoR;
- General good housekeeping practices must be implemented during all phases of the proposed development, to ensure limited direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the Berg River.

2.2.	Provide a description of any aspects that were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist that must be included as conditions of the authorisation.

- An Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to monitor the compliance and implementation of the Environmental Management Programme, mitigation measures and the Environmental Authorization conditions.
- The proponent is to ensure that all relevant applications are made for compliance purposes related to the operation of the facility and storage of hazardous goods, this should include as a minimum, and where applicable:

    - Where necessary and applicable ensure that registration is obtained in line with the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as amended 1996. Where existing registrations are in place, these registrations must be updated to reflect the increased volumes of storage, if and where applicable.
    - In terms of Regulation 21 ensure registration for selling, supplying or making available Group 1 agricultural remedies, must be licenced in terms of the regulations promulgated in terms of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No 15 of 1973), comply with the conditions of sale or supply of Group 1 hazardous substances and keep such records as required.
    - The premises of Nexus^{AG}, must be registered under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) and kept orderly and clean in terms of the OHS Act.
    - If Nexus^{AG} distributes any of the Group 1 Hazardous substances provided below, the proponent must register as a wholesale distributor of Group 1 Hazardous Substances as per Annexure A of the Act.
    - Ensure compliance with SANS 10206 Standards, but it must not be limited to the extractions of these standards alone, rather it must comply with the entirety of SANS 10206 where applicable.
    - The proposed development must comply with the approved plans as referenced in the Notice of Approval of Building Plan: ERF - 19134 - Paarl – 1107310, as well as the conditions provided in the approval notice. In terms of Section 6 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-Law (2020), on completion of the buildings according to the approved building plans, the owner must apply for a certificate of occupancy on the applicable form provided by the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Department of Planning and Development, Planning Services Division, Building Control Section.
    - If applicable, the proponent must apply for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system of the municipality as provided in Part 5 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004). Only if a hazardous waste disposal facility is not available, and able to take the effluent.
    - In terms of Section 64 of the Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law, 2008, should the volume of flammable and hazardous substances exceed the exemptions stipulated in Schedule 2 of the By-law, the applicant must apply for a Certificate of Registration for Use, Handling and Storage of Flammable Substances issued by the Chief Fire Officer in respect of the flammable substance and the

premises concerned.

2.3.	Provide a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity or development should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be included in the authorisation.

The proposed development should be authorised for the following reasons:

- Environmental impacts are minimal based on the transformation of the site.
- Utilization of existing transformed infrastructure, for a permissible land use.
- The proponent is willing to shoulder the economic burden that will arise from such a development. And pursue all legal requirements to implement a legitimate organization.
- Multiple social impacts have been flagged including:
    - Continuation of business.
    - Job security and security, and support of the local economy.
- The environmental assessment has highlighted multiple relevant legislative conditions and requirements that the applicant will need to obtain prior to commencement. These have been included in the EMPr and if authorized, the applicant will be forced to ensure compliance as per the EMPr. Further to this the EMPr supports on-going monitoring and compliance with conditions of other licenses.

Conditions recommended:

- An Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to monitor the compliance and implementation of the Environmental Management Programme, mitigation measures and the Environmental Authorization conditions.

- The proponent is to ensure that all relevant applications are made for compliance purposes related to the operation of the facility and storage of hazardous goods, this should include as a minimum, and where applicable:

    - Where necessary and applicable ensure that registration is obtained in line with the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act 36 of 1947), as amended 1996. Where existing registrations are in place, these registrations must be updated to reflect the increased volumes of storage, if and where applicable.
    - In terms of Regulation 21 ensure registration for selling, supplying or making available Group 1 agricultural remedies, must be licenced in terms of the regulations promulgated in terms of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No 15 of 1973), comply with the conditions of sale or supply of Group 1 hazardous substances and keep such records as required.
    - The premises of Nexus^{AG} must be registered under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) and kept orderly and clean in terms of the OHS Act.
    - If Nexus^{AG} distributes any of the Group 1 Hazardous substances provided below, the proponent must register as a wholesale distributor of Group 1 Hazardous Substances as per Annexure A of the Act.
    - Ensure compliance with SANS 10206 Standards, but it must not be limited to the extractions of these standards alone, rather it must comply with the entirety of SANS 10206 where applicable.
    - The proposed development must comply with the approved plans as referenced in the Notice of Approval of Building Plan: ERF - 19134 - Paarl – 1107310, as well as the conditions provided in the approval notice. In terms of Section 6 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality: Building Control By-Law (2020), on completion of the buildings according to the approved building plans, the owner must apply for a certificate of occupancy on the applicable form provided by the Drakenstein Local Municipality's

Department of Planning and Development, Planning Services Division, Building Control Section.

- If applicable, the proponent must apply for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system of the municipality as provided in Part 5 of the Drakenstein Local Municipality's Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent By-law (2004). Only if a hazardous waste disposal facility is not available, and able to take the effluent.
- In terms of Section 64 of the Cape Winelands District Municipality's Fire Safety By-law, 2008, should the volume of flammable and hazardous substances exceed the exemptions stipulated in Schedule 2 of the By-law, the applicant must apply for a Certificate of Registration for Use, Handling and Storage of Flammable Substances issued by the Chief Fire Officer in respect of the flammable substance and the premises concerned.

2.4.	Provide a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge that relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed.

Aquatic Compliance Statement:

- The determination of any wetland or riparian zone boundaries is confined to the study area and is based on a single site visit undertaken on the 8th of July 2022. All watercourses identified within the investigation area were delineated in fulfilment of GN 509 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) using various desktop methods including the use of topographic maps, historical and current digital satellite imagery, and historical aerial photographs;
- No Present Ecological State (PES) and Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) assessment of watercourses were undertaken as part of the scope of work as the objective of this study was to primarily identify the presence and extent of any watercourses that could pose a constraint to development within the study area. An ecological assessment as well as risk/impact assessment of any watercourses must be undertaken as part of the Environmental Authorisation phase (should it be applicable);
- Global Positioning System (GPS) technology is inherently somewhat inaccurate, and some inaccuracies due to the use of handheld GPS instrumentation may occur; however, the delineations as provided in this report are deemed appropriately accurate to fulfil the authorisation requirements;
- Wetlands and/or riparian zones and terrestrial zones create transitional areas where an ecotone is formed as vegetation species change from terrestrial to obligate/facultative wetland or riparian species. Within this transition zone, some variation of opinion on the watercourse boundaries may occur. However, if the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF)1 (2008)2 method is followed, all assessors should get largely similar results; and
- With ecology being dynamic and complex, certain aspects (some of which may be important) may have been overlooked. However, the delineations as provided in this report are deemed appropriately accurate to guide any future development plans.

2.5.	The period for which the EA is required, the date the activity will be concluded and when the post construction monitoring requirements should be finalised.

- The period for which the EA is required = 10 years.
- The date the activity will be concluded = 5 years.
- When the post construction monitoring requirements should be finalised = 10 years.

3. Water

Since the Western Cape is a water scarce area explain what measures will be implemented to avoid the use of potable water during the development and operational phase and what measures will be implemented to reduce your water demand, save

water and measures to reuse or recycle water.
Development, Design and Construction. • Labour will be encouraged to utilize buckets of water to clean tools and machinery, rather than running water, to preserve water. • Labour will be encouraged to capture rainwater for utilization on site. Operation: • Infographics and educational notices should be established in bathroom facilities and kitchen facilities to create awareness, encourage water saving measures. • Approximately 9 water storage tanks will be accommodated adjacent to the existing warehouse 2 and new warehouse 3, for firefighting purposes.

4. Waste

Explain what measures have been taken to reduce, reuse or recycle waste.
The EMPr has encouraged waste management through the various phases of the project. Construction Phase: • An integrated waste management approach (AVOID first, then REDUCE, then REUSE, then RECYCLE, then DISPOSAL) must be adopted. • Adequate waste receptacles, bins and skips should be available for the collection and removal of waste. • Individual recycling bins for the various categories (paper, glass, plastic, etc.) must be provided, labelled and have a designated area on site, close to access points (for easy removal), away from any natural areas, and should have appropriately weighted lids, to prevent the wind from toppling the bins, resulting in waste dispersal. • These bins must be emptied on as often as possible and dropped off at a collection point for recycling, by recycling companies, ensure that a waste slip is obtained as proof of this, and have this filed in the Environmental File. • Infographics and educational notices to create awareness around sustainable waste management should be provided. • Environmental awareness training will be conducted for all site workers to create awareness. • Any solid waste intended for disposal must be disposed of at a landfill site, licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) or the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008). Operational Phase: • Appropriate waste receptacles should be established, for permanent use during operational phase. These should not be located in high-risk areas, ie: exposed to direct sunlight or windy conditions, accessible to public, etc. • Separation of waste, in separate, labelled waste receptacles, should be encouraged. • Littering should be restricted, and signage should be erected accordingly. • Hazardous waste must be removed from site. • The waste area must have fire extinguishers in close proximity, particularly where hazardous waste is stored. • No waste may be stored for longer than 90-days.

5. Energy Efficiency

8.1.	Explain what design measures have been taken to ensure that the development proposal will be energy efficient.

Construction Phase:

- Infographics and educational notices will be established on site to create awareness encourage energy efficiency.

Operational Phase:

- Energy efficiency should be encouraged during the operational phase. Where opportunities arise to reduce energy demand, this should be explored.
- Energy efficiency practices in an office environment should be implemented where possible, in the proposed and existing offices, particularly with regards to lighting in the warehouses.

SECTION K: DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one Applicant.

I……., ID number ……in my personal capacity or duly authorised thereto hereby declare/affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted as part of this application form is true and correct, and that:

- I am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, and any relevant Specific Environmental Management Act and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute an offence in terms of relevant environmental legislation;
- I am aware of my general duty of care in terms of Section 28 of the NEMA;

- I am aware that it is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA should I commence with a listed activity prior to obtaining an Environmental Authorisation;

- I appointed the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") (if not exempted from this requirement) which:
  - meets all the requirements in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations; or
  - meets all the requirements other than the requirement to be independent in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, but a review EAP has been appointed who does meet all the requirements of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;

- I will provide the EAP and any specialist, where applicable, and the Competent Authority with access to all information at my disposal that is relevant to the application;

- I will be responsible for the costs incurred in complying with the NEMA EIA Regulations and other environmental legislation including but not limited to –
  - costs incurred for the appointment of the EAP or any legitimately person contracted by the EAP;
  - costs in respect of any fee prescribed by the Minister or MEC in respect of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
  - Legitimate costs in respect of specialist(s) reviews; and
  - the provision of security to ensure compliance with applicable management and mitigation measures;

- I am responsible for complying with conditions that may be attached to any decision(s) issued by the Competent Authority, hereby indemnify, the government of the Republic, the Competent Authority and all its officers, agents and employees, from any liability arising out of the content of any report, any procedure or any action for which I or the EAP is responsible in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations and any Specific Environmental Management Act.

Note: If acting in a representative capacity, a certified copy of the resolution or power of attorney must be attached.

Signature of the Applicant: Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER ("EAP")

I ……, EAPASA Registration number …….. as the appointed EAP hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the:

- Information provided in this BAR and any other documents/reports submitted in support of this BAR;

- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;

- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and

- Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties, and that:

- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
  - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
  - am not independent, but another EAP that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 of NEMA EIA Regulations has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review EAP must be submitted);

- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for an EAP, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;

- I have disclosed, to the Applicant, the specialist (if any), the Competent Authority and registered interested and affected parties, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Competent Authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of this application;

- I have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was distributed or was made available to registered interested and affected parties and that participation will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;

- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties were considered, recorded, responded to and submitted to the Competent Authority in respect of this application;

- I have ensured the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;

- I have kept a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in the public participation process; and

- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;

Signature of the EAP: Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE REVIEW EAP

I ……, EAPASA Registration number …….. as the appointed Review EAP hereby declare/affirm that:

- I have reviewed all the work produced by the EAP;
- I have reviewed the correctness of the information provided as part of this Report;
- I meet all of the general requirements of EAPs as set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the specialist (if any), the review specialist (if any), the Department and I&APs, all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP: Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one specialist.

I ……, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that:

- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
  - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the development proposal or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or

  - am not independent, but another specialist (the "Review Specialist") that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);

- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all of the requirements;

- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the Review EAP (if applicable), the Department and I&APs all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and

- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP: Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE REVIEW SPECIALIST

I ……., as the appointed Review Specialist hereby declare/affirm that:

- I have reviewed all the work produced by the Specialist(s):
- I have reviewed the correctness of the specialist information provided as part of this Report;
- I meet all of the general requirements of specialists as set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the review EAP (if applicable), the Specialist(s), the Department and I&APs, all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the EAP: Date:

Name of company (if applicable):

SECTION K: DECLARATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

Note: Duplicate this section where there is more than one Applicant.

I, Herculé Jacques du Preez, ID number 590422 5059 086 in my personal capacity or duly authorised thereto hereby declare/affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted as part of this application form is true and correct, and that:

- I am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, and any relevant Specific Environmental Management Act and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute an offence in terms of relevant environmental legislation;
- I am aware of my general duty of care in terms of Section 28 of the NEMA;
- I am aware that it is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA should I commence with a listed activity prior to obtaining an Environmental Authorisation;
- I appointed the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") (if not exempted from this requirement) which:
  - meets all the requirements in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations; or
  - meets all the requirements other than the requirement to be independent in terms of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, but a review EAP has been appointed who does meet all the requirements of Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I will provide the EAP and any specialist, where applicable, and the Competent Authority with access to all information at my disposal that is relevant to the application;
- I will be responsible for the costs incurred in complying with the NEMA EIA Regulations and other environmental legislation including but not limited to –
  - costs incurred for the appointment of the EAP or any legitimately person contracted by the EAP;
  - costs in respect of any fee prescribed by the Minister or MEC in respect of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
  - Legitimate costs in respect of specialist(s) reviews; and
  - the provision of security to ensure compliance with applicable management and mitigation measures;
- I am responsible for complying with conditions that may be attached to any decision(s) issued by the Competent Authority, hereby indemnify, the government of the Republic, the Competent Authority and all its officers, agents and employees, from any liability arising out of the content of any report, any procedure or any action for which I or the EAP is responsible in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations and any Specific Environmental Management Act.

Note: If acting in a representative capacity, a certified copy of the resolution or power of attorney must be attached.

Signature of the Applicant: 21 July 2022 Date:

Nexusag (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER ("EAP")

I Ameesha Sanker……, EAPASA Registration number -…….. as the appointed EAP hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the:

- Information provided in this BAR and any other documents/reports submitted in support of this BAR;
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties, and that:
- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
  - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
  - am not independent, but another EAP that meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 of NEMA EIA Regulations has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review EAP must be submitted);
- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for an EAP, am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- I have disclosed, to the Applicant, the specialist (if any), the Competent Authority and registered interested and affected parties, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Competent Authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of this application;
- I have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application was distributed or was made available to registered interested and affected parties and that participation will be facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments;
- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties were considered, recorded, responded to and submitted to the Competent Authority in respect of this application;
- I have ensured the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports in respect of the application, where relevant;
- I have kept a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in the public participation process; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;

26/07/2022

Signature of the EAP: Date:

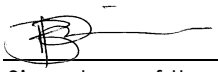
Sharples Environmental Services.cc

Name of company (if applicable):

DECLARATION OF THE REVIEW EAP

I Betsy-Jane Ditcham, EAPASA Registration number 1480 as the appointed Review EAP hereby declare/affirm that:

- I have reviewed all the work produced by the EAP;
- I have reviewed the correctness of the information provided as part of this Report;
- I meet all of the general requirements of EAPs as set out in Regulation 13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations;
- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the specialist (if any), the review specialist (if any), the Department and I&APs, all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared as part of the application; and
- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the NEMA EIA Regulations.



27/07/2022

Signature of the EAP: Date:

Sharples Environmental Services cc

Name of company (if applicable):