



RICHBAY CHEMICALS (PTY) LTD

**RICHBAY VOSLOORUS CHEMICAL
FILLING PLANT - GAUT 002/24-
25/E0095**

Final Scoping Report





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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Meaning
AEL	Atmospheric Emissions License
AIA	Approved Inspection Authority
AIS	Alien and Invasive Species
AQI	Air Quality Impact Assessment
BA	Basic Assessment
CA	Competent Authority
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CoM	City of Ekurhuleni
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Environment and Fisheries
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GA	General Authorisation
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulphuric Acid
HCL	Hydrochloric Acid
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
MES	Minimum Emission Standards
MHI	Major Hazardous Installation
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEM: AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act

Abbreviation	Meaning
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NWA	National Water Act
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
ToR	Terms of Reference
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence
WUL	Water Use License

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This Final Scoping Report (FSR) documents the process and findings of the scoping phase of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process for the proposed development of a Chemical Filling Plant in the Vosloorus Area, South-East of Johannesburg.

The FSR aims to provide stakeholders with information on the proposed development including all its considered location, layout and technological alternatives, the scope of the environmental assessment, and the consultation process undertaken through the environmental impact assessment process.

1.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) is a chemical manufacturer and international distributor of various speciality cleaning, maintenance, and water treatment chemical products, and is a major exporter of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) in packed form. Richbay currently undertakes dangerous goods storage at a site in Vosloorus, Gauteng, however they are proposing to increase the storage capacity and to install a Filling Plant, as such, Richbay has initiated the Environmental Authorisation (EA) process required for the proposed Vosloorus facility.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed in the role of Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the S&EIR process for the development of the Filling Plant. The Curriculum Vitae (CV) of the EAP is available in **Appendix A**. The EAP declaration of interest and undertaking is included in **Appendix B**. **Table 1-1** details the relevant contact details of the EAP. In order to adequately identify and assess potential environmental impacts, a number of specialists will support the EAP.

Table 1-1: Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)	WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd
EAP:	Anri Scheepers
EAPASA Registration No.	2019/1528
Telephone:	+27 11 313-1022
E-mail:	Anri.Scheepers@wsp.com

1.4 SCOPING TERMS OF REFERENCE

The 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982), as amended, identifies the proposed chemical warehousing as an activity being subject to a S&EIR process due to the applicability of the EIA Listing Notice 2 (GNR 984), as amended. In order for the project to proceed it will require an EA from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD).

As defined in Appendix 2 of GNR 982, the objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process:

- Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
- Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- Identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
- Identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
- Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
- Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
- Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Public participation is a requirement of the scoping phase; it consists of a series of inclusive and culturally appropriate interactions aimed at providing stakeholders with opportunities to express their views, so that these can be considered and incorporated into the S&EIR decision-making process. Effective public participation requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate project information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities of the Proposed Project. The objectives of the public participation process can be summarised as follows:

- Identify relevant individuals, organisations and communities who may be interested in or affected by the Proposed Project;
- Clearly outline the scope of the Proposed Project, including the scale and nature of the existing and proposed activities;
- Identify viable Proposed Project alternatives that will assist the relevant authorities in making an informed decision;
- Identify shortcomings and gaps in existing information;
- Identify key concerns, raised by Stakeholders that should be addressed in the subsequent specialist studies;
- Highlight the potential for environmental impacts, whether positive or negative; and
- To inform and provide the public with information and an understanding of the Proposed Project, issues and solutions.

1.5 SCOPING REPORT STRUCTURE

Table 1-2 cross-references the sections within the FSR with the legislated requirements as per Appendix 2 of GNR 982, as amended. Table 1-3 provides an outline of specific information required by the GDARD.

Table 1-2: Legislation Requirements as detailed in GNR 982

APPENDIX 2	LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS AS PER THE NEMA GNR 982	RELEVANT REPORT SECTION
(a)	Details of	
	the EAP who compiled the report; and	Section 1.3 and Appendix A
	the expertise of the EAP, including a Curriculum Vitae	Appendix A
(b)	The location of the activity, including-	
	The 21 digit Surveyor code for each cadastral land parcel;	Section 4.1
	Where available, the physical address and farm name	Section 4.1
	Where the required information in terms of (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property.	Section 4.1
(c)	A plan which locates the proposed activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is-	
	A linear activity, a description of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or	N/A
	On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken.	Section 4.1
(d)	A description of the proposed activity, including-	
	All listed and specified activities triggered;	Section 2 Table 2.1
	A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure;	Section 4
(e)	A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process;	Section 2
(f)	A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;	Section 5
(h)	A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including-	
	Details of all the alternatives considered;	Section 6
	Details of the public participation undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;	Section 3.5

APPENDIX 2	LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS AS PER THE NEMA GNR 982	RELEVANT REPORT SECTION
	a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;	Appendix E
	the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;	Section 7
	the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts- (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;	Section 8
	the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives;	Section 3.4
	positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;	Section 8
	the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;	Section 8
	the outcome of the site selection matrix;	Section 6
	if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such and	Section 6
	a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity;	Section 6
(i)	A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including-	
	a description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity;	Section 6
	a description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process;	Section 8
	aspects to be assessed by specialists;	Section 9.4
	a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including aspects to be assessed by specialists;	Section 9.5

APPENDIX 2	LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS AS PER THE NEMA GNR 982	RELEVANT REPORT SECTION
	a description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance;	Section 9.5
	an indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;	Section 9.7
	particulars of the public participation process that be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process; and	Section 9.7
	a description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process;	Section 9
	identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.	Section 9.6
(j)	An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to-	
	the correctness of the information provided in the report;	Appendix B
	the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and	Appendix B
	any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;	N/A
(k)	An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment;	Appendix B
(l)	Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority; and	<u>Table 1-3</u>
(m)	Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.	N/A

Table 1-3: Specific information required by the GDARD

<u>GDARD CORRESPONDENCE – 6 MAY 2025</u>	<u>INFORMATION REQUIRED</u>	<u>RELEVANT REPORT SECTION</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>A storm water management plan must be compiled and approved by local municipality.</u>	<u>Section 9.4</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Cumulative impacts that will come because of the proposed development must also be considered and assessed in the same way the site impact will be assessed. The impact assessment has revealed that the proposed activity will generate impacts of</u>	<u>Section 9.5</u>

<u>GDARD CORRESPONDENCE – 6 MAY 2025</u>	<u>INFORMATION REQUIRED</u>	<u>RELEVANT REPORT SECTION</u>
	<u>medium to low impacts after mitigation and a positive socio-economic impact.</u>	
<u>7.</u>	<u>Please note that the site alternative is noted as shown in the report, therefore more detail must be explained on the submission of final Scoping report as the site also determines the listing notice and activities listed. The preferred alternative site and site alternatives 1 and 2 will differ in terms of listing notice and its listing activities and the comparison must be explained as per site.</u>	<u>Section 2.1</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>A locality map is noted as attached, the facility illustration must be done as per all alternative sites and must still be attached in the final Scoping report.</u>	<u>Section 6.2</u> <u>N/A</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>No public participation process is attached; the Public Participation Process must be attached on the final Scoping Report.</u>	<u>Section 3.5</u> <u>Appendix D</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>The Department have noted that the documents is more on the preferred alternative site than other alternatives sites 1 and 2. The Department is advising that the applicant must consider all alternatives in detailed that includes environmental impact assessment, proposed activity with identified listing notices and listing activities and its project description names.</u>	<u>Section 6.2</u> <u>N/A</u>

1.6 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

General assumptions and limitations relating to the scoping study and the final scoping report are listed below:

- The EAP hereby confirms that they have undertaken to obtain project information from the client that is deemed to be accurate and representative of the project;
- Site visits have been undertaken to better understand the project and ensure that the information provided by the client is correct, based on site conditions observed;
- The EAP hereby confirms their independence and understands the responsibility they hold in ensuring all comments received are accurately replicated and responded to within the EIA documentation;
- The comments received in response to the public participation process, are representative of comments from the broader community; and
- The competent authority would not require additional specialist input, as per the proposals made in this report, in order to make a decision regarding the application.

General assumptions and limitations relating to the biodiversity baseline and impact assessment are listed below:

- As per the scope of work, the fieldwork component of the assessment will comprise of one assessment only, which will be conducted during the wet season;
- This study has not assessed any temporal trends for the respective seasons; and
- Despite these limitations, a comprehensive desktop study will be conducted, in conjunction with the detailed results from the surveys, and as such, there is a high confidence in the information provided.

General assumptions and limitations relating to the archaeological heritage impact assessment are listed below:

- Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artefacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
- The significance of the sites, structures and artefacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
- Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation.
- The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
- All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
- It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

General assumptions and limitations relating to the palaeontological impact assessment are listed below:

- Most development areas have never been surveyed by a palaeontologist or geophysicist.
- Variable accuracy of geological maps and associated information.
- Poor locality information on sheet explanations for geological maps.
- Lack of published data.
- Lack of rocky outcrops.
- Inaccessibility of site.
- Insufficient data from developer and exact lay-out plan for all structures (for this report all required data/information was provided).

Notwithstanding these assumptions, it is the view of WSP that this DSR provides a good description of the issues associated with the project, and a reasonable plan of study for the EIA phase.

2 GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

2.1 NATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The South African regulatory framework establishes well-defined requirements and standards for environmental and social management of industrial and civil infrastructure developments. Different authorities at both national and regional levels carry out environmental protection functions. The applicable legislation and policies are shown in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1: Applicable Legislation and Policies

APPLICABLE AND POLICY	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION
The Constitution of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996)		The Constitution cannot manage environmental resources as a stand-alone piece of legislation hence additional legislation has been promulgated in order to manage the various spheres of both the social and natural environment. Each promulgated Act and associated Regulations are designed to focus on various industries or components of the environment to ensure that the objectives of the Constitution are effectively implemented and upheld in an on-going basis throughout the country. In terms of Section 7, a positive obligation is placed on the State to give effect to the environmental rights.
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) The GDARD is the competent authority		<p>In terms of Section 24(2) of the NEMA, the Minister may identify activities which may not commence without prior authorisation. The Minister thus published GNR 983 (Listing Notice 1), 984 (Listing Notice 2) and 985 (Listing Notice 3), as amended, listing activities that may not commence prior to authorisation.</p> <p>The regulations outlining the procedures required for authorisation are published in GNR 982 [2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA)] (as amended). Listing Notice 1 identifies activities that require a Basic Assessment (BA) process to be undertaken, in terms of the EIA Regulations, prior to commencement of that activity. Listing Notice 2 identifies activities that require an S&EIR process to be undertaken, in terms of the EIA Regulations, prior to commencement of that activity. Listing Notice 3 identifies activities within specific areas that require a BA process to be undertaken, in terms of the EIA Regulations, prior to commencement of that activity.</p> <p>WSP undertook a legal review of the listed activities according to the proposed project description to conclude that the activities listed in in this section are considered applicable to the development: A S&EIR process must be followed. An EA is required and will be applied for with the GDARD.</p>
Listing Notice 1: GNR 983 <u>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</u> The GDARD is the competent authority		<p>Activity 27 - The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for:</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>The site is a total size of approximately 8 ha, of which over 3 ha is potentially covered by natural vegetation. Potentially, the construction of the plant may see over 1 ha of this natural vegetation being cleared for such construction activities. A vegetation assessment will be undertaken to confirm if there is more than 1 hectares of indigenous vegetation that will be cleared.</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION						
<p>Listing Notice 1: GNR 983</p> <p><u>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</u></p> <p>The GDARD is the competent authority</p>	<p>Activity 67 - Phased activities for all activities—</p> <p><i>(i) listed in this Notice, which commenced on or after the effective date of this Notice similarly listed in any of the previous NEMA notices, which commenced on or after the effective date of such previous NEMA Notices.</i></p> <p>Description:</p> <p>It is anticipated that the project will be constructed in phases.</p>						
<p>Listing Notice 2: GNR 984</p> <p><u>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</u></p> <p>The GDARD is the competent authority</p>	<p>Activity 4 - The development of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of dangerous goods, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Chemicals will be temporarily stored in bulk tanks at the Filling Plant prior to them being decanted and dispatched.</p> <p>At this point, it is anticipated that the plant will have a combined storage capacity of about 2000Mt to 2500Mt.</p> <p>2500Mt is an approximate equivalent to 1.5 million cubic meters. Therefore, the anticipated combined storage exceeds the combined storage of the storage tanks.</p>						
<p>Listing Notice 2: GNR 984</p> <p><u>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</u></p> <p>The GDARD is the competent authority</p>	<p>Activity 6 - The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation</p> <p><i>governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</i></p> <p><i>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or</i></p> <p><i>(iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.</i></p> <p>Description:</p> <p>The proposed activity may fall under Category 6: Organic Chemicals Industry of Government Notice Regulation 893 of 2013, promulgated in line with Section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA). As such, an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) is required as part of the EIA process to support the application for an Atmospheric Emissions License (AEL).</p> <table><tr><th>Section 21 category</th><th>Subcategory</th><th>Process trigger</th></tr><tr><td>6: Organic Chemicals Industry</td><td>N/A</td><td>The use of organic chemicals including 300 tonnes per annum of Formalin (formaldehyde)</td></tr></table>	Section 21 category	Subcategory	Process trigger	6: Organic Chemicals Industry	N/A	The use of organic chemicals including 300 tonnes per annum of Formalin (formaldehyde)
Section 21 category	Subcategory	Process trigger					
6: Organic Chemicals Industry	N/A	The use of organic chemicals including 300 tonnes per annum of Formalin (formaldehyde)					

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION
<p>Listing Notice 3: GNR 985</p> <p>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</p> <p>The GDARD is the competent authority</p>	<p>Activity 10 - The development of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such a storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic meters.</p> <p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>A portion of the site contains natural vegetation that is classified as CBA (Important Area). The Filling Plant will have a combined storage capacity of about 1.5 million cubic meters at full filling production.</p>
<p>Listing Notice 3: GNR 985</p> <p>Applicable to Preferred Site, Site Alt 1 and Alt 2</p> <p>The GDARD is the competent authority</p>	<p>Activity 12 - The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.;</p> <p>In Gauteng, province:</p> <p>ii) Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans;</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>A portion of the site contains natural vegetation that is classified as a CBA. It is anticipated that more than 300 square meters of the CBA will be cleared for constructing the proposed Filling Plant and its associated infrastructure.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)</p>	<p>The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) was promulgated in June 2004 within the framework of NEMA to provide for the management and conservation of national biodiversity. The NEMBA's primary aims are for the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection, the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources. In addition, the NEMBA provides for the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).</p> <p>SANBI was established by the NEMBA with the primary purpose of reporting on the status of the country's biodiversity and conservation status of all listed threatened or protected species and ecosystems.</p> <p>The DFFE screening tool identified CBAs which represent biodiversity priority areas which should be maintained in a natural to near natural state. The CBA maps indicate the most efficient selection and classification of land portions requiring safeguarding in order to meet national biodiversity objectives. As such, an Ecological Assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA process.</p> <p>The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983) (CARA) Regulations with regards to alien and invasive species have been superseded by the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act no. 10 of 2004) – Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations which became law on 1 October 2014.</p> <p>Specific management measures for the control of alien and invasive plants will be included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)</p>
<p>The National Water Act (No. 36 Of 1998)</p>	<p>The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) provides the framework to protect water resources against over exploitation and to ensure that there is water for social</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION
	<p>and economic development, human needs and to meet the needs of the aquatic environment.</p> <p>The Act defines water source to include watercourses, surface water, estuary or aquifer. A watercourse is defined in the Act as a river or spring, a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, a wetland, lake or dam into which or from which water flows, and any collection of water that the Minister may declare a watercourse.</p> <p>Section 21 of the Act outlines a number of categories that require a water user to apply for a Water Use License (WUL) and Section 22 requires water users to apply for a General Authorisation (GA) with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) if they are under certain thresholds or meet certain criteria. The list of water uses that require a WUL under section 21 are presented below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Taking water from a water resource; b) Storage of water; c) Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; d) Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity; e) Engaging in a controlled activity; f) Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit; g) Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource; h) Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in. any industrial or power generation process; i) Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse; j) Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people; and k) Using water for recreational purposes. <p>There are no water uses anticipated for the proposed project, therefore, a WUL is not required.</p>
<p>The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 Of 1999)</p>	<p>The National Heritage Resource Act (No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) serves to protect national and provincial heritage resources across South Africa. The NHRA provides for the protection of all archaeological and palaeontological sites, the conservation and care of cemeteries and graves by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), and lists activities that require any person who intends to undertake to notify the responsible heritage resources agency and furnish details regarding the location, nature, and extent of the proposed development.</p> <p>In terms of the Section 38 of NHRA, any person who intends to undertake a linear development exceeding 300m in length or a development that exceeds 5000m² must notify the heritage resources authority and undertake the necessary assessment requested by that authority.</p> <p>In the case of the proposed Filling Plant, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be undertaken looking at Archaeology, Heritage and Palaeontology as the site is approximately 80 500m². The proposed project will be brought to the attention of SAHRA, as well as the provincial Heritage Resource Agencies, who will provide comment, and provide the required approval</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND POLICY	DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION
<p>The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 Of 2004)</p> <p>The Ekurhuleni District Municipality is the competent authority</p>	<p>According to Section 22 of the NEM: AQA, no person may, without a provisional atmospheric emission licence or an AEL, conduct an activity that is -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Listed on the national list anywhere in the Republic; or ▪ Listed on the list applicable in a province anywhere in that province. <p>Listed activities and associated minimum emission standards (MES) were published in Government Notice 248 of 2010, Government Gazette 33064 in-line with Section 21 of NEM: AQA. An amended list of activities was published in Government Notice 893 of 2013, Government Gazette 37054, in Government Notice 551 of 2015, Government Gazette 38863 and further in Government Notice 1207 of 2018, Government Gazette 42013. According to the listed activities and associated minimum emission standards, the proposed operations will trigger the following listed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Category 6 Organic Chemicals Industry; ▪ Category 7, Subcategory 7.2 :Production of Acids; and ▪ Subcategory 7.7 Production of Caustic Soda. <p>An AEL will be applied for due to the associated triggers.</p>
<p>The Hazardous Substances Act (No. 15 Of 1973)</p>	<p>The Hazardous Substances Act (No. 15 of 1973) provides measures for the control of substances and certain electronic products that may be toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable in nature which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings. The Act divides the substances or products into groups in relation to the degree of danger and makes provision for the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances and products.</p> <p>On review of the national standard SANS 10234:2008 Globally Harmonized System of classification & labelling of chemicals (GHS), WSP noted that a number of the chemicals proposed for storage at the site are listed in Appendix A of the Standard, therefore the Standard is applicable.</p> <p>Where substances are produced, used, handled or stored in such a form and quantity that it has the potential to cause a major accident, a Major Hazardous Installation (MHI) designation may be assigned to the facility. Therefore, it is recommended that a risk assessment is undertaken as part of the S&EIR process by an Approved Inspection Authority (AIA) in order to confirm whether the facility will be an MHI.</p>

2.2 POLICIES AND PLANS

Table 2-2 summarised key policies and plans as an outline of the governance framework for the Project.

Table 2-2 – Applicable Regional Policies and Plans

Applicable Policy	Description of Policy
National Development Plan	<p>The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The NDP identifies a number of enabling milestones. Of relevance to the proposed development the NDP refers to the need to produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices and ensure access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third. In this regard the infrastructure is not just essential for faster economic growth and higher employment. It also promotes inclusive growth, providing citizens with the means to improve their own lives and boost their incomes. Infrastructure is essential to development.</p> <p>Chapter 3, Economy and Employment, identifies some of the structural challenges specific to South Africa, including an energy constraint that will act as a cap on growth and on options for industrialisation. The NDP notes that from an environmental perspective South Africa faces several related challenges. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and shift to a green low-carbon economy, is one of these challenges.</p> <p>In terms of implementation the NDP identifies three phases. The first two are of specific relevance to the proposed project. The first phase (2012–2017) notes that ensuring the supply of energy and water is reliable and sufficient for a growing economy. The second phase (2018–2023) involves building on the first phase to lay the foundations for more intensive improvements in productivity. The provision of affordable and reliable energy is a key requirement for this to take place.</p> <p>Chapter 4, Economic infrastructure, notes that economic infrastructure provides the foundation for social and economic development. In this regard South Africa must invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the country's medium- and long-term economic and social objectives. The plan envisages that, by 2030, South Africa will have an energy sector that promotes:</p> <p>Economic growth and development through adequate investment in energy infrastructure. The sector should provide reliable and efficient energy service at competitive rates, while supporting economic growth through job creation.</p> <p>Environmental sustainability through efforts to reduce pollution and mitigate the effects of climate change. More specifically, South Africa should have adequate supply security in electricity and in liquid fuels, such that economic activity, transport, and welfare are not disrupted.</p> <p>The plan sets out steps that aim to ensure that, in 20 years, South Africa's energy system looks very different to the current situation. In this regard coal will contribute proportionately less to primary-energy needs, while gas and renewable energy resources, will play a much larger role.</p>
New Growth Path	<p>Government released the New Economic Growth Path Framework on 23 November 2010. The aim of the framework is to enhance growth, employment creation and equity. The policy's principal target is to create five million jobs over the next 10 years and reflects government's commitment to prioritising employment creation in all economic policies. The framework identifies strategies that will enable South Africa to grow in a more equitable and inclusive manner while attaining South Africa's developmental agenda. Central to the New Growth Path is a massive investment in infrastructure as a critical driver of jobs across the economy. In this regard the framework identifies investments in five key areas namely: energy, transport, communication, water, and housing.</p>


2.3 PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Provincial and Municipal Legal Framework is outlined in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3 – Provincial and Municipal Plans

Applicable Plan	Description of Plan
Gauteng Conservation Plan	<p>The Gauteng Conservation Plan (Version 4.0) (GDARD, 2024) classified areas within the province on the basis of its contribution to reach the conservation targets within the province.</p> <p>These areas are classified as CBAs and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) to ensure sustainability in the long term. The CBAs are classified as either 'Irreplaceable' (must be conserved), or 'Important'. CBAs are terrestrial and aquatic areas of the landscape that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services. Thus, if these areas are not maintained in a natural or near natural state then biodiversity targets cannot be met.</p> <p>According to the Gauteng Terrestrial CBA Plan (C-Plan) a portion of the project area falls in a CBA: Important area.</p>
Ekurhuleni Integrated Development Plan (2024/2025)	<p>The main purpose of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is to foster more appropriate service delivery by providing the framework for economic and social development within the municipality. In doing so it contributes towards eradicating the development legacy of the past, operationalises the notion of developmental local government and foster a culture of co-operative governance amongst the three spheres.</p> <p>Integrated development planning is a process whereby municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. IDPs are the main platform through which sustainable provision of service delivery could be achieved. They intend to promote co-ordination between local, provincial and national government. Once adopted by Council, these plans should inform planning, decision making, budgeting, land management, promotion of local economic development, and institutional transformation in a consultative systematic and strategic manner.</p> <p>The main objective of developing an IDP is the promotion of developmental local government, through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutionalising performance management in order to ensure meaningful, effective and efficient delivery (monitoring, evaluation and review), speed up service delivery through making more effective use of scarce resources; ▪ Enabling the alignment and direction of financial and institutional resources towards agreed policy objectives and programmes; and ▪ Ensure alignment of local government activities with other spheres of development planning through the promotion of intergovernmental co-ordination. <p>The IDP also aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a higher level of focus and thereby improve the strategic nature of the document; ▪ Align this strategic document with the limited financial and human resources; ▪ Align the IDP with the activities of the municipality's departments and other social partners in other spheres of government; and ▪ Align the IDP with the various sector and management plans of the municipality.
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Policy	<p>The development of a policy for the City of Ekurhuleni (CoE) is a statutory mandate and responsibility placed on Local Governments to ensure a safe and healthy environment to those living and working within their area of jurisdiction. The purpose of this policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To spearhead sustainable development ▪ To improve the governance function of the municipality ▪ To create environmental awareness within the municipality ▪ To enhance a safe and healthy environment ▪ To direct sustainability and responsible decision-making

Applicable Plan	Description of Plan
Ekurhuleni Environmental Management Framework - 2007	<p>The EMF provides a framework that sets out the environmental attributes of Ekurhuleni in a way that determines environmental opportunities and constraints for development of the area while Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) provides frameworks for interpreting the development vision, planning principles and structuring elements of Ekurhuleni.</p> <p>The EMF, in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006, has been taken into account in this application for environmental authorisation.</p>
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework - 2015	<p>The SDF provides the framework for making resource-effective decisions. It can be a powerful lever for transforming cities and is instrumental in the realisation of a city's vision. Furthermore, it is a guide that can have an impact on the development of a city over the next 15 years and more if properly conceived and systematically executed. Thus, the purpose of the compilation of a SDF is to present a clear strategic vision for the future spatial growth of the region.</p>
City of Ekurhuleni Growth Management Strategy – Phase 6, Thembisa-Vosloorus Corridor Development Framework and Business Case - 2022	<p>Uncoordinated development has taken root throughout Gauteng City Region (GCR) without a coherent growth management framework. This has resulted in fuelling sprawl and spatial fragmentation. Given this, it is crucial to understand the changing patterns and driving forces of urban development, given the rapid urbanisation. The rectification of such trends would require municipalities within GCR to adopt a comprehensive growth management strategy, which can significantly impact the built environment's spatial transformation and development. The envisaged Growth Management Strategy (GMS) for the CoE should address these current issues and provide a mechanism to avert the same problems in the future.</p> <p>To give effect to the legal, policy, and regulatory environment requirements, the City of Ekurhuleni, has developed a Growth Management Strategy. The following strategic objectives support the implementation of the CoE Growth Management Strategy:</p> <p>To align growth management in the city with the appropriate and relevant elements of existing National, Provincial, and City of Ekurhuleni policy and development framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To build a growth management strategy capable of responding to the city's realities of growth and development challenges. ■ Based on the city's long-term land-use demand, determine the parameters underpinning or factors affecting the city's financial sustainability. ■ Identify suitable functional growth management areas based on a preferred spatial scenario that promotes and supports sustainable development. ■ Set a rational framework for developing appropriate indicators to assess and manage growth in the CoE. ■ Identify appropriate supporting tools and mechanisms to enhance overall growth management in the city. <p>The Vosloorus development district proposes a new logistics and distribution platform that supports a Transit Hotel, convenience retail, warehousing, distribution centres, single-tenant light industrial and multi-tenant light industrial uses. The total proposed yield for the district is 1,551,000m². The proposed Richbay site is situated within the proposed development district.</p>

Applicable Plan	Description of Plan
	 <p>Figure 2-1 - Vosloorus Development District</p>
<p>City of Ekurhuleni Land Use Scheme - 2021</p>	<p>According to Section 25(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 the purpose of the City of Ekurhuleni Land Use Scheme, 2021 is to give effect to and be consistent with the approved Municipal SDF and to determine the use of Land and development of Land within the municipal area of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in order to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Economic growth; (b) Social inclusion; (c) Efficient land development; and (d) Minimal impact on health, the environment and natural resources; <p>Based on the Land Use Scheme the appropriate categories of Land Use for each piece of land needs to be determined.</p> <p>The Land Use Scheme defines, Noxious Industry: means an activity where any one or more of the following activities are carried out: Blood boiling; tallow melting; fat melting or extracting; soap boiling; bone boiling; tripe boiling or cleaning; skin storing; bone storing; fellmongering; skin curing; blood drying; gut scraping; leather dressing; tanning; glue making; size making; charcoal burning; brick burning; lime burning; manure making; manure storing; parchment making; malt making; yeast making; cement works; coke ovens; salt glazing; sintering of sulphur-bearing materials; viscose works; smelting of ores and minerals; calcining; puddling and rolling of iron and other metals; conversion of pig-iron into wrought iron; reheating; annealing; hardening; forging; converting and carburizing iron and other metals; works for the production of or which employ carbon disulphide, cellulose lacquers, cyanogen's or its compounds, hot pitch or bitumen, pulverized fuel, pyridine, liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide, sulphur chlorides; works for the production of amyl acetate, aromatic esters, butyric acid, caramel enamelled wire, glass, hexamine, iodoform, lamp-black, B-naphthol, resin products, salicylic acid, sulphonated organic compounds, sulphur dyes, ultramarine, zinc chloride, zinc oxide; and all refining and works dealing with the processing or refining of petrol or oil or their products, a Fuel Depot, taxidermist and an abattoir; Provided that where the Municipality adds or excludes to the list of noxious trades, such additions shall also be deemed to be included in the above definition and that all Health requirements are complied with.</p>

Applicable Plan	Description of Plan
	<p>None of the chemicals outlined in the definition of noxious industry will be utilised at the proposed project in terms of Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Preferred Alternative).</p> <p>The site is currently Zoned as Industrial 2.</p>

2.4 ADDITIONAL PERMITS AND AUTHORISATIONS

Table 2-4 outlines the additional permits and authorisations that will be required.

Table 2-4 – Additional Permits and Authorisations required for the Proposed Project

Permits / Authorisation	Legislation	Relevant Authority	Status
Section 38 (8) for the review of environmental documents	Section 38 (1) & (8) of the NHRA	SAHRA	Submitted (Case ID 16738)
Atmospheric Emissions License	Section 21 of NEM: AQA	CoE	Pending Submission

3 SCOPING METHODOLOGY

The scoping process was initiated in accordance with Appendix 2 of GNR 982 pertaining to applications subject to a S&EIR process.

3.1 APPLICATION

The application phase consisted of the completion of the appropriate application form by the EAP and the Proponent as well as the subsequent submission and registration of the application for EA with the GDARD.

A reference number (GAUT002/24-25/E0095) was allocated to the EA by the GDARD. The reference number will appear in all subsequent official S&EIR related correspondence with the authorities and the public.

The DSR will be submitted to the GDARD along with the application.

3.2 S&EIR PROCESS AND PHASING

The S&EIR process consists of various phases with associated timelines as defined in GNR 982, as amended. The process can generally be divided into four main phases, namely; (i) an unregulated Pre application Phase, (ii) an Application and Scoping Phase (current phase), (iii) an Impact Assessment Phase and (iv) Authorisation and Appeal Phase, as indicated in. The S&EIR process is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

The main objectives of the phases can be described as follows:

- Pre-Application Phase (**Complete**):

- Undertake consultation meetings with the relevant authorities to confirm the required process and general approach to be undertaken;
 - Identify stakeholders, including neighbouring landowners/residents and relevant authorities;
 - Compile a DSR describing the affected environment and present an analysis of the potential environmental issues and benefits arising from the proposed project that may require further investigation in the Impact Assessment Phase;
 - Develop draft terms of reference for the specialist studies to be undertaken in the Impact Assessment Phase; and
 - Inform stakeholders of the proposed project, feasible alternatives and the S&EIR process and afford them the opportunity to register and participate in the process and identify any issues and concerns associated with the proposed project.
- Application and Scoping Phase(**Current Phase**):
- Compile and submit application forms to the competent authority and pay the relevant application fees;
 - Incorporate comments received from stakeholders during the pre-application phase into the FSR;
 - Should significant amendments be required, release the updated DSR for a 30 day comment period to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to review the amendments as well as provide additional input if required; and
 - Submit the finalised FSR, following the consultation period, to the relevant authorities, in this case the GDARD, for acceptance/rejection.
- Impact Assessment Phase (**Not Yet Applicable**):
- Continue to inform and obtain contributions from stakeholders, including relevant authorities, stakeholders, and the public and address their relevant issues and concerns;
 - Assess in detail the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the project as defined in the Scoping Phase;
 - Identify environmental and social mitigation measures to avoid and/or address the identified impacts;
 - Develop and/or amend environmental and social management plans based on the mitigation measures developed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR);
 - Submit the EIAR and the associated EMP to the competent authority to undertake the decision making process;
 - Authorisation and Appeal Phase;
 - The GDARD and DFEE to provide written notification of the decision to either grant or refuse EA for the proposed project; and
 - Notify all registered interested and affected parties (I&APs_ of the decision and right to appeal.

SCOPING & EIA PROCESS

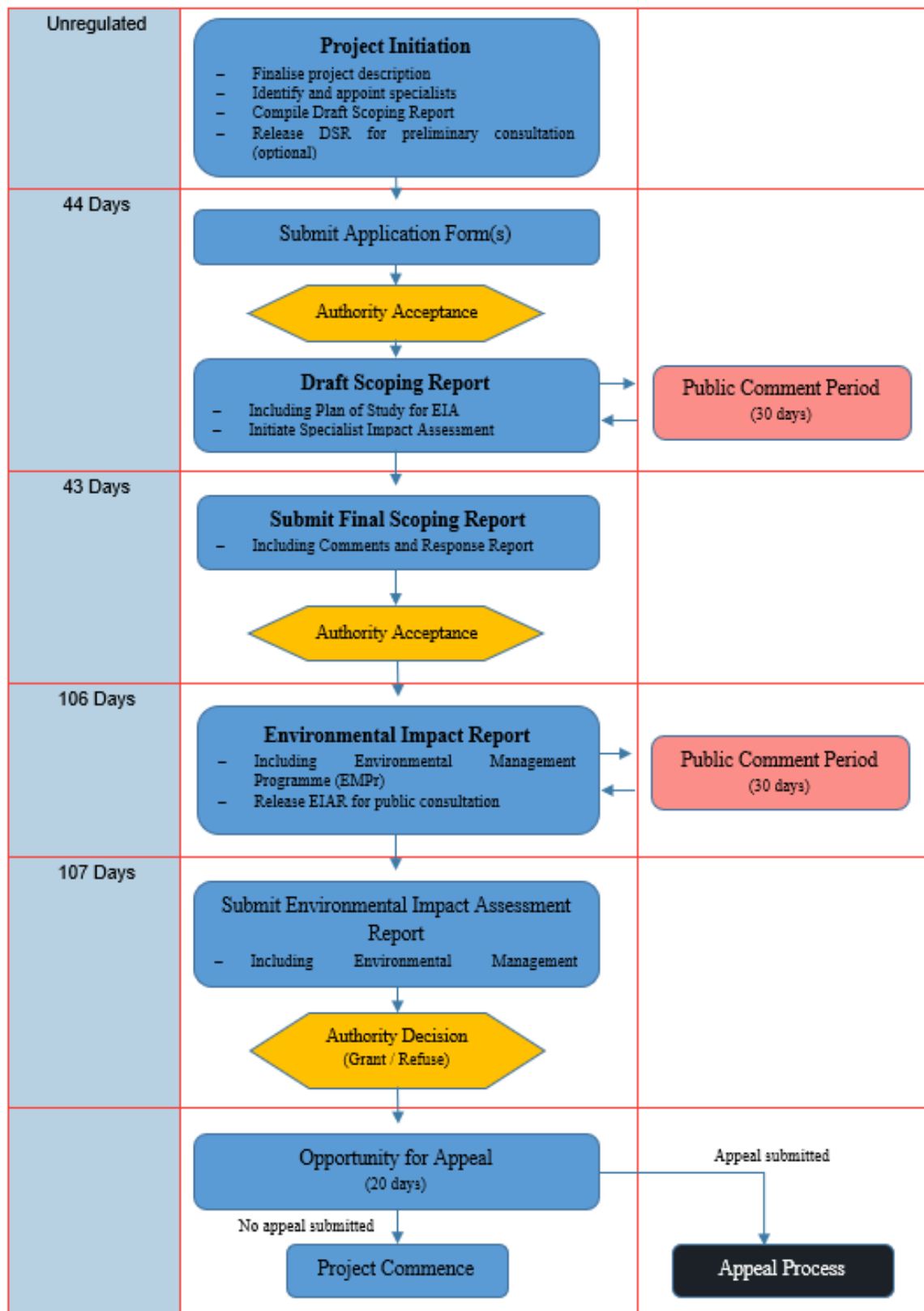


Figure 3-1: S&EIR Process

3.3 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The property where the development will occur is owned by Richbay and landowner consent is not required. The site has been the subject of a number of specialist assessments in support of a parallel planning and statutory approvals process being undertaken for the proposed development. The specialist studies from this process and further research have been utilised to support the Filling Plant statutory application process. Therefore, the description of the baseline environment has been compiled through a combination of site investigations, desktop reviews and information obtained from the specialist assessments. Desktop reviews made use of available information including existing reports, aerial imagery and mapping.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

The potential impacts associated with the proposed development were determined at both a desktop level based on existing information, as well as the field assessment. The following methodology was used:

- Identify potential sensitive environments and receptors that may be impacted on by the proposed development;
- Identify the type of impacts that are most likely to occur (including cumulative impacts);
- Determine the nature and extent of the potential impacts during the various developmental phases, including, construction, operation and decommissioning;
- Identify potential No-Go areas (if applicable); and
- Summarise the potential impacts that will be considered further in the EIA phase through detailed specialist studies.

Appendix 2 of GNR 982 requires the identification of the significance of potential impacts during scoping. To this end, an impact screening tool has been used in the scoping phase. The screening tool is based on two criteria, namely probability; and, consequence, where the latter is based on general consideration to the intensity, extent, and duration.

The scales and descriptors used for scoring probability and severity are detailed in **Table 3-2** and **Table 3-3** respectively.

Table 3-1: Significance Screening Tool

	CONSEQUENCE SCALE				
PROBABILITY SCALE		1	2	3	4
	1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium
	2	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	3	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	4	Medium	Medium	High	High

Table 3-2: Probability Scores and Descriptors

Score	Descriptor
4	Definite: The impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
3	Highly Probable: It is most likely that the impact will occur
2	Probable: There is a good possibility that the impact will occur
1	Improbable: The possibility of the impact occurring is very low

Table 3-3: Score Negative Positive

Score	Negative	Positive
4	Very severe: An irreversible and permanent change to the affected system(s) or party(ies) which cannot be mitigated.	Very beneficial: A permanent and very substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies), with no real alternative to achieving this benefit.
3	Severe: A long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies) that could be mitigated. However, this mitigation would be difficult, expensive or time consuming or some combination of these.	Beneficial: A long term impact and substantial benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Alternative ways of achieving this benefit would be difficult, expensive or time consuming, or some combination of these.
2	Moderately severe: A medium to long term impacts on the affected system(s) or party (ies) that could be mitigated.	Moderately beneficial: A medium to long term impact of real benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are equally difficult, expensive and time consuming (or some combination of these), as achieving them in this way.
1	Negligible: A short to medium term impacts on the affected system(s) or party(ies). Mitigation is very easy, cheap, less time consuming or not necessary.	Negligible: A short to medium term impact and negligible benefit to the affected system(s) or party(ies). Other ways of optimising the beneficial effects are easier, cheaper and quicker, or some combination of these.

The nature of the impact must be characterised as to whether the impact is deemed to be positive (+ve) (i.e. beneficial) or negative (-ve) (i.e. harmful) to the receiving environment/receptor. For ease of reference, a colour reference system (**Table 3-4**) has been applied according to the nature and significance of the identified impacts.

Table 3-4: Impact Significance Colour Reference System to Indicate the Nature of the Impact

Negative Impacts (-ve)	Positive Impacts (+ve)
Negligible	Negligible
Very Low	Very Low
Low	Low
Medium	Medium
High	High

3.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

3.5.1 PURPOSE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement comprises a series of inclusive and culturally appropriate interactions aimed at providing stakeholders with opportunities to express their views, so that these can be considered and incorporated into the S&EIR process. Effective stakeholder engagement requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate project information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities of the proposed project.

The objectives of the stakeholder engagement process can be summarised as follows:

- Identify relevant individuals, organisations and communities who may be interested in or affected by the Proposed Project;
- Clearly outline the scope of the Proposed Project, including the scale and nature of the existing and proposed activities;
- Identify viable proposed project alternatives that will assist the relevant authorities in making an informed decision;
- Identify shortcomings and gaps in existing information;
- Identify key concerns, raised by Stakeholders that should be addressed in the subsequent specialist studies;
- Highlight the potential for environmental impacts, whether positive or negative; and
- To inform and provide the public with information and an understanding of the proposed project, issues and solutions.

In accordance with the NEMA, GNR 982, as amended, Chapter 6, the following activities have taken place or are proposed to take place within the DSR review period or beyond.

3.5.2 WHAT IS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY?

An I&AP is defined as any person, group of persons or organisations interested in or affected by an activity, and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

The difference between an I&AP and a registered I&AP:

- An I&AP can be directly or indirectly impacted on by a proposed activity.
- A registered I&AP is a person whose name has been placed on the register of registered I&APs. According to the PPP Guidance document, 2017, only registered I&APs will be notified:
- Of the availability of reports and other written submissions made to the Competent Authority (CA) by the Applicant; and
- Of the outcome of the application, the reasons for the decision, and that an appeal may be lodged against a decision.

For the purpose of this report, registered I&APs will be referred to as Stakeholders.

3.5.3 RIGHTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAKEHOLDER

In terms of Chapter 6, specifically Section 43(1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, registered stakeholders have the right to bring to the attention of the CA any issues that they believe may be of significance to the consideration of the application. The rights of stakeholder are qualified by certain obligations, namely:

- Stakeholders must ensure that their comments are submitted within the timeframes that have been approved by the GDARD, or within any extension of a timeframe agreed by the Proponent, EAP or CA;
- Disclose to the EAP any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that they might have in the approval or refusal of the application;

The roles of stakeholders in a public participation process usually include one or more of the following:

- Assisting in the identification and prioritisation of issues that need to be investigated;
- Making suggestions on alternatives and means of preventing, minimising and managing negative impacts and enhancing Proposed Project benefits;
- Assisting in or commenting on the development of mutually acceptable criteria for the evaluation of decision options;
- Contributing information on public needs, values and expectations;
- Contributing local and traditional knowledge; and
- Verifying that their issues have been considered.

In order to participate effectively, stakeholders should:

- Become involved in the process as early as possible;
- Register as a stakeholder;
- Advise the EAP of other stakeholders who should be consulted;
- Contribute towards the design of the public participation process (including timeframes) to ensure that it is acceptable to all stakeholders;
- Follow the process once it has been concluded;
- Read the material provided and actively seek to understand the issues involved;
- Give timeous responses to correspondence;
- Be respectful and courteous towards other stakeholders;
- Refrain from making subjective, unfounded or ill-informed statements; and
- Recognise that the process is confined to issues that are directly relevant to the application.

3.5.4 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Section 41 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, states that written notices must be given to identified stakeholders as outlined in **Table 3-5**. Proof of notification have been included in **Appendix D** of this FSR.

Relevant authorities (Organs of State) have been automatically registered as I&APs. In accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), all other persons must request in writing to be placed on the register, submit written comments or attend meetings in order to be registered as stakeholders and included in future communication regarding the project.

Table 3-5: Interested and Affected Parties

NEMA REQUIREMENT	DISCUSSION
<i>(i) the owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land</i>	The landowner/s within the project area <u>were</u> notified of the S&EIR process via email and/or sms.

NEMA REQUIREMENT	DISCUSSION
<i>(ii) the occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	The occupiers within the project area <u>were</u> notified of the S&EIR process via email and/or sms.
<i>(iii) owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	<p>Adjacent landowners and occupier details <u>was</u> collected and the landowners notified via a project notification letter sent via email and/or sms notification.</p> <p>Due to the Protection of Personal Information Act (No. 4 of 2013) (POPI) it was not possible to obtain contact details for all adjacent landowners.</p> <p>As such hand delivered notices <u>were</u> distributed to immediately adjacent land owners (where possible).</p>
<i>(iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area</i>	The Ward Councillor from Ward 45 CoE has been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area</i>	The CoE has been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity</i>	The GDARD has been consulted as the CA regarding the EA application.
<i>(vii) any other party as required by the competent authority.</i>	<p>All tiers of government, namely, national, provincial, local government and parastatals have been included on the stakeholder database. Inclusive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GDARD; ■ DFFE Biodiversity Conservation Unit; ■ SAHRA; and ■ CoE.

3.5.5 NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL I&APS

Site Notices

In accordance with GNR 982 Section 41(2)(a-b) site notices were developed (proof of notification have been included in **Appendix D**) and placed at the locations outlined in Table 3-6. The site notices were distributed on 7 April 2025 and were distributed in English and isiZulu.

The site notice serves to inform the occupiers of the land along with the newspaper advert and existing stakeholder database.

Table 3-6 - Site Notice Distribution

<u>Location</u>	<u>Photographic Evidence</u>
<u>Site Entrance</u>	 <p>07 Apr 2025 12:17:58 26.35778145454613S 28.237974192525368E 82 Waterlands Road Waterlands Boksburg City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Gauteng</p>
<u>Site Boundary Fence</u>	 <p>07 Apr 2025 12:26:22 26.36026423848844S 28.237754412553322E Waterlands Road Waterlands Boksburg City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Gauteng</p>  <p>07 Apr 2025 12:24:50 26.360239281140693S 28.23780742589075E Waterlands Road Waterlands Boksburg City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Gauteng</p>

Location	Photographic Evidence
<p><u>Sam Sekoati Avenue, outside Botshelong-Empilweni Hospital</u></p>	 <p>07 Apr 2025 10:47:51 26.344224702031667S 28.217112180777395E 6268 Sam Sekoati Avenue Vosloorus City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Gauteng</p>
<p><u>Douglas Montseng Drive, outside Thelle Mogoerane Hospital</u></p>	 <p>07 Apr 2025 10:58:01 26.355991068586356S 28.222929511415757E 1660 Douglas Montseng Drive Vosloorus Ext 2 Vosloorus City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Gauteng</p>

<u>Location</u>	<u>Photographic Evidence</u>
<p><u>Intersection of Umzukuza and Umkomisa Streets</u></p>	
<p><u>Zonkizizwe Library</u></p>	

Advertisements

In accordance with GN. R 982 41(2)(c) of Chapter 6 an advert was placed in English in the Star (regional newspaper) and in English and isiZulu in the Ekurhuleni News (local newspaper) on 10 April 2025, proof of advertisement is included in **Appendix D**.

Hand Delivery

Notification letters were distributed to immediate neighbours and occupiers on 7 April 2025, proof is included in **Appendix D**. It should be noted that not all neighbours were available and some properties are un-occupied.

Email and SMS Notification

I&AP's were notified via email and bulk sms (where contact data is available), proof is included in **Appendix D**.

Any stakeholder who submits a comment during the course of the process will automatically be registered on the project specific stakeholder database. Comments received during the DSR review period have been included in the FSR as part of the comments and responses report (CRR) in **Appendix E** and submitted to the competent authority.

Should the EAP identify an affected stakeholder, and be made aware of his/her existence by the ward councillor, efforts will be made to ensure his/her participation in the stakeholder engagement process [as required by Section 41(2) (e) of Chapter 6].

3.5.6 PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

The DSR was placed on public review for a period of 31 days, extended by 4 public holidays, from 11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025, an extension was requested by the stakeholders and the review period was extended to 22 May 2025 (by 6 days), at the Proposed Site. The report was also be made available on the WSP website (<https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>) and at the Zonkizizwe Library.

All registered stakeholders and authorising/commenting state departments were notified of the public review period as well as the locations of the DSRs via email and bulk sms. The abovementioned plan, for notification and provision of reports, will also be utilised for the review of the FSR as well as the EIAR once the EIAR Phase has commenced.

3.5.7 COMMENT AND RESPONSE REPORT

All concerns, comments, viewpoints and questions (collectively referred to as 'issues') have been documented and responded to adequately in a CRR, which is attached as **Appendix E** of the FSR, in addition all comments have been attached. The CRR record the following:

- List of all issues raised;
- Record of who raised the issues;
- Record of where the issues were raised;
- Record of the date on which the issue was raised; and
- Response to the issues.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The site is located approximately 26 km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands Road that connects to the R103. It is on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138/IR, Vosloorus, Gauteng Province. The locality of the site is depicted in **Figure 4-3**. Photographs of the site are provided in **Table 4-1**, in addition historic aerial imagery of the site is provided in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-1: Site Photographs





Table 4-2: Aerial Imagery of Proposed Site (Google Earth)





September 2008



25 December 2010



30 June 2013



29 May 2014



28 September 2016



15 August 2019



October 2022



April 2024

The site is located in an industrial area and is therefore surrounded by other industrial holdings including:

- A truck and heavy equipment business adjacent to the site (north of the site); and
- A corrosion coating (painting, lining, coating etc.) business opposite the site (east of the site).
- Other industrial holdings around the area include scrap yards and salvage yards.

An open grassland is located south of the site, and the township of Vosloorus is located about 150m west of the site, across the N3 highway.

The project site information is indicated in **Table 4-3** below.

Table 4-3: Cadastral Information of the Site

DETAILS REQUIRED AS PER GN.R 982 ANNEX 1 (3)	DETAIL
21 Digit Surveyor General Code of each Cadastral Land Parcel	T 0IR 0000 00000138 00086
Physical Address and Farm Name	Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138/IR
Landuse Zoning	Industrial 2
Municipality	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

The project site coordinates are indicated **Table 4-4** below.

Table 4-4: Project Site Coordinates

Site Corner	Latitude	Longitude
Corner 1	26°21.460'S	28°14.046'E
Corner 2	26°21.456'S	28°14.286'E
Corner 3	26°21.579'S	28°14.277'E
Corner 4	26°21.580'S	28°14.057'E
Centre Point	26°21.517'S	28°14.170'E

4.2 PROPOSED PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Richbay proposes to establish a Filling Plant in phases. Phase 1 and Phase 2, is the preferred technology alternative whereas the Phase 3 development, is the alternative process.

4.2.1 PHASE 1: FILLING PLANT

Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the Filling Plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. All chemicals will arrive with road tanker and offload into bulk storage tanks or medium bulk storage tanks.

At the Filling Plant, various chemicals will be decanted from bulk tankers to medium and small sized packages. The packed products will be transferred to the warehouse in preparation for distribution to customers. Palletizing strapping and partial dilutions might be required. Chemicals to be decanted in the Filling Plant are detailed in **Table 4-5**.

It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the Filling Plant will have a maximum of 1.155 m³ total storage capacity.

There will be individual bunded areas per type of chemical to reduce interaction between different types of chemicals. The bunded areas will be on concreted and the tanks will be covered. Each bunded area will also have an effluent sump that will be linked to an effluent treatment plant, of which the daily throughput will be less than 2 000 cubic metres (approximately 5 m²). The effluent will be treated in order to be reused in the plant. A graphical representation of the proposed tanks are provided in **Figure 4-1**.

Table 4-5: Filling Plant Chemicals

Chemicals	Quantity Tanks	Net Throughput per tank (m ³ /yr)
Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)	6 x 55m ³	18,701.3
Sulphuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	3 x 33m ³	4,721.3
Ferric Chloride (FeCl ₃)	2 x 33m ³	1,234.3
Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)	4 x 16.5m ³	7,140.5
Sodium chlorite liquid (NaClO ₂)	2 x 16.5m ³	1,404.9
Sodium metabisulphite (Na ₂ S ₂ O ₅);	2 x 16.5m ³	1,270.6
Nitric acid (HNO ₃);	2 x 33m ³	3,200.0
Sodium laureth sulphate (SLES, CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₁ (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n OSO ₃ Na) 70%;	2 x 33m ³	1,661.6
Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate acid (LABSA, C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O ₃ S);	This still needs to be confirmed	This still needs to be confirmed
Caustic Soda Lye / Soda ash (Na ₂ CO ₃) / Potassium hydroxide (NaOH) liquid	6 x 55m ³	11,520.0
Chlorine gas (CL)	This still needs to be confirmed	This still needs to be confirmed
Phosphoric acid (H ₃ PO ₄).	2 x 33m ³	1,016.5

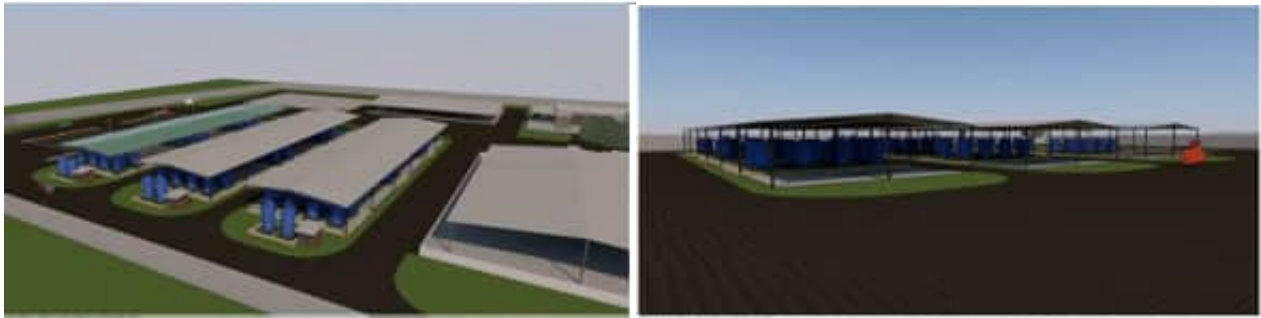


Figure 4-1: Tank Graphical Representation (Architectural Design Studio)

4.2.2 PHASE 2: SOLVENT FILLING PLANT

Phase 2 includes the construction of a Solvent Filling Plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required. The packed product is transferred to the warehouse for distribution. Palletizing and strapping might be required.

It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the Solvent Filling Plant will have a maximum of 352 m³ total storage capacity. Solvent chemicals to be stored and decanted at the Solvent Filling Plant is outlined in **Table 4-6**.

It is proposed that each of the three phases be operated on individual portions of the site, as such a large enough site is required.

Table 4-6: Solvent Filling Plant Chemicals

Chemicals	Quantity Tanks	Net Throughput per tank (m ³ /yr)
Methanol / ethanol	1 off 44 m ³	2,187.3
Thinners	1 off 44 m ³	1,986.2
Shelsol A	1 off 44 m ³	1,986.2
Paraffin	1 off 44 m ³	2,304.0
Benzine	1 off 44 m ³	2,032.9
Toluene	1 off 44 m ³	1,440.0
Acetone	1 off 44 m ³	2,187.3
Diesel	1 off 44 m ³	5,112.4

4.2.3 PHASE 3: ACID REGENERATION PLANT (PROCESS ALTERNATIVE)

Phase 3 (Process Alternative) includes the construction of an Acid Regeneration Plant for the reprocessing of waste HCl into ferric chloride and a small portion of calcium chloride, the chemicals to be used in this process is indicated in **Table 4-7**. This process is detailed as follows:

- Spent acid will be received from galvanizing plants in the area and from other users and producers of acid;
- Waste acid will go through an iron exchange process and strengthened with HCl (from the Phase 1 Filling Plant);
- The mixture will then be put through an evaporation process (with the use of a paraffin fuelled boiler) to increase the percentage of FeCl_3 from approximately 30% to 40-44%;
- FeCl_3 will be stored in bulk tanks and then decanted into smaller pack sizes or bulk road tankers for distribution; and
- Waste zinc chloride (ZnCl_2) will be sold to the market as a dust suppressor or will be used in waste processes requiring Zinc Chloride.

Exhaust emissions from the evaporator will pass through a scrubber to remove HCl from flue gases prior to release. The acid regeneration process is illustrated in **Figure 4-2**.

Table 4-7: Acid Regeneration Plant Chemicals

Chemicals	Quantity Tanks	Net Throughput per tank (m^3/yr)
Ferric Chloride (In Regeneration Plant)	3 x 33m^3	4,937.1
Paraffin	1 x 44m^3	264.0

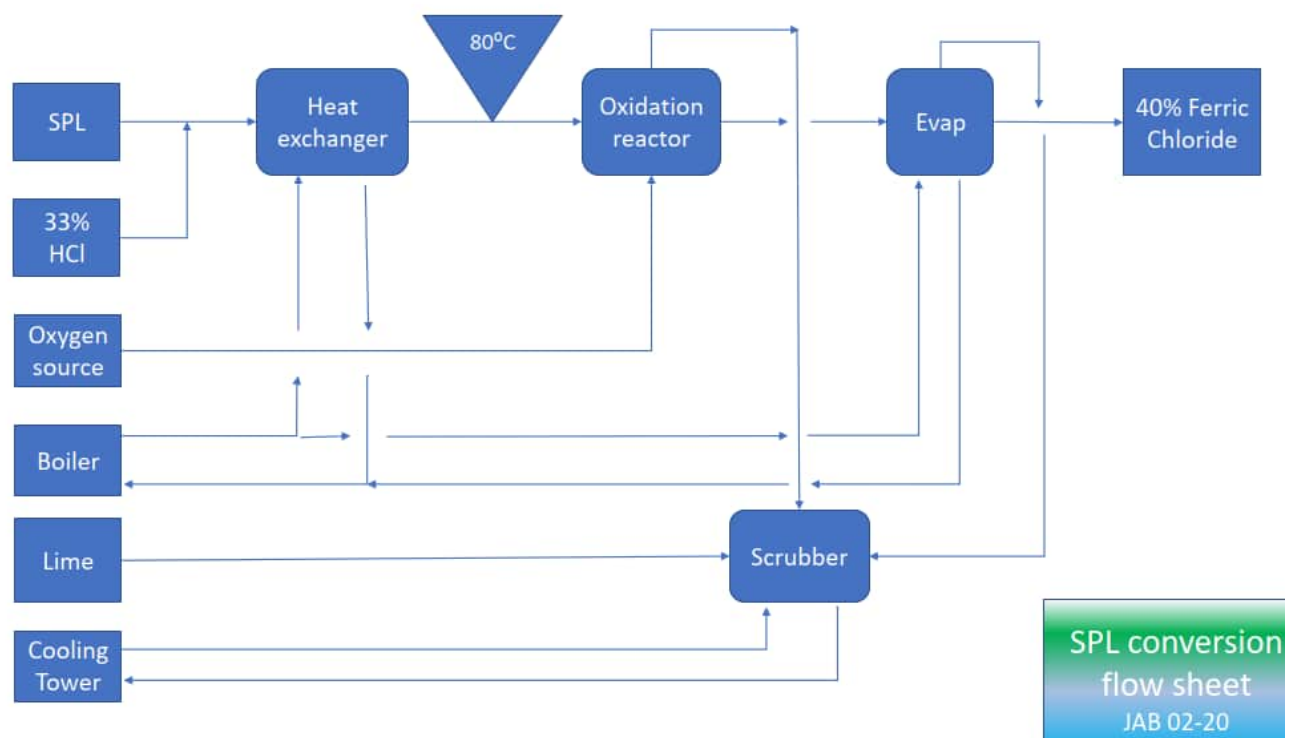


Figure 4-2: Acid Regeneration Process Flow Diagram

4.2.4 BULK INSTALLATIONS

There will be two tank farms at the site. The first tank farm will be for the storage of acids and inflammable products.

Tank Farm 1

There will be individual bunded areas per type of chemical to reduce interaction between different types of chemicals. The bunded areas will be on concreted and the tanks will be covered. All the tanks will be vertical.

Each bunded area will also have an effluent sump that will be linked to an effluent treatment plant, of which the daily throughput will be less than 2 000 cubic metres. The effluent will be treated to be reused in the plant.

Tank Farm 2

There will be individual bunded areas per type of solvent to reduce interaction between different types of solvents. All the tanks will be horizontal and located in concreted bunds. The site layout needs to be finalised and the tanker loading and offloading needs to be confirmed. For this Assessment the road tankers were located at the various tanks. Deliveries to be made 2-3 times per day per chemical.

4.2.5 ROADS

Access to the proposed site will be via the existing road network therefore no additional access roads are required. It is not envisaged that any roads upgrades will be required.

4.2.6 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Wastewater

The only wastewater that will be generated should a spill occur inside the bunded area. Each bunded area will have an effluent sump that will be linked to an effluent treatment plant, of which the daily throughput will be less than 2 000 cubic metres. The effluent will be treated in order to be reused in the plant.

Solid waste

During construction an estimated 1 500 m³ of solid waste will be generated. As far as possible non-hazardous construction waste will be used as backfill.

A waste contractor will collect and remove the remaining material from site taking into consideration the National Waste Information Regulations. All waste will be sorted at site and waste manifests will be obtained for the disposal thereof.

During the operational phase it is anticipated that minimal to no solid hazardous waste will be generated, and will consist of damaged containers only, which will be disposed at a licenced facility.

During the operational phase minimal general waste will be generated and will be linked to office activities, this waste will be disposed via the municipal waste collection system.

Sewerage

There are existing ablution facilities that is connected to a septic tank system, should there be capacity available the sewerage from the site will be connected to the nearest municipal sewer system point.

Water Usage

Potable Water usage will be minimal and will be used by the ablutions and offices. The Filling Plant itself will require little to no potable, excluding the fire water system. In order to reduce the use of potable water as far as possible, rainwater will be harvested for use as grey water.

4.2.7 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Attenuation has been provided based on the criteria of 350 m³ of attenuation for every 1ha of hardscaped area. The hardened surface amounts to 48 982,72 m² which accounts for 60,6% of the site. The site currently has a workshop structure which will be demolished, and the proposed Filling Plant built on site.

All storm water run-off will be collected through grid inlets and kerb inlets and channelled by stormwater pipes and discharged into an attenuation pond structure.

Stormwater from building roofs will be collected via gutters and rainwater downpipes and discharged into 900 wide concrete V-drains and spread into the surrounding garden by means of multiple spreaders in as many places as possible, to prevent concentration, from where it will follow the natural lay of the land onto the undeveloped low-lying area which forms part of the natural watercourse.

Run-off from the roads and other hardscaped areas will likewise be collected through grid inlets and kerb inlets and conveyed by a network of sub-soil stormwater pipes and channelled towards a new attenuation pond structure located in the undeveloped low-lying area of the site. Roads and parking area will be graded to attain minimum falls towards outlets.



Figure 4-3: Proposed Richbay Filling Plant Location

5 NEED AND JUSTIFICATION

The DEA&DP Guideline (2013) states that the essential aim of need and desirability is to determine the suitability (i.e., is the activity proposed in the right location for the suggested land-use/activity) and timing (i.e. is it the right time to develop a given activity) of the development. Therefore, need and desirability addresses whether the development is being proposed at the right time and in the right place. Similarly, the 'Best Practicable Environmental Option' (BPEO) as defined in NEMA is "the option that provides the most benefit and causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term."

Richbay has existing chemical Filling Plants in South Africa, however, to be closer to the northern market in South Africa a Filling Plant is required in Gauteng. The site in Gauteng is centrally located and near the major routes in the Province.

Ferric Chloride is used in a wide range of applications in the industrial sector including surface water clarification, heavy metal precipitation, industrial effluent treatment and phosphate precipitation in sewage treatment.

Currently, one company in the country produces and supplies Ferric Chloride to South Africa and other neighbouring countries. This serves as a motivation for Richbay to increase the supply of the product, particularly to the neighbouring countries located further north of the country and a great distance away from the existing supplier. This therefore entails that the Filling Plant located in Vosloorus, will have a competitive advantage owing to the shorter distance to be travelled to transport the product to these neighbouring countries and hence, enhance the economic benefits locally.

Local benefits of the proposed development include benefits to the local economy through possible job creation and local supplier procurement during the construction phase as well as during the operational phase of the development.

The Needs and Desirability Guidelines, in terms of the EIA Regulations, Government Notice 792 of 2012, as amended, highlights the need to consider how the proposed project may impact ecosystems and biological diversity; pollution; and renewable and non-renewable resources. It should also consider how the development may affect or promote justifiable economic and social development. The Need and Desirability is assessed in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1 - Need and Desirability Assessment

PART 1 - NEED	
<p>Is the land use associated with the activity being applied for considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to be the relevant environmental authority?</p> <p>Should the development, or if applicable, expansion of the town/area concerned in terms of this land use occurs here at this point in time?</p>	<p>Based on the SDF, the site is located within Region F in Vosloorus and situated outside of any areas identified with environmental constraints.</p> <p>The site is also zoned for industrial purposes.</p>

Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned? This refers to the strategic as well as local level.	<p>Currently, one company in the country produces and supplies Ferric Chloride to South Africa and other neighbouring countries. This serves as a motivation for Richbay to increase the supply of the product, particularly to the neighbouring countries located further north of the country and a great distance away from the existing supplier. This therefore entails that the Filling Plant located in Vosloorus, will have a shorter distance to be travelled to transport the product to these neighbouring countries and hence, enhance the economic benefits locally.</p> <p>Local benefits of the proposed development include benefits to the local economy through job creation and local supplier procurement during the construction phase as well as during the operational phase of the development.</p>
<p>Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application) or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development?</p> <p>Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of the services and opportunity cost)?</p>	<p>The site is situated in an area that has existing service delivery by the municipality.</p> <p>Richbay will also investigate sustainable construction alternatives to reduce reliance on electricity and water.</p>
Is the project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	The proposed project does not form part of a national programme. However, it does form part of the supply of chemicals needed for the purification of drinking water.
PART 2 - DESIRABILITY	
Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	<p>Despite the site being considered as a CBA: Important Area, the site verification conducted as part of the Biodiversity Assessment confirmed that the site is of low importance from a biodiversity perspective and is in a degraded and transformed state.</p> <p>Based on the SDF, the site is located within Region F in Vosloorus and situated outside of any areas identified with environmental constraints.</p>
Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing approved and credible IDP and SDF as agreed to by the relevant authorities?	No, the project is aligned with the SDF and IDP of the CoE.
Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area (e.g., as defined in EMFs), and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?	<p>Despite the site being considered as a CBA: Important Area in the EMF and the Gauteng C-Plan, the site verification conducted as part of the Biodiversity Assessment confirmed that the site is of low importance from a biodiversity perspective and is in a degraded and transformed state.</p> <p>Based on the SDF, the site is located within Region F in Vosloorus and situated outside of any areas identified with environmental constraints.</p>

Do location factors favour this land use at this place? (this relates to the contextualization of the proposed land use on this site within its broader context).	<p>The preferred location was chosen based on the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proposed site is zoned for industrial purposes. ■ The proposed location is strategically situated in proximity to Gauteng's major transport routes therefore making it a favourable location for the transport of goods to the neighbouring countries. ■ According to the EMF and the SDF, the site is situated outside of any area with environmental constraints.
How will the activity of the land use associated with the activity being applied for, impact on sensitive natural and cultural areas (built and rural/natural environment)?	<p>According to the EMF and the SDF, the site is situated outside of any area with environmental constraints, this was confirmed by the specialist studies undertaken. Mitigation measures were recommended by the specialists where necessary and these have been included in the impact assessment section of this EIAR.</p> <p>Due to the activities associated with the project, an AEL will be applied for in terms of the NEM: AQA.</p>
How will the development impact on people's health and well-being? (E.g. In terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place, etc.)?	<p>Based on the impact significant screening, the impacts will range from very low to high without mitigation measures.</p> <p>The specialist studies undertaken during the EIA Phase assessed the potential impacts and provided recommendations to be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>The findings of this S&EIR process and associated Specialist studies conclude that there are no fatal flaws associated with the Proposed Project. Negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed Richbay Filling Plant can be mitigated to acceptable levels. It is therefore the opinion of the EAP that the project can proceed, and that all the listed mitigation measures and recommendations are considered by the GDARD.</p>
Will the proposed activity or the land use associated with the activity being applied for, result in unacceptable opportunity costs?	No.
Will the proposed land use result in unacceptable cumulative impacts?	There will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts have been assessed during the EIA Phase.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended) require that the S&EIR process must identify and describe alternatives to the proposed activity that were considered, or motivation for not considering alternatives. Different types or categories of alternatives could be considered including different locations, technology types, and project layouts.

6.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative is the option of not undertaking the proposed development and the continuation of the status quo. The following negative impacts would result:

- There will be no economic boost in the region which would have fed into the industrial sector; and

- The anticipated job and skills development opportunities and employment the project presents will not be generated.

Although the no-go alternative sees the continuation of the status quo and leads to missed opportunities, there are positive impacts it provides. These include:

- All negative impacts discussed in Section 8 of this report are avoided;
- The air quality of the area will not be further affected; and
- There will be a potential to preserve any heritage and palaeontological resources in the area as the site is flagged as a high-risk area for palaeontological resources.

6.2 LOCATION

Three alternative site locations, as per **Figure 6-2**, were identified in 2020 and a location alternative assessment was undertaken. Based on the outcome of the location alternative assessment, Richbay purchased the Preferred Alternative site. The two alternative sites are mentioned in this FSR, however they are not considered alternatives anymore and as such no layouts were developed or impact assessments undertaken for the sites.

6.2.1 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The site is located approximately 26 km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands Road that connects to the R103. It is on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138/IR, Vosloorus, Gauteng Province. The locality of the site is depicted in **Figure 6-3**.

The site is situated on the main freight corridor between Durban and Johannesburg, including the N3 highway and Transnet's Natcor railway line, and are being proposed as a way of improving freight logistics in Gauteng and reducing road congestion in and around Johannesburg.

The site is adjacent to the proposed Distribution Junxion, Port of Gauteng (**Figure 6-1**). The Distribution Junxion Port of Gauteng is poised to become South Africa's most desired and optimally located inland port due to its superior location, topography and scale. Like a seaport, this inland port sits on the entry and exit points for imports into and exports out of Gauteng, Southern Africa.



Figure 6-1: Distribution Junxion, Port of Gauteng Location

The site is surrounded by other industrial holdings including:

- A truck and heavy equipment business (approximately 250m north of the site); and
- A corrosion coating (painting, lining, coating etc.) business opposite the site (east of the site).
- Other industrial holdings around the area include scrap yards and salvage yards.
- An open grassland is located north and south of the site, and the township of Vosloorus is located about 150m west of the site, across the N3 highway.

The project site coordinates are indicated **Table 4-4** and **Figure 6-4**.

Table 6-1: Project Site Coordinates

Site Corner	Latitude	Longitude
Corner 1	26°21.460'S	28°14.046'E
Corner 2	26°21.456'S	28°14.286'E
Corner 3	26°21.579'S	28°14.277'E
Corner 4	26°21.580'S	28°14.057'E
Centre Point	26°21.517'S	28°14.170'E

Environmental sensitivities associated with the preferred site are indicated in **Table 6-2** and the Screening assessment included in **Appendix F**. The layout plan overlaid on a sensitive map is provided in **Appendix G**.

Table 6-2: Preferred Alternative – Environmental Screening

Theme	Sensitivity
Development Zones	Air Quality Priority Areas
Agricultural	High Sensitivity
Animal Species	Medium Sensitivity
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very High Sensitivity
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Low Sensitivity
Civil Aviation	Medium Sensitivity
Defence	Low Sensitivity
Palaeontology	Very High Sensitivity
Plant Species	Medium Sensitivity
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Very High Sensitivity

The preferred location as described in Section 6.2 was chosen based on the following factors:

- The surrounding area is classified as and suitable for industrial activity.
- The majority of the site has already been transformed and is currently used for dangerous goods storage and previously as a sand blasting business. A very small portion of natural habitat will be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- The site is located a fair distance from the nearest river/stream, therefore the chances of affecting surface water resources are minor.
- The site is in close proximity to Vosloorus which is part of the integration zones of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.
- The site is situated in close proximity to major export/import routes.

6.2.2 ALTERNATIVE 1

The site is located approximately 28 km East of Johannesburg, between the R23 and the N17 roads. It is on Erf 499 of Apex, Gauteng Province. The locality of the site is depicted in **Figure 6-5**.

There is an existing environmental authorisation for the development of a commercial park, however the authorisation does not include the site specific activities such as the storage of dangerous goods or treatment of hazardous waste.

The site is surround by industries to the north, south and west, to the East there is open grassland. The site immediately adjacent to the North, Erf 451 of Apex, has two ammonia storage tanks bordering Site Alternative 1. This is a concern from a health and safety perspective and is

considered risk and as such not preferred. This Alternative was thus not included in any further assessments in this FSR and will not be carried forward.

Environmental sensitivities associated with Site Alternative 1 are indicated in **Table 6-3** and the Screening assessment included in **Appendix F**.

Table 6-3: Site Alternative 1 – Environmental Screening

Theme	Sensitivity
Development Zones	Air Quality Priority Areas
Agricultural	High Sensitivity
Animal Species	High Sensitivity
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very High Sensitivity
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Very High Sensitivity
Civil Aviation	High Sensitivity
Defence	Low Sensitivity
Palaeontology	Medium Sensitivity
Plant Species	Medium Sensitivity
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Very High Sensitivity

6.2.3 ALTERNATIVE 2

Alternative location 2 for the development has been identified at Portion 107 of Farm Klippoortjie, Calcium Road, Wadeville, Germiston.

The site are industries to the north of the site. The site to the east and west are open grassland. The entire site is classified as a CBA and is within close proximity to/boarders a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) wetland, as such, developing in his area will result in a much greater impact on the surrounding sensitive ecosystem. As such the site is least preferred. Since the initial location alternative assessment in 2020 site Alternative 2 has been purchased and developed by another company and are no longer being considered as an alternative. This Alternative was thus not included in any further assessments in this FSR and will not be carried forward.

Environmental sensitivities associated with Site Alternative 2 are indicated in **Table 6-4** and the Screening assessment included in **Appendix F**.

Table 6-4: Site Alternative 2 – Environmental Screening

Theme	Sensitivity
Development Zones	Air Quality Priority Areas
Agricultural	High Sensitivity

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

6.2.4 SITE ALTERNATIVE SELECTION

Based on the environmental sensitivity screening (**Table 6-5**) and a comparison between the sites the sites are very similar. Site Alternative 1 is not feasible due to the proximity of existing ammonia tanks. Site Alternative 2 is immediately adjacent to a watercourse, in addition since 2020, the site has been purchased and developed by another company. The majority of the Preferred Site has already been cleared and impacted on by sand blasting and dangerous goods handling activities since 2010. As such only the Preferred Site will be further assessed in the FSR and the EIAR, the Preferred Site Alternative is thus the only alternative being considered.

Table 6-5: Site Sensitivity Comparison

THEME	SENSITIVITY		
	Preferred Site	Site Alternative 1	Site Alternative 1
Development Zones	Air Quality Priority Areas	Air Quality Priority Areas	Air Quality Priority Areas
Agricultural	High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity
Animal Species	Medium Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very Sensitivity High	Very Sensitivity High	Very Sensitivity High
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Low Sensitivity	Very Sensitivity High	Very Sensitivity High
Civil Aviation	Medium Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity
Defence	Low Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Palaeontology	Very Sensitivity High	Medium Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity
Plant Species	Medium Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity

THEME	SENSITIVITY					
	Preferred Site		Site Alternative 1		Site Alternative 1	
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Very Sensitivity	High	Very Sensitivity	High	Very Sensitivity	High



Figure 6-2: Alternative Site Locations



Figure 6-3: Preferred Site Alternative Location



Figure 6-4: Preferred Site Alternative Coordinates



Figure 6-5: Site Alternative1 Location



Figure 6-6: Site Alternative 1 Coordinates



Figure 6-7: Site Alternative2 Location

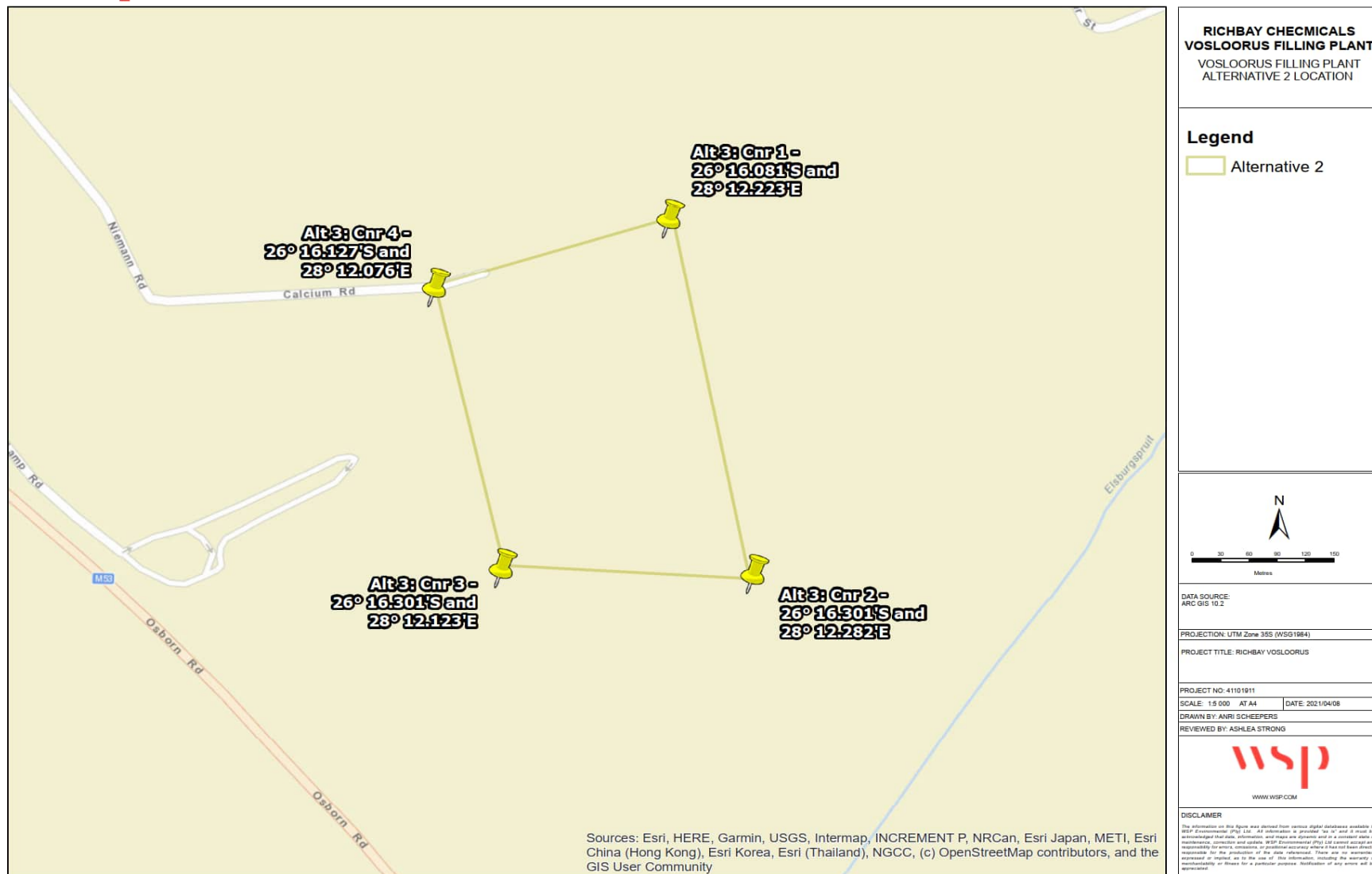


Figure 6-8: Site Alternative 2 Coordinates

6.3 SITE LAYOUT ALTERNATIVE – ONLY PREFERRED LOCATION

Three layout alternatives have been proposed, as outlined below:

- Layout Alternative 1, initial layout proposed by the client (**Figure 6-9**).
- Layout Alternative 2, a revised layout based on site investigation to cater for stormwater management infrastructure and potential CBA's (**Figure 6-10**).
- Preferred Layout Alternative, based on the site investigations and the potential that Phase 3 will not be installed (**Figure 6-11**).

The layout will be influenced by the specialist studies to be undertaken during the EIAR phase.



Figure 6-9: Layout Alternative 1



Figure 6-10: Layout Alternative 2



Figure 6-11: Preferred Layout Alternative

6.4 PROCESS / TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVE

Richbay proposes to establish a Filling Plant in phases:

- Phase 1 for the construction of a Filling Plant;
- Phase 2 for construction of a Solvent Filling Plant; and
- Phase 3 for the construction of an Acid Regeneration Plant.

Richbay proposes to only commission Phase 1 and Phase 2 as described in **Section 4**. The 2-phased development (Phase 1 and 2) excluding the Acid Regeneration Plant (Phase 3) is therefore the preferred technology/process option, whereas the 3 phased development inclusive of Phase 3, is the Alternative 1.

The Phase 3 development will result in additional impacts associated with air quality and hazardous risk and will require the rezoning of the site to Industrial 1. In addition, a WML will only be required for the Phase 3 development, as such, it is not anticipated that the process in support thereof will continue.

7 DESCRIPTION OF THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CLIMATE

The site is located near the township of Vosloorus, East of Johannesburg.

Rainfall in this area is typical of the Highveld Summer Rainfall region, which receives over 80% of rainfall in the periods between October and April. The region receives an average of about 696 mm of precipitation annually. The least amount of rainfall occurs in June, with an average of 7 mm, and the highest rainfall occurs in January with an average of 119 mm. The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is approximately 112 mm.

The climate in this region classified as warm and temperate. The annual temperature in the region averages at 16.2°C. Temperatures are highest in January, averaging at around 21.2°C. June has the lowest average temperature of the year, averaging at 9.2°C.

Figure 7-1 and **Figure 7-2** depict the average monthly temperatures and average monthly precipitation respectively, for Katlehong (located approximately 6 km west of the site).

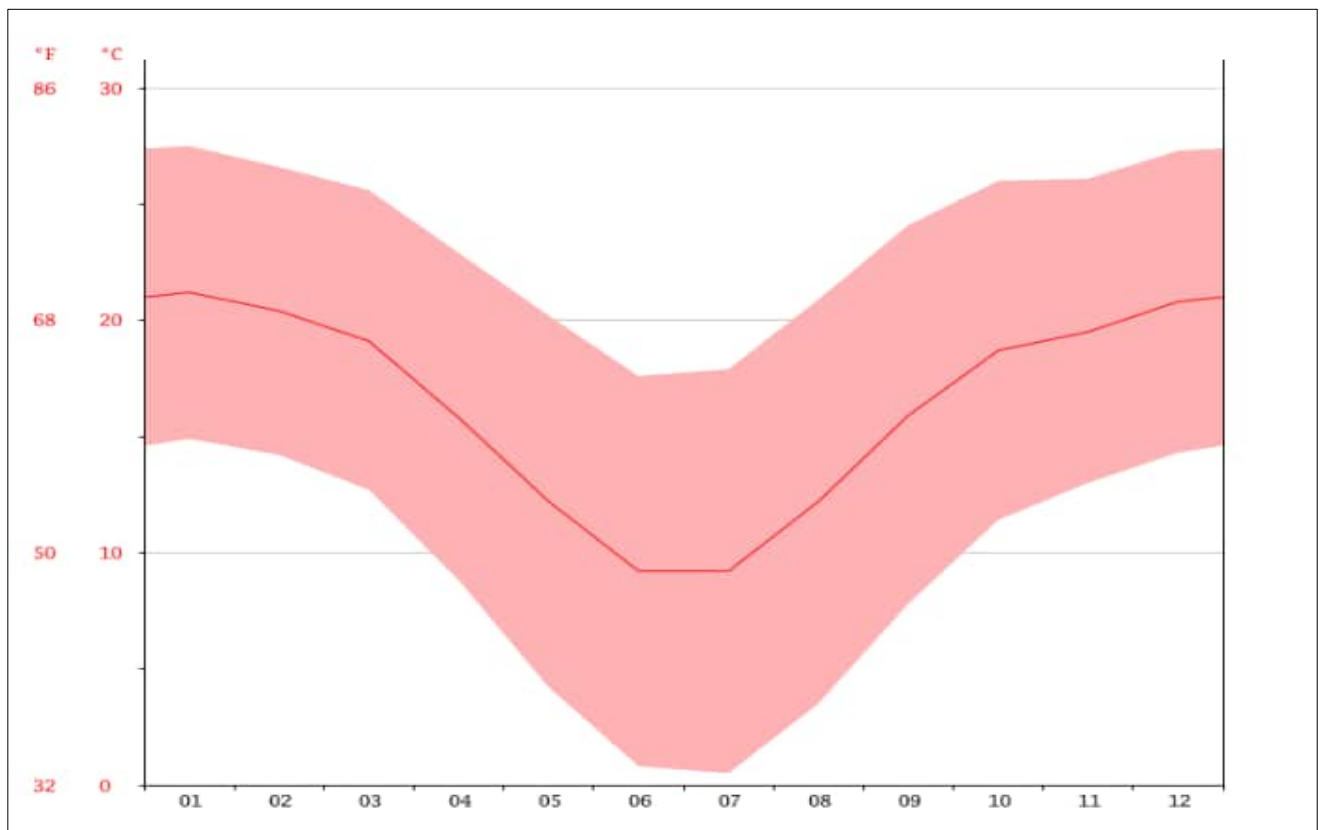


Figure 7-1: Average Monthly Temperatures in Katlehong, East of Johannesburg (Source: Climate –Data.Org)

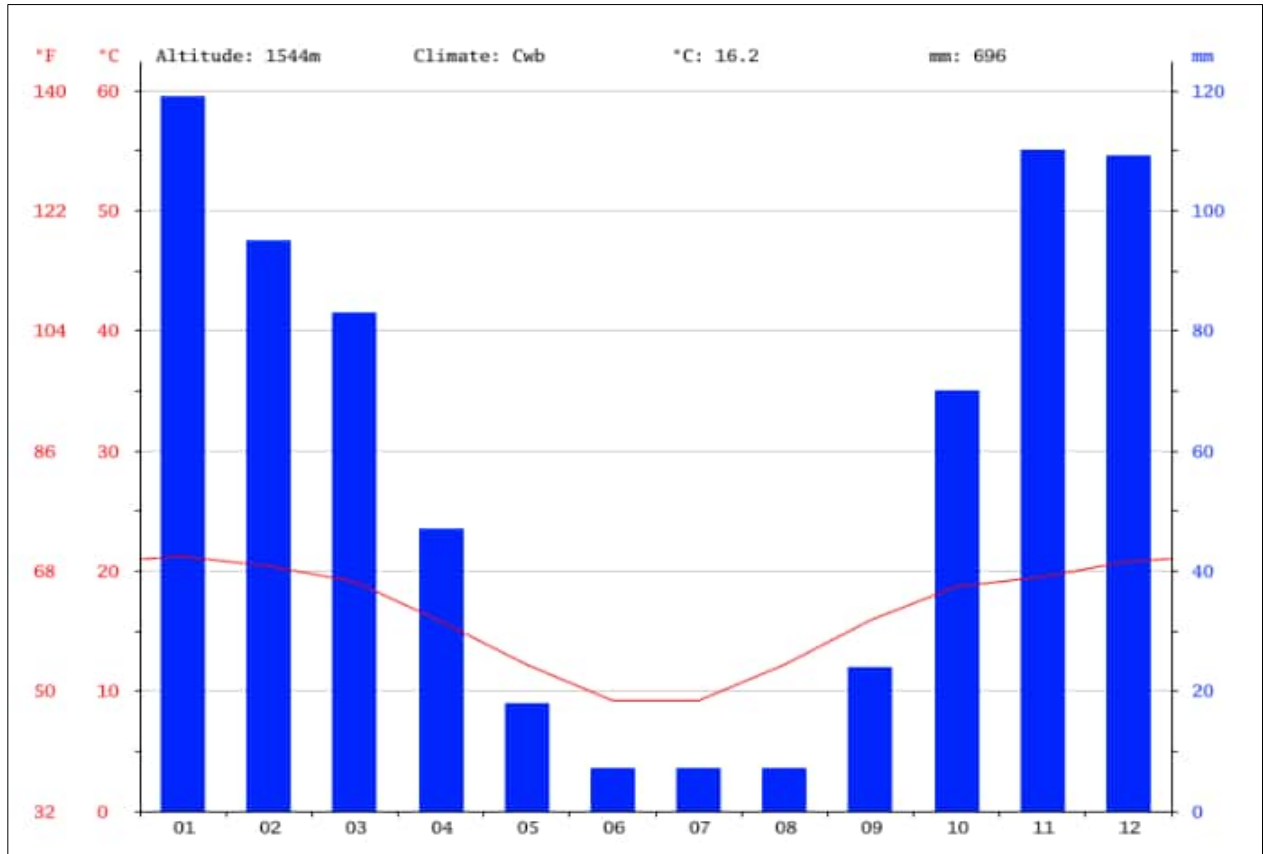


Figure 7-2: Average Monthly Precipitation in Katlehong, East of Johannesburg (Source: Climate –Data.Org)

7.1.1 LOCAL WIND FIELD

Based on the available meteorological data, winds originate predominantly from the North. Wind speeds are generally slow to moderate. Calm conditions, which are defined as wind speeds less than 1 m/s, occur infrequently. Monsoons create steady strong winds on the Tibetan Plateau from December to April, but calm winds from June to October. The chart in **Figure 7-3** below shows the days per month the wind reaches a certain speed around the Vosloorus area.

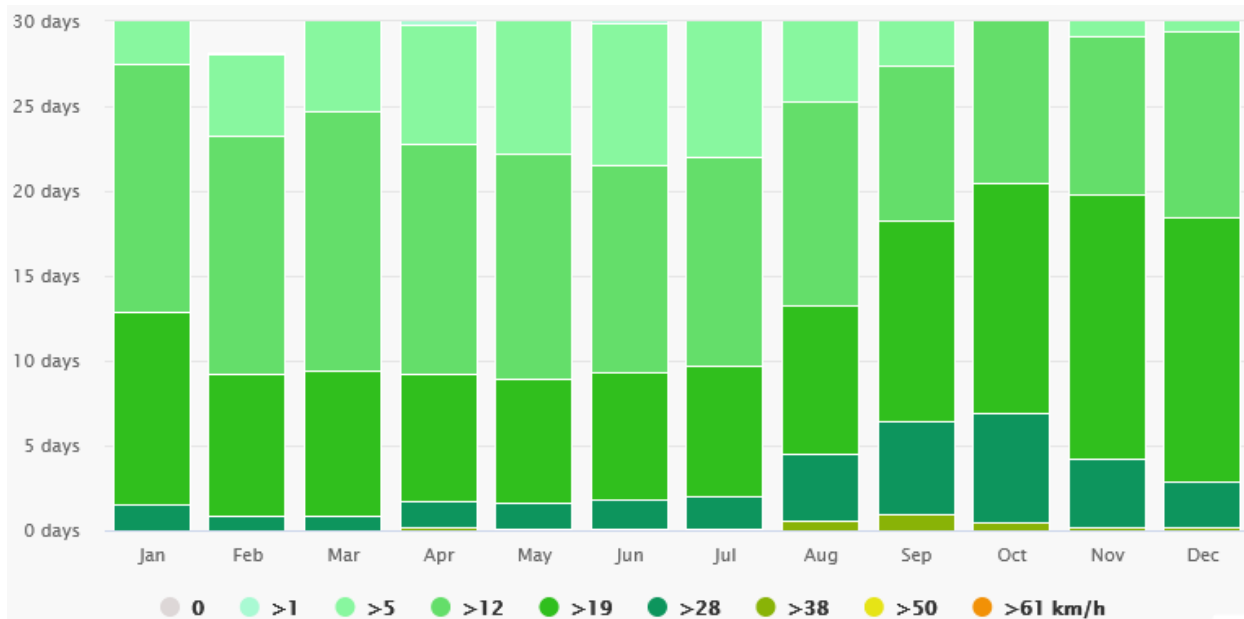


Figure 7-3: Vosloorus Wind Speed Chart (Source: meteoblue.com as per April 2021)

The wind rose in **Figure 7-4** below shows how many hours per year the wind blows from a particular direction around the Vosloorus area.

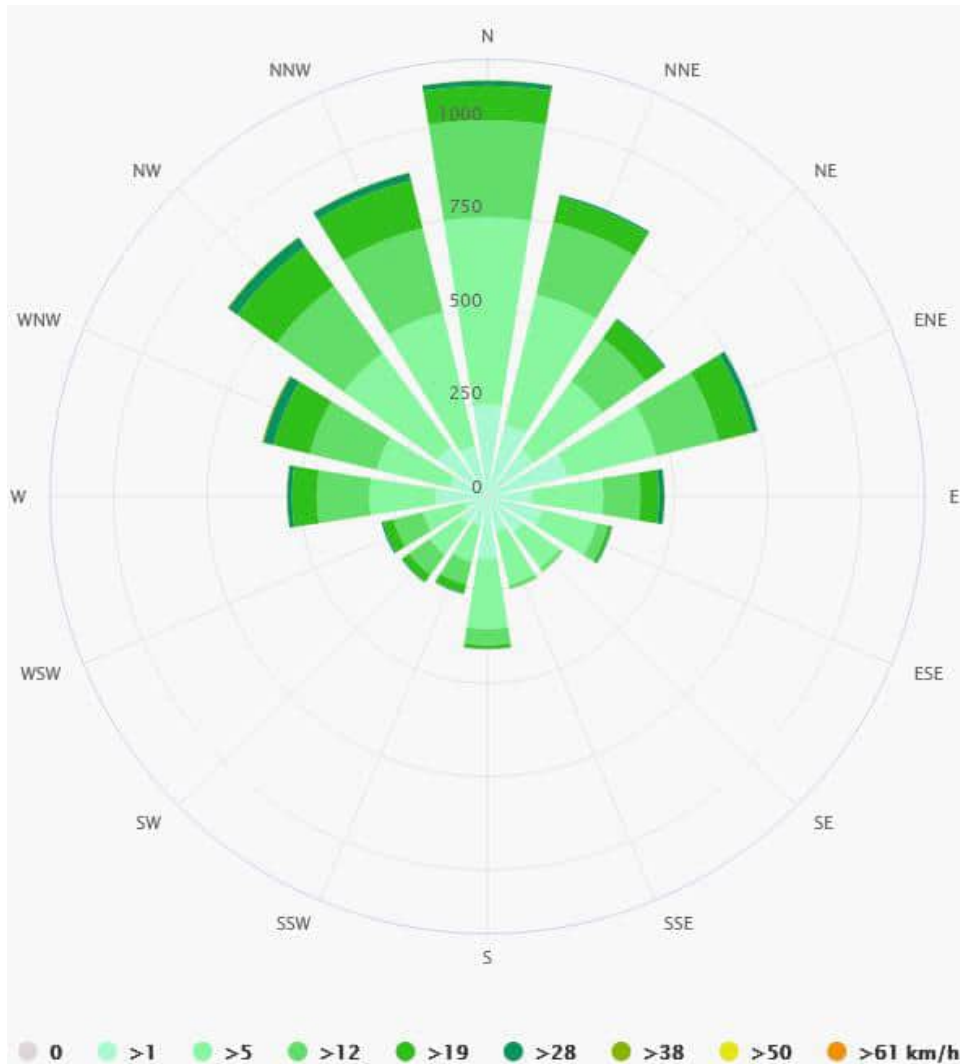


Figure 7-4: Vosloorus Wind Rose (Source: meteoblue.com as per April 2021)

7.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The study area forms part of the regional watershed between the rivers that drain west towards the Atlantic Ocean and those that drain east towards the Indian Ocean. The regional topography can generally be regarded as flat with few outstanding topographical features (EMF, 2008). The following topographical features occur:

- Plains with pans ;
- Undulating plains with pans ;
- Strongly undulating plains ;
- Superimposed river valley (Blesbok Spruit) on plains with pans ;and
- Ridges.

The site is generally categorised as flat and lies at about 1550 m above mean sea level. This is indicated in the topography map in **Figure 7-5** below.

7.3 GEOLOGY

During a field survey by the specialist, the area is very disturbed, there are several chert piles stacked near the perimeter fence. The surface is covered with gravel and a house and several other buildings are present. A sand-blasting industry is currently operative. Only chert can be found on the surface and the geological map is shown in **Figure 7-6** below.

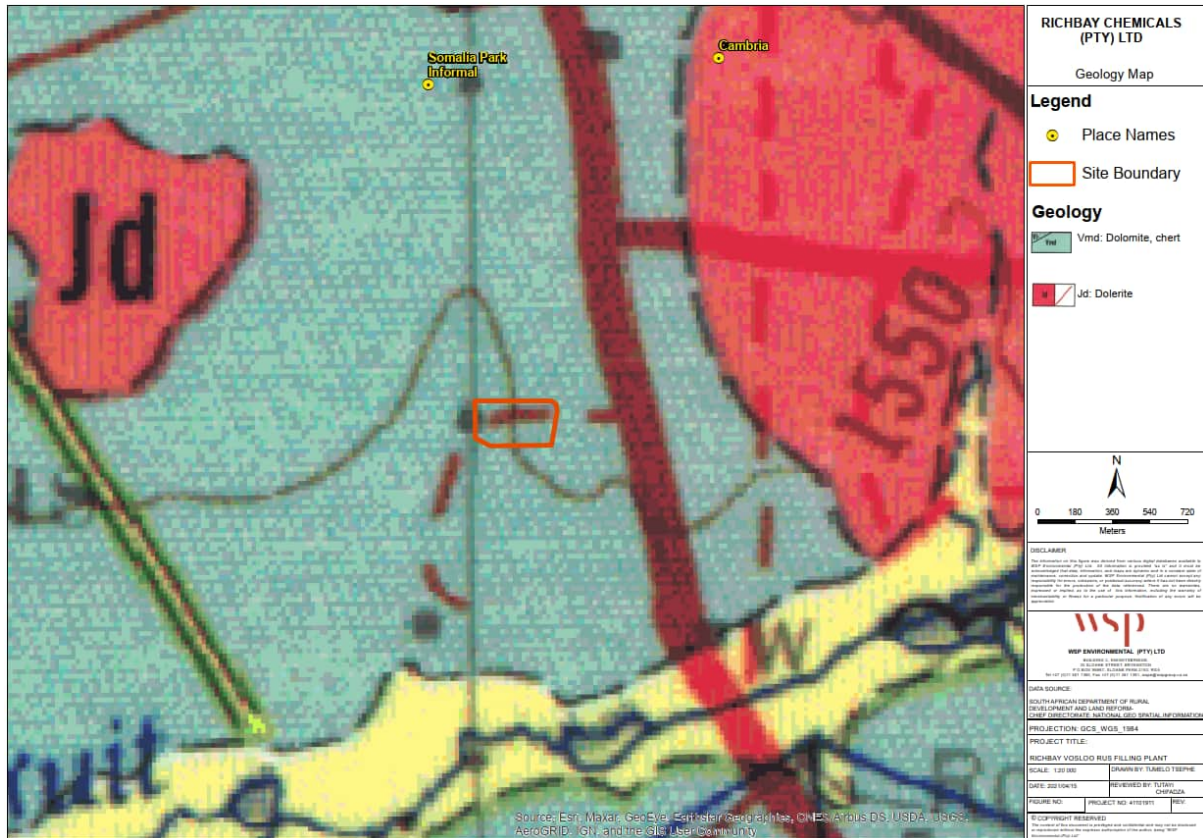


Figure 7-6: Geology Map

7.4 SURFACE WATER

The project site is located within the Upper Vaal Water Management Area (WMA) within the C22C Quaternary drainage region.

The site is located approximately 1.5km north of the Rietspruit River that flows in a south-westerly direction into the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. No river or stream traverses the site and it is located about 1km north of the nearest wetland. Clean storm water from the site and its immediate surrounds drain into a culvert that is located less than a kilometre South West of the site (Figure 7-7).

The site is located more than 500m away from any water resources.

The study area is dominated by dolomite of the Chuniespoort Group and tillites of the Dwyka group, both of which carry water. Dolomite rock possesses a system of discontinuities (fractures, joints and faults) which act as preferential solution passages for water ingress. The presence of various geological structures, such as faults, fissures, and fracture zones, as well as contact zones of intrusions such as dykes and sills, dictate the occurrence of groundwater (EMF, 2008). Karst Aquifers are infiltrated by rainwater containing weak carbonic acid dissolves dolomites resulting in caves and cavities that may facilitate the formation of sinkholes, especially if the water from these cavities is extracted through boreholes.

Boreholes with the highest yield are found in the dolomites that occur from Wadeville to a point south of Vosloorus. This high recharge of underground water and significant underground flow results in low density surface drainage in dolomitic areas (EMF, 2008).

Groundwater quality in the study area is generally acceptable for any use. In some areas contamination with chlorides, sulphates and nitrates has been recorded and care should be taken with groundwater used for human consumption.

7.6 LAND USE AND CAPABILITY

Land uses in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality include the following:

- Mining;
- Industry;
- Residential; and
- Agriculture.

The manufacturing industry is the primary economic activity of the municipality with a range of light and heavy industrial activity distributed across the Isando, Spartan and Jet park areas, west of the OR Tambo International Airport. The older, and heavier industrial area is located in the central part of the municipality, which comprises of Boksburg East, Anderbolt, Benoni South and Apex industrial areas. Further to the east are the smaller industrial areas, including Brakpan, Springs, Pretoriusstad and Prosperita (MSDF, 2015).

Agricultural activity in the municipality occurs mainly in the Bapsfontein area, where a large number of agricultural businesses have been established. Mining in the Germiston-Boksburg area, the Benoni-Brakpan-Springs area and the Spring-Nigel area has since declined and no longer makes a significant contribution to the economic activity in the municipality.

The site is located in an industrial area and is therefore surrounded by industrial holdings including:

- A truck and heavy equipment business adjacent to the site (north of the site);
- A corrosion coating (painting, lining, coating etc.) business opposite the site (east of the site); and
- Scrap yards and salvage yards.

An open grassland is located south of the site, and the township of Vosloorus is located about 150m west of the site, over the N3 highway.

Currently the site is used for a sand blasting business and as such, much of it has been transformed. The property contains the following:

- A sand blast open space which has been completely transformed and contains no vegetation;
- Change rooms for workers on site;
- A security building;
- A workshop where sandblasted material is painted; and
- Patches of natural grassland

Figure 7-8 depicts the land cover in and around the project site.

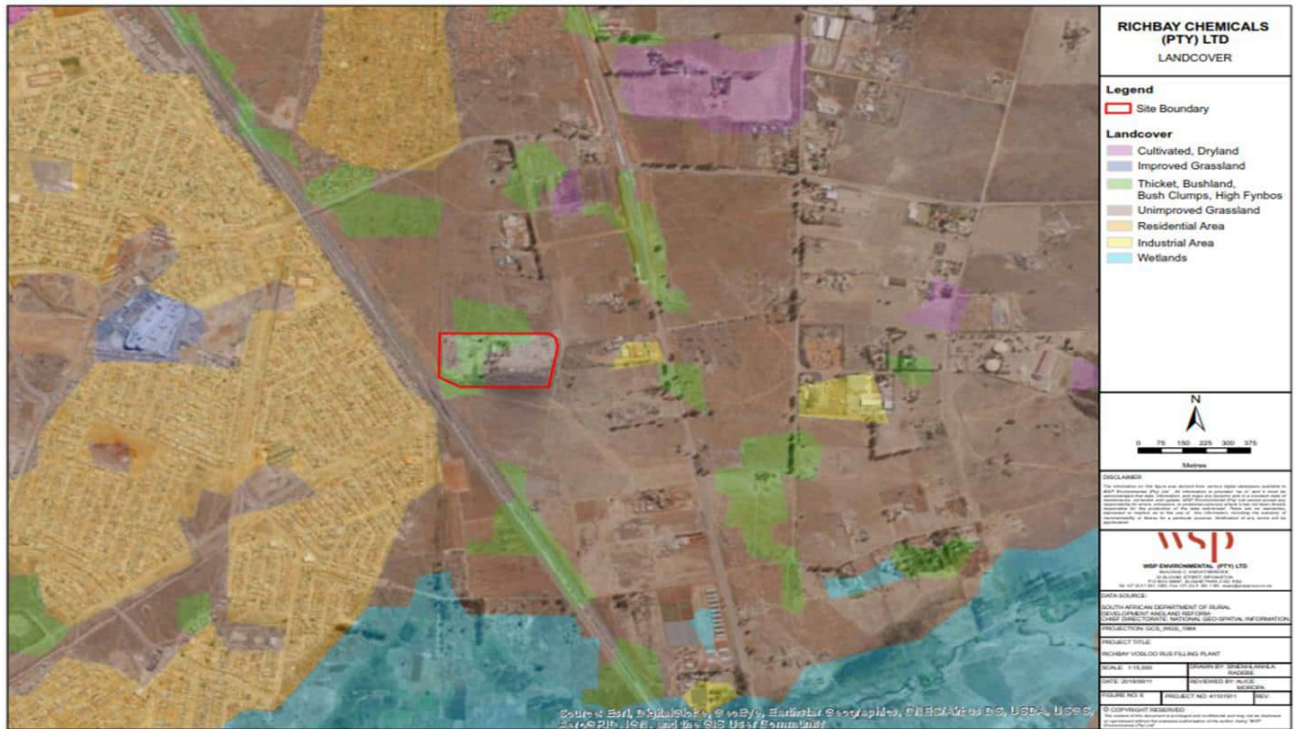


Figure 7-8: Land Cover Map

7.7 FLORA AND FAUNA

The site falls within the Carletonville Dolomite Grassland of the Grassland biome. The vegetation type is characterized and dominated by the following grass species:

- *Aristida congesta*;
- *Brachiaria serrata*;
- *Cynodon dactylon*;
- *Digitaria tricholaenoides*;
- *Diheteropogon amplexans*;
- *Eragrostis chloromelas*;
- *Eragrostis racemose*;
- *Heteropogon contortus*;
- *Loudetia simplex*;
- *Schizachyrium sanguineum*;
- *Setaria sphacelata*; and
- *Themeda triandra*.

This vegetation type is considered to be Vulnerable (Driver et al., 2005 and Mucina et al., 2006), with a conservation target of 24%. Only a small extent of the vegetation unit is currently protected, whilst 23% is considered to be transformed, mostly by cultivation (17%), urbanization (4%), forestry (1%) and mining (1%) (Mucina et al. 2006).

A desktop ecological sensitivity assessment of the site was undertaken based on the Gauteng Conservation Plan Versions 4 (C-Plan 4.0).

The ecological sensitivity of the site is illustrated in **Figure 7-9**. Although a portion of the site is classified as a CBA, it has been noted that much of the CBA south of the site has been transformed

by the open sand blasting area and other chemical storage activities. The remaining CBA portion, still covered with natural vegetation, is located on the western portion of the site.

CBAs are areas required to meet biodiversity targets for ecosystems, species and ecological processes. As such, these are areas that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems, as well as the delivery of ecosystem services.

The primary purpose of CBAs is to inform land-use planning, and the land-use guidelines attached to CBAs' aim to promote sustainable development by avoiding loss or degradation of important natural habitat and landscapes in these areas and the landscape as a whole.

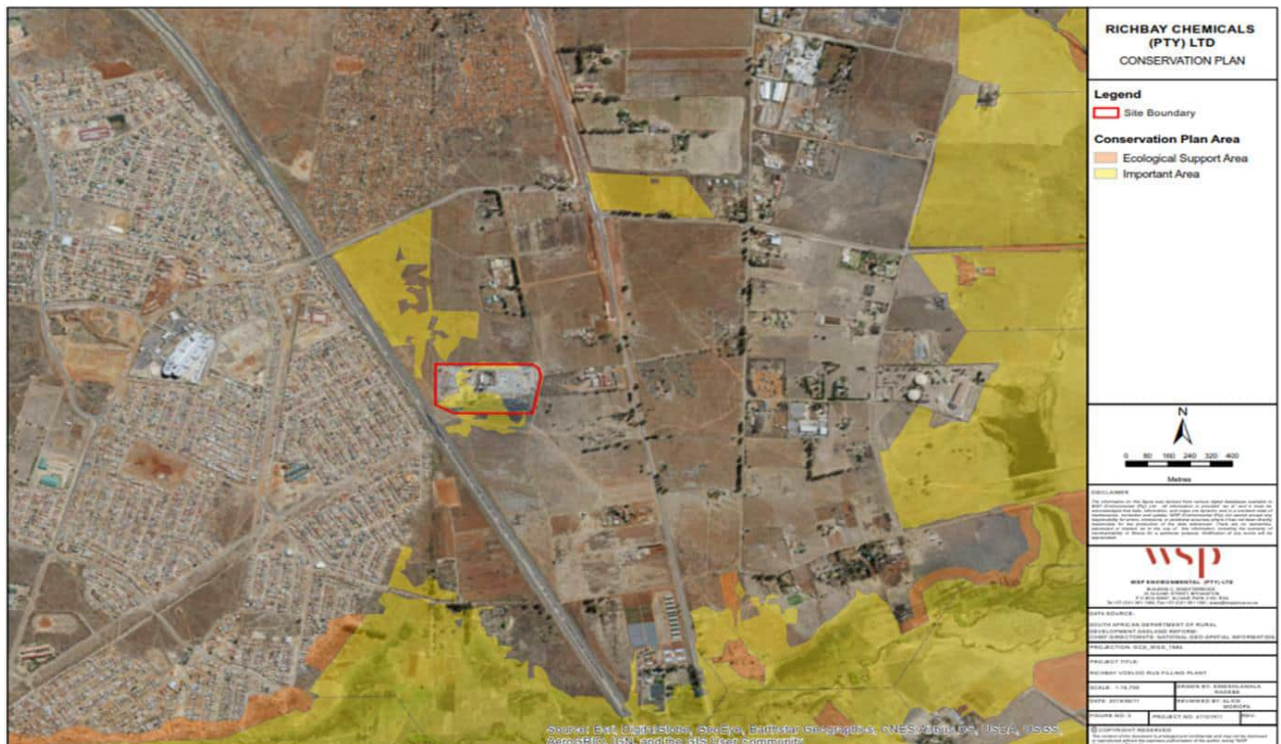


Figure 7-9: Ecological Sensitivity Map

The Biodiversity Company conducted a biodiversity baseline and impact assessment. The field survey for the project area was conducted on the 20th of November 2019 by one terrestrial ecologists. During the survey the floral and faunal communities within and surrounding the project development footprint were assessed. The project area was ground-truthed on foot, which included spot checks in pre-selected areas to validate desktop data. Photographs were recorded during the site visit and some are provided in this section of the report.

7.7.1 HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Two primary habitats were delineated for this assessment, namely: degraded grassland and transformed areas. The delineated areas are discussed below and visual representations from the field survey.

The degraded grasslands are the areas which were considered to have been altered from their natural state, sections of bare soil and low grass cover are visible due to a combination of over grazing and anthropogenic activities. This habitat has been degraded to a low ecological state.

Transformed areas have been historically and currently denuded of natural vegetation in order to construct building and other infrastructure. Portions of this habitat type are covered by the existing infrastructure within the project area which comprises of buildings, roads and a large wall. Sandblasting was the main activity taking place within the project area.

7.7.2 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

The vegetation assessment was conducted throughout the extent of the project area. A total of 46 tree, shrub and herbaceous plant species were recorded in the project area during the field assessment. Plants listed as Category 1 alien or invasive species and plants listed in Category 2 or as 'not indigenous' or 'naturalised' according to NEMBA were noted and recorded in the assessment report.

7.7.3 ALIEN AND INVASIVE PLANTS

Eleven (11) Category 1b invasive plant species were recorded within the project area and it is recommended that an alien invasive plant management programme be implemented in compliance of section 75 of the Act.

7.7.4 AVIFAUNA

Twelve (12) bird species were recorded in the project area during the November 2019 survey based on either direct observations, vocalisations, or the presence of visual tracks & signs.

7.7.5 MAMMALS

No mammals were observed in the project area, this is ascribed to the disturbed nature of the project area along with a large number of impacts and human presence.

7.7.6 HERPETOFAUNA (REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS)

Two reptile species were recorded in the project area and the third species (Rinkhals) was confirmed based on communication with local people that are currently working on site (Table 10 and Figure 11 of the assessment report). No amphibians were recorded, this is attributed to the lack of suitable wet areas in the project area.

7.7.7 SITE SENSITIVITY

A least concerned sensitivity was given to those areas that have been impacted upon by the anthropogenic activities, such as buildings, sandblasting, paved areas, and roads. This area does not offer habitat for faunal or flora species.

The area given a low sensitivity are the degraded grassland that has been impacted and has been modified from its original condition, this area does however still offer habitat to more adaptable species. The sensitivity map is shown in **Figure 7-10** below.

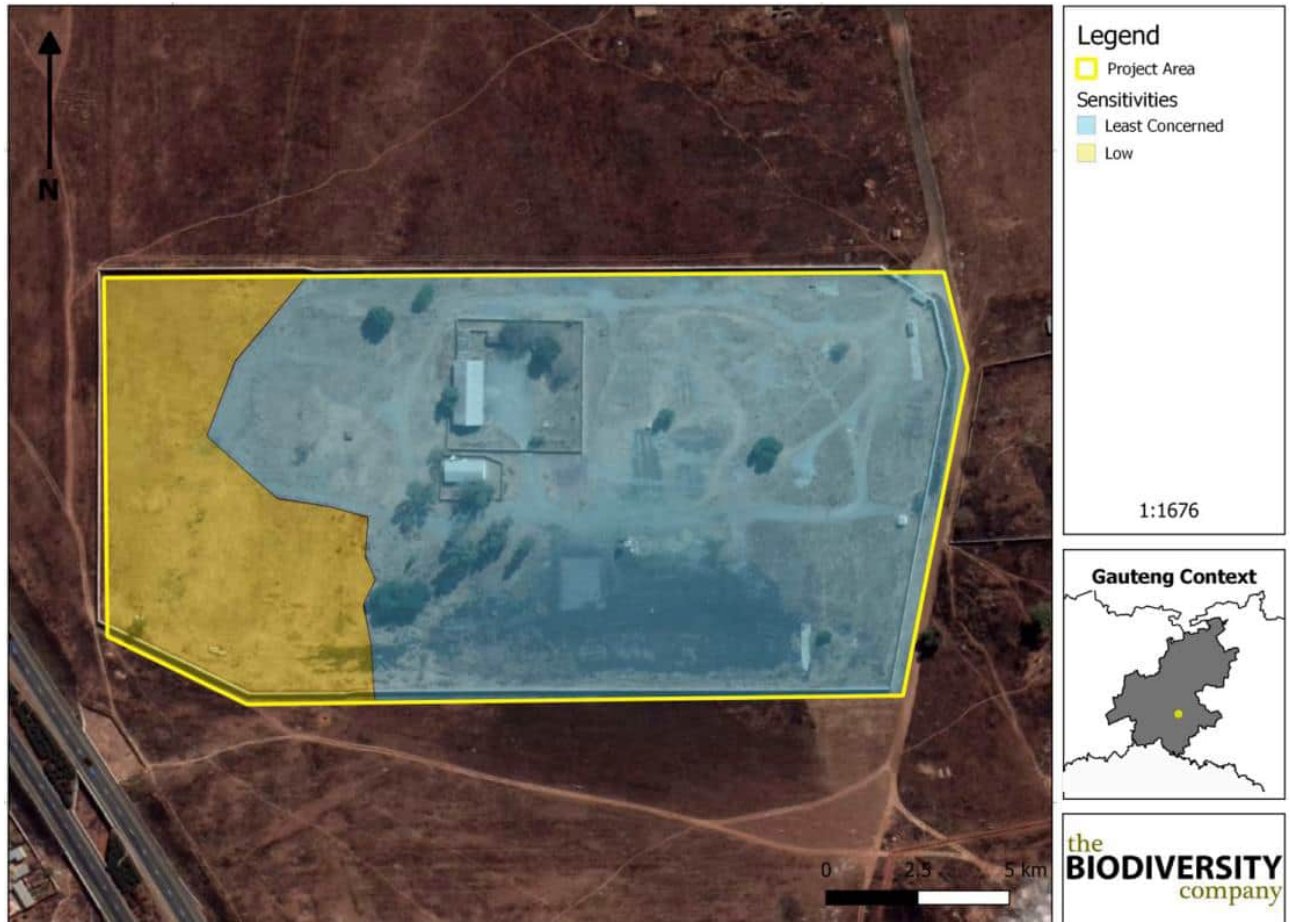


Figure 7-10: Habitat Sensitivity Map

7.8 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeos conducted an Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment on the site and the findings are used to provide a baseline for the site. The methodology for the study included a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

No sites of archaeological nature or any historical buildings were found during the survey, as such, the proposed development may continue following any comments from SAHRA.

7.9 PALAEOONTOLOGY

A palaeontological desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the sensitivity, and therefore likelihood of occurrence of palaeontological resources within the site. As can be seen from **Figure 7-11** the site falls within a very high palaeosensitive area, entailing that there is potentially a high chance of incurring palaeontological resources on site. As such, a field assessment and protocol for finds was conducted to confirm if there are any palaeontological resources.

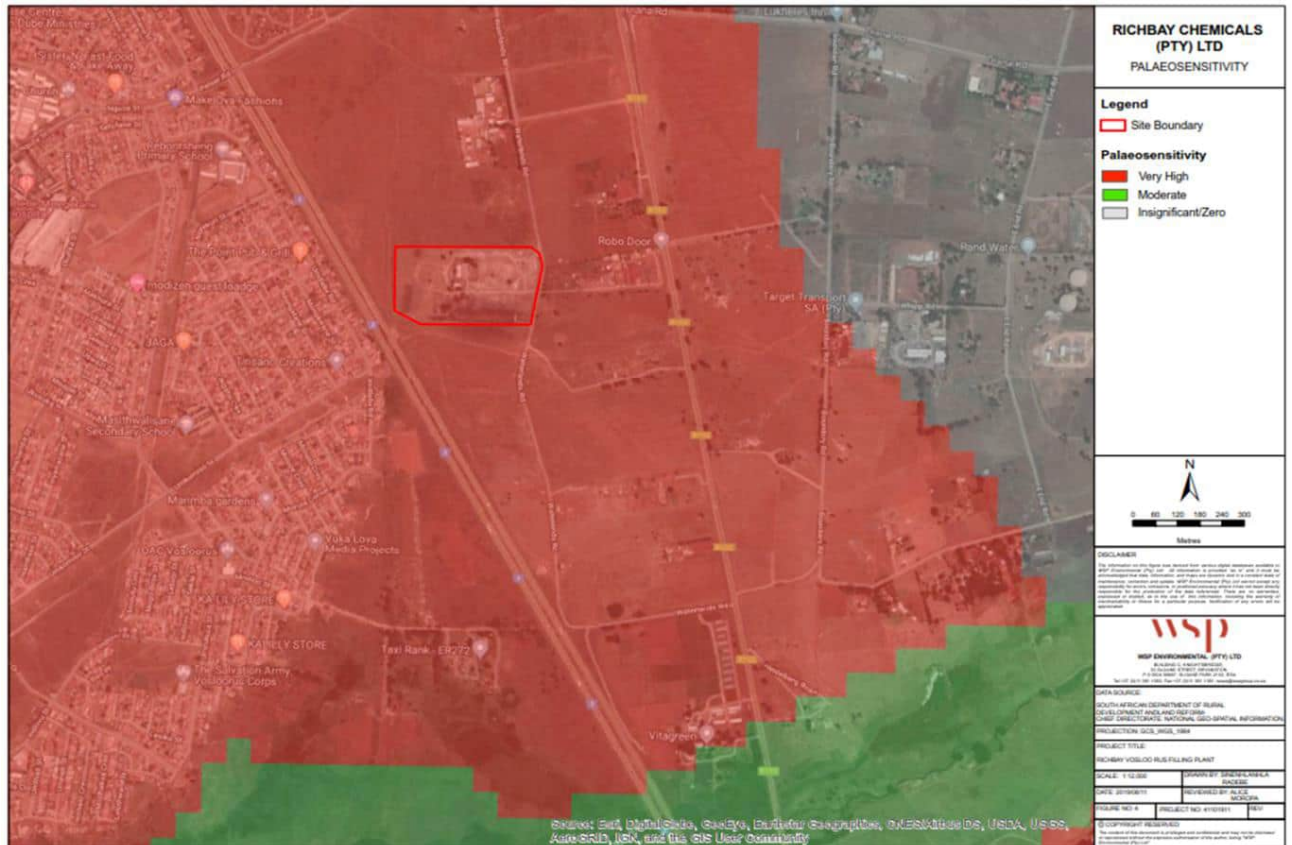


Figure 7-11: Palaeontological Sensitivity

The Phase 1: Field Study was undertaken in October 2019 in the summer in hot and dry conditions. Fossils in South Africa mainly occur in rocks of sedimentary nature and not in rocks from igneous or metamorphic nature. Therefore, if there is the presence of sedimentary strata the palaeontological sensitivity can generally be LOW to VERY HIGH, and here locally HIGH for the Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup (SG 2.2 SAHRA APMHOB, 2012).

Stromatolites are common in the Malmani dolomites, accepted to be the fossil remnants of the simplest single-celled organisms. They are finely layered, concentric, mound-like structures formed by microscopic algal organisms (Norman and Whitfield 2006). Chert may contain fossils such as echinoids or sponges if nodular, although not common and is rated unlikely.

The field observation found that the area is very disturbed. There are several chert piles stacked near the perimeter fence, the surface is covered with gravel and a house, and several other buildings are present. A sand-blasting industry is currently operative. Livestock are also present but only chert can be found on the surface.

7.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

7.10.1 POPULATION

The CoE population has grown exponentially by 6% from an estimated 379 104 in 2016 to 4 066 691 in 2022 with a percentage change of 27,94%; its current population representing approximately 6% of the total population of South Africa (Stats SA: 2022). It is projected that the population of the city will grow at a slower rate at less than 2% resulting in an expected over 5 million residents by

2030 and 8,8million residents by 2050. An important feature of this growth in the population is the net migration into the city (IDP, 2024/25).

The city forms part of the economic and employment core of the Gauteng City Region within which it is located and is characterised by its prominent industrial role and function; more specifically freight and warehousing operations linked to the OR Tambo International Airport. Ekurhuleni faces typical urban challenges such as rapid urbanisation and the influx of job seekers looking for opportunities in order to improve their lives.

7.10.2 LITERACY LEVELS

The city's illiteracy levels have declined by 1,2% which is an indication that more effort is focused towards ensuring that the community is able to be functionally literate. South Africa Regional eXplorer 2401 shows that the city's literacy rate is at an all-time high of 94.4%. According to census 2022, 68% of persons between the ages of 5-24 are attending different educational institutions whilst 32% are not in attendance.

Approximately 46,2% of the population have primary and secondary education whilst 44,8% have matric (grade 12/standard 10). About 13,9% of persons in Ekurhuleni have higher education qualifications whilst 4,2% of the city's residents are without education (IDP, 2024/25).

7.10.3 ECONOMICS

The CoE is regarded as a major economic and social role-player in South Africa by means of its strong industrial characteristics as well its contribution to the national economy. According to the 2018 figures in the diagram below; the average economic growth rate over the past 20 years was 3.95%, with the most significant contribution to the total value of the local economy coming from business services (23.7%) and manufacturing (18.2%) sectors. Agriculture (0.4%), mining (2.4%) and utilities (1.9%) are the smallest contributing sectors. In terms of the sectors that have shown the worst growth over this period, mining (-0.6%) has performed the worst, with utilities (0.105) and agriculture (0.6%) also showing small growth. Construction and business services have shown the strongest growth out of all the sectors, with an average growth rate of 11.1% and 8.7%, respectively. Other sectors that have shown growth above the overall average include trade (6%), transport (6%) and government services (4.9%).

With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of R 331 billion in 2019 (up from R 160 billion in 2008), which dropped significantly due to the impact of Covid in 2020. The CoE contributed 19.7% to the Gauteng GDP and 6.91% to the GDP of South Africa, which had R 5,9 trillion in 2022 (measured in current prices). In 2022, the CoE achieved an annual economic growth rate of 2.9% which is higher than the Gauteng one of 2,7%, and that of South Africa, whose growth rate was 2.0%. In 2021 the CoE ranked higher than other regional economies to Gauteng Provincial GDP. This ranking remained high for all the years except 2020 where the growth rate was sitting at -5.8%. The economic growth in Ekurhuleni peaked in 2021 at 5.1%

Approximately 66% of the population in the city were of working age (between the ages of 18 and 64) whilst 53% of these were between the ages of 20 and 49. The median age of the city was 30 years which was slightly higher than that of Gauteng (29 years) and 20% higher than that of South Africa (25 years). The city has a relatively young population, which is about the same rate as that of Gauteng, (Community Survey 2016).

The unemployment rate for the CoE decreased from 33.3% in 2023 to 32.3% (Quarter2,2023).

8 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The scoping phase of an S&EIR process is aimed to identify those potential impacts that are most likely to be significant and which need to be assessed as part of the S&EIR process. The determination of anticipated impacts associated with the proposed development is a key component to the S&EIR process. This Chapter identifies the perceived environmental and social effects associated with the proposed project. The assessment methodology indicated in Section 3.3.

The issues identified stem from those aspects presented in Chapter 7 of this document as well as project description provided. Each significant issue identified is to be investigated further during the S&EIR process. Non-significant issues will be scoped out of the study with reasonable consideration given within the Scoping Report.

8.1 CLIMATE

There will be limited expected changes to the climate due to the proposed construction of the project and the main source will be carbon emissions from machines vehicles on the site during site clearance. The clearance of natural vegetation will impact the carbon storing potential of the area and hence influence climate change, however, to a small extent. No further studies are proposed within the EIA.

8.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The site is generally categorised as flat, and lies at about 1550 m above mean sea level.

The potential impacts of clearing the site vegetation, construction of the plant building, potable water, sewer and storm water infrastructure to establish the Filling Plant will have little to no impact on the general topography of the site.

8.3 GEOLOGY

The study area is mainly underlain by dolomites that form part of the Chuniespoort Group.

The potential impacts of clearing the site vegetation, construction of the plant building, potable water, sewer and storm water infrastructure to establish the Filling Plant will have little to no impact on the geology of the site. However, structural investigations should be conducted by the engineering team prior to construction.

8.4 SURFACE WATER

The site is located within the C22C Quaternary drainage region. No river or stream traverses the project site. The site is located approximately 1.5km north of the Rietspruit River that flows in a south-westerly direction into the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Clean storm water from the site and its immediate surrounds drain into a culvert that is located less than a kilometre South West of the site.

It is not anticipated that the construction activities will have any impacts on the surface water resources.

During the operational phase however, oil and chemical spills from the plant may be washed into the clean storm water culvert, thereby contaminating the clean surface runoff that is discarded into the natural environment. A storm water attenuation system will be established on site.

8.5 GROUNDWATER

The study area is dominated by dolomite of the Chuniespoort Group and tillites of the Dwyka group, both of which carry water. Dolomite rock possesses a system of discontinuities (fractures, joints and faults) which act as preferential solution passages for water ingress.

Boreholes with the highest yield are found in the dolomites that occur from Wadeville to a point south of Vosloorus, where the site is located. This high recharge of underground water and significant underground flow results in low-density surface drainage in dolomitic areas (EMF, 2008)

There is a potential to contaminate groundwater resources through the infiltration of any fuels, oils or lubricants used by construction vehicles and machines as well as any potential contaminants.

The infiltration of spilled chemicals during the operation of the plant may potentially contaminate groundwater resources that are fed into surrounding boreholes.

8.6 LANDUSE AND CAPABILITY

A significant portion of the study site has already been transformed by the sandblasting operations being carried out there. The remaining portion comprises of patches of natural grassland. As such, the landuse of the site will remain as that of being a transformed area used for industrial purposes.

The anticipated change in land use is that of clearing the remaining natural habitat available on site for constructing the plant and its associated infrastructure. As a result, the site in its entirety will be transformed into an industrial / built up area with no natural landscape remaining.

Potential contamination by chemical spillages may reduce the land capability of the site, rendering it less capable of supporting the succession of a natural habitat should the plant be decommissioned in future.

8.7 AIR QUALITY

The Ekurhuleni region is reported to have the poorest air quality in the country, owing to the intensive industrial activity in this region, as well as household fuel burning.

Vegetation clearing and earthmoving activities undertaken during the construction phase will result in the emission of dust particles.

The operational processes associated with the treatment of HCl and the production of caustic soda will emit various oxides into the surrounding atmosphere, which due to the dispersive properties of gasses, may affect or contribute to the regional atmospheric pollution and decrease in air quality.

8.8 VISUAL

The site is located in an industrial area and is surrounded by various industrial holdings. The site is currently utilised for a sand blasting business and contains a workshop and change house used to support the sand blasting operations. The western portion of the site however, remains natural and is covered by a patch of natural grassland. Furthermore, the northern and southern surrounds of the site maintain a natural landscape that is uninterrupted by any buildings.

The construction/erection of the plant will transform the remaining natural landscape of the site to a built up area, thereby further reducing the extent of the natural scenery of the surrounds, however the site is already fenced off prohibiting visual impacts.

8.9 FLORA AND FAUNA IMPACTS

As, mentioned, the site falls within the Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, which is considered vulnerable. The site contains natural grassland vegetation, confined to the western portion of the project area that and is classified as a CBA.

The construction of the plant will inevitably result in the clearance of the natural vegetation present on site, thereby further impacting the remaining critical biodiversity habitat.

The removal of the remaining habitat will further disturb and possibly cause the loss of small mammals and reptiles that are unable to escape the construction activities.

8.10 HERITAGE

It is understood that all activities relating to the plant will be confined to the fenced off project site. No heritage resources were observed during the site assessment, and as such, very little or no heritage impacts are anticipated during all phases of the development.

No sites of archaeological nature or any historical buildings were found during the HIA conducted, however, the proposed development may continue following any comments from SAHRA.

8.11 PALAEOLOGY

Based on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) tool, the area is in a red zone for palaeontology, which is very high risk for presence of palaeontological resources (**Figure 7-11**).

Land clearance for construction will be non-intrusive, however the construction of the actual plant building, pipelines and storm water infrastructure will to an extent, be intrusive. The intrusive construction activities can lead to the unearthing and damage to palaeontological resources.

No impacts with regards to palaeontological resources are anticipated during operation of the plant. This is because all the palaeontological impacts are expected to be realised during the construction phase where there will be intrusive activities.

8.12 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

As indicated before, the region has underdeveloped infrastructure, suppressed industrial and agricultural development, high levels of poverty and elevated unemployment at 43.7%. Furthermore, the area has high population living under the poverty line.

There will be little positive impacts during the construction and operational phases. The construction phase will create temporary employment for contractors needed to plan, design and construct the plant. Several more personnel will be employed on a permanent basis during the operational phase.



8.13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The proposed project tasks pose a health and safety risk. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993) will have to be enforced at all project levels.

During construction, the employees are exposed to health and safety hazards from the mechanical machines and equipment used on the site. The operational phase health and safety impacts are expected to be limited to loading and unloading of heavy equipment as well as via the storage and handling of any hazardous material onsite. The biggest risk is associated with the handling, storage and use of the hazardous substances on the site.



8.14 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The potential environmental and social impacts are described in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1: Summary of Potential Impacts

ENVIRONMENT	IMPACT DESCRIPTOR/DISCUSSION	Potential Impact	Character	Probability	Consequence	SIGNIFICANCE (BEFORE MITIGATION)	Further study required
Climate	Climate change due to emissions from vehicles and machines clearing the site as well as through vegetation removal.	Climate change	Negative	1	1	Very Low	No
Topography	<p>The clearance of land using machinery will be non-intrusive. Intrusive operations will occur when individual activities occur, however, these are expected to be minimal.</p> <p>The construction of the plant and of potable water, sewer and storm water pipelines will be intrusive, however, the area will be filled in and levelled soon after establishment.</p>	Change in topography / slope	Negative	1	1	Very Low	No
Geology	<p>The clearance of land using machinery will be non-intrusive and will not affect the geology of the site. The individual activities will have to be evaluated when proposed.</p> <p>The construction of the plant and of potable water, sewer and storm water pipelines will be intrusive but to a very low extent to affect.</p>	Stability of the area	Negative	1	1	Very Low	No

ENVIRONMENT	IMPACT DESCRIPTOR/DISCUSSION	Potential Impact	Character	Probability	Consequence	SIGNIFICANCE (BEFORE MITIGATION)	Further study required
Ecology	A portion of the site is classified as a terrestrial CBA which will be cleared for individual activity use. The clearing of vegetation will lead to loss of habitat and ecosystem. Small mammals and reptiles inhabiting the site will also be disrupted and disturbed by the construction activities. A baseline study was conducted during this phase.	Loss of habitat / ecosystems	Negative	3	3	Medium	Yes
		Destruction of smaller animals	Negative	3	3	Medium	
Air Quality	The clearance, road, power lines and pipelines construction will pose some low risk with regards to carbon and dust emissions. The reprocessing of waste HCl and manufacturing of caustic soda will release gases into the surrounding atmosphere.	Dust and exhaust emissions during clearance	Negative	2	2	Low	Yes
Noise Emissions	The presence of vehicles and machinery of the site which will cause noise to the receiving environment. This will be amplified as the individual activities are considered.	Noise from vehicles, machines and clearance activities	Negative	2	2	Low	No
Land Capability	There will be clearing of the remaining natural habitat available on site for the purpose of constructing the plant and its associated infrastructure. As a result, the site in its entirety will be transformed	Impact on land capability	Negative	2	2	Low	No

ENVIRONMENT	IMPACT DESCRIPTOR/DISCUSSION	Potential Impact	Character	Probability	Consequence	SIGNIFICANCE (BEFORE MITIGATION)	Further study required
	into an industrial/ built up area with no natural landscape remaining. Potential contamination by chemical spillages may also reduce the land capability of the site, rendering it less capable of supporting the succession of a natural habitat should the plant be decommissioned in future.						
Soil, Hydrology and geohydrology	There is potential of soil contamination by oils or fuel from the machines and vehicles.	Soil contamination	Negative	2	1	Very Low	No
	Washing away of spilled chemicals, oils/fuels from vehicles, machines as well as effluents with surface runoff into surface water resources or the surrounding natural environment. There are no nearby watercourses around the site.	Contamination of surface water resources	Negative	2	2	Low	No
	Infiltration of leaked or spilled chemicals, oils/fuels from vehicles, machines as well as the chemical stores to groundwater resources.	Contamination of groundwater resources	Negative	2	2	Low	No
Heritage	Damage and demolition of any heritage resources	Damage and demolition of any heritage resources	Negative	1	3	Low	Yes

ENVIRONMENT	IMPACT DESCRIPTOR/DISCUSSION	Potential Impact	Character	Probability	Consequence	SIGNIFICANCE (BEFORE MITIGATION)	Further study required
Palaeontology	Damage and demolition of palaeontological resources.	Damage of palaeontological resources	Negative	4	3	High	Yes
Visual	The construction/erection of the plant will completely transform the remaining natural landscape of the site to a built up area, thereby further reducing the extent of the natural scenery of the surrounds.	Visual impact on adjacent land users	Negative	1	1	Very Low	No
Socio-economic	The project will provide a few temporary jobs during the construction phase and several more permanent jobs during the operational phase. Furthermore, the local economy will be boosted due to the injection of investments which will cause a spin off in other sectors.	Provision of employment and skills development	Positive	4	2	Medium	No
		Boost in local economy	Positive	1	1	Very Low	No
Health and Safety	The proposed project task pose a health and safety risk. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993) will have to be enforced at all project levels.	Physical injury of personnel due to mobile machinery and equipment.	Negative	4	3	High	No
		Personnel injury due to exposure to hazardous substances.	Negative	4	3	High	Yes

The possible mitigation measures that could be applied to the potential impacts identified in **Table 8-1** are shown in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2: Mitigation Measures

Environment	Mitigation Measures
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that appropriate rehabilitation is done after construction to ensure that there is little to no change in the topography of the site. ■ All infrastructure will be designed with closure in mind.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Follow the approved procedures during site clearance, construction of roads, power lines pipelines and avoid heavily intrusive operations. ■ Follow the approved engineering designs when conducting individual activities.
Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The development area must be specifically demarcated so that during the construction phase and operational phase, only the demarcated areas be impacted upon. No persons should be allowed to enter the surrounding habitats under any circumstances; ■ Areas that were denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species; ■ Waste management must be a priority, this of relevance during the construction phase when a construction camp will be set up. It is recommended that all waste be removed from site on a weekly basis to prevent rodents and pests entering the site; ■ The storage of the construction material to be built are not to be stored for extended periods of time or on any other areas than the demarcated project area; ■ The storage and decanting of chemicals must be in a bunded area with the required volume; ■ A spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that it does not run into the surrounding areas; ■ Inspections and monitoring of the infrastructure for leaks must be done on a regular basis; ■ Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair; and ■ The contractors used for the construction should have spill kits available prior to construction to ensure that any fuel, oil or hazardous substance spills are cleaned-up and discarded correctly;

Environment	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No trapping, killing or poisoning of any wildlife is to be allowed on site and within the surrounding area, including snakes, birds, lizards, frogs, insects or mammals; ■ Staff should be educated about the sensitivity of faunal species and measures should be put in place to deal with any species that are encountered during the construction process; ■ The duration of the construction should be minimized to as short term as possible, in order to reduce the period of disturbance on fauna and flora; ■ An Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) should be appointed to do weekly site visits to ensure that the above-mentioned mitigations are strictly adhered to; and ■ The area where storage tanks and filling are to take place needs to be lined with industry standard linings to prevent spilling of the corrosive and toxic substances into the surrounding areas.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct dust suppression during construction to minimise dust emissions from the site activities. ■ Ensure that all vehicles and machines are adequately maintained to minimise emissions. ■ All issues/complaints must be recorded in the complaints register.
Noise Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that all vehicles and machines are adequately maintained to minimise any potential noise emissions. ■ Retrofit silencers to any machinery that has the potential to emit noise at levels higher than the acceptable emissions limits. ■ Conduct occupational health surveys to ensure that the noise emissions do not exceed the acceptable occupational limits (85 dBA). ■ All issues/complaints must be recorded in the complaints register.
Land Capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure all oil and chemical spills are cleaned up ■ Ensure that the site is paved or has impermeable surface to limit the infiltration of contaminants if the individual activity allows it. ■ Oils, greases, diesel and other chemicals will be stored in the prescribed manner and within bunded areas to prevent soil contamination.

Environment	Mitigation Measures
Soil, Hydrology and Geohydrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Draw up a stormwater management plan to control the flow of stormwater and limit the potential of dirty water from mixing with clean water sources. ■ Acquire spill kits to clean up any hydrocarbon or chemical spills during construction and operation. ■ Ensure that the site is paved or has impermeable surface to limit the infiltration of contaminants if the individual activity allows it. ■ All incidents must be reported to the responsible site officer as soon as they occur. ■ Material Safety Data Sheets will be updated regularly and be available on site. ■ Employees must be issued with appropriate PPE. ■ Waste may be temporarily stored on site (less than 90 days) before being disposed off appropriately at a registered hazardous waste disposal facility. ■ Oils, greases, diesel and other chemicals will be stored in the prescribed manner and within bunded areas to prevent soil contamination. ■ Mitigate against soil erosion, storm water run-off control. ■ Sustainable erosion control measures (for wind and water erosion) will be implemented and maintained where necessary in areas disturbed by the construction operations or the existing erosion control measures will be maintained. ■ Dirty and clean water will be separated by implementing clean and dirty water systems/structures prior to construction to prevent pollution of clean water runoff. The clean and dirty water systems and structures will be properly designed (according to Regulation 704 of the National Water Act).
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction activities should be conducted carefully and all activities ceased if any archaeological, cultural and heritage resources are discovered. The SAHRA should be notified and investigation conducted before any activities can commence.
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that all site disturbances are limited to areas where structures will be constructed. ■ Ensure that contractors and staff are well managed and adhere to the mitigation and management measures stipulated in this report.

Environment	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Paint structures to blend with colours of the surrounding environment. ■ All infrastructure will be planned and implemented to such an extent to ensure that all blend into the surrounding topography as far as feasible (from a visual perspective new infrastructure will be the same as existing infrastructure).
Socio-Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consider the use of local labour for the project in order to benefit the local community. ■ Where possible, use local suppliers for all required machinery or material.
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HSE officer will monitor safety conditions during construction activities; ■ Ensure employees are properly trained to use specific equipment or machinery; ■ Train personnel on how to deal with snake encounters, as well as encounters with other dangerous animals known to occur in the area; ■ Provide suitable personal protective equipment (PPE); ■ Conduct site and safety induction to raise awareness of the risks associated with the site; ■ Conduct regular toolbox talks as refreshers to improve health and safety; ■ Develop safe work instruction method statements that should be used by employees in completing their tasks; ■ Train all relevant personnel on handling, use and storage of hazardous substances; ■ Provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous substances kept onsite; and ■ All visitors should undergo site induction and be made aware of the risks associated with the site.

9 PLAN OF STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTING PHASE

9.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Table 9-1 outlines the structure of the plan of study as required in terms of Annexure 2 of GNR 982.

Table 9-1: Plan of Study Structure

Plan of Study Chapter	Information requirement as per GNR 982
Description of EIA Tasks	A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process.

9.2 OVERVIEW OF THE EIAR TASKS

The EIA phase will consist of the following tasks; each of these tasks is detailed separately in the following sub-sections:

- Specialist studies;
- Continuation of Authority and stakeholder engagement;
- Assessment of the significance of potential impacts; and
- Preparation of the EIAR.

9.3 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

The EIA process identifies two types of project alternatives:

- Concept Level Alternatives which relates to the site, technology and process alternatives; and
- Detailed Level Alternatives which relates to working methods and mitigation measures,

The feasibility of the higher level concept alternatives have been considered and assessed within Section 6 of the DSR. The Detailed Level Alternatives will be addressed within the EIAR.

9.4 SPECIALIST STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Table 9-2 below outlines the specialist studies that were identified during the Screening Assessment and verified during a site verification assessment. Where the specialist studies is deemed not applicable a motivation is provided to that effect.

Table 9-2: Specialist Studies

Specialist Study	Applicability	Scope of Work (If Required)
Agricultural Impact Assessment	<p>Based on the site verification the majority of the site is disturbed and there are no agricultural potential remaining.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	N/A
Landscape / Visual Impact Assessment	<p>Based on the site verification the site has a wall surrounding it with no eyesight into the site.</p> <p>The tanks will be constructed within a tank farm under cover and as such there will be very low visual impact.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	N/A
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken by Archaeos Culture & Cultural Resource Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undertaking a literature survey; ■ Undertaking a physical field survey; ■ All sites, objects, features and structures identified will be documented; ■ Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value; ■ Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions; ■ Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development; ■ Review applicable legislative requirements; and ■ Compile a report.
Palaeontology Impact Assessment	A Palaeontological Assessment will be undertaken by Dr H Fourie.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undertaking a literature survey; ■ Undertaking a Phase 1 field study; ■ Background information on the project.

Specialist Study	Applicability	Scope of Work (If Required)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Description of the property of affected environment with details of the study area; ■ Description of the geological setting and field observations; ■ Background to palaeontology of the area; and ■ Heritage rating.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	A Biodiversity Assessment will be undertaken by The Biodiversity Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Desktop description of the baseline receiving environment specific to the field of expertise (general surrounding area as well as site specific environment); ■ Identification and description of any sensitive receptors in terms of relevant specialist disciplines (biodiversity) that occur in the project area, and the manner in which these sensitive receptors may be affected by the activity; ■ Identify 'significant' ecological, botanical and faunal features within the proposed development areas; ■ Identification of conservation significant habitats around the project area which might be impacted by the proposed development; ■ Site visit to verify desktop information; ■ Provide a map to identify sensitive receptors in the project area, based on available maps, database information & site visit verification; and ■ Identification of risk factors associated with the developments.
Hydrology Assessment	<p>The site is located approximately 1.5km north of the Rietspruit River that flows in a south-westerly direction into the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. No river or stream traverses the site and it is located about 1km north of the nearest wetland.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	N/A
Noise Impact Assessment	The site is adjacent to the N3 high-way. The nearest community is located on the	N/A

Specialist Study	Applicability	Scope of Work (If Required)
	<p>opposite side of the N3 to the south and it is not anticipated that the Filling Plant will be audible.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	
Traffic Impact Assessment	<p>It is estimated that there will be 8 trucks a day and 15-30 light vehicles. The site has been used as an industrial facility for numerous years and this is not considered a significant increase.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	N/A
Geotechnical Assessment	<p>A desktop Geotechnical Assessment will be undertaken by WSP <u>and a Dolomite Stability Assessment has been undertaken by Knight Piesold Consulting.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain dolomite stability reports and associated information on sites surrounding the proposed development site from the Council for Geoscience (CGS); Review existing information for the site; Create a general geotechnical model for the site area; Determine the potential for dolomite stability problems on the site; No site investigations are proposed; and The report will be provided in letter format.
Socio-Economic Assessment	<p>It is anticipated that 50 employment opportunities will be generated during the construction phase and 45 during the operational phase. This is a low number.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p>	N/A
Plant Species Assessment	<p>A Plant Species Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Biodiversity Assessment to be undertaken by The Biodiversity Company.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop description of the baseline receiving environment specific to the field of expertise (general surrounding area as well as site specific environment); Identification and description of any sensitive receptors in terms of relevant specialist disciplines (biodiversity) that occur in the project area, and the manner in

Specialist Study	Applicability	Scope of Work (If Required)
		<p>which these sensitive receptors may be affected by the activity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 'significant' ecological, botanical and faunal features within the proposed development areas; Identification of conservation significant habitats around the project area which might be impacted by the proposed development; Site visit to verify desktop information; Provide a map to identify sensitive receptors in the project area, based on available maps, database information & site visit verification; and Identification of risk factors associated with the developments.
Animal Species Assessment	An Animal Species Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Biodiversity Assessment to be undertaken by The Biodiversity Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop description of the baseline receiving environment specific to the field of expertise (general surrounding area as well as site specific environment); Identification and description of any sensitive receptors in terms of relevant specialist disciplines (biodiversity) that occur in the project area, and the manner in which these sensitive receptors may be affected by the activity; Identify 'significant' ecological, botanical and faunal features within the proposed development areas; Identification of conservation significant habitats around the project area which might be impacted by the proposed development; Site visit to verify desktop information; Provide a map to identify sensitive receptors in the project area, based on available maps, database information & site visit verification; and Identification of risk factors associated with the developments.
Air Quality Impact Assessment	An Air Quality Assessment will be undertaken by WSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a baseline assessment of the current meteorological and ambient air quality situation in the area surrounding the proposed plant.

Specialist Study	Applicability	Scope of Work (If Required)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compile a comprehensive emissions inventory for the proposed plant. ■ Use a Level Two (AERMOD) atmospheric dispersion model to determine the air quality impacts associated with the proposed plant. ■ It is understood only one plant at one location requires assessment. ■ Compile an Atmospheric Impact Report, detailing all findings from the baseline assessment, emissions inventory and dispersion modelling simulations; ■ Provide recommendations on the scope of any mitigation measures d to reduce the air quality associated with the proposed plant; and ■ Compile and submit an AEL for the proposed plant.
Hazardous Installation Risk Assessment	A Hazardous Risk Assessment will be undertaken by Major Hazard Risk Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct a quantitative risk assessment (QRA). ■ Development of accidental spill and fire scenarios for the facility. ■ Using generic failure rate data (for tanks, pumps, valves, flanges, pipework, gantry, couplings and so forth), determination of the probability of each accident scenario. ■ For each incident developed, determination of consequences (such as thermal radiation, domino effects, toxic-cloud formation and so forth). ■ For scenarios with off-site consequences (greater than 1% fatality off-site), calculation of maximum individual risk (MIR), taking into account all generic failure rates, initiating events (such as ignition), meteorological conditions and lethality.
<u>Stormwater Management Plan</u>	<u>A Stormwater Management Plan will be compiled by DMV Consultants.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan.</u>

9.5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The EIAR uses a methodological framework developed by WSP to meet the combined requirements of international best practice and NEMA, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (GN No. 982) (the “EIA Regulations”).

As required by the EIA Regulations (2014) as amended, the determination and assessment of impacts will be based on the following criteria:

- Nature of the Impact;
- Significance of the Impact;
- Consequence of the Impact;
- Extent of the impact;
- Duration of the Impact;
- Probability if the impact;
- Degree to which the impact:
 - can be reversed;
 - may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - can be avoided, managed or mitigated.

Following international best practice, additional criteria have been included to determine the significant effects. These include the consideration of the following:

- Magnitude: to what extent environmental resources are going to be affected;
- Sensitivity of the resource or receptor (rated as high, medium and low) by considering the importance of the receiving environment (international, national, regional, district and local), rarity of the receiving environment, benefits or services provided by the environmental resources and perception of the resource or receptor); and

Severity of the impact, measured by the importance of the consequences of change (high, medium, low, negligible) by considering inter alia magnitude, duration, intensity, likelihood, frequency and reversibility of the change.

It should be noted that the definitions given are for guidance only, and not all the definitions will apply to all of the environmental receptors and resources being assessed. Impact significance was assessed with and without mitigation measures in place.

9.5.1 METHODOLOGY

Impacts are assessed in terms of the following criteria:

- a) The nature; a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

Table 9-3: Nature or Type of Impact

Nature or Type of Impact	Definition
Beneficial / Positive	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline or introduces a positive change.
Adverse / Negative	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or introduces a new undesirable factor.
Direct	Impacts that arise directly from activities that form an integral part of the Project (e.g. new infrastructure).

Nature or Type of Impact	Definition
Indirect	Impacts that arise indirectly from activities not explicitly forming part of the Project (e.g. noise changes due to changes in road or rail traffic resulting from the operation of Project).
Secondary	Secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the Project environment (e.g. employment opportunities created by the supply chain requirements).
Cumulative	Impacts are those impacts arising from the combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the Project and/or future projects.

b) The physical extent.

Table 9-4: Physical Extent Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	the impact will be limited to the site;
2	the impact will be limited to the local area;
3	the impact will be limited to the region;
4	the impact will be national; or
5	the impact will be international;

c) The duration, wherein it is indicated whether the lifetime of the impact will be:

Table 9-5: Duration Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	of a very short duration (0 to 1 years)
2	of a short duration (2 to 5 years)
3	medium term (5–15 years)
4	long term (> 15 years)
5	permanent

d) Reversibility: An impact is either reversible or irreversible. A scale of the level of reversibility if an impact is How long before impacts on receptors cease to be evident.

Table 9-6: Reversibility Of The Impact

Score	Description
1	The impact is immediately reversible.
3	The impact is reversible within 2 years after the cause or stress is removed; or
5	The activity will lead to an impact that is in all practical terms permanent.

- e) The magnitude of impact on ecological processes, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned.

Table 9-7: Magnitude Rating of Impact

Score	Description
0	small and will have no effect on the environment.
1	minor and will not result in an impact on processes.
2	low and will cause a slight impact on processes.
3	moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way.
4	high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease).
5	very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

- f) The probability of occurrence, which describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability is estimated on a scale where:

Table 9-8: Probability Rating of Impact

Score	Description
1	very improbable (probably will not happen).
2	improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood).
3	probable (distinct possibility).
4	highly probable (most likely).
5	definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

- g) The significance, which is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high;
- h) The status, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral;
- i) The degree to which the impact can be reversed;

- j) The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- k) The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

The significance is determined by combining the above criteria in the following formula:

Significance = (Extent + Duration + Reversibility + Magnitude) x Probability

[S=(E+D+R+M) xP]

Where the symbols are as follows:

Symbol	Criteria	Description
S	Significance Weighting	
E	Extent	Refer to Table 9-4
D	Duration	Refer to Table 9-5
M	Magnitude	Refer to Table 9-7
P	Probability	Refer to Table 9-8

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:

Overall Score	Significance Rating (Negative)	Significance Rating (Positive)	Description
< 30 points	Low	Low	where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area
31 - 60 points	Medium	Medium	where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated
> 60 points	High	High	where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area

The impact significance without mitigation measures will be assessed with the design controls in place. Impacts without mitigation measures in place are not representative of the proposed development's actual extent of impact, and are included to facilitate understanding of how and why mitigation measures were identified. The residual impact is what remains following the application of mitigation and management measures, and is thus the final level of impact associated with the development. Residual impacts also serve as the focus of management and monitoring activities during Project implementation to verify that actual impacts are the same as those predicted in the EIAR.

9.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Once the FSR has been submitted to the proposed project will proceed into detailed EIA phase, which involves the detailed specialist investigations. WSP will produce a Draft EIAR after the completion of the required specialist studies. The Draft EIAR will provide an assessment of all the identified key issues and associated impacts from the Scoping phase. All requirements as

contemplated in the GNR 982 EIA Regulations will be included in the Draft EIAR. The Draft EIAR will contain, inter alia, the following:

- Details of the EAP who prepared the report and the expertise of the EAP to carry out the S&EIR process, including a curriculum vitae;
- The location of the activity, including the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel, where available, the physical address and farm name; and the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;
- A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale;
- A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and a description of the associated structures and infrastructure related to the proposed project;
- A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is located and an explanation of how the proposed development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context;
- A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- A motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site;
- A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site;
- Details of the public participation process undertaken;
- A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;
- The environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
- The impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts;
- The methodology used in determining and ranking of potential environmental impacts and risks;
- Positive and negative impacts;
- An assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk;
- The possible mitigation measures that could be applied;
- An environmental impact statement;
- A description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge;
- A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised;
- An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP; and
- An EMP.

9.7 STAKEHOLDER AND AUTHORITY ENGAGEMENT

9.7.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation during the EIA phase revolves around the review and findings of the environmental impact assessment, which will be presented in the Draft EIAR. All stakeholders will be notified of the progress to date and availability of the Draft EIAR, via mail, email and/or SMS. A legislated period of 30 consecutive days will be allowed for public comment. Reports will be made available in the following way:

- Distribution for comment at central public places, which were used during the Scoping phase; and
- The document will be made available to download from the WSP website.

The EIA phase will provide the following information to I&APs:

- Initial Site Plan;
- Alternatives;
- A description of activities and operations to be undertaken;
- Baseline information;
- Specialist studies;
- Impact assessment;
- Management measures;
- Monitoring and measuring plan; and
- Closure details.

The information outlined above will be presented in one or more of the following:

- Notifications;
- Scoping Report;
- EIAR; and
- EMPr.

All comments received during the EIA phase will be recorded in the comments and response report (CRR), which will be included in the draft and final EIAR. The final EIAR will incorporate public comment received on the Draft EIAR and will be made available for public review with hard copies distributed mainly to the authorities and key stakeholders.

9.8 NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

All stakeholders will receive a letter at the end of the process notifying them of the authority's decision, thanking them for their contributions, and explaining the appeals procedure.

9.9 CONSULTATION WITH AUTHORITIES

It is envisaged that consultation with the GDARD will coincide with the compilation of the following key documents:

- DSR;
- FSR;
- Draft EIAR/EMPr; and
- Final EIAR/EMPR.

10 WAY FORWARD

This FSR contains:

- A description of the existing and proposed activities;
- A description of the alternatives considered to date;
- An outline of the proposed process to be followed;
- Information on the proponent, EAP and stakeholders who have chosen to participate in the project;
- An outline of the environment in which the project falls;
- Information on the potential environmental impacts to be studied in more detail during the EIAR phase of the project; and
- Information on the proposed specialist studies to be undertaken.

A number of environmental impacts have been identified as requiring some more in-depth investigation and the identification of detailed mitigation measures, namely transport and air quality. Therefore, a detailed EIA is required to be undertaken in order to provide an assessment of these potential impacts and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

The recommendation of this report is that detailed specialist studies for terrestrial ecology and heritage are undertaken on the proposed project. The scope of work required in the EIA phase of the project is included in the ToR for EIA in this FSR.

The DSR was made available for review from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**. All issues and comments submitted to WSP will have been incorporated in the CRR of the FSR. The FSR will be submitted to the delegated competent authorities responsible for authorising this project.

If you have any further enquiries, please feel free to contact:

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd

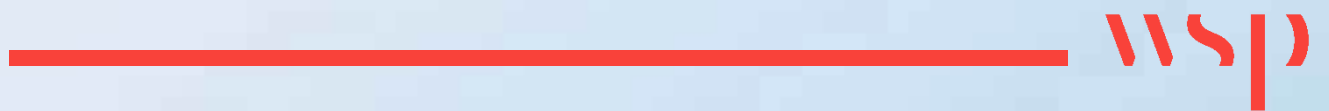
Attention: Anri Scheepers

Reference: 41107147

E-mail: pp@wsp.com

Appendix A

EAP CV



Appendix A.1

ANRI SCHEEPERS



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

CAREER SUMMARY

Anri graduated from the University of Johannesburg with a BA honours in Geography in 2007 and has fifteen years work experience. Anri is a principal associate and assistant team coordinator for the Planning and Advisory Services unit.

Anri has been involved in numerous mining and industrial projects in South Africa. Anri has experience with diamond, gold, platinum, chrome, coal and manganese mining and processing operations. The projects include Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, Amendment processes and Environmental Management Programme consolidation and alignment processes. She has project managed numerous multi-disciplinary projects in various sectors in South Africa and has experience with the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards and African Development Bank Guidelines.

Anri is qualified as a Lead Auditor and has undertaken legal compliance auditing, including environmental authorisations, waste management licences, water use licences and environmental performance assessments. In addition, she has undertaken general site assessments to determine compliance against, local, provincial and national environmental legislation. Anri has also been involved in environmental due diligence and liability assessments.

Anri's roles and responsibilities include the management of Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence Processes (Basic Assessments and Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting), Water Use Licence Application Processes and Auditing.



10 years with WSP

Area of expertise

Stakeholder Engagement
Environmental Authorisation Processes
Environmental Management Plans
Legal Compliance Assessments
Environmental Due Diligence and Liability Assessments
Environmental Management Systems
Water Use License Applications

15 years of experience

Language

English – Fluent
Afrikaans – Fluent

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Geography, University of Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa	2007
Bachelor of Arts, Geography, University of Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa	2006



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

ADDITIONAL TRAINING

	year
Environmental-Law Mine Closure	2019
Snake Awareness, Scorpion Awareness and First Aid for Snakebite and Scorpion Sting	2016
Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001 Audit: Lead Auditor	2014
IWRM, Water Use Authorisations, and Water Use Licence Applications – Procedures, Guidelines, IWWMPs and Pitfalls	2012
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Implementation and Auditing	2011
IEMA Approved Foundation Course in Environmental Auditing	2009

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

None

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd	April 2013 – present
Terra Pacis Environmental	February 2009 – March 2013
Cymbian Environmental	February 2008 – January 2009

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Environmental Authorisation Processes

Sable Place Properties Jet Park Warehouse Development, Gauteng 2020 – 2021

Project Manager

Basic Assessment Process for the development of a commercial park within a 30m from a wetland and within a critical biodiversity area.

Richbay Chemicals, Vosloorus Filling Plant, Vosloorus, Gauteng 2019 – 2022

Project Manager

Environmental authorisation process for the proposed dangerous goods filling plant.

Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Department of Water Affairs Mbabane – Manzini Corridor Dam (Nondvo Dam), Hhohho Region, Eswatini 2018 – 2021

Project Manager

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Nondvo Dam in Eswatini (previously Swaziland).

Sappi Southern Africa, Sappi Ngodwana Reservoir, Mpumalanga 2020

Project Manager

Basic Assessment Process for the construction of a reservoir within a critical biodiversity area.



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

**AngloGold Ashanti, Demolition and Rehabilitation of Infrastructure at West Wits Business Operations, Carletonville, Gauteng
2019**

Project Manager

A contaminated land assessment and environmental authorisation process for the decommissioning and rehabilitation of selected infrastructure West Wits Operations.

**Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Kranspoort Cattle Feedlot, Basic Assessment Process, Kranspoort, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2018**

Project Director

A Basic Assessment Process and Waste Management Plan for the proposed development of a cattle feedlot.

**Anglo American Platinum Limited, Amandelbult Section Dangerous Goods and Railway Extension Final Basic Assessment Report, Thabazimbi, Limpopo
2017 – 2018**

Project Director

The Basic Assessment Process for the proposed installation of diesel tanks and the extension of a railway line at the Amandelbult Section, Tumela Mine.

Anglo American Platinum Limited, Anglo Platinum Water Separation Project, Rustenburg, Northwest, 2016 – 2017

Project Manager

The Basic Assessment process for the proposed refurbishment of an existing pipeline and installation of new pipelines as part of the Water Infrastructure Upgrade Project.

**Sasol Energy Technology, Blending Facility Upgrade Project, Sasolburg, Free State, South Africa
2017**

Project Manager

Basic Assessment Process for the installation of dangerous goods tanks at the Sasol One Site.

**Sasol Energy Technology, Blending Facility Upgrade Project, Sasolburg, Free State, South Africa
2017 – 2018**

Project Manager

Basic Assessment process for the construction of a fuel drum storage warehouse adjacent to the existing underground fuel storage tanks at the Fuel Blending Facility on the Sasol One site.

**Rappa Holdings (Pty) Ltd, Section 24G Application Process for Rappa Holdings, Germiston, Gauteng
2017 – 2018**

Project Manager

Undertaking the rectification process for six historic rectification applications.

**Anglo American Platinum Limited, Environmental Authorisation Process for the SO₂ Abatement Plant at Mortimer Smelter, Swartklip, Northwest, South Africa
2016 – 2017**

Project Manager

Undertaking a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004).

**Anglo American Platinum Limited, Environmental Authorisation Process for the SO₂ Abatement Plant at Polokwane Smelter, Polokwane, Limpopo, South Africa
2016 – 2017**

Project Manager

Undertaking a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004).



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

**Confidential, GmbH Environmental Authorisation for a Private Vehicle Proving Ground Development, Northern Cape, South Africa
2016**

Project Manager

A Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process for a private vehicle proving ground.

**Rietvlei Mining Company, Establishment of the Proposed Rietvlei Opencast Coal Mine, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2016 – 2018**

Project Manager

This project involved repeating the environmental authorisation process with the DMR as the competent authority, for the establishment of an opencast coal mine north of Middelburg.

**Blue Sphere Investments and Trading 103 (Pty) Ltd, Environmental Authorisation for Blue Sphere, Nigel, Gauteng, South Africa
2014**

Consultant

This project includes an environmental impact assessment, environmental management programme report, water use license application, waste management license application and an atmospheric emissions licence application as well as the public participation process.

**Transalloys (Pty) Ltd, Environmental Authorisation for the Proposed Construction and Operation of Two Furnaces and Associated Infrastructure at Transalloys, eMalahleni, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2014**

Consultant

The project entailed undertaking an environmental authorisation (by way of a scoping and environmental impact reporting process), including an atmospheric emissions licence application and waste management licence application process for the construction of two new 75MVA submerged arc furnaces that will primarily produce silicomanganese.

**Much Asphalt (Pty Ltd, Section 24G Rectification Process for the Storage of Dangerous Goods for Much Asphalt, Gauteng, South Africa
2014**

Project Manager

Much Asphalt was required to undertake a Section 24G Rectification Process for the unlawful storage of dangerous goods on a number of their sites. Zaffar was involved in the compilation of the Section 24G application forms.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, M14 Furnace Environmental Authorisation, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2012**

Consultant

The project entailed undertaking an environmental authorisation, including an atmospheric emissions licence application process, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) for the construction of an 81MVA furnace that will produce Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, Basic Assessment Process for the Proposed Expansion and Upgrading of the Raw Materials Stockyard at Metalloys, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2011**

Consultant

The project included the undertaking of an environmental authorisation process, by way of a basic assessment process, and the amendment application of an atmospheric emissions licence. The project involved the expansion and The project entailed undertaking an environmental authorisation, including an atmospheric emissions licence application process, in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) for the construction of an 81MVA furnace that will produce Ferromanganese and



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

Silicomanganese upgrading of the existing Raw Materials Stockyard at the Samancor Meyerton Works (Metalloys site).

Hotazel Manganese, Proposed new Sinter Plant: Mamatwan Mine, Hotazel, Northern Cape, South Africa 2010

Consultant

This project included an environmental impact assessment, environmental management programme report addendum and water use license application as well as the public participation process for a proposed sinter plant at the Mamatwan Mine in the Northern Cape.

Environmental Management Plans

Goldman Sachs Refurbishment (Fit-Out) of the 8th Floor in 140 West Building, South Africa 2020

Project Manager

Compilation of the Environmental Management Plan for the refurbishment of an office space in order to acquire a Green Star SA – Office v1 certification by the Green Building Council of South Africa.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Environmental Management Plan for the South Sudan Feeder Roads, South Sudan 2019

Project Director

Compilation of an Environmental Management Plan for the construction of the Kayango Market to A43 Road in South Sudan.

Emira Property Fund, Environmental Programme for the Proposed Knightsbridge Development, Bryanston, Gauteng, South Africa 2015

Project Manager

Compilation of a Green Star Rating Environmental Programme for the Proposed Knightsbridge Development.

J.P Morgan Chase & Company, 1 Fricker Road EMP ECO, Illovo, Gauteng, South Africa 2017

Project Manager

An EMP was compiled for the proposed refurbishment of the office building to attain a Green Star rating and is also responsible for conducting the first EMP compliance audit and training of the DEO to carry out subsequent audits.

Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd Metalloys, Compilation of Environmental Management Plans - West Plant Metalloys, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa 2011

Consultant

The project included the undertaking of an environmental risk assessment for all facilities and activities at West Plant. Environmental management plans were compiled from the results of the risk assessments.

Environmental Management Programme Reports

Anglo Platinum Limited - Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited Separation of the Union Section Operational Environmental Management Programme (and Addendums) into 'Carved Out' versus 'Retained' categories, Swartklip, Northwest Province, South Africa 2017

Project Manager

The Section is in possession of an approved Environmental Management Programme as well as numerous addendums for mining, concentrating and smelting, operations. The Section is in a restructuring process which involves the selling and/or disenfranchising of certain of the operations. WSP/PB restructured the Sections' consolidated Environmental Management Programme to align with the future goals/strategies of the Mine.



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

**AngloGold Ashanti (Pty) Ltd EMPR Updates – Vaal River and West Wits Operations, Gauteng and Northwest, South Africa
2014 – 2016**

Project Manager

The alignment of the West Wits (WW) and Vaal River (VR) Operations Environmental Management Programme Reports (EMPR) in accordance with the requirements of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 Of 2002) (MPRDA).

**Anglo American Platinum Ltd Environmental Management Programme Report Consolidation and Alignment of Union Mine: Rustenburg Platinum Mines, North-West, South Africa
2014**

Project Manager

The EMPR consolidation and alignment process combined the original EMPR and authorised EMPR amendments into a complete and comprehensive document, which will become the overarching EMPR for the mine lease area and will be used as a concise management tool for all employees operating within mine lease area.

Waste Management

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, Applications for Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd Metalloys in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2014**

Consultant

The project entailed applications, by way of risk assessments, in terms of section 20 of the Environmental Conservation Act, for the North Plant Sludge Dam, West Plant Sludge Dam, Bag Filter Material Storage Facilities and Slag Stockpiles at Metalloys. Subsequent to the receipt of the waste management licences in terms of the National Environmental management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2009) an amendment process was also undertaken.

**AfriSam South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Applications for Afrisam, Vanderbijlpark, in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989. Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng, South Africa
2014**

Consultant

The project entailed applications in terms of section 20 of the Environmental Conservation Act, for the slag stockpiles at Afrisam, Vanderbijlpark. Subsequent to the receipt of the waste management licences in terms of the National Environmental management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2009) an amendment process was also undertaken.

**Columbus Stainless (Pty) Ltd, Waste Management Licence Application for The Existing and New Waste Management Facilities At Columbus Stainless Complex In Middleburg, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa
2014**

Project Manager

Columbus Stainless (Pty) Ltd (Columbus) proposes to license existing waste management facilities and a new hazardous waste store within the footprint of the Columbus Complex. The Environmental Authorisation process by way of Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting is required in order to license the said facilities. The facilities requiring licensing involve, but is not limited to: storage, recovery, bailing and treatment. WSP is responsible for obtaining a Waste Management License for the said activities via the Department of Environmental Affairs in line with relevant legislation.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, Establishment of a Waste Monitoring Committee, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2011**

Consultant



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

The project included the identification of potential members for the monitoring committee and the establishment of the committee. The establishment of the committee included the compilation of the constitution and committee meetings.

Water Use Licence Applications

Anglo American Platinum Ltd, Polokwane Metallurgical Complex Water Use Licence Application Process for the SO₂ Abatement Plant at Anglo American Platinum Limited: Polokwane Smelter, Polokwane, Limpopo, South Africa

2017 – 2018

Project Manager

The project involved the management of specialist along with the compilation and submission of the technical documentation.

Rietvlei Mining Company (Pty) Ltd, Rietvlei Coal Mine Water Use Licence Application and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan, Middelburg, Mpumalanga, South Africa

2016 – 2017

Project Manager

The project involved the compilation of the Integrated Water and Waste Management plan for all water uses proposed at the Greenfields Rietvlei Opencast Coal Mining Operation.

Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, Metalloys Water Use Licence Application, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa

2009

Assistant

This project involved compiling and submitting water use licence applications for all water use licence activities being undertaken at Metalloys. Subsequently a water use licence amendment process was also undertaken.

Environmental Authorisation Amendments / Renewals

Vodacom South Africa, Amendment of the Vodacom Dangerous Good Environmental Authorisations, Midrand, Gauteng

2021

Project Manager

The amendment process of the environmental authorisations to amend auditing and monitoring conditions.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited, Transfer of the West Wits Operations EMPR to Harmony Gold

2020

Project Manager

The amendment of the EMPR to transfer the West Wits Operations EMPR to Harmony Gold.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Amandelbult Section Bus and Taxi Terminal Part 2 Amendment Process, Thabazimbi, Limpopo

2020 – 2021

Project Manager

The amendment process of the existing Environmental Management Programme Report to formalise the bus and taxi terminal.

Sibanye-Stillwater Sibanye Rustenburg Platinum Mine, Part 2 Amendment Process, Rustenburg, North West

2018

Project Manager

The proposed amendment of the Environmental Management Programme Report to excluded activities which will not take place and to ensure alignment of the management measures.

Anglo American Inyosi Coal Zibulo Colliery, Part 2 Amendment Process, Mpumalanga

2018 – 2019



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

Project Manager

The amendment of the Zibulo Colliery Environmental Management programmes for the inclusion of a new coal stockpile.

Scaw South Africa Scaw Metal Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Part 2 Amendment 2018 – 2019

Project Manager

The amendment of the Scaw Waste Management Licence to include different waste types.

Anglo American Platinum Limited, The transfer of Authorisations for Union Mine 2018

Project Manager

The transfer a Waste Management Licence and ECA Permit in terms of the Part 1 Amendment Process.

Anglo American Platinum Limited, The transfer of Authorisations for Anglo American Platinum Rustenburg Section 2018

Project Manager

The transfer a two Waste Management Licences in terms of the Part 1 Amendment Process.

Sibanye-Stillwater, Amendment of the Sibanye Rustenburg Platinum Mines Environmental Management Programme, Rustenburg, Northwest 2018

Project Manager

A Part 2 Amendment Process was undertaken to limit the EMPR to activities have commenced or will be undertaken.

Rappa Resources (Pty) Ltd, Amendment Process for the Copper Smelting and Casting Plant at Rappa Resources, Germiston, Gauteng 2017 – 2018

Project Manager

A Part 2 Amendment Process for the installed Copper Smelting and Casting Plant at Rappa Resources.

Technopack Eastern Cape (Pty) Ltd, Renewal of the Technopack Eastern Cape Waste Management Licence, Springs, Gauteng 2017

Project Manager

The Waste Management Licence was renewed to ensure the continuation of the plant operations at Enstra.

Impala Platinum Refineries, The Impala Platinum Springs Waste Management Licence Amendment, Springs, Gauteng 2018

Project Manager

A Part 1 Amendment Process was undertaken in order to amend some of the conditions of the Waste Management Licence.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited, Environmental Authorisation Amendment Process for the Ventilation Shaft at Siphumelele 1 Mine, Rustenburg, North-West, South Africa 2016

Project Manager

Part 2 Amendment Process for the proposed establishment of the Ventilation Shaft at Siphumelele 1 Mine.

Stakeholder Engagement

Nulandis, Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application for Nulandis Lilianton and Modderfontein 2018 – 2019



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

Project Manager

Undertaking the stakeholder engagement process in support of the Nulandis Lilianton and Modderfontein Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application.

Sappi Southern Africa, Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application for Sappi Ngodwana 2019

Project Manager

Undertaking the stakeholder engagement process in support of the Sappi Ngodwana Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application.

AEL, Intelligent Blasting Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application for AEL Intelligent Blasting Modderfontein 2018 – 2019

Project Manager

Undertaking the stakeholder engagement process in support of the Modderfontein Site Minimum Emissions Standard Postponement Application.

Omnia Fertilizer a Division of Omnia Group (Pty) Ltd, Identification of Interested and Affected Parties for Omnia Sasolburg, Sasolburg, Free State, South Africa 2018

Project Manager

The identification of interested and affected parties in terms of Clause 4.1 and 4.2 of ISO 14001:2015.

BHP Billiton Metalloys (Pty) Ltd, Re-establishment of a Monitoring Committee for Metalloys, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa 2015 – 2016

Project Manager

The re-establishment of a Monitoring Committee for four of the Waste Management Facilities at Samancor Manganese, Metalloys.

Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWA), Stakeholder Engagement for Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme Phase 2, Rosetta Village, Kwazulu- Natal, South Africa 2009

Assistant

This project involved undertaking the public participation process for the Mooi-Mgeni Transfer Scheme Phase 2, which will primarily encompass the construction of the proposed Spring Grove Dam and an associated transfer pipeline from the proposed dam to the Mpofana River.

Legal Compliance

AfriSam, Regulation 34 Audits (Eikenhof, Roodekrans, Ladysmith, Umlaas, Pietermaritzburg, Rooikraal), South Africa 2020 – 2022

Lead Auditor and Project Director

Undertaken the Regulation 34 Compliance Audits for various AfriSam Operations

Rustenburg Platinum Mines, EMPR Regulation 34 Audits at Mogalakwena Section, Limpopo, South Africa 2020 and 2021

Lead Auditor and Project Director

Undertaking nine compliance audits in accordance with Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations and compilation of seven statements of confirmation that the activities have not yet commenced.

Impala Platinum, Desktop Review of the Impala EMPR 2019 Audit, South Africa 2020

Lead Auditor



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

A desktop review was undertaken to determine whether any changes has been made to the operations at Impala that could influence compliance.

Impala Platinum Refiners, External Waste Management Licence Audit at Impala Platinum, Gauteng, South Africa

2016, 2018 and 2020

Lead Auditor

External compliance audit of the WML for the Salvage Yard at Impala Springs.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines, External Water Use Licence Audit of the Rustenburg Operations, Northwest, South Africa

2020

Lead Auditor

Undertaking the Water Use Licence for the Waterval Smelter and Anglo Convertor Plant, Rustenburg Base Metal Refinery and Precious Metals Refinery.

Impala Platinum, Regulation 34 and Waste Management Licence Audits, Rustenburg

2019

Lead Auditor

Undertaking seven compliance audits in accordance with Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited, Surface Operations Regulation 34 Audits

2019

Lead Auditor

Undertaking the Regulation 34 audits for the Vaal River, Mine Waste Solution and West Wits Operations.

OSE Foundation, Used Oil Industry Audits, Countrywide, South Africa

2014 – 2019

Lead Auditor

Country-wide environmental compliance auditing of the South African recycled oil industry, comprising sixteen oil refinery operations, and twenty-nine drum re-conditioning plants. The audits are primarily focussed on compliance to legislation and ensuring that each site follows international best practice. The audits include a review of the refineries ISO14000 auditor's findings and tracking of compliance in regard to corrective actions.

Sasol Gas, Third Party Audits, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa

2017

Project Manager

Undertaken compliance assessments of three environmental authorisations and two water use licence for Sasol Gas.

Transnet Pipelines (GOC) Ltd, External Environmental Compliance Audit - Tarlton Intermixture Fractionator Plant, Gauteng, South Africa

2014 and 2016

Lead Auditor.

An external environmental compliance audit of the record of decision for the Transnet Pipelines Tarlton Intermixture Fractionator Plant was undertaken in order to establish whether Transnet Pipelines are compliant with the conditions specified therein. The audit was undertaken by means of site observations, interviews and verification of available information.

Anglo Platinum Limited - Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited, Waste Management Licence for the Remediation and Decommissioning of Tar Residue Pits, Rustenburg, North-West, South Africa

2015

Lead Auditor

A closer-out audit was undertaken to compile compliance with the Waste Management Licence conditions during remediation and decommissioning.



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

**Anglo American Thermal Coal, Water Use Licence Audit for the Landau Colliery, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2014**

Auditor

The audit of the Water Use Licence was conducted in accordance with the relevant requirements of the National Water Act and conditions stipulated therein. The audit report included a summary of findings and compliance criteria, as well as recommendations for future corrective and preventative actions if required.

**AfriSam South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Waste Management License Audit for the Slagment Operation, Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng, South Africa
2014**

Lead Auditor

This project involved the annual environmental compliance auditing for AfriSam's Slagment Operation in Vanderbijlpark in Gauteng Province. The audit included AfriSam's compliance to the conditions of their waste management license.

**A-Thermal retort Technologies (Pty) Ltd, Legal Compliance Audit, Olifantsfontein, Province, South Africa
2012**

Lead Auditor

The project included undertaking a legal compliance audit of the atmospheric emissions licence and waste management licence.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd Metalloys, Water Use Licence Audit, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2012**

Auditor

The project entailed undertaking a compliance verification audit of the water use licence conditions of Metalloys. Recommendations were also provided in the audit report for non-compliance or potential concerns.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, M14 Furnace Legal Compliance Audit, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2010 & 2012**

Auditor

The project included undertaking a legal compliance audit at Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd (Metalloys) to verify their compliance to the conditions of the record of decision issued for the M14 Furnace and the associated atmospheric emissions licence.

**Samancor Manganese (Pty) Ltd, Annual Audit of the Record of Decision and Environmental Management Plan for the Fouriespruit Stream diversion and Old Slag Area, Meyerton, Gauteng, South Africa
2009 & 2010**

Lead Auditor

A legal compliance audit on the record of decision and the associated environmental management plan was undertaken to establish whether the upgrading of the existing stream diversion and the closure and rehabilitation of the old slag disposal area comply with the conditions contained therein.

**Xtrata Coal South Africa, Goedgevonden Mine Water Use Licence Audit, Ogies, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2009**

Auditor

The project entailed undertaking a compliance verification audit of the water use licence conditions of Goedgevonden Mine. Recommendations were also provided in the audit report for non-compliance or potential concerns.

Environmental Due Diligence & Liability Assessments



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

Client Confidential. Environmental, Health and Safety and Social for a client with coal mining operations.
2022

Lead Auditor

Environmental, Health and Safety and Social Due Diligence as part of a process associated with a funding package and to demonstrate progress towards rectifying non-conformances detailed in an Environmental and Social Action Plan.

Client Confidential. Environmental and Social Due Diligence Assessment for a client within the paints manufacturing industry
2022

Lead Auditor

Project scope included site visits and desktop studies of the environmental, social and health and safety data to ensure compliance with local regulatory standards as well as industry best practices. The client sites were located across Africa at 19 sites. Country assessments included: South Africa and Uganda.

Client Confidential. Environmental Due Diligence for Rolfes Chemicals, Germiston, Gauteng, South Africa
2014

Auditor

Environmental Due Diligence for the acquisition of a Processing Plant and associated facilities.

Client Confidential. Environmental and Social Due Diligence of 22 FMCG facilities, Country-wide, South Africa
2014

Lead Auditor

Transactional Environmental and Social Due Diligence for the acquisition of 22 FMCG facilities mainly in the food manufacturing and consumer formulated chemical sectors situated across South Africa for an international private equity and real estate investor.

Client Confidential. Environmental and Social Due Diligence of Medrock, Johannesburg, South Africa
2014

Lead Auditor

Transactional Environmental and Social Due Diligence for the acquisition of three medical supplies facilities situated in Johannesburg.

Site Assessments

Two Rivers Platinum Mine, The development and expansion at Two Rives Platinum Mine
2021

Project Manager

Environmental Screening for the proposed expansions at the existing Two Rivers Platinum Mine.

Richbay Chemicals, The Development of a Filling Plant, Vosloorus, Gauteng
2019

Project Manager

Environmental screening for the proposed chemical filling plant.

Glubay Coal, Springfield Coal Mine, Meyerton, Gauteng
2019

Project Manager

Site and Legal Review for the Proposed Springfield Coal Mine.

Client Confidential, The Development of Thermal Power Plant and Solar PV Plant, Nacala, Mozambique
2018

Project Manager



Anri Scheepers

Environmental Planning & Advisory, Principal Associate

Environmental and social screening for the alternative sites in terms of the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.

Anglo American Inyosi Coal (Pty) Ltd, Gap Analysis for the Northern Pit Development at Zibulo Colliery, Mpumalanga
2018

Project Manager

Undertaking a gap analysis of the proposed development of an opencast pit in the northern section of the approved mining right area for Zibulo Colliery, Mpumalanga.

Vodacom Group Limited, Screening Assessment of Proposed Waste Management Facility at Vodacom Campus, Midrand, Gauteng, South Africa
2017

Project Manager

Screening assessment to prepare a business case based on the facts so that the options for Vodacom's development vs. the potential requirement to identify an alternative site can be objectively evaluated by Vodacom.

Sappi Southern Africa Limited, Site Assessment of a culvert on Sappi Forest Property, plantation Nooitgedacht – Camelot South, Ngodwana, Mpumalanga, South Africa
2015

Project Manager

A site assessment of a recently completed culvert development on Sappi Forest property, plantation Nooitgedacht – Camelot South, Mpumalanga. The purpose of the site assessment is to evaluate the works undertaken on site in respect of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) as amended and National Water Act (36 of 1998) and relevant regulations promulgated under these acts.

South African Breweries (Pty) Ltd, Legal Assessment for a Proposed Development of a barley Malting Process in Alrode, Germiston, Gauteng, South Africa
2013

Senior Consultant

Undertaking of legal assessment to identify and assess potential scenarios based on environmental assessment triggers for the proposed development at erven 283, 289 and 1607 in Alrode Extension 2.

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2019/1528

Herewith certifies that

ANRI SCHEEPERS

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2025

Expires: 31 March 2026

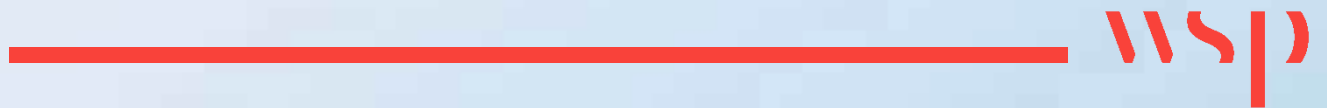
Chairperson

Registrar



Appendix B

EAP DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING





ADDENDUM 3

10. DECLARATION OF THE EAP

Project Title	Richbay Vosloorus Chemical Filling Plant
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I, Anri Scheepers, declare that -

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation, policies and guidelines;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public at large and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties, state department and competent authority will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner:

WSP-Group Africa (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

3 April 2025

Date:

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths:

3 April 2025

Date:

Practising Attorney

Designation:

Commissioner of Oaths Official stamp (below)

MATHEUS JOHANNES SCHLECHTER

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

PRACTISING ATTORNEY RSA

26 PRETORIUS AVE

LYTTLETON MANOR

GAUTENG PROVINCE

TEL: (012) 660 0040

In the event where the EAP or specialist is not independent (Regulation 13(2) and (3) of the EIA Regulations, 2014), the proponent or applicant must, prior to conducting public participation, appoint another EAP or specialist which meets all the general requirements including being independent, to externally review all work undertaken by the EAP or specialist, at the applicant's cost appointed to manage the application.

Appendix C

STAKEHOLDER DATABASE



Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	Senior Marine Conservation Inspector
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	Control Biodiversity Officer
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	Case Officer
Mr			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	Control Biodiversity Officer
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	Biodiversity Officer
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Conservation Unit	EPWP Supervisor
Mr			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Waste Unit	Environmental Officer & Production Management
Mr			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE): Waste Unit	Asistand Director
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)	Directorate: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Ms			Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)	Directorate: Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Department of Forestry Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)	Environmental Officer
Mr			South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)	Heritage Officer: Archaeology
Ms			South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)	Heritage Officer: Archaeology
Ms			South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)	Heritage Officer
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)	Instream Water Use Section
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)	Control Environmental Officer
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)	Environmental Officer
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) Head Office: Resource Protection & Waste	Control Environmental Officer Licencing
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) Regional Office	Catchment Manager: Gauteng Project Office
Mr			Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) Regional Office	Assistant Director: Proto CMA
Mr			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Control Environmnetal Officer

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Polution and Waste Management Section
Mr			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Office of the HOD
Mr			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mnager Environmental Planning
Ms			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Director: Environment Policy Planning and Coordination
Mr			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Director: Environmental Section
Ms			Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Control Environmental Officer Grade B: Pollution and Waste Management
Ms			Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng (PHRAG)	Deputy Director
Ms			Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng (PHRAG)	Heritage Officer
Coun cillor			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Executive Mayor
Dr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Municipal Manager
Ms			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Speaker

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	MMC: Environmental Resources and Waste Management
Mr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Divisional Head for Legislative Compliance, Environmental Development Department
Ms			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Head of Department: Environmental Resource and Waste Management
Mr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	
Mr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Environmental Crimes Reporting Section
Ms			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	
Mr			City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	
Mr			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	HOD Stormwater and Roads
Councillor			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ward 45 Councillor
Councillor			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ward 10 Councillor

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Air Quality Directorate
Mr			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Manager
Mr			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Air Quality Directorate
Mr			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Air Quality Directorate
MS			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ward 15 Councillor - Member of Environment and Waste Management Oversight Committee
Ms			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ward 15 Councillor (Environment Oversight)
			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Roads and Stormwater: Functional Planning & Strategic
			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	
			Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	
Mr			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17 % Owner
Ms			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner
Ms			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	
Ms			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	
Ms			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner
Mr			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner
Mr			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner
Mr			Portion 84 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T106140/2006)	17% Owner
Mr			Portion 82 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T37951/1990)	Owner
			Portion 82 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T37951/1990) - Cerimele	Workshop Manager
Ms			Portion 82 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T37951/1990)	Tenant
Mr			Portion 82 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T37951/1990)	Resident
Mr			Portion 80 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T101321/1998)	

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			Portion 80 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T101321/1998)	
Mr			Portion 220 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T87280/2008): Sam Lubbe Inv Pty Ltd	Director
Mr			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Tenant
Mr			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Tenant
Mr			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Tenant
Mr			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Owner
Ms			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Tenant
Mr			Portion 81 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T13142/2010): Erf 2549 Brits Extension 39 CC	Tenant
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Ms			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Ms			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	Director
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Ms			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Mr			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Ms			Portion 85 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T157904/2002): Kgabang Ma-Afrika Chicken Farm CC	
Mr			Portion 87 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T14786/1986): Battery Systems Pty Ltd - Waalkru Transport	Director
Mr			Portion 87 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T14786/1986): Battery Systems Pty Ltd	Director
Ms			Portion 89 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T81051/2018)	TPM Contracting
Mr			Portion 89 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T81051/2018)	

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			Portion 89 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T81051/2018)	Owner
Mr			Portion 91 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T75412/2003)	Tenant
Mr			Portion 91 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T75412/2003)	Tenant
Mr			Portion 91 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T75412/2003)	Tenant
			Portion 93 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T36699/2003): Phutaditshaba Foods Pty Ltd	Owner
Ms			Portion 93 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T36699/2003): Phutaditshaba Foods Pty Ltd	Tenant
Mr			Portion 187 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T39823/2000): Trade Prop Ventures No 42 CC	Member
Mr			Portion 187 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T39823/2000): Trade Prop Ventures No 42 CC	Member
Ms			Portion 187 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T39823/2000): Trade Prop Ventures No 42 CC	Member
Mr			Bulldog Projects Pty Ltd	Landowner
Ms			Villageway Properties (Pty) Ltd - Ptn 109, Vlakplaats 138 IR	Financial Manager
Mr			Gunn Attorneys	

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Portion 82 of Vlakplaats, 138/IR (T37951/1990) - Robo Door	General Manager
Principal			Rebontsheng Primary School	
Principal			Masithwalisane Secondary School	
Ms			Tirisano Creations	Director
Mr			Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital	Communications and Media Officer
			Logico Logistics	
Mr			Mgujulwa Farms	Owner
			Vitagreen	
Mr			Community	Community Member
Mr			Community	Owner
Mr			Community	
Mr			ERF 16894 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16894 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			ERF 16893 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16893 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16882 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16882 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16869 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16869 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16873 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16873 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16898 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16898 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS (U4ME Estates CC)	Owner
Ms			ERF 16898 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16898 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16899 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16899 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16899 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16899 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16899 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16899 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16900 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16900 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16900 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16900 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			ERF 16901 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16901 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16901 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16901 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16901 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16901 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16902 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16902 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16902 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16902 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16903 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16903 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16903 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16903 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16904 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16904 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16904 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16904 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16905 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16905 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16906 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16906 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			ERF 16906 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16906 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16907 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16907 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16907 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16907 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16908 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16908 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16908 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16908 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Ms			ERF 16909 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16909 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
Mr			ERF 16909 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16909 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
			ERF 16909 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16909 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Tenant
Mr			ERF 16910 IN VOSLOORUS EXT 25 (JOHANNESBURG DEEDS OFFICE): 16910 UMDLEBE ROAD VOSLOORUS VOSLOORUS	Owner
				Tenant
			Ithemba Community Organization	

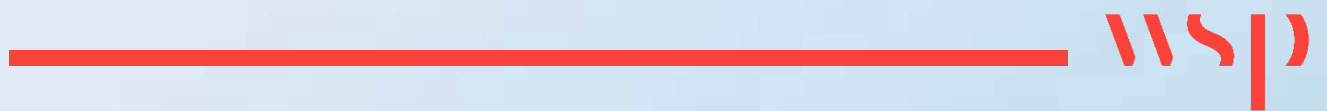
Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			Centre for Environmental Rights	Candidate Attorney
Mr			Centre for Environmental Rights	Member
Ms			Centre for Environmental Rights	Head: Pollution and Climate Change Programme
Ms			Centre for Environmental Rights	Attorney and Mining Programme Head
Ms			Federation of Sustainable Environment (FSE)	Chief Executive Officer
Dr			BirdLife South Africa	Head of Department
Ms			BirdLife South Africa	Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager
Ms			BirdLife South Africa	Conservation Officer
Dr			BirdLife South Africa	Wetland Conservation Project Manager
Ms			Endangered Wildlife Trust	Chief Executive Officer
Mr			Endangered Wildlife Trust	Conservation Project Manager
			Endangered Wildlife Trust	Administrator

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Mr			Endangered Wildlife Trust	Highland Grassland Field Officer
Dr			Endangered Wildlife Trust	Head of Conservation
Mr			Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) : Northern Region	Programme Manager Water and Biodiversity
Dr			Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Chairperson
Mr			Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ecologist and Environmental Scientist
Mr			Earthlife Africa	Energy Policy Officer
Ms			Earthlife Africa	Director
Mr			South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Chairperson
Mr			Transvaal Landbou Unie	Manager
Mr			Rand Water	Chief Executive Officer
Mr			Rand Water	Chairperson
Mr			Joburg Water	Managing Director

Title	Name	Surname	Organisation	Position
Ms			Joburg Water	Executive Manager: Stakeholder Relations & Communications

Appendix D

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



Appendix D.1

ADVERT

wsp

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING (S&EIR) PROCESS
NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS,
GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (2014, as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, 984 and 985 (2014, as amended) and

Notice is given in terms of Section 38(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) for the submission of an application for an atmospheric emission license (AEL) in respect of listed activities identified in terms of GNR 893.

BACKGROUND AND LOCATION: Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103.

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION: The following legislative requirements are applicable:
— NEMA: GNR 983, Activity 27 — NEMA: GNR 984, Activities 4 and 6
— NEMA: GNR 985, Activity 10 — Potentially NEM:AQA: GNR 893, Category 6 and Subcategory 7.2

REGISTRATION: WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to manage the S&EIR process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Project are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence, and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT: The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from 11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025.

Public Place	Locality	Co-ordinates
Proposed Site	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus	26°21'27.36"S 28°14'17.16"E
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe, 011 999 1466	26°24'18.22"S 28°11'20.19"E
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents	

The contact details of the EAP are:
Name: Anri Scheepers; Tel: 011 254 4800; E-mail: pp@wsp.com; Reference: 41107147

Protection of Personal Information: WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database.

INQUBO NGESILINGANISO SOMSEBENZI OHLONGOZWAYO KANYE
NOKUBIKA NGOKWEZEMVELO (S&EIR)
ISAZISO NGENHLOSO YOKWAKHIWA NOKUSEBENZA
KWESAKHIWO SOKETSHEZI LOKUTHAMBISA NOKUGCWALISA
KOKUTHAKIWE KUMBE AMAKHEMIKHALI EVOSLOORUS,
KUSIFUNDAZWE IGAUTENG (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)

Lesi yisaziso esinikwa ngokulandela Umthethonqubo 41(2) we GNR 98:2 (2014, njengoba uchibiyeliwe) washicilelwa phansi kwesigaba 24 kanye no 24D soMthetho kaZwelonke Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo, Umthetho 107 ka 1998 (NEMA) ukuba kufakwe izicelo zokugunyazwa ngokwezemvelo (EA) mayelana nemisebenzi ebalulwe ngokulandela I GNR 983, 984 (2014, njengoba uchibiyeliwe)

Futhi

Lesi yisaziso esinikwa ngokulandela Umthethonqubo 38(3) soMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo: Umthetho Wezinga lokuhlanzeka Komoya (Umthetho 39 ka 2004) (NEM:AQA) ukuba kufakwe izicelo zencwadi egunyaza ngokunukubezeka komoya mayelana nemisebenzi ebalulwe ngaphansi kwe GNR 893.

ISENDLALELO NENDAWO YESAKHIWO: Inkampani iRichbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd ihlongoza ukwandisa ifemu yayo yokwakha uketshezi nokuluthengisa ngokuqala indawo yokwakha nokugcwalisa uketshezi kwamakhemikhali okuthambisa eVosloorus, ngaphansi koMkhandludolobha iEkurhuleni. Lendawo yokusebenzela itholakala kwingxenye yesigaba 86 sepulazi iVlaplaas 138 IR Okulinganiswa kumakhilomitha angu 28 eNgingizimu Mpumalanga neGoli, Phakathi komgwaqo u N3 no R103 futhi kuyafikeka kuyo ngokusebenzisa umgwaqo iWaterlands oxhuma kuR103.

Ngenxa yohlobo lomsebenzi ohlongozwe, iRichbay iphoqwa ngokomthetho ukuba llandele inqubomgomo yokubika Ngesilinganiswe Somsebenzi Ohlongozwayo Nomthelela Kwezemvelo (S7EIR) ukuze lenkampani ithole imvume ngokwezemvelo ngaphambi kokuba iqale Umsebenzi Ohlongozwayo.

ISICELO NGOKWEZEMVELO: Imithetho elandelayo iyathinteka

— NEMA:GNR 983, Umsebenzi 27 — NEMA:GNR 984, Imisebenzi 4 kanye no 6
— NEMA:GNR 985 Umsebenzi 10 — Kungathinteka no NEM:AQA:GNR 893, Isigaba 6 kanye nesigatshana 7.2

UKUBHALISWA: Inkampani WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) iqokwe njengoMholi Womthelela Kwezemvelo Ozimele (EAP) ukuphatha umsebenzi wokuhlola umthelela kwezemvelo (S&EIR). Amaqembu afisa ukubhalisa ngokusemthethweni njengabathintekayo ukuze baveze izimvo zabo ngaloMsebenzi Ohlongozwayo bayacelwa ukuba bathumele imininingwane yabo egcwele kuEAP kusebenzisa imininingwane ngezansi. Abathintekayo ababhaliswe bayothunyelwa zonke izaziso ngokuzayo, futhi bayokwaziswa ngamunye uma kunamathuba ayovela okuba yingxenye yokuhlola ngomthelela kwezemvelo.

UKUTHOLAKALA KOMBIKO NGESILINGANISO SOMSEBENZI OHLONGOZWAYO: Umbiko Ngesilinganiswe Somsebenzi Ohlongozwayo uyotholakala ezindaweni ezibhalwe ngezansi izinsuku ezingu 30 ukuze abantu bawufunde futhi baphawule ngawo ukusuka ngomhlaka 11 kuMbasa 2025 kuya ku 16 kuNhlaba 2025.

Indawo Yomphakathi	Indawo	Izinkomba
Indawo Ehlongozwayo	Waterlands umgwaqo, Vosloorus	26°21'27.36"S 28°14'17.16"E
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe, 011 999 1466	26°24'18.22"S 28°11'20.19"E
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents	

Izinombolo zokuthinta i EAP zithi:

Igama: Anri Scheepers; Ucingo: 011 254 4800; I-imeyli: pp@wsp.com; Inkomba: 41107147

Ukuvikeleka Kwemininingwane Ngabantu: IWSP iyophatha iminingwane ngani njengabantu abathintekayo nabanentshisekelo njengesizathu sokubhaliswa kwenu njengabathintekayo nokuthi siyogcina imininingwane yenu emabhukwini ethu lokhu sikwenza ngemvume yenu. IWSP iyosebenzisa lemininingwane ukunithinta mayelana neminye imisebenzi efanayo ehlongozwayo esikhathini esizayo. IWSP iyokikelela ukuthi isebenzisa imininingwane yenu ngokulandela uMthetho Wokuvikelwa Kwemininingwane Ngabantu, uMthetho 4 ka 2013. Ninelungelo lokusebenzisa amalungelo enu njengabantu abangabanini bemininingwane futhi ningasazisa uma nithanda ukuthi imininingwane yenu siyicishe kubantu abathintekayo nabanentshisekelo futhi ningasathandi ukuthi imininingwane yenu sibe nayo emabhukwini ethu.



Appendix D.2

SITE NOTICES





INQUBO NGESILINGANISO SOMSEBENZI OHLONGOZWAYO KANYE NOKUBIKA NGOKWEZEMVELO (S&EIR)

ISAZISO NGENHLOSO YOKWAKHIWA NOKUSEBENZA KWESAKHIWO SOKETSHEZI LOKUTHAMBISA NOKUGCWALISA KOKUTHAKIWE KUMBE AMAKHEMIKHALI EVOSLOORUS, KUSIFUNDAZWE IGAUTENG (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)

Lesi yisaziso esinikwa ngokulandela Umthethonqubo 41(2) we GNR 98:2 (2014, njengoba uchibiyeliwe) washicilelwa phansi kwesigaba 24 kanye no 24D somMthetho kaZwelonke Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo, Umthetho 107 ka 1998 (NEMA) ukuba kufakwe izicelo zokugunyazwa ngokwezemvelo (EA) mayelana nemisebenzi ebalulwe ngokulandela I GNR 983, 984 (2014, njengoba uchibiyelwe)

Futhi

Lesi yisaziso esinikwa ngokulandela Umthethonqubo 38(3) soMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo: Umthetho Wezinga lokuhlanzeka Komoya (Umthetho 39 ka 2004) (NEM:AQA) ukuba kufakwe izicelo zencwadi egunyaza ngokunukubezeka komoya mayelana nemisebenzi ebalulwe ngaphansi kwe GNR 893

ISENDLALELO NENDAWO YESAKHIWO: Inkampani iRichbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd ihlongoza ukwandisa ifemu yayo yokwakha uketshezi nokuluthengisa ngokuqala indawo yokwakha nokugcwalisa uketshezi lwamakhemikhali okuthambisa eVosloorus, ngaphansi koMkhandludolobha iEkurhuleni. Lendawo yokusebenzela itholakala kwingxenye yesigaba 86 sepulazi iVlaplaas 138 IR Okulinganiselwa kumakhilomitha angu 28 eNingizimu Mpumalanga neGoli, Phakathi komgwaqo u N3 no R103 futhi kuyafikeka kuyo ngokusebenzisa umgwaqo iWaterlands oxhuma kuR103.

Ngenxa yohlobo lomsebenzi ohlongoziwe, iRichbay iphoqwa ngokomthetho ukuba llandele inqubomgomo yokubika Ngesilinganiso Somsebenzi Ohlongozwayo Nomthelela Kwezemvelo (S&EIR) ukuze lenkampani ithole invume ngokwezemvelo ngaphambi kokuba iqale Umsebenzi Ohlongozwayo.

ISICELO NGOKWEZEMVELO:

Imithetho elandelayo iyathinteka:

- NEMA: GNR 983, Umsebenzi 27
- NEMA: GNR 984, Umsebenzi 4 no 6
- NEMA: GNR 985, Umsebenzi 10
- Kungathinteka no NEM:AQA:GNR 893, Isigaba 6 kanye nesigatshana 7.2

UKUBHALISWA: Inkampani WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) iqokwe njengoMhloli Womthelela Kwezemvelo Ozimele (EAP) ukuphatha umsebenzi wokuhlola umthelela kwezemvelo (S&EIR). Amaqembu afisa ukubhalisa ngokusemthethweni njengabathintekayo ukuze baveze izimvo zabo ngaloMsebenzi Ohlongozwayo bayacelwa ukuba bathumele imininingwane yabo egcwele kuEAP kusebenzisa imininingwane engezansi. Abathintekayo ababhalisiwe bayothunyelwa zonke izaziso ngokuzayo, futhi bayokwaziswa ngamunye uma kunamathuba ayovela okuba yingxenye yokuhlola ngomthelela kwezemvelo..

UKUTHOLAKALA KOMBIKO NGESILINGANISO SOMSEBENZI OHLONGOZWAYO: Umbiko Ngesilinganiso Somsebenzi Ohlongozwayo uyotholakala ezindaweni ezibhalwe ngezansi izinsuku ezingu 30 ukuze abantu bawufunde futhi baphawule ngawo ukusuka ngomhlaka **11 kuMbasa 2025 kuya ku 16 kuNhlaba 2025:**

Sicela uqinisekise ukuthi konke ukuphawula ngephrojekthi ehlongozwayo noma izicelo zokubhaliswa njengeQembu Elithakaselayo nelithintekayo zithunyelwa eminingwaneni yokuxhumana ehlinzekwe lapha, **16 kuNhlaba 2025.** Uma unemibuzo/ukuphawula, sicela ungabazi ukuthintana ne-EAP.

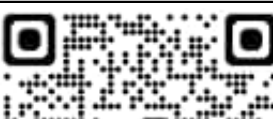
Indawo Yomphakathi	Indawo	UKUTHOLA ULWAZI OLUNINGI, SICELA UTHINTE:	Noma skena ikhodi ye-QR
Indawo Ehlongozwayo	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus (26°21'27.36"S; 28°14'17.16"E)		
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe		
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-za/services/public-documents		
IWSP iyophatha iminingwane ngani njengabantu abathintekayo nabanentshisekelo njengesizathu sokubhaliswa kwenu njengabathintekayo nokuthi siyogcina imininingwane yenu emabhukwini ethu lokhu sikwenza ngemvume yenu. IWSP iyosebenzisa lemininingwane ukunithinta mayelana neminye imisebenzi efanayo ehlongozwayo esikhathini esizayo. IWSP iyoqikelela ukuthi isebenzisa imininingwane yenu ngokulandela uMthetho Wokuvikelwa Kwemininingwane Ngabantu, uMthetho 4 ka 2013. Ninelungelo lokusebenzisa amalungelo enu njengabantu abangabanini bemininingwane futhi ningasazisa uma nithanda ukuthi imininingwane yenu siyicishe kubantu abathintekayo nabanentshisekelo futhi ningasathandi ukuthi imininingwane yenu sibe nayo emabhukwini ethu..			
		Public Participation Office; WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd;	
		Igama: Anri Scheepers Ucingo: 011 254 4800; i-Imeyili: pp@wsp.com Inkomba: 41107147	

Figure 1: Locality of the project site (map is for orientation purposes only)





SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (2014, as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, 984 and 985 (2014, as amended)

and

Notice is given in terms of Section 38(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) for the submission of an application for an atmospheric emission license (AEL) in respect of listed activities identified in terms of GNR 893

BACKGROUND AND LOCATION: Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103.

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION:

The following listed activities are triggered:

- NEMA: GNR 983, Activity 27
- NEMA: GNR 984, Activities 4 and 6
- NEMA: GNR 985, Activity 10
- Potentially NEM:AQA: GNR 893, Category 6 and Subcategory 7.2

REGISTRATION: WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to manage the S&EIR process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Project are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence, and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD: The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**. The reports will be available for download from the link and QR code below. Printed copies of the DSR will be available for review at the following venues:

Kindly ensure that all comments on the proposed project or requests to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party are submitted to the contact details provided herewith, by **16 May 2025**. Should you have any queries/comments, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP.


Name of Public Place	Address	FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:	Or scan the QR code
Proposed Site	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus (26°21'27.36"S; 28°14'17.16"E)	Public Participation Office; WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd; Name: Anri Scheepers Tel: 011 254 4800; E-mail: pp@wsp.com Reference: 41107147	
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe		
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-za/services/public-documents		
WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database.			

Figure 1: Locality of the project site (map is for orientation purposes only)



Appendix D.3

EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS



From: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Sent: Thursday, 10 April 2025 08:10
Subject: 41107147 - NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) - SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS
Attachments: 41107147_Richbay_Vosloorus_Draft Scoping_Letter_26Mar2025.pdf; 41107147_Richbay_Vosloorus_RegistrationSheet.pdf

Dear Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (2014, as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, 984 and 985 (2014, as amended)
- Section 38(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) for the submission of an application for an atmospheric emission license (AEL) in respect of listed activities identified in terms of GNR 893

Background and Location

Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103 (refer to Appendix A).

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

This email serves to inform you of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for public review from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**. Please refer to the attached notification letter for further details.

Kind regards,

Public Participation Office

T +27 11 254-4800

WSP

Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand
1685 South Africa

wsp.com



WSP is a proud Level 1 B-BBEE contributor and is internationally certified for ISO 9001, 14001 & 45001

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WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd, Registered Office: Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, Gauteng, 1685, South Africa
Registered Number: 1999/008928/07 South Africa



41107147 - NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) - SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS

From ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>

Date Wed 4/9/2025 5:44 PM

 2 attachments (123 KB)

41107147_Richbay_Vosloorus_Draft Scoping_Letter_26Mar2025.pdf; 41107147_Richbay_Vosloorus_RegistrationSheet.pdf;

Dear Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE

Notice is given in terms of:

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Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

This email serves to inform you of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for public review from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**. Please refer to the attached notification letter for further details.

Kind regards,

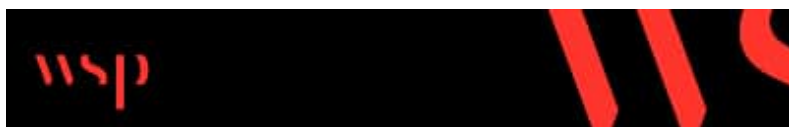
Public Participation Office

T +27 11 254-4800

WSP

Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand
1685 South Africa

wsp.com



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WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd, Registered Office: Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, Gauteng, 1685, South Africa
Registered Number: 1999/008928/07 South Africa

Dear Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) - SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS

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BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103 (refer to Appendix A).

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION

The following listed activities are triggered:

- NEMA: GNR 983, Activity 27
- NEMA: GNR 984, Activities 4 and 6
- NEMA: GNR 985, Activity 10
- Potentially NEM:AQA: GNR 893, Category 6 and Subcategory 7.2



REGISTRATION

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to manage the S&EIR process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Project are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence, and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**:

PUBLIC PLACE	LOCALITY	CO-ORDINATES
Proposed Site	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus	26°21'27.36"S 28°14'17.16"E
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe	011 999 1466
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents	

Kindly ensure that all comments on the proposed project or requests to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party are submitted to the contact details provided herewith, by **16 May 2025**. Should you have any queries/comments, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP:

Name: Anri Scheepers

Tel: 011 254 4800

Email: pp@wsp.com

Reference: 41107147

We look forward to your participation in this process.

Sincerely,

Anri Scheepers
Director

WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database



**NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT
AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE
(GDARD REF: GAUT GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)**



Registration and Comment Sheet

Draft Scoping Report: 11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025

Your comments are an important contribution into this authorisation process. We would like to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a stakeholder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forward and respond to any questions or concerns that you may wish to raise.

PERSONAL DETAILS			
Name	Surname	Title	Organisation / Department (If applicable)
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Mobile Number	Land Line Contact Number		Email Address
		Office	
		Home	
LANDOWNERS			
If your property is adjacent to the proposed site, please tell us your farm name and erf/portion number			
WOULD YOU LIKE TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY?			
Please register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops			<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div>
In terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application		Disclosure:	
Date:		Signature:	

Protection of Personal Information

WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database

COMMENT(S)

You are welcome to use different pages should you so wish.

I have the following comments to make regarding this project and/or the public consultation process:

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Please ask the following of my neighbours / colleagues / friends to register as Interested and Affected Persons for this environmental authorisation process:

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS

**PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET BY
NO LATER THAN 16 May 2025 TO:**

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd
WSP Public Participation Office

Tel: +27(11) 254 4800

pp@wsp.com

THANK YOU

Dear Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) - SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (2014, as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, 984 and 985 (2014, as amended)
- Section 38(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) for the submission of an application for an atmospheric emission license (AEL) in respect of listed activities identified in terms of GNR 893

BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103 (refer to Appendix A).

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION

The following listed activities are triggered:

- NEMA: GNR 983, Activity 27
- NEMA: GNR 984, Activities 4 and 6
- NEMA: GNR 985, Activity 10
- Potentially NEM:AQA: GNR 893, Category 6 and Subcategory 7.2



REGISTRATION

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to manage the S&EIR process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Project are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence, and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**:

PUBLIC PLACE	LOCALITY	CO-ORDINATES
Proposed Site	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus	26°21'27.36"S 28°14'17.16"E
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe	011 999 1466
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents	

Kindly ensure that all comments on the proposed project or requests to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party are submitted to the contact details provided herewith, by **16 May 2025**. Should you have any queries/comments, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP:

Name: Anri Scheepers

Tel: 011 254 4800

Email: pp@wsp.com

Reference: 41107147

We look forward to your participation in this process.

Sincerely,

Anri Scheepers
Director

WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database



**NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT
AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE
(GDARD REF: GAUT GAUT 002/24-25/E0095)**



Registration and Comment Sheet

Draft Scoping Report: 11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025

Your comments are an important contribution into this authorisation process. We would like to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a stakeholder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forward and respond to any questions or concerns that you may wish to raise.

PERSONAL DETAILS			
Name	Surname	Title	Organisation / Department (If applicable)
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Mobile Number	Land Line Contact Number		Email Address
		Office	
		Home	
LANDOWNERS			
If your property is adjacent to the proposed site, please tell us your farm name and erf/portion number			
WOULD YOU LIKE TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY?			
Please register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops			<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div>
In terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application		Disclosure:	
Date:		Signature:	

Protection of Personal Information

WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database

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Name: Anri Scheepers

Tel: 011 254 4800

Email: pp@wsp.com

Reference: 41107147

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Appendix D.4

SMS NOTIFICATIONS





My Account



Message History Detail: Batch 2073931724

Time submitted 2025-04-10 08:19:19.0

Total messages 200

Total credits 203.00

Delivery summary

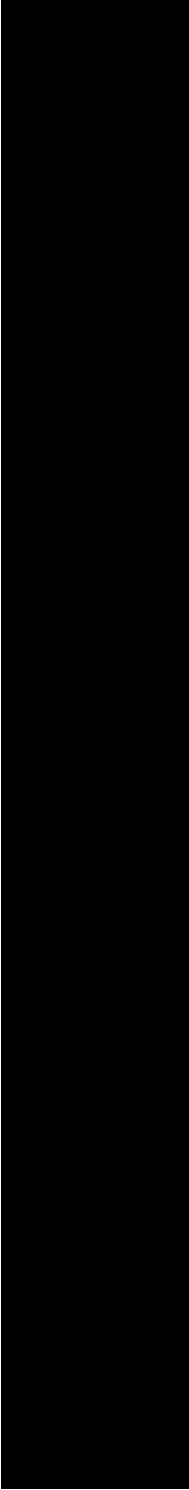
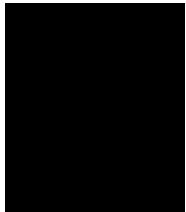
Delivery to network failed	1.00%
Delivered to mobile	64.00%
Delivery failed	7.00%
Blocked	1.00%
Delivered upstream	27.00%

Recipient	Status	Credits	Completed time	Body	Help
<div></div>	Delivery to network failed	2.50		Concatenated SMS (part 1 of 2): <div>Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Gauteng from 11/04 - 16/05/2025. Contact</div>	
	Delivery to network failed	2.50		Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2): <div>WSP at pp@wsp.com.</div>	
	Delivered to mobile	1.00	2025-04-10 08:19:00	Concatenated SMS (part 1 of 2): <div>Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Gauteng from 11/04 - 16/05/2025. Contact</div>	
	Delivered to mobile	1.00	2025-04-10 08:19:00	Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2): <div>WSP at pp@wsp.com.</div>	



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Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2):

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Delivered upstream	1.00		Concatenated SMS (part 1 of 2): <div>Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Gauteng from 11/04 - 16/05/2025. Contact</div>
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Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2):

WSP at pp@wsp.com.

Delivered to mobile 1.00 2025-04-10 08:19:00

Concatenated SMS (part 1 of 2):

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Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2):

WSP at pp@wsp.com.



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	Delivered upstream	1.00		Concatenated SMS (part 2 of 2): <div>WSP at pp@wsp.com.</div>
Records: 200				



Appendix D.5

INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATIONS





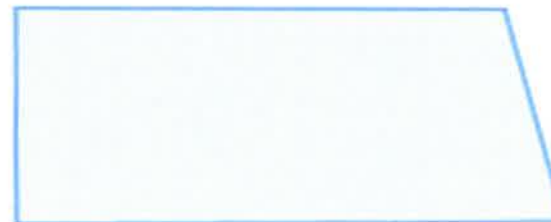
HAND-DELIVERY NOTIFICATION: SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT A IN VOSLOORUS (GDARD
REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) (41107147)

NAME AND SURNAME	ADDRESS	TENNANT / OWNER	EMAIL	CELL NUMBER	SIGN
------------------	---------	--------------------	-------	-------------	------

<div>4</div>					



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 84



WINDEED LAND OWNER:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. COETZER ANDRIES | 5. VAN BERGEN WENDY |
| 2. ROHLAND SHELLEY MAY DAWN | 6. ROHLAND HEIDI |
| 3. VAN BERGEN GRAEME ROBERT | 7. ROHLAND CHARLES JOHN MAX |
| 4. COETZER MANDY | 8. ROHLAND NICHOLAS BASIL |

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY _____ SIGNATURE _____

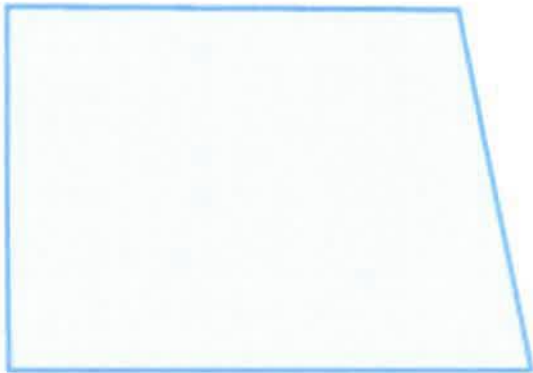
No Occupants

Building C
Knightsbridge, 33 Sloane Street
Bryanston, 2191
South Africa

T: +27 11 300 6089
F: +27 11 361 1381
www.wsp.com



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 82



WINDEED LAND OWNER: CERIMELE EDUARDO

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER 7/04/2025.

PERSON INTERVIEWING 

COMPANY Cerimele construction SIGNATURE 



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF RECEIPT OF
NOTIFICATION
LETTER - SIGNATURE**

COMPANY

CONTACT NAME

DESIGNATION

CONTACT TEL

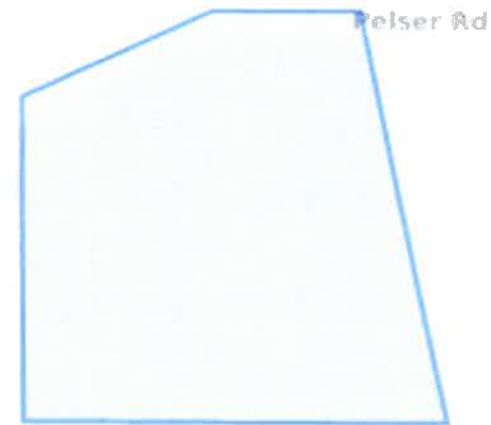
EMAIL

LAND OWNER: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 82

TENANTS: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 82



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 80



WINDEED LAND OWNER:

1. MDHLANE ZENZILE ANDRIES
2. MDHLANE NOMATHAMSANQA GLADYS

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY _____ SIGNATURE _____

No Occupants



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 220



WINDEED LAND OWNER: SAM LUBBE INV PTY LTD

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY _____ SIGNATURE _____



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 81



WINDEED LAND OWNER: ERF 2549 BRITS EXTENSION 39 CC

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER 07/04/2025

PERSON INTERVIEWING [REDACTED] COMPANY Zama Zama Meat & Food SIGNATURE market



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF RECEIPT OF
NOTIFICATION
LETTER - SIGNATURE**

COMPANY

CONTACT NAME

DESIGNATION

CONTACT TEL

EMAIL

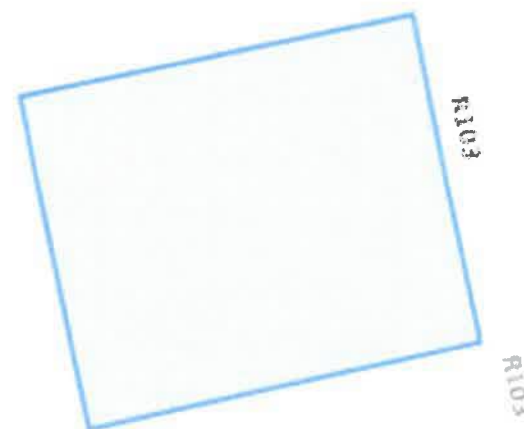
LAND OWNER: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 81

[REDACTED]

TENANTS: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 81



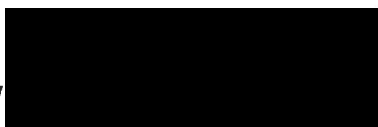
VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 85



WINDEED LAND OWNER: KGABANG MA-AFRIKA CHICKEN FARM CC

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

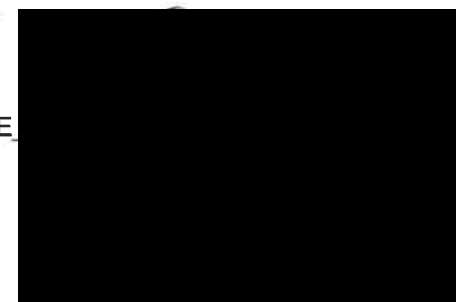
PERSON INTERVIEW



COMPANY

Kgabang Ma-Afrika

SIGNATURE

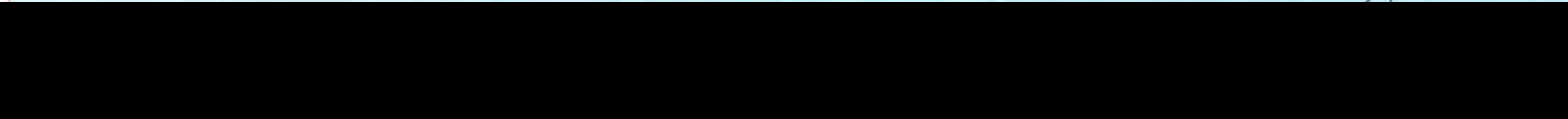




ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF RECEIPT OF
NOTIFICATION
LETTER - SIGNATURE

COMPANY CONTACT NAME DESIGNATION CONTACT TEL EMAIL

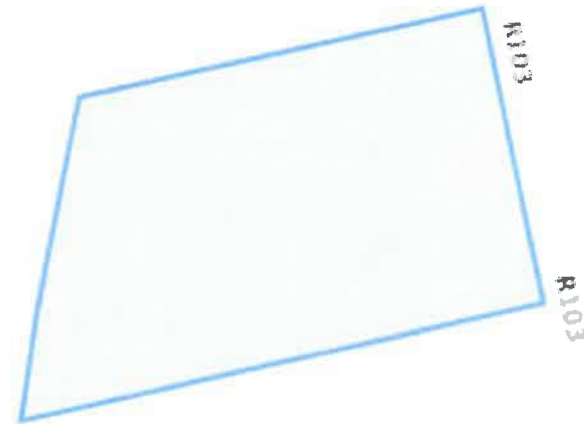
LAND OWNER: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 85



TENANTS: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 85



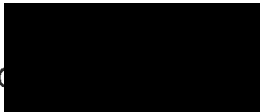
VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 87



WINDEED LAND OWNER: BATTERY SYSTEMS PTY LTD

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER 07-04-2028

PERSON INTERVIEWING



COMPANY

WALKRU Transport

SIGNATURE





**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF RECEIPT OF
NOTIFICATION
LETTER - SIGNATURE**

COMPANY CONTACT NAME DESIGNATION CONTACT TEL EMAIL

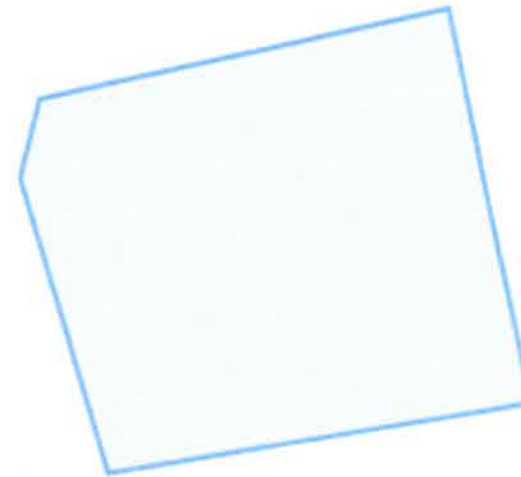
LAND OWNER: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 87



TENANTS: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 87



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 89



WINDEED LAND OWNER: MDINISO THEMBEKILE PILGRIMS

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY TP truck stop. SIGNATURE _____

Accepted letter, refused to talk



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 91



© OpenStreetMap contributors

WINDEED LAND OWNER: COVENTRY HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY _____ SIGNATURE _____

No Occupants



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 93



WINDEED LAND OWNER: PHUTADITSHABA FOODS PTY LTD

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____

COMPANY Phutaditshaba Foods

SIGNATURE _____



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF RECEIPT OF
NOTIFICATION
LETTER - SIGNATURE**

COMPANY

CONTACT NAME

DESIGNATION

CONTACT TEL

EMAIL

LAND OWNER: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 93

2

TENANTS: VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 93



VLAKPLAATS, NUMBER 138, PORTION 187



WINDEED LAND OWNER: TRADE PROP VENTURES NO 42 CC

DATE OF CONSULTATION AND SHARING OF PROJECT NOTIFICATION LETTER _____

PERSON INTERVIEWING _____ COMPANY _____ SIGNATURE _____

No Occupants

Appendix E

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

Comments and Responses Report will be available in Final Scoping Report



REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
GDARD				
1.	6 May 2025 [REDACTED] Control Officer Grade B: Impact Management	<p>Description of the site/property/route and development</p> <p>PHASE 1 - FILLING PLANT</p> <p>Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the chemical filling plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. At the filling plant, various chemicals will be brought in and decanted from bulk tankers to medium sized packages. The packed products will be transferred to the warehouse in preparation for distribution to customers. Palletizing and strapping might be required. Chemicals to be decanted in the filling plant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water purification chemicals: HCl, H₂SO₄, FeCl₃, sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), caustic soda (NaOH), sodium chlorite liquid (NaClO₂) and sodium metabisulphite (Na₂S₂O₅); nitric acid (HNO₃); formalin (CH₂O); sodium laureth sulphate (SLES, CH₃(CH₂)₁₁(OCH₂CH₂)_nOSO₃Na) 70%; linear alkyl benzene sulphonc acid (LABSA, C₁₈H₃₀O₃S); soda ash (Na₂CO₃); potassium hydroxide (NaOH) liquid; and phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄). <p>It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the filling plant will have a maximum of 1 155 m³ total storage capacity.</p> <p>PHASE 2 - SOLVENT FILLING PLANT</p> <p>Phase 2 includes the construction of a solvent filling plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required. The packed product is transferred to the warehouse for distribution. Palletizing and strapping might be required. Solvent chemicals to be stored and decanted are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methanol / ethanol; thinners; Shelsol A; formalin; paraffin; Benzine ; toluene; acetone; and diesel. <p>It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the solvent filling plant will have a maximum of 352 m³ total storage capacity. The site measures 8.5653 hectares in extent with a development footprint is 7.5 hectares in extent.</p>	Noted. This is the proposed project description.	Section 2.1

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
2.		<p>Applicable legislation and policies</p> <p>The report has made provisions to accommodate applicable legislations. The activity entails the construction of the chemical filling plant that has an impact in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended), Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No. 125 of 1991), Environmental Conservation Act, 1986 (Act No. 73 of 1986), Occupational Health and Safety, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), Development and Facility Act, 1995-DFA (Act No. 67 of 1995), National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1997 (Act No. 103 of 1997), Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), National Heritage and Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003). The Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework, 2021 identifies the proposed site as Environmental Management Zone 1 that is compatible with the surrounding land uses.</p>	Noted. This is as per the Governance Framework outlined.	Section 2
3.		<p>Description of the receiving environment</p> <p>The proposed development is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area, however, the site is already transformed with existing buildings, all specialist studies mentioned under plan of study must be undertaken. The site is also used for industrial activities and is also zoned industrial 2.</p>	Noted. This the receiving environment as per the Scoping Report and the specialist studies outlined therein will be undertaken.	Section 7 Section 9.4
4.		<p>Listed activities applied for</p> <p>The following listed activities have been applied for-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing Notice 1 Activity 27 • Listing Notice 1 Activity 67 • Listing Notice 2 Activity 4 	Noted. These are the listed activities included in the Application Form and Scoping Report.	Section 2.1

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing Notice 2 Activity 6 Listing Notice 3 Activity 12 		
5.		<p>Specialist studies</p> <p>The proposed site is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area; however, the site is already transformed with existing buildings, therefore all specialist studies mentioned under plan of study must be undertaken. However, a storm water management plan must be compiled and approved by local municipality</p>	A Stormwater Management Plan will be compiled by DMV Consultants.	Section 9.4
6.		<p>Impacts Identification, Assessment and Mitigation</p> <p>The Draft Scoping Report provided a broad summary of impacts identified and cumulative impacts that have been included in the report. The impacts and the mitigation measures have been identified accordingly.</p> <p>The activities to be undertaken on site have been described and the impacts that they will have on the physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment have been identified, assessed, and rated following credible methods of an impact assessment and rating.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts that will come because of the proposed development must also be considered and assessed in the same way the site impact will be assessed. The impact assessment has revealed that the proposed activity will generate impacts of medium to low impacts after mitigation and a positive socio-economic impact.</p>	<p>Noted. This is as per the initial impact identification.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts will be assessed in the EIR as per the methodology outlined in the Scoping Report.</p>	Section 9.5
7.		<p>Assessment of alternatives</p> <p>Activity alternatives, Location alternatives, Layout Alternatives, Scheduling Alternatives, Infrastructure/Input alternatives and the No-go option were assessed. Please note</p>	Three alternative site locations, as per Figure 6 2, were identified in 2020 and a location alternative assessment was undertaken. Based on the outcome of the location alternative assessment, Richbay purchased the Preferred Alternative site. The two alternative sites are	Section 6

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		that the site alternative is noted as shown in the report, therefore more detail must be explained on the submission of final Scoping report as the site also determines the listing notice and activities listed. The preferred alternative site and site alternatives 1 and 2 will differ in terms of listing notice and its listing activities and the comparison must be explained as per site.	mentioned in this FSR, however they are not considered alternatives anymore and as such no layouts were developed or impact assessments undertaken for the sites. Alternative Site 1 and 2 are no longer considered as alternatives and have not been further assessed in Scoping and will not be carried into the EIA Phase.	
8.		Need and desirability of the development The need and desirability of the development outlined in the report is noted, and it must form part of the final report. The proposed development will ensure sustainable development, increase job opportunities especially for residents and ensure economic development.	Noted. The Need and Desirability has been included in the Scoping Report.	Section 5
9.		Maps, layout plans, services route positioning A locality map is noted as attached, the facility illustration must be done as per all alternative sites and must still be attached in the final Scoping report.	Three alternative site locations, as per Figure 6 2, were identified in 2020 and a location alternative assessment was undertaken. Based on the outcome of the location alternative assessment, Richbay purchased the Preferred Alternative site. The two alternative sites are mentioned in this FSR, however they are not considered alternatives anymore and as such no layouts were developed or impact assessments undertaken for the sites. Alternative Site 1 and 2 are no longer considered as alternatives and have not been further assessed in Scoping and will not be carried into the EIA Phase.	Section 6
10.		Public Participation Process No public participation process is attached; the Public Participation Process must be attached on the final Scoping Report.	The Public Participation Process undertaken as part of the Draft Scoping Report availability have been outlined in the Final Scoping Report, and records have been attached.	Section 3.5 Appendix D
11.		Other issues	Three alternative site locations, as per Figure 6 2, were identified in 2020 and a location alternative assessment was undertaken. Based on the outcome of the location alternative assessment, Richbay	Section 6

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		<p>The Department have noted that the documents is more on the preferred alternative site than other alternatives sites 1 and 2. The Department is advising that the applicant must consider all alternatives in detailed that includes environmental impact assessment, proposed activity with identified listing notices and listing activities and its project description names.</p> <p>If you have any queries regarding the contents of this letter, please contact the official of the Department using any of the above indicated contact details.</p>	<p>purchased the Preferred Alternative site. The two alternative sites are mentioned in this FSR, however they are not considered alternatives anymore and as such no layouts were developed or impact assessments undertaken for the sites.</p> <p>Alternative Site 1 and 2 are no longer considered as alternatives and have not been further assessed in Scoping and will not be carried into the EIA Phase.</p> <p>The listed activities will however have been the same for all sites.</p>	
The City of Ekurhuleni Community Service Department – Environmental Health Division: Air Quality and Noise Management				
	16 May 2025 [REDACTED] Letter	<p>In principle this department has no objection to the proposed application on the mentioned Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138/I, Vosloorus.</p> <p>Our support of the proposal is based on the available information shared to this department in the form of a Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report dated 07 May 2025.</p>	Noted.	
		The fact that we support the said proposed development in no-way infers or implies the approval of the Metropolitan Municipality under the relevant Town Planning Scheme or applicable By-Laws or under any other National or Provincial legislation or statutory requirements.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The required approvals will be obtained as part of a separate process.</p>	Section 2
		<p>The control and management of emissions in the National Environmental Management – Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) relates to the listing of activities that are sources of emissions and the issuing of Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs). Listed activities are defined as activities which “result in atmospheric emissions and are regarded as having a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including human health”. Listed activities have been identified by the</p>	<p>According to the listed activities and associated minimum emission standards, the proposed operations will trigger the following listed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 6 Organic Chemicals Industry; Category 7, Subcategory 7.2 :Production of Acids; and Subcategory 7.7 Production of Caustic Soda. 	Section 2

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		Minister of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and atmospheric emission standards have been established for each of these activities. These listed activities now require an AEL to operate. The Proposed Construction and Operation of A Solvent And Chemical Filling Plant In Vosloorus will trigger Subcategory 7.2 :Production of Acids; and Subcategory 7.7 Production of Caustic Soda in terms of Section 21 of the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) and require an AEL to operate.	An AEL will be applied for due to the associated triggers.	
		Extensive Public Participation Process should be carried out by notifying adjoining neighbours of the proposed application, displaying notice proposed at the entrance gate of the facility as well as circulating reports to interested and affected parties with records of comments kept for future reference.	The Public Participation Process undertaken as part of the Draft Scoping Report availability have been outlined in the Final Scoping Report, and records have been attached.	Section 3.5 Appendix D
		New Application for a Provisional Atmospheric Emission License (PAEL) should be initiated as soon as an Environmental Authorization is issued out by Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) and confirmation from Air Quality and Noise Management Section on PAEL applicability is granted.	An application for an AEL will be initiated should an EA be issued by the GDARD.	Section 2
		An application for an offensive trade permit in terms of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Public Health Bylaws should be lodged with the Environmental Health Division.	An offensive environmental trade permit will be applied for.	Section 2
		Application for Special Consent of Municipality Land Use should be initiated as Industrial 2 Primary Rights do not cover the proposed.	According to Section 25(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 the purpose of the City of Ekurhuleni Land Use Scheme, 2021 is to give effect to and be consistent with the approved Municipal SDF and to determine the use of Land and	Section 2.3

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
			<p>development of Land within the municipal area of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in order to promote:</p> <p>(a) Economic growth;</p> <p>(b) Social inclusion;</p> <p>(c) Efficient land development; and</p> <p>(d) Minimal impact on health, the environment and natural resources;</p> <p>Based on the Land Use Scheme the appropriate categories of Land Use for each piece of land needs to be determined.</p> <p>The Land Use Scheme defines, Noxious Industry: means an activity where any one or more of the following activities are carried out: Blood boiling; tallow melting; fat melting or extracting; soap boiling; bone boiling; tripe boiling or cleaning; skin storing; bone storing; fellmongering; skin curing; blood drying; gut scraping; leather dressing; tanning; glue making; size making; charcoal burning; brick burning; lime burning; manure making; manure storing; parchment making; malt making; yeast making; cement works; coke ovens; salt glazing; sintering of sulphur-bearing materials; viscose works; smelting of ores and minerals; calcining; puddling and rolling of iron and other metals; conversion of pig-iron into wrought iron; reheating; annealing; hardening; forging; converting and carburizing iron and other metals; works for the production of or which employ carbon disulphide, cellulose lacquers, cyanogen's or its compounds, hot pitch or bitumen, pulverized fuel, pyridine, liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide, sulphur chlorides; works for the production of amyl acetate, aromatic esters, butyric acid, caramel enamelled wire, glass, hexamine, iodoform, lamp-black, B-naphthol, resin products, salicylic acid, sulphonated organic compounds, sulphur dyes, ultramarine, zinc chloride, zinc oxide; and all refining and works dealing with the processing or refining of petrol or oil or their products, a Fuel Depot, taxidermist and an abattoir; Provided that where the Municipality adds or excludes to the list of noxious trades, such additions shall also be deemed to be included in the above definition and that all Health requirements are complied with.</p>	

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
			<p>None of the chemicals outlined in the definition of noxious industry will be utilised at the proposed project in terms of Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Preferred Alternative).</p> <p>The site is currently Zoned as Industrial 2.</p>	
		An external Environmental Control Officer should be appointed to audit the project at various relevant stages during operational phase.	Noted. The requirement for the appointment of an ECO will be included in the EMPr which will be attached to the Draft EIR.	Section 9.6
		Should any noise complaints be lodged with this department by occupants of neighbouring premises, while the applicant is constructing the plant, a baseline noise impact assessment must be conducted by the applicant.	<p>The site is adjacent to the N3 high-way. The nearest community is located on the opposite side of the N3 to the south and it is not anticipated that the Filling Plant will be audible.</p> <p>As such it is deemed that a specialist study is not required.</p> <p>However, a commitment will be included in the EMPr that baseline noise monitoring must be undertaken prior to commencing with construction.</p>	Section 9.4
		<p>In view of the above, the Air Quality and Noise Management Section is adamant that, subject to compliance with the conditions to be contained in the Environmental Authorization, the proposed listed activities should not conflict with the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and that any potentially detrimental environmental impacts resulting from the proposed activities can be mitigated to acceptable levels.</p> <p>Therefore, any other condition or activity which might have a potential to be detrimental to human health and the environment should not be allowed to occur.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The applicant is required to comply with the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Chapter 5 of the NEMA.</p>	Section 2

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
84 Waterlands of Farm Vlakplaats 138/I Vosloorus - Neighbouring Land Owners with Commercial Interest				
	13 April 2025 [REDACTED] Email	Please send me full details. Has this property now been rezoned?	<p>Thank you for your interest in the project. The Draft Scoping Report is currently available on the WSP Website for review and comment until 16 May 2025: https://www.wsp.com/en-za/services/public-documents</p> <p>Kindly note that the property is Zoned as Industrial 2, the zoning certificate is attached.</p> <p>The Acid Regeneration Plant, proposed in the initial project, would have required the change in zoning as production would have taken place. Due to the concerns raised during the initial project, Richbay has revisited the proposed project, and the Acid Regeneration Plant is now only being considered as an alternative addition which will likely not take place and as such rezoning will likely not be required.</p> <p>A high-level outline of the proposed project are provided below.</p> <p>Phase 1: Filling Plant</p> <p>Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the Filling Plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. All chemicals will arrive with road tanker and offload into bulk storage tanks or medium bulk storage tanks. At the Filling Plant, various chemicals will be decanted from bulk tankers to medium and small sized packages.</p> <p>Phase 2: Solvent Filling Plant</p> <p>Phase 2 includes the construction of a Solvent Filling Plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required. Please contact us should you have any further queries.</p>	Section 3.5
	08 May 2025 [REDACTED] Email	<p>Dear Anri, I hope you are well and thank you for your update.</p> <p>We all hereby ask that you extend the time allowed for review and comment (until 16 May 2025) by at least another month as this period fell largely over all the April holidays and many</p>	<p>Thank you for your enquiry, we will ensure that the individuals included in this email is registered as stakeholders.</p> <p>The application form was submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on 10 April 2025, as per the</p>	Section 3.5

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		<p>people took leave and the municipality need time to register and comment.</p> <p>The Ekurhuleni Town Planning Dept will monitor this land use (and is looking into the existing zoning, Industrial 2 in an area earmarked for Industrial I/ Light Industrial) but have requested that Environmental Resources & Waste Management Department and the Health and Social Development Department register as affected and interested parties on behalf of the municipality, to resolve on whether the proposed operation could be noxious or harmful to the environment or community. I have copied them in on this mail.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982 of 2014 as amended) the Final Scoping Report inclusive of a public participation process of 30 days must be submitted within 44 days of receipt of the application by the GDARD. As such we are required to submit the Final Scoping Report to the GDARD by 28 May 2025.</p> <p>The Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.</p> <p>Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.</p>	
	<p>22 May 2025</p> <p>██████████</p> <p>Email / Letter</p>	<p>Inappropriate industry for a buffer zone – why is toxic industry allowed in this zone when there are designated areas for noxious industry in this region intentionally situated further from residential areas? How can a noxious industry object to locating near another noxious industry?</p> <p>Before we begin to address our concerns of the impact of this proposed operation (regardless of any prevention measures) and to resolve on whether it could be noxious or harmful to the environment and this community, we beg this question.</p> <p>This area is strategically so important with so many long term plans in place to guide spatial transformation and support economic development that it would be shortsighted if a single noxious industry with a low number of anticipated jobs is allowed to affect the long term outcome negatively.</p> <p>The Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital Precinct, part of these plans and another important project (part of the Thelle MogoeraneCorridor), is located directly over the highway. (see distance maps below).</p>	<p>According to Section 25(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 the purpose of the City of Ekurhuleni Land Use Scheme, 2021 is to give effect to and be consistent with the approved Municipal SDF and to determine the use of Land and development of Land within the municipal area of City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in order to promote:</p> <p>(a) Economic growth;</p> <p>(b) Social inclusion;</p> <p>(c) Efficient land development; and</p> <p>(d) Minimal impact on health, the environment and natural resources;</p> <p>Based on the Land Use Scheme the appropriate categories of Land Use for each piece of land needs to be determined.</p> <p>The Land Use Scheme defines, Noxious Industry: means an activity where any one or more of the following activities are carried out: Blood boiling; tallow melting; fat melting or extracting; soap boiling; bone boiling; tripe boiling or cleaning; skin storing; bone storing; fellmongering; skin curing; blood drying; gut scraping; leather dressing; tanning; glue making; size making; charcoal burning; brick</p>	Section 2.3

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		<p>This area up to the highway (see map below) is intentionally earmarked as a buffer zone (light industrial /logistics) to promote compatibility between adjacent land uses, with particular concern to minimise these conflicts between residential and industrial land uses that harm neighbourhood liveability and therefore threaten future economic growth.</p>	<p>burning; lime burning; manure making; manure storing; parchment making; malt making; yeast making; cement works; coke ovens; salt glazing; sintering of sulphur-bearing materials; viscose works; smelting of ores and minerals; calcining; puddling and rolling of iron and other metals; conversion of pig-iron into wrought iron; reheating; annealing; hardening; forging; converting and carburizing iron and other metals; works for the production of or which employ carbon disulphide, cellulose lacquers, cyanogen's or its compounds, hot pitch or bitumen, pulverized fuel, pyridine, liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide, sulphur chlorides; works for the production of amyl acetate, aromatic esters, butyric acid, caramel enamelled wire, glass, hexamine, iodoform, lamp-black, B-naphthol, resin products, salicylic acid, sulphonated organic compounds, sulphur dyes, ultramarine, zinc chloride, zinc oxide; and all refining and works dealing with the processing or refining of petrol or oil or their products, a Fuel Depot, taxidermist and an abattoir; Provided that where the Municipality adds or excludes to the list of noxious trades, such additions shall also be deemed to be included in the above definition and that all Health requirements are complied with.</p> <p>None of the chemicals outlined in the definition of noxious industry will be utilised at the proposed project in terms of Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Preferred Alternative).</p> <p>The site is currently Zoned as Industrial 2.</p> <p>Based on the SDF, the site is located within Region F in Vosloorus and situated outside of any areas identified with environmental constraints. The site is also zoned for industrial purposes.</p> <p>The Vosloorus development district proposes a new logistics and distribution platform that supports a Transit Hotel, convenience retail, warehousing, distribution centres, single-tenant light industrial and multi-tenant light industrial uses. The total proposed yield for the district is 1,551,000m². The proposed Richbay site is situated within the proposed development district.</p>	

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		This is very loose and also entirely unacceptable – why is the acid regeneration plant then even still tabled?	In terms of the EIA Regulations, alternatives must be considered. Richbay initially considered the Acid Regeneration Plant as technology to be used and as such the potential impact from that will be assessed in the EIA.	Section 6.4
		Water Use License / Unknown Usage Richbay are not applying for a Water Use License. There is no municipal water. Where are they are going to source water from and if from borehole, what is their anticipated usage based on their known process?	It is envisaged that potable water will be used at the site and not groundwater. Potable Water usage will be minimal and will be used by the ablutions and offices. The Filling Plant itself will require little to no potable, excluding the fire water system. In order to reduce the use of potable water as far as possible, rainwater will be harvested for use as grey water.	Section 4
		The Untarred Access Road This road is in poor condition and wont handle traffic, especially in the wet season. Who pays to tar this – Richbay?	Access to the proposed site will be via the existing road network therefore no additional access roads are required. It is not envisaged that any roads upgrades will be required.	Section 4
		Air Pollution/Corrosive Air/Vapour “The Ekurhuleni region is reported to have the poorest air quality in the country. In this area, low-income communities and informal settlements are most impacted by poor air quality, as many live near industrial plants.” “The proposed project task poses a health and safety risk. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993) will have to be enforced at all project levels.” Because we know emissions can travel there is therefore the very obvious need to have noxious industries located together and tightly controlled . This stresses the importance of enforcement of planning going forward.	An Air Quality Assessment will be undertaken by WSP. A Hazardous Risk Assessment will be undertaken by Major Hazard Risk Consultants. These Assessments will be included in the Draft EIA.	Section 9.4
		Surface Water / Wetlands	A Biodiversity Assessment, including Aquatic Biodiversity, will be undertaken by The Biodiversity Company.	Section 9.4

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
		<p>Storm water runoff - it is only about 70 meters to the culvert under the highway (see distance map) and this runs straight into wetland.</p> <p>The Wetlands are a priority in Gauteng. Slow-moving water is crucial for wetland water purification allowing sediments and pollutants to settle and be removed from the water and be gradually released.</p> <p>This process of naturally filtering water benefits both the environment and human water resources. Channels, especially when engineered or deepened, speed up water movement through the wetland, and can significantly alter its natural functions, especially regarding flow regulation, potentially leading to more frequent and severe fluctuations in downstream water levels with the danger of increased erosion.</p> <p>'There are a total of 695 wetlands on the map in Ekurhuleni and only 206 wetlands in total were found on the ground.' The important Vosloorus Wetlands are unmapped.</p>	<p>A Stormwater Management Plan will be compiled by DMV Consultants.</p> <p>These Assessments will be included in the Draft EIA.</p>	
		<p>Groundwater / Geology</p> <p>There is potential to contaminate surrounding boreholes with possible water table contamination.</p> <p>“Dolomite may not be suitable for protecting groundwater from contamination, it can be dissolved by groundwater, particularly acidic groundwater. This creates pathways for contaminants from hazardous waste sites to enter the groundwater system.”</p>	<p>A desktop Geotechnical Assessment will be undertaken by WSP and a Dolomite Stability Assessment has been undertaken by Knight Piesold Consulting. These Assessments will be included in the Draft EIA.</p>	Section 9.4
	<p>22 May 2025</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Email</p>	<p>The Review period has been extended by 4 days to the 22 May. However these extended public holidays included a week of school holidays resulting in many people being away. [REDACTED] would therefore still like time to add their comments.</p>	<p>Thank you for your enquiry, we will ensure that the individuals included in this email is registered as stakeholders.</p> <p>The application form was submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on 10 April 2025, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982 of 2014 as</p>	Section 3.5

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
			<p>Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.</p> <p>We kindly request that the request from the Department themselves be forwarded to us, as we did not received such. The specific Department is already a registered stakeholder, however please can you provide us with the contact details of the specific official that has commented, as we are required to included them in our database and ongoing engagement.</p>	
	09 May 2025 [REDACTED] Electronic Comment Form	I hereby request a time extension of the deadline due to all the public holidays.	<p>Thank you for your enquiry, we will ensure that the individuals included in this email is registered as stakeholders.</p> <p>The application form was submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on 10 April 2025, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982 of 2014 as amended) the Final Scoping Report inclusive of a public participation process of 30 days must be submitted within 44 days of receipt of the application by the GDARD. As such we are required to submit the Final Scoping Report to the GDARD by 28 May 2025.</p>	Section 3.5
	09 May 2025 [REDACTED] Electronic Comment Form	I would like to request an extension to the deadline, due to extensive public holidays	<p>The Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.</p>	
	09 May 2025 [REDACTED] Electronic Comment Form	I am requesting an extension of the deadline which is 16/5/2025 because of all the public holidays.	<p>Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.</p>	
	09 May 2025 [REDACTED] Electronic Comment Form	We request an extension of the deadline (16 May 2025)		

REF NO.	DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
Registered I&AP's				
	09 May 2025 [REDACTED] Electronic Comment Form	Respectfully request a time extension	<p>Thank you for your enquiry, we will ensure that the individuals included in this email is registered as stakeholders.</p> <p>The application form was submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on 10 April 2025, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982 of 2014 as amended) the Final Scoping Report inclusive of a public participation process of 30 days must be submitted within 44 days of receipt of the application by the GDARD. As such we are required to submit the Final Scoping Report to the GDARD by 28 May 2025.</p> <p>The Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.</p> <p>Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.</p>	Section 3.5

Appendix E.1

COMMENTS RECEIVED



[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 14 April 2025 16:19
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,
Attachments: Ptn 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138-IR - Zoning Certificate - 20220201.pdf; 41107147_Richbay_Vosloorus_Draft Scoping_Letter_26Mar2025.pdf

Dear [REDACTED],

Thank you for your interest in the project. The Draft Scoping Report is currently available on the WSP Website for review and comment until 16 May 2025: <https://www.wsp.com/en-za/services/public-documents>

Kindly note that the property is Zoned as Industrial 2, the zoning certificate is attached.

The Acid Regeneration Plant, proposed in the initial project, would have required the change in zoning as production would have taken place. Due to the concerns raised during the initial project, Richbay has revisited the proposed project, and the Acid Regeneration Plant is now only being considered as an alternative addition which will likely not take place and as such rezoning will likely not be required.

A high-level outline of the proposed project are provided below.

Phase 1: Filling Plant

Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the Filling Plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. All chemicals will arrive with road tanker and offload into bulk storage tanks or medium bulk storage tanks. At the Filling Plant, various chemicals will be decanted from bulk tankers to medium and small sized packages.

Phase 2: Solvent Filling Plant

Phase 2 includes the construction of a Solvent Filling Plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required.

Please contact us should you have any further queries.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, 13 April 2025 13:47
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>
Subject: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

Hi Anri, hope you are well.
Please send me full details.

Has this property now been rezoned?

Thanks and regards
[REDACTED]

Dear Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SOLVENT AND CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT IN VOSLOORUS, GAUTENG PROVINCE (GDARD REF: GAUT 002/24-25/E0095) - SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (2014, as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, 984 and 985 (2014, as amended)
- Section 38(3) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) for the submission of an application for an atmospheric emission license (AEL) in respect of listed activities identified in terms of GNR 893

BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd (Richbay) proposes to extend its chemical manufacturing and distribution business operations by establishing a solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. The site is located on Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR, approximately 26 Km South East of Johannesburg, between the N3 and the R103 roads, and can be accessed using the Waterlands road that connects to the R103 (refer to Appendix A).

Due to the nature of the development, Richbay is required to follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process to gain environmental approval prior to the commencement of the Proposed Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION

The following listed activities are triggered:

- NEMA: GNR 983, Activity 27
- NEMA: GNR 984, Activities 4 and 6
- NEMA: GNR 985, Activity 10
- Potentially NEM:AQA: GNR 893, Category 6 and Subcategory 7.2



REGISTRATION

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to manage the S&EIR process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Project are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence, and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **11 April 2025 to 16 May 2025**:

PUBLIC PLACE	LOCALITY	CO-ORDINATES
Proposed Site	Waterlands Road, Vosloorus	26°21'27.36"S 28°14'17.16"E
Zonkizizwe Library	4748, 4749 Ext 1 Zone 6, Zonkizizwe	011 999 1466
WSP Website	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents	

Kindly ensure that all comments on the proposed project or requests to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party are submitted to the contact details provided herewith, by **16 May 2025**. Should you have any queries/comments, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP:

Name: Anri Scheepers

Tel: 011 254 4800

Email: pp@wsp.com

Reference: 41107147

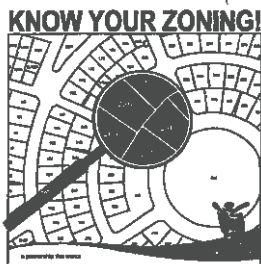
We look forward to your participation in this process.

Sincerely,

Anri Scheepers
Director

WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database





City of Ekurhuleni
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

CITY PLANNING

P O Box 215
Boksburg
1460

Tel. (011) 999-0385
Fax (011) 917-2188

ZONING CERTIFICATE

	Property no.	Township / Farm / Holding
1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	86/138-IR	VLAKPLAATS 138-IR
2. TOWN PLANNING SCHEME	Ekurhuleni Town Planning Scheme, 2014.	
Zoning	INDUSTRIAL 2	
Central Business District (CBD)		
Annexure number	<null>	
Additional or Restrictive Rights	<null>	
Consent use number	<null>	
Consent use Description	<null>	
* Coverage	60%	
* Height (in storeys)	2	
* Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	<null>	
* Density (per sqm or ha)	N/A	
Parking Requirements	Refer to Table "E" or Annexure	
Building Lines	Refer to Table "A" & "B" or Annexure	
Lines of no Access	Refer to Map i.t.o. Clause 12 or Annexure	
3. STREET ADDRESS	<null>	

Date: 2021-02-01


Boitumelo Tshiane

Town Planner

Boksburg CCC

Properties with a relevant annexure/s are subject to the special rights, restrictions and conditions applicable to the property

This certificate does not override any restrictive conditions contained in the Deeds of Transfer of any property.

Terms used as defined in the Ekurhuleni Town Planning Scheme 2014.

* Refer to Clause 24.1 with regards to controls approved in terms of an erstwhile Town Planning Scheme.

Reference: Unrestricted (UNR); Annexure (ANX); Municipality (MUN); Site Development Plan (SDP);
Local Spatial Development Framework (LSDF)

This document is issued without any alterations or erasures of any kind

Version 8

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 13 May 2025 10:09
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

[REDACTED]

Thank you for your enquiry, we will ensure that the individuals included in this email is registered as stakeholders.

The application form was submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on 10 April 2025, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 982 of 2014 as amended) the Final Scoping Report inclusive of a public participation process of 30 days must be submitted within 44 days of receipt of the application by the GDARD. As such we are required to submit the Final Scoping Report to the GDARD by 27 May 2025.

The Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can grant an extension of 5 days until **22 May 2025** to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory
Tel: 011 254 4800

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 08 May 2025 15:17
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

Dear Anri, I hope you are well and thank you for your update.

We all hereby ask that you extend the time allowed for review and comment (until 16 May 2025) by at least another month as this period fell largely over all the April holidays and many people took leave and the municipality need time to register and comment.

The Ekurhuleni Town Planning Dept will monitor this land use (and is looking into the existing zoning, Industrial 2 in an area earmarked for Industrial I/ Light Industrial) but have requested that Environmental Resources & Waste Management Department and the Health and Social Development Department register as affected and interested parties on behalf of the municipality, to resolve on whether the proposed operation could be noxious or harmful to the environment or community. I have copied them in on this mail.

I look forward to your early response.

Thank you and best regards

[REDACTED]

On Mon, 14 Apr 2025 at 16:19, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Thank you for your interest in the project. The Draft Scoping Report is currently available on the WSP Website for review and comment until 16 May 2025: <https://www.wsp.com/en-za/services/public-documents>

Kindly note that the property is Zoned as Industrial 2, the zoning certificate is attached.

The Acid Regeneration Plant, proposed in the initial project, would have required the change in zoning as production would have taken place. Due to the concerns raised during the initial project, Richbay has revisited the proposed project, and the Acid Regeneration Plant is now only being considered as an alternative addition which will likely not take place and as such rezoning will likely not be required.

A high-level outline of the proposed project are provided below.

Phase 1: Filling Plant

Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the Filling Plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. All chemicals will arrive with road tanker and offload into bulk storage tanks or medium bulk storage tanks. At the Filling Plant, various chemicals will be decanted from bulk tankers to medium and small sized packages.

Phase 2: Solvent Filling Plant

Phase 2 includes the construction of a Solvent Filling Plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required.

Please contact us should you have any further queries.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

From: [REDACTED] >

Sent: Sunday, 13 April 2025 13:47

To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>

Subject: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

Hi Anri, hope you are well.

Please send me full details.

Has this property now been rezoned?

Thanks and regards

[REDACTED]

NOTICE: This communication and any attachments ("this message") may contain information which is privileged, confidential, proprietary or otherwise subject to restricted disclosure under applicable law. This message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any unauthorized use, disclosure, viewing, copying, alteration, dissemination or distribution of, or reliance on, this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, or you are not an authorized or intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately by replying to this message, delete this message and all copies from your e-mail system and destroy any printed copies.

-LAEmHhHzdJzBITWfa4Hgs7pbKI

Scheepers, Anri

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 14 May 2025 09:12
To: Scheepers, Anri
Subject: Re: Automatic reply: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

Hi Anri, thanks for your reply- no problem, your mail said I should call you on your mobile -was just wanting the extension-all good now thanks

On Tue, 13 May 2025 at 11:34, [REDACTED] wrote:

[REDACTED]

Kindly note that I was on annual leave and as such was unavailable to receive calls.

Please advise if you would like to setup a Teams Meeting in order to discuss the project, and I will be able to arrange such.

The PPP office can be contacted on 011 254 4800 and they will be able to transfer the call to me.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory
T 011 254 4800

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 08 May 2025 15:52
To: [REDACTED] ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>
Subject: Re: Automatic reply: Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for the Richbay solvent and chemical filling plant in Vosloorus,

Hi Anri, please note that you have not supplied your mobile number and your office couldnt help me contact you either so we await your return.

On Thu, 8 May 2025 at 15:17, [REDACTED] wrote:

Thank you for your email.

I am currently on annual leave and will return on 12 May 2025. If the matter is urgent please contact me on my mobile number.

NOTICE: This communication and any attachments ("this message") may contain information which is privileged, confidential, proprietary or otherwise subject to restricted disclosure under applicable law. This message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s). Any unauthorized use, disclosure, viewing, copying, alteration, dissemination or distribution of, or reliance on, this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, or you are not an authorized or intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately by replying to this message, delete this message and all copies from your e-mail system and destroy any printed copies.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 09 May 2025 09:50
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

Name: [REDACTED]

Mobile Number [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments: I hereby request a time extension of the deadline due to all the public holidays.

Mathulwe, Tumelo

From: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Tuesday, 13 May 2025 15:51
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 1107147 - Richbay Vosloorus - Request for Extension

[REDACTED]

Thank you for participating in the Richbay Vosloorus Project.

Kindly note that the Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can however grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.

We look forward to your continued participation in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers

Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

T 011 254 4800



WSP in Africa

Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand
1685 South Africa

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 09 May 2025 09:50
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

[REDACTED]

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Ema [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments: I would like to request an extension to the deadline, due to extensive public holidays

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 13 May 2025 15:53
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 1107147 - Richbay Vosloorus - Request for Extension

[REDACTED]

Thank you for participating in the Richbay Vosloorus Project.

Kindly note that the Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can however grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

Kindly note that the Final Scoping Report as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will also be made available for public review. All registered stakeholders will be notified when these documents are available for review.

We look forward to your continued participation in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers

Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

T 011 254 4800



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1685 South Africa

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 09 May 2025 10:03
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments: I am requesting an extension of the deadline which is 16/5/2025 because of all the public holidays.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 14 May 2025 21:27
To: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 1107147 - Richbay Vosloorus - Request for Extension

[REDACTED]

Thank you for participating in the Richbay Vosloorus Project.

Kindly note that the Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can however grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

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We look forward to your continued participation in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers

Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

T 011 254 4800



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1685 South Africa

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 12 May 2025 08:02
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

Name: [REDACTED]

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments: Respectfully request a time extension

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 14 May 2025 21:25
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 1107147 - Richbay Vosloorus - Request for Extension

[REDACTED]

Thank you for participating in the Richbay Vosloorus Project.

Kindly note that the Draft Scoping Report was made available from 11 April 2025 until 16 May 2025 for public review, within this period there were 4 public holidays by which we have extended the review period. We can however grant an extension of 5 days until 22 May 2025 to submit comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

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We look forward to your continued participation in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting Process.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers

Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

T 011 254 4800



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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 12 May 2025 15:30
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

Name: [REDACTED]

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments: We request an extension of the deadline (16 May 2025)

[REDACTED]

From: ZA - WSP - PPOffice
Sent: Friday, 16 May 2025 13:16
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

[REDACTED]

Please note that you have been registered on the project database.

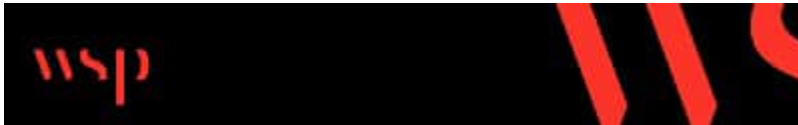
Kind regards,

Public Participation Office

T +27 11 254-4800

WSP
Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand
1685 South Africa

wsp.com



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Confidential

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WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd, Registered Office: Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand, Gauteng, 1685, South Africa
Registered Number: 1999/008928/07 South Africa

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 16 May 2025 12:17
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>
Subject: 41107147 - richbay vosloorus - General Comments

Name: [REDACTED]

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Preferred Communication: email

Comments:

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 27 May 2025 22:18
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: COMMENTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION

[REDACTED]

Thank you for providing us with the comment from the Ekurhuleni Environmental Resources and Waste Management Department Compliance Division.

We kindly request that the request from the Department themselves be forwarded to us, as we did not received such. The specific Department is already a registered stakeholder, however please can you provide us with the contact details of the specific official that has commented, as we are required to included them in our database and ongoing engagement.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 22 May 2025 10:31
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>
Subject: COMMENTS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION

The Review period has been extended by 4 days to the 22 May. However these extended public holidays included a week of school holidays resulting in many people being away. The Ekurhuleni Environmental Resources and Waste Management Department Compliance Division would therefore still like time to add their comments.

[REDACTED]

From: Scheepers, Anri
Sent: Tuesday, 27 May 2025 22:21
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: COMMENTS FROM THELLE MOGOERANE HOSPITAL

[REDACTED]

Thank you for providing us with the comment from the Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital.

We kindly request that the request from the Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital themselves be forwarded to us, as we did not receive such. We please also request the contact details of the specific stakeholder commenting, as we are required to include them in our database and ongoing engagement.

Kind Regards



Anri Scheepers
Director: Environmental Planning & Advisory

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 22 May 2025 10:29
To: ZA - WSP - PPOffice <PP@wsp.com>
Subject: COMMENTS FROM THELLE MOGOERANE HOSPITAL

COMMENTS FROM Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital

1. The Review period has been extended by 4 days to the 22 May. However these extended public holidays included a week of school holidays resulting in many people being away.
2. Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital would therefore still like time to add their comments.

Memorandum



Richbay Chemicals (Pty) Ltd
Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138 IR
Waterlands Road,
Vosloorus

Reference no. GAUT 002/24-25/E0095

Environmental Health Division:
Air Quality and Noise
Management

1 Alwyn Taljaard Street
6th Floor Alberton Civic Centre
Alberton

P. O. Box 4
ALBERTON
1450
Tel: (011) 999- 2470 / 2889
www.ekurhuleni.com

Date: 16 May 2025

SUBJECT: PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT, RICHBAY CHEMICALS (PTY) LTD SITUATED ON PORTION 86 OF FARM VLAKPLAATS 138/IR.

In principle this department has no objection to the proposed application on the mentioned Portion 86 of Farm Vlakplaats 138/I, Vosloorus.

Our support of the proposal is based on the available information shared to this department in the form of a Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report dated 07 May 2025.

The fact that we support the said proposed development in no-way infers or implies the approval of the Metropolitan Municipality under the relevant Town Planning Scheme or applicable By-Laws or under any other National or Provincial legislation or statutory requirements.

The control and management of emissions in the National Environmental Management – Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) relates to the listing of activities that are sources of emissions and the issuing of Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs). Listed activities are defined as activities which “result in atmospheric emissions and are regarded as having a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including human health”. Listed activities have been identified by the Minister of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and atmospheric emission standards have been established for each of these activities. These listed activities now require an AEL to operate.

The Proposed Construction and Operation of A Solvent And Chemical Filling Plant In Vosloorus will trigger Subcategory 7.2 :Production of Acids; and Subcategory 7.7 Production of Caustic Soda in terms of Section 21 of the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) and require an AEL to operate.

Memorandum

The Proposed application is supported on the following conditions:

1. Extensive Public Participation Process should be carried out by notifying adjoining neighbours of the proposed application, displaying notice proposed at the entrance gate of the facility as well as circulating reports to interested and affected parties with records of comments kept for future reference.
2. New Application for a Provisional Atmospheric Emission License (PAEL) should be initiated as soon as an Environmental Authorization is issued out by Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) and confirmation from Air Quality and Noise Management Section on PAEL applicability is granted.
3. An application for an offensive trade permit in terms of the *Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Public Health Bylaws* should be lodged with the Environmental Health Division.
4. Application for Special Consent of Municipality Land Use should be initiated as Industrial 2 Primary Rights do not cover the proposed.
5. An external Environmental Control Officer should be appointed to audit the project at various relevant stages during operational phase.
6. Should any noise complaints be lodged with this department by occupants of neighbouring premises, while the applicant is constructing the plant, a baseline noise impact assessment must be conducted by the applicant.

In view of the above, the Air Quality and Noise Management Section is adamant that, subject to compliance with the conditions to be contained in the Environmental Authorization, the proposed listed activities should not conflict with the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 and that any potentially detrimental environmental impacts resulting from the proposed activities can be mitigated to acceptable levels.

Therefore, any other condition or activity which might have a potential to be detrimental to human health and the environment should not be allowed to occur.

Yours faithfully

DR J S CHAKA
DIVISIONAL HEAD: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT



AIR QUALITY AND NOISE MANAGEMENT SECTION

1. INAPPROPRIATE INDUSTRY FOR A BUFFER ZONE – WHY IS TOXIC INDUSTRY ALLOWED IN THIS ZONE WHEN THERE ARE DESIGNATED AREAS FOR NOXIOUS INDUSTRY IN THIS REGION INTENTIONALLY SITUATED FURTHER FROM RESIDENTIAL AREAS? HOW CAN A NOXIOUS INDUSTRY OBJECT TO LOCATING NEAR ANOTHER NOXIOUS INDUSTRY ?

Before we begin to address our concerns of the impact of this proposed operation (regardless of any prevention measures) and to resolve on whether it could be noxious or harmful to the environment and this community, we beg this question.

This area is strategically so important with so many long term plans in place to guide spatial transformation and support economic development that it would be shortsighted if a single noxious industry with a low number of anticipated jobs is allowed to affect the long term outcome negatively.

The Thelle Mogoerane Regional Hospital Precinct, part of these plans and another important project (part of the Thelle Mogoerane Corridor), is located directly over the highway. (see distance maps below).

This area up to the highway (see map below) is intentionally earmarked as a buffer zone (light industrial /logistics) to promote compatibility between adjacent land uses, with particular concern to minimise these conflicts between residential and industrial land uses that harm neighbourhood liveability and therefore threaten future economic growth.

“ Kindly note that the property is Zoned as Industrial 2, the zoning certificate is attached.

The Acid Regeneration Plant, proposed in the initial project, would have required the change in zoning as production would have taken place. Due to the concerns raised during the initial project, Richbay has revisited the proposed project, and the Acid Regeneration Plant is now only being considered as an alternative addition which will likely not take place and as such rezoning will likely not be required.

A high-level outline of the proposed project are provided below.

Phase 1: Filling Plant

Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the Filling Plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. All chemicals will arrive with road tanker and offload into bulk storage tanks or medium bulk storage tanks. At the Filling Plant, various chemicals will be decanted from bulk tankers to medium and small sized packages.

Phase 2: Solvent Filling Plant

Phase 2 includes the construction of a Solvent Filling Plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required.”

THIS IS VERY LOOSE AND ALSO ENTIRELY UNACCEPTABLE- WHY IS THE ACID REGENERATION PLANT THEN EVEN STILL TABLED?

2. WATER USE LICENSE /UNKNOWN USAGE

Richbay are not applying for a Water Use License. There is no municipal water. Where are they are going to source water from and if from borehole, what is their anticipated usage based on their known process?

3. THE UNTARRED ACCESS ROAD

This road is in poor condition and won't handle traffic, especially in the wet season. Who pays to tar this – Richbay?

4. AIR POLLUTION /CORROSIVE AIR/VAPOUR

“The Ekurhuleni region is reported to have the poorest air quality in the country. In this area, low-income communities and informal settlements are most impacted by poor air quality, as many live near industrial plants.”

“The proposed project task poses a health and safety risk. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993) will have to be enforced at all project levels.”

Because we know emissions can travel there is therefore the very obvious need to have noxious industries located together and tightly controlled. This stresses the importance of enforcement of planning going forward.

5. SURFACE WATER / WETLANDS

Storm water runoff - it is only about 70 meters to the culvert under the highway (see distance map) and this runs straight into wetland.

The Wetlands are a priority in Gauteng. Slow-moving water is crucial for wetland water purification allowing sediments and pollutants to settle and be removed from the water and be gradually released. This process of naturally filtering water benefits both the environment and human water resources.

Channels, especially when engineered or deepened, speed up water movement through the wetland, and can significantly alter its natural functions, especially regarding flow regulation, potentially leading to more frequent and severe fluctuations in downstream water levels with the danger of increased erosion.

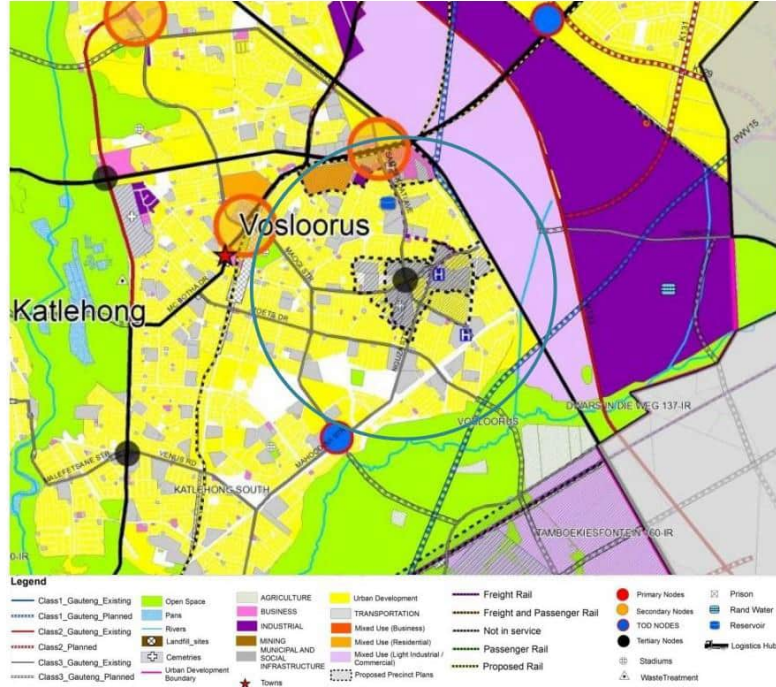
“There are a total of 695 wetlands on the map in Ekurhuleni and only 206 wetlands in total were found on the ground.” The important Vosloorus Wetlands are unmapped.

6. GROUNDWATER /GEOLOGY

There is potential to contaminate surrounding boreholes with possible water table contamination.

“Dolomite may not be suitable for protecting groundwater from contamination, it can be dissolved by groundwater, particularly acidic groundwater. This creates pathways for contaminants from hazardous waste sites to enter the groundwater system.”

FIGURE 11
Extract from the draft RSDF for Region F, reflecting spatial policy proposals for the broader study area



THE REGIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

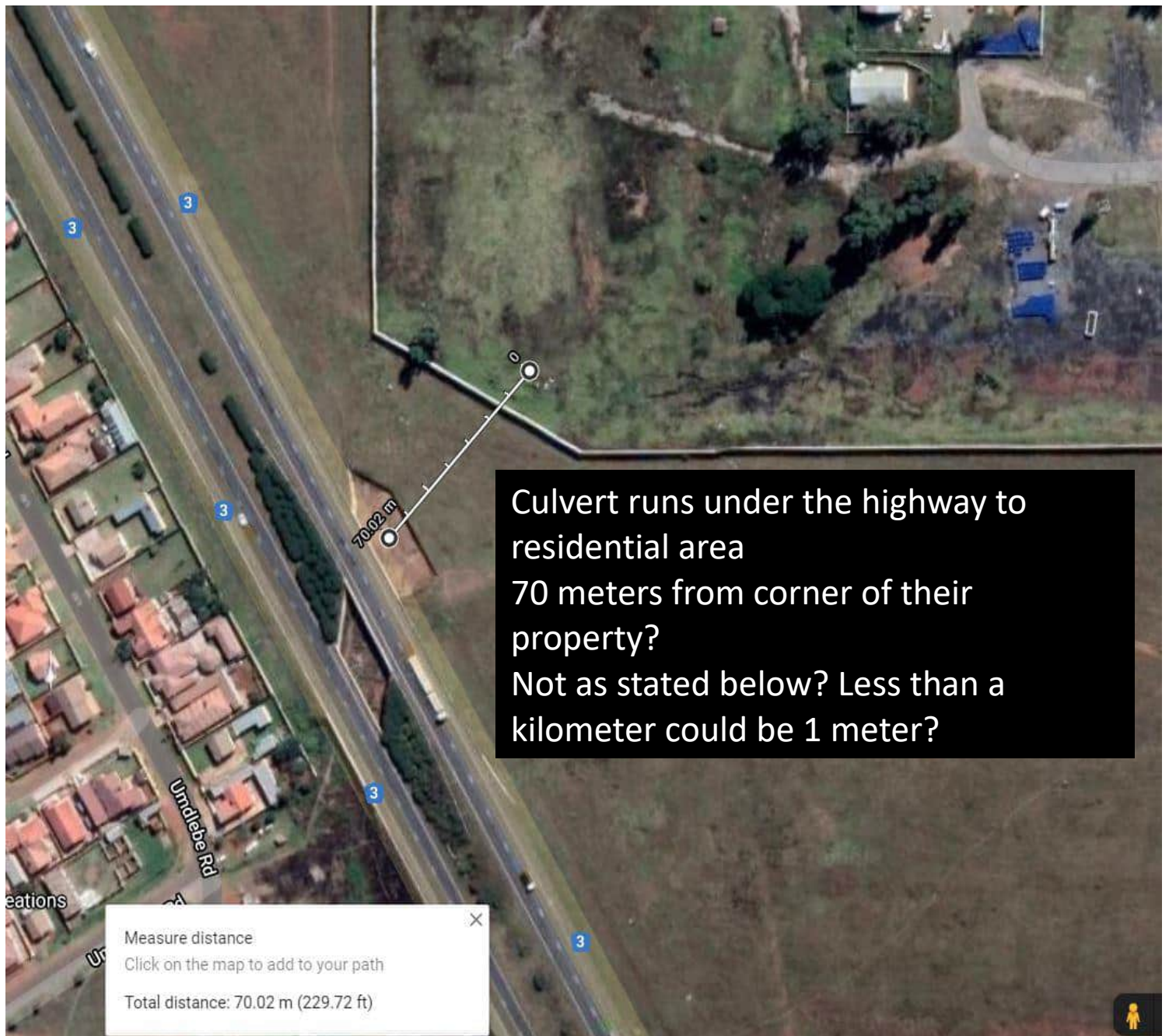
The current RSDF for Region F presents an area with the necessary critical mass for sustainable development. The area is rightfully perceived as an underdeveloped city region. Alberton and Boksburg are well urbanised areas that provide the necessary pull to the area however Vosloorus, Tokoza and Katlehong polarize the well developed high yielding image illustrated by some of Region F's economic indicators.

The Region as a whole is the city's second largest spatial area and contributes 25% of City's GDP. The Region's population is a key indicator of underdevelopment: Region Four of 6 regions holds 30% of the city's population. The Marginalised areas of the region in many instances do have spaces that primarily benefit the area's population as well not having primary activities like agriculture that necessarily place custodianship on those in living in an area.

The study area's under-supply of facilities and poor access to catalytic nodes are developmental bottleneck. The study area's spatial form should have well developed rapid transit corridors that link it to the nearby N3. Transit corridors with Vosloorus that not only link the study area to the N3 but also allow movement for other modes to intergrate the area.

Region F as a whole has 1333 erven zoned for social and community however over 60% of these spaces have not been developed. The Region has 23 secondary schools with less than 10% of those being in the densely populated study area. The paucity of social facilities in the heavily populated area are a reflection of a strikingly marginalised area but also an opportune development space.





The site is located approximately 1.5km north of the Rietspruit River that flows in a south-westerly direction into the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. No river or stream traverses the site and it is located about 1km north of the nearest wetland. Clean storm water from the site and its immediate surrounds drain into a culvert that is located less than a kilometre South West of the site (**Figure 7-7**).







WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 6001

Halfway House

1685

Dear Anri Scheepers,

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT: THE PROPOSED RICHBAY VOSLOORUS CHEMICAL FILLING PLANT ON PORTION 86 OF FARM VLAKPLAATS 138-IR, CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY.

Regarding the above-mentioned draft basic assessment report received by the Department on 10 April 2025, herewith receiving the comments from the Department.

1. Description of the site/property/route and development

PHASE 1 - FILLING PLANT

Phase 1 of the development is the construction of the chemical filling plant. No manufacturing will be undertaken during this phase. At the filling plant, various chemicals will be brought in and decanted from bulk tankers to medium sized packages. The packed products will be transferred to the warehouse in preparation for distribution to customers. Palletizing and strapping might be required. Chemicals to be decanted in the filling plant include:

- water purification chemicals: HCl, H₂SO₄, FeCl₃, sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), caustic soda (NaOH), sodium chlorite liquid (NaClO₂) and sodium metabisulphite (Na₂S₂O₅); nitric acid (HNO₃); formalin (CH₂O); sodium laureth sulphate (SLES, CH₃(CH₂)₁₁(OCH₂CH₂)_nOSO₃Na) 70%; linear alkyl benzene sulphonic acid (LABSA, C₁₈H₃₀O₃S); soda ash (Na₂CO₃); potassium hydroxide (NaOH) liquid; and phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄).

It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the filling plant will have a maximum of 1 155 m³ total storage capacity.

PHASE 2 - SOLVENT FILLING PLANT

Phase 2 includes the construction of a solvent filling plant. Products will be decanted from bulk storage tanks to medium tanks and then smaller package sizes as required. The packed product is transferred to the warehouse for distribution. Palletizing and strapping might be required. Solvent chemicals to be stored and decanted are as follows:

- methanol / ethanol; thinners; Shelsol A; formalin; paraffin; Benzine ; toluene; acetone; and diesel.

It is estimated that at full operational capacity, the solvent filling plant will have a maximum of 352 m3 total storage capacity. The site measures 8.5653 hectares in extent with a development footprint is 7.5 hectares in extent.

2. Applicable legislation and policies

The report has made provisions to accommodate applicable legislations. The activity entails the construction of the chemical filling plant that has an impact in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended), Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No. 125 of 1991), Environmental Conservation Act, 1986 (Act No. 73 of 1986), Occupational Health and Safety, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), Development and Facility Act, 1995-DFA (Act No. 67 of 1995), National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1997 (Act No. 103 of 1997), Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), National Heritage and Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003). The Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework, 2021 identifies the proposed site as Environmental Management Zone 1 that is compatible with the surrounding land uses.

3. Description of the receiving environment

The proposed development is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area, however, the site is already transformed with existing buildings, all specialist studies mentioned under plan of study must be undertaken. The site is also used for industrial activities and is also zoned industrial 2.

4. Listed activities applied for

The following listed activities have been applied for-

Activity No and description	Description of the development related to the listed activity
<p>Listing Notice 1 Activity 27</p> <p>The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for: (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan</p>	<p>The site is a total size of approximately 8 ha, of which over 3 ha is potentially covered by natural vegetation. Potentially, the construction of the plant may see over 1 ha of this natural vegetation being cleared for such construction activities. A vegetation assessment will be undertaken to confirm if there is more than 1 hectares of indigenous vegetation that will be cleared.</p>
<p>Listing Notice 1 Activity 67</p> <p>Phased activities for all activities (i) listed in this Notice, which commenced on or after the effective date of this Notice similarly listed in any of the previous NEMA notices, which commenced on or after the effective date of such previous NEMA Notices.</p> <p>Listing Notice 2 Activity 4</p> <p>The development of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of dangerous goods, where such</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the project will be constructed in phases.</p> <p>Chemicals will be temporarily stored in bulk tanks at the Filling Plant prior to</p>

storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.	them being decanted and dispatched. At this point, it is anticipated that the plant will have a combined storage capacity of about 2000Mt to 2500Mt. 2500Mt is an approximate equivalent to 1.5 million cubic meters. Therefore, the anticipated combined storage exceeds the combined storage of the storage tanks.
Listing Notice 2 Activity 6 The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.	The proposed activity may fall under Category 6: Organic Chemicals Industry of Government Notice Regulation 893 of 2013, promulgated in line with Section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEM:AQA). As such, an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) is required as part of the EIA process to support the application for an Atmospheric Emissions License (AEL).
Listing Notice 3 Activity 12 The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.; In Gauteng, province: ii) Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans;	A portion of the site contains natural vegetation that is classified as a CBA. It is anticipated that more than 300 square meters of the CBA will be cleared for constructing the proposed Filling Plant and its associated infrastructure.

5. Specialist studies

The proposed site is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area; however, the site is already transformed with existing buildings, therefore all specialist studies mentioned under plan of study must be undertaken. However, a storm water management plan must be compiled and approved by local municipality.

6. Impacts Identification, Assessment and Mitigation

The Draft Scoping Report provided a broad summary of impacts identified and cumulative impacts that have been included in the report. The impacts and the mitigation measures have been identified accordingly.

The activities to be undertaken on site have been described and the impacts that they will have on the physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment have been identified, assessed, and rated following credible methods of an impact assessment and rating.

Cumulative impacts that will come because of the proposed development must also be considered and assessed in the same way the site impact will be assessed. The impact assessment has revealed that the proposed activity will generate impacts of medium to low impacts after mitigation and a positive socio-economic impact.

7. Assessment of alternatives

Activity alternatives, Location alternatives, Layout Alternatives, Scheduling Alternatives, Infrastructure/Input alternatives and the No-go option were assessed. Please note that the site alternative is noted as shown in the report, therefore more detail must be explained on the submission of final Scoping report as the site also determines the listing notice and activities listed. The preferred alternative site and site alternatives 1 and 2 will differ in terms of listing notice and its listing activities and the comparison must be explained as per site.

8. Need and desirability of the development

The need and desirability of the development outlined in the report is noted, and it must form part of the final report. The proposed development will ensure sustainable development, increase job opportunities especially for residents and ensure economic development.

9. Maps, layout plans, services route positioning

A locality map is noted as attached, the facility illustration must be done as per all alternative sites and must still be attached in the final Scoping report.

10. Public Participation Process

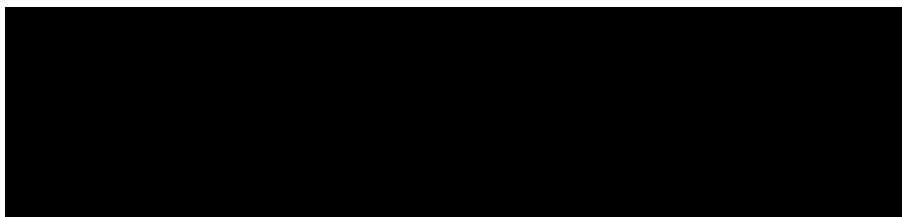
No public participation process is attached; the Public Participation Process must be attached on the final Scoping Report.

11. Other issues

The Department have noted that the documents is more on the preferred alternative site than other alternatives sites 1 and 2. The Department is advising that the applicant must consider all alternatives in detailed that includes environmental impact assessment, proposed activity with identified listing notices and listing activities and its project description names.

If you have any queries regarding the contents of this letter, please contact the official of the Department using any of the above indicated contact details.

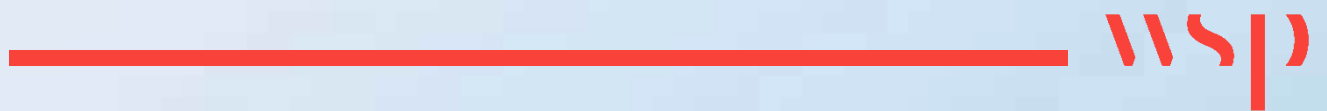
Yours faithfully,



Control Environmental Officer Grade B: Impact Management
Date:06/05/2025

Appendix F

SCREENING ASSESSMENTS



Appendix F.1

PREFERRED SITE ALTERNATIVE

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

EIA Reference number: GAUT002/24-25/E0095

Project name: Richbay Vosloorus

Project title: Filling Plant

Date screening report generated: 01/04/2025 22:24:47

Applicant: Richbay Chemicals (pty) Ltd

Compiler: WSP Group Africa - Anri Scheepers

Compiler signature:

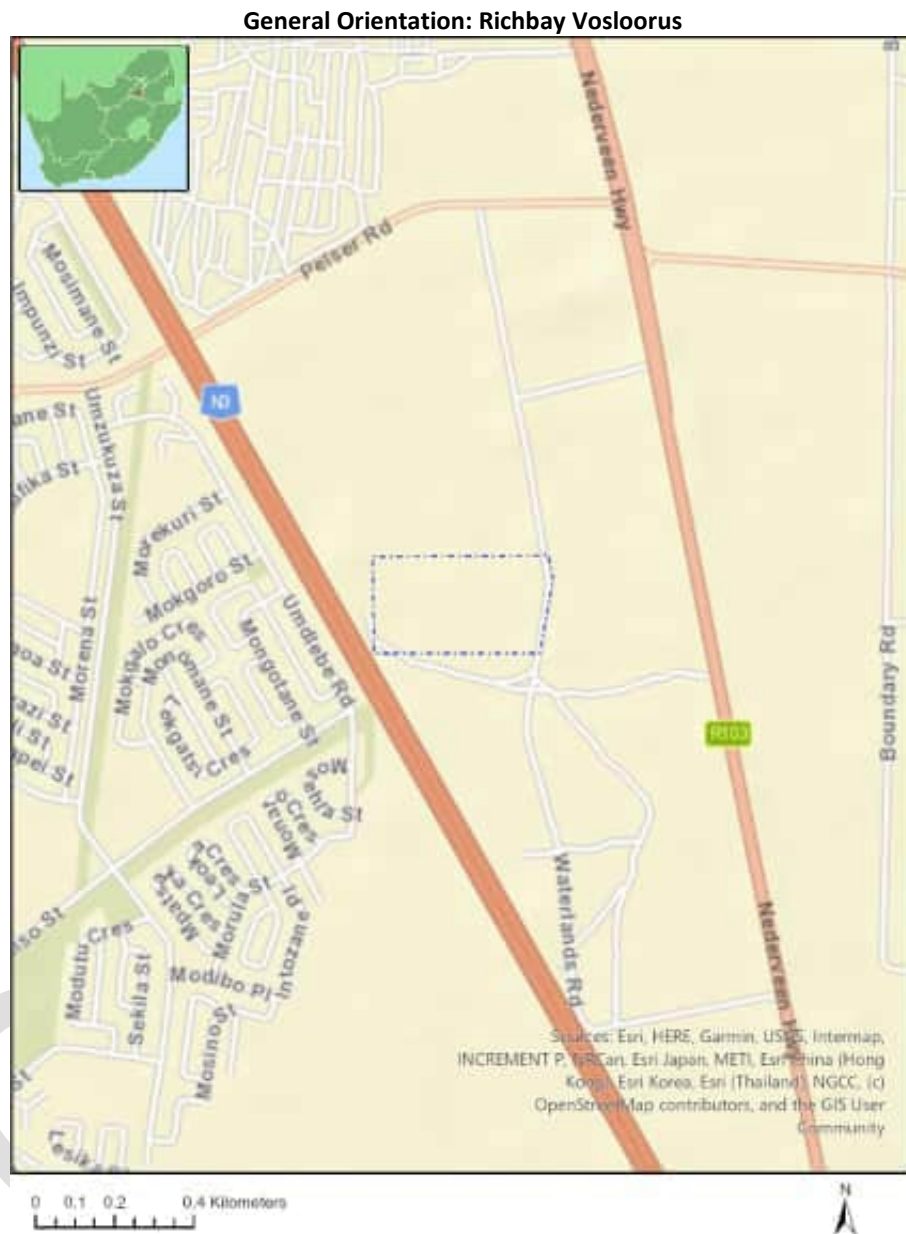
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Application Category: Activity requiring permit or licence in terms of National or Provincial legislation governing the release or generation of emissions | Emissions

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Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	VLAAPLAATS	138	0	26°21'4.38S	28°12'44.26E	Farm
2	VLAAPLAATS	138	86	26°21'31.04S	28°14'10.38E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/375/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	12.5
2	12/12/20/2147/A1	Solar PV	Approved	27.2
3	14/12/16/3/3/2/375	Solar PV	Approved	12.5
4	12/12/20/2147	Solar PV	Approved	27.2
5	14/12/16/3/3/1/569	Solar PV	Approved	2.7
6	14/12/16/3/3/1/2358	Solar PV	Approved	29.1

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

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Air Quality-Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf
Gauteng EMF-Urban development zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1_2021.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

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

Specialist assessments identified

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

No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

		rotocols.pdf
5	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf
6	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment Protocols.pdf
7	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
8	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Noise Impacts Assessment Protocol.pdf
9	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
10	Health Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
11	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
12	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
13	Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
14	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf
15	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf

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

Legend:

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

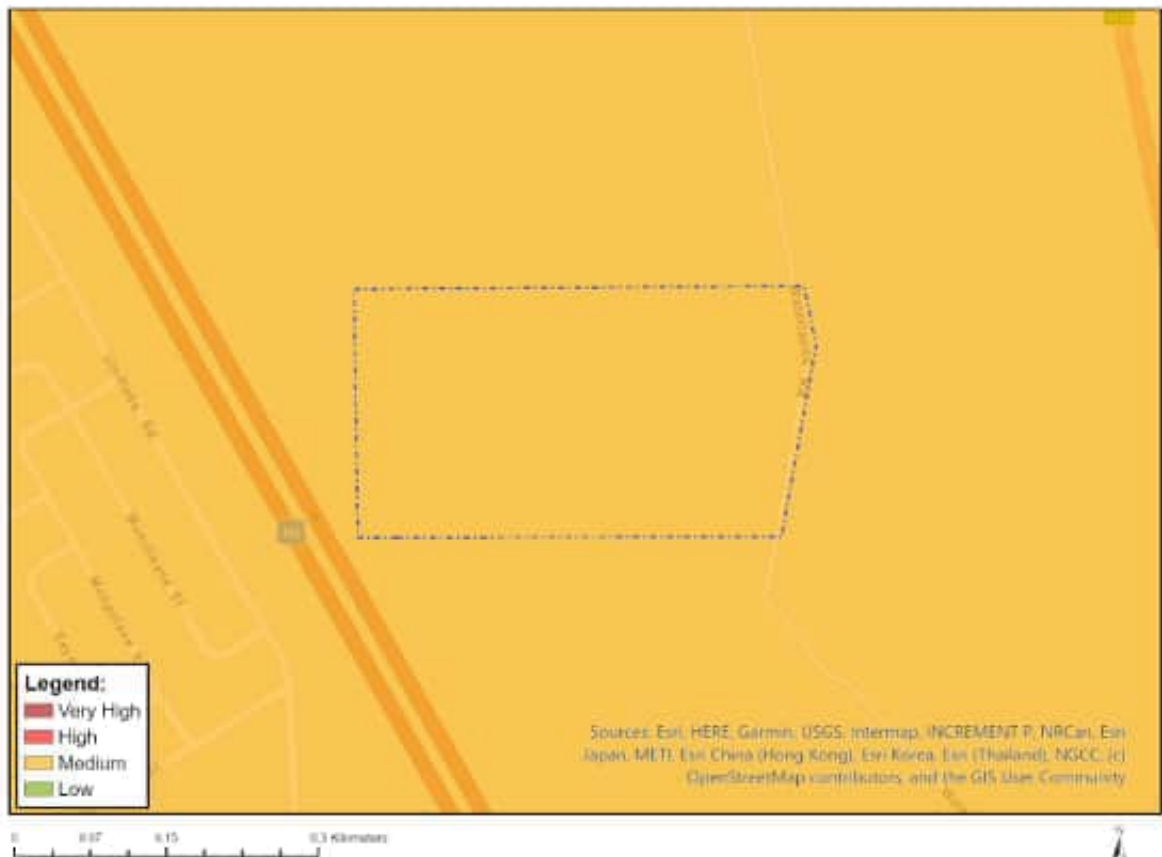
0 5 10 15 Kilometers

Map of the proposed rail corridor in the Bangkok area

Sensitivity Features:

Page 8 of 16

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



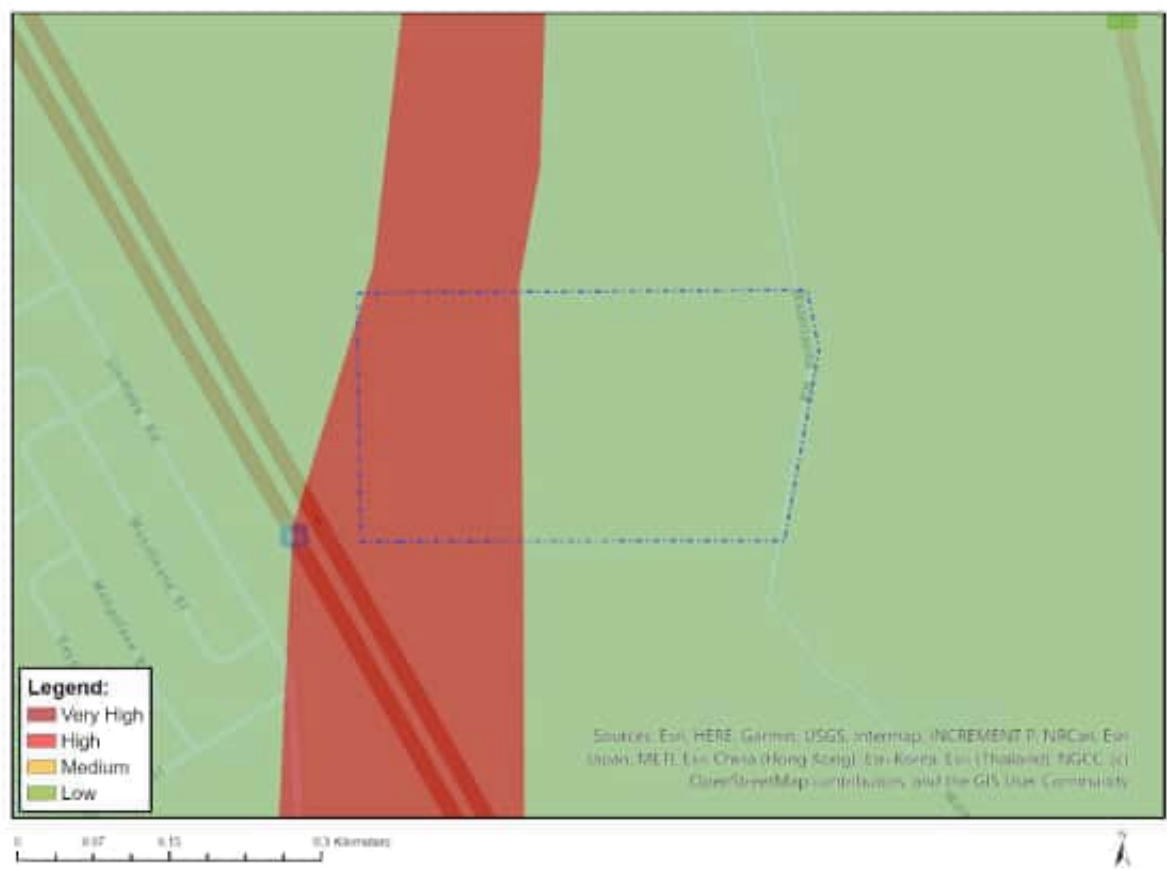
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Dasymys robertsii
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	ESA 1

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a civil aviation radar
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Sensitive species 1147
Medium	Brachycorythis conica subsp. transvaalensis
Medium	Sensitive species 1248

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)

Appendix F.2

SITE ALTERNATIVE 1

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

EIA Reference number: Gaut 002/19-20/E0247

Project name: Vosloorus Filling Plant

Project title: Vosloorus Filling Plant - Alternative Site 1

Date screening report generated: 24/05/2021 11:26:21

Applicant: Richbay Chemicals

Compiler: Anri Scheepers

Compiler signature:

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Application Category: Infrastructure|Localised infrastructure|Storage|Dangerous
Goods|Chemicals

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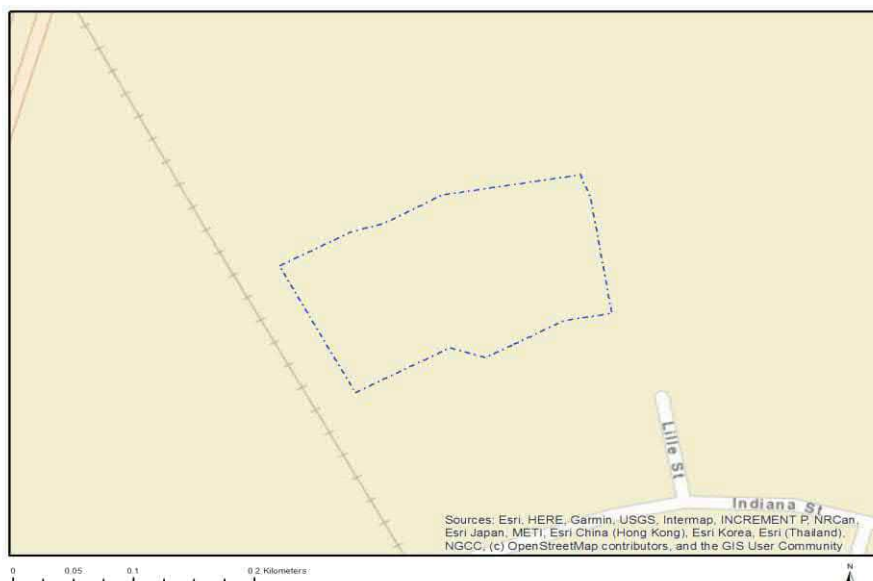
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MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	18

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	APEX	449	0	26°12'40.4S	28°19'28.1E	Erven
2	RIETFontein	115	0	26°13'51.87S	28°19'18.67E	Farm
3	RIETFontein	115	191	26°12'36.39S	28°19'30.22E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

No development footprint(s) specified.

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/1/569	Solar PV	Approved	17.6

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

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environm ental Managem ent Framewor k	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/Zone_1, Zone_2, Zone_3, Zone_4, Zone_5.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

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

Infrastructure | Localised infrastructure | Storage | Dangerous Goods | Chemicals.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

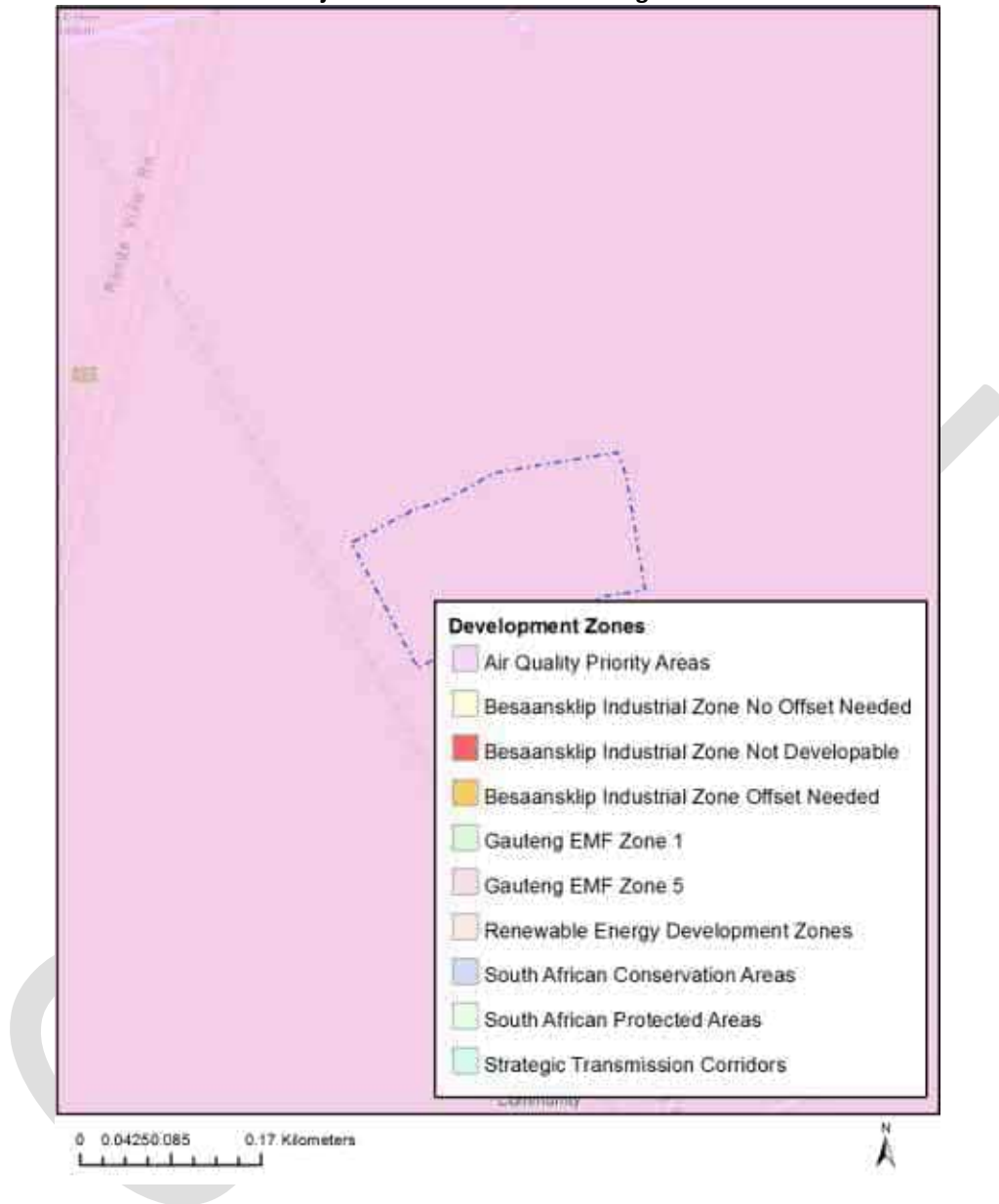
The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incenti ve, restrict ion or prohibi tion	Implication

Strategic Transmis sion Corridor- Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/GN113 16 February 2018.pdf
Gauteng EMF- Urban develop ment zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1.pdf
Gauteng EMF- Industrial and large commerc ial focus zone 5	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone2.pdf
Air Quality- Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones

Project Location: Vosloorus Filling Plant



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme				X
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

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

N o	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Paleontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

	ment	
7	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf
8	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
12	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

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

[illegible]

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Tyto capensis
Medium	Invertebrate-Clonia uvarovi
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides dentatis dentatis
Medium	Insecta-Lepidochrysops procera
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Within 5km of a Grade I Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 15 km of a civil aviation radar
High	Between 8 and 15 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

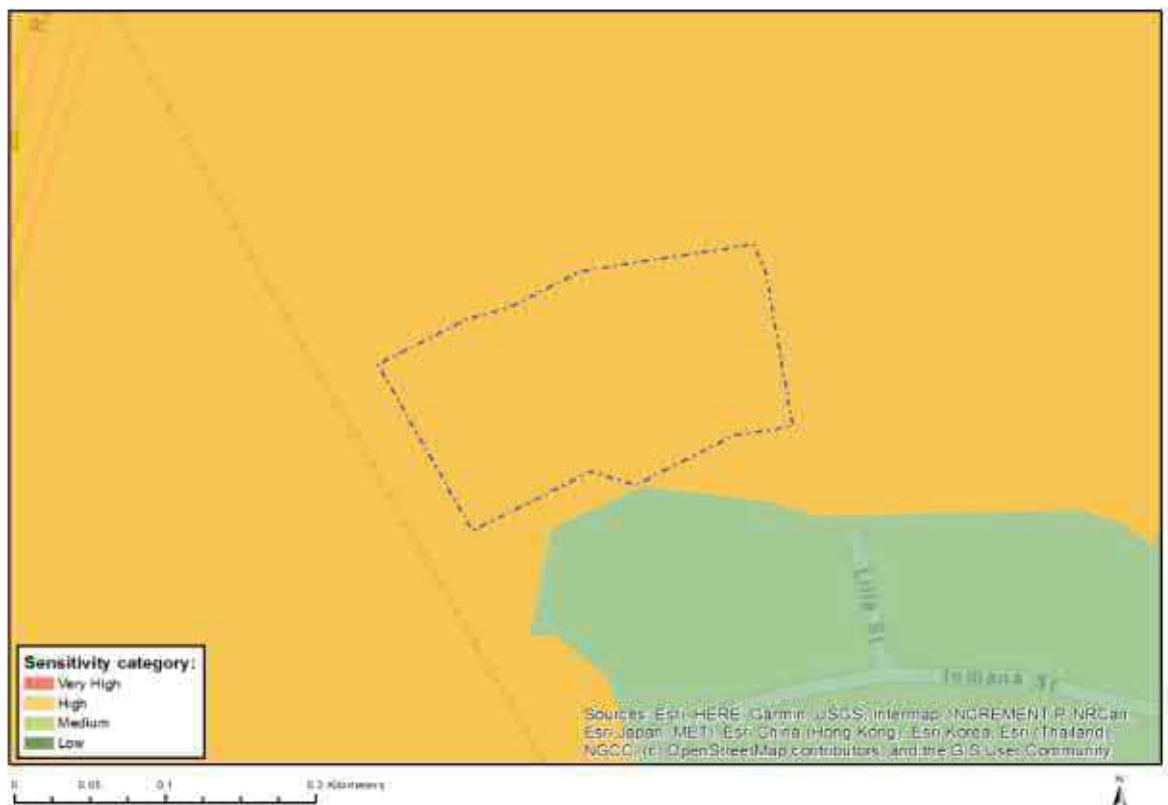


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Sensitive species 691

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Critical Biodiversity Area 2
Very High	Focus Areas for land-based protected areas expansion
Very High	Vulnerable ecosystem

Appendix F.3

SITE ALTERNATIVE 2

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

EIA Reference number: Gaut 002/19-20/E0247

Project name: Vosloorus Filling Plant

Project title: Vosloorus Filling Plant - Alternative Site 2

Date screening report generated: 24/05/2021 11:56:24

Applicant: Richbay Chemicals

Compiler: Anri Scheepers

Compiler signature:

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Application Category: Infrastructure|Localised infrastructure|Storage|Dangerous
Goods|Chemicals

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MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY	18

Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	KLIPPOORTJE	110	0	26°15'49.75S	28°12'4.62E	Farm
2	KLIPPOORTJE	110	107	26°16'21.7S	28°12'13.43E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

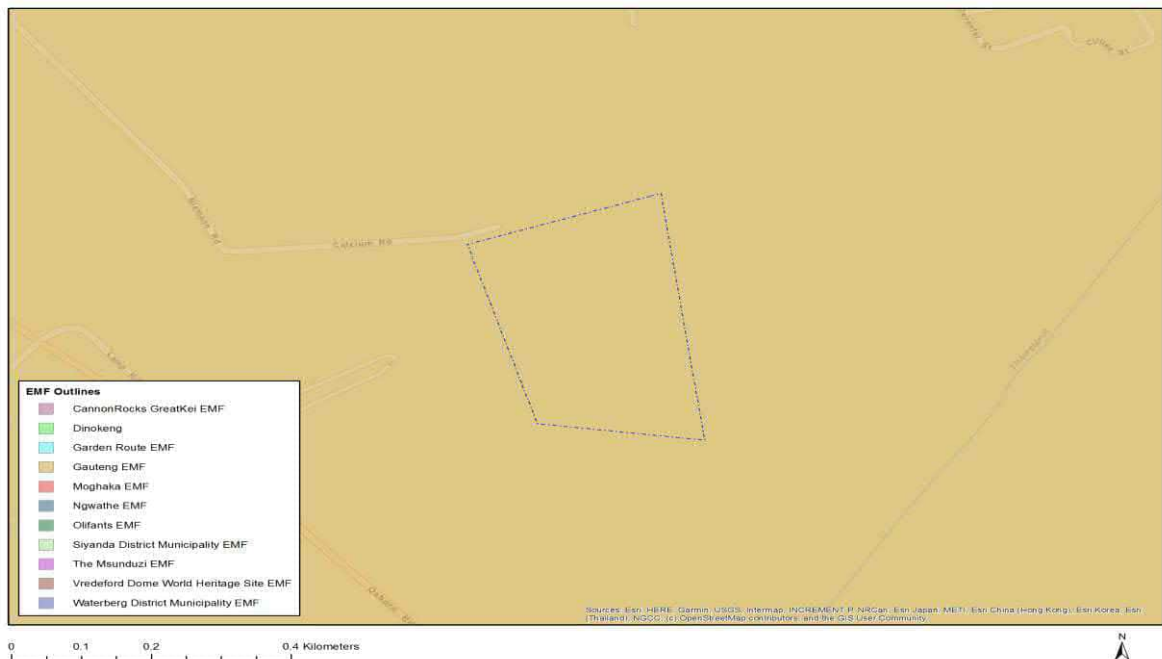
No development footprint(s) specified.

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

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/1/569	Solar PV	Approved	9.9
2	12/12/20/2530	Solar PV	Approved	25.4
3	12/12/20/2551	Solar PV	Approved	25.4

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

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environm ental Managem ent Framewor k	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/Zone_1, Zone_2, Zone_3, Zone_4, Zone_5.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

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

Infrastructure | Localised infrastructure | Storage | Dangerous Goods | Chemicals.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

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

Incenti ve, restrict ion or prohibi tion	Implication

Strategic Transmis sion Corridor- Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/GN113 16 February 2018.pdf
Gauteng EMF- Urban develop ment zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1.pdf
Gauteng EMF- Industrial and large commerc ial focus zone 5	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone2.pdf
Air Quality- Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones

Project Location: Vosloorus Filling Plant



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

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

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme			X	
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

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

N o	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Paleontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

	ment	
7	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf
8	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
12	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

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

Sensitivity category:

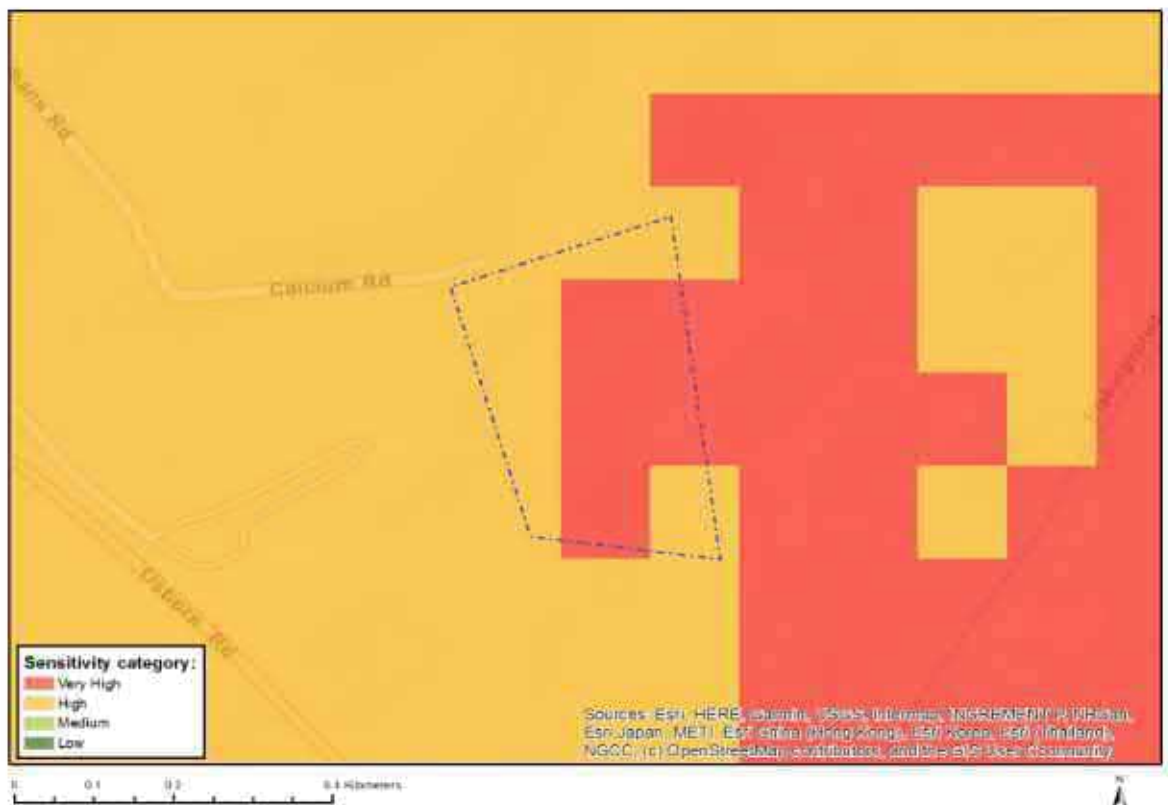
- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENTAL, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (India), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



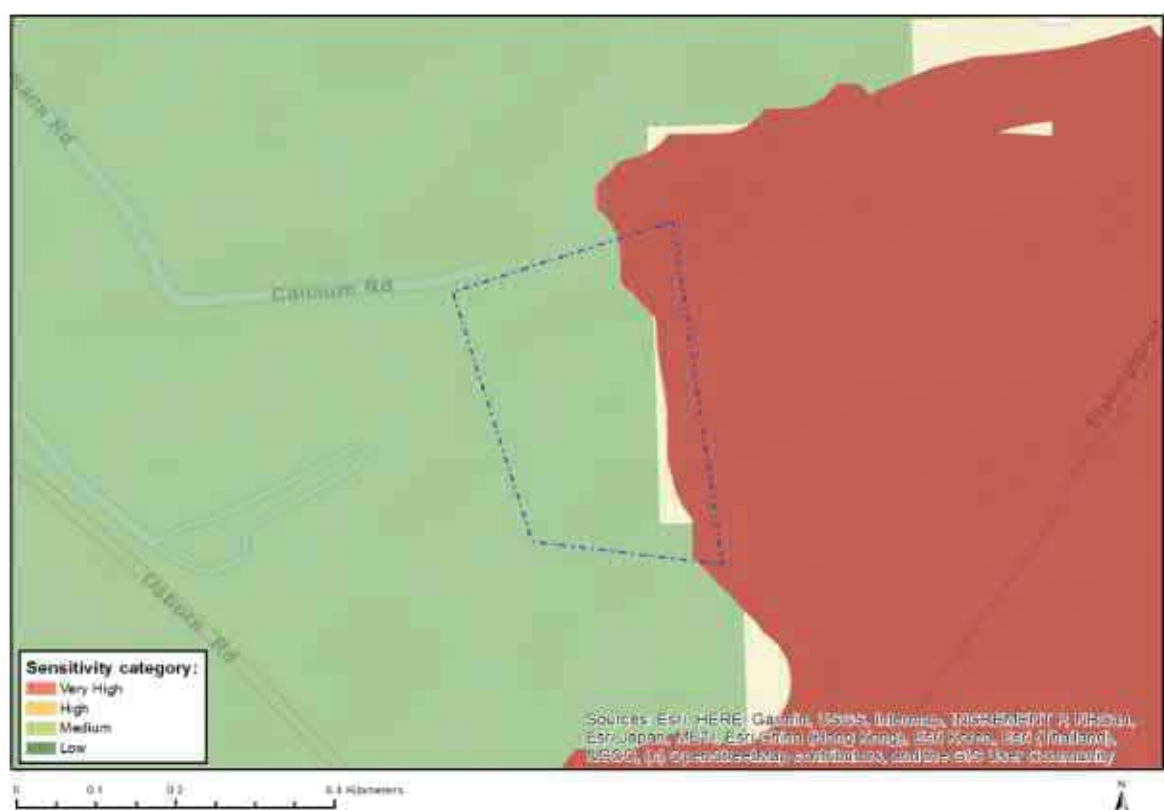
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Invertebrate-Clonia uvarovi
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Hydricotis maculicollis
Medium	Aves-Tyto capensis

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands and Estuaries

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Within 5km of a Grade I Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 15 km of a civil aviation radar
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

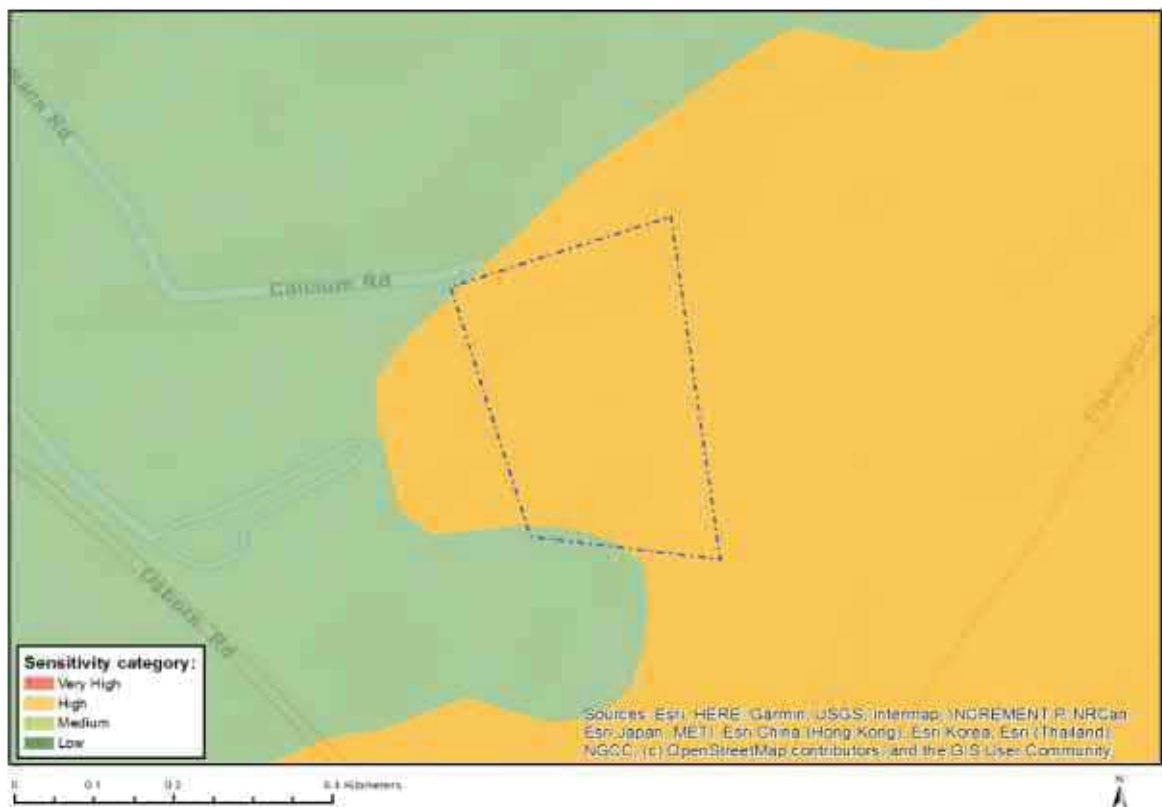


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

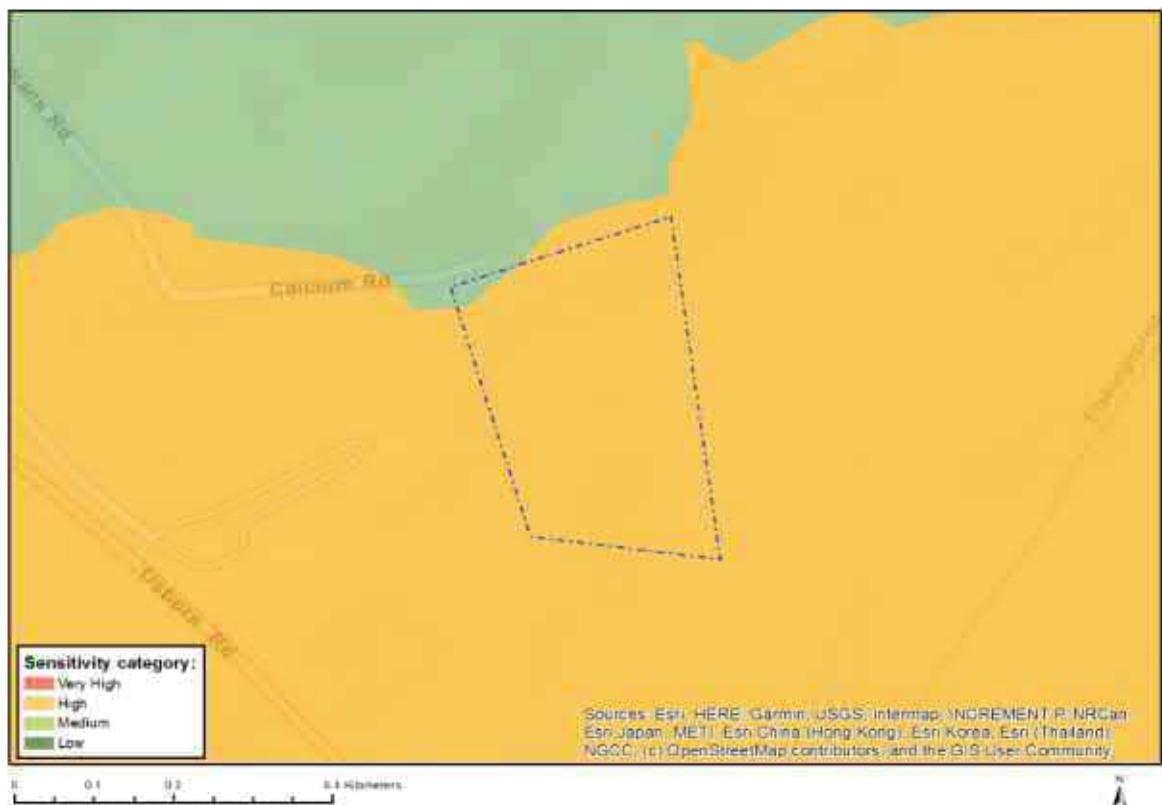


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

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

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Sensitive species 1147
Medium	Brachycorythis conica subsp. transvaalensis
Medium	Sensitive species 1248

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Critical Biodiversity Area 2
Very High	Ecological Support Area
Very High	Focus Areas for land-based protected areas expansion
Very High	Critically endangered ecosystem

Appendix G

A3 MAPS

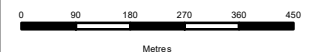


RICHBAY CHEMICALS VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT

VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT LOCATION

Legend

Preferred Alternative



DATA SOURCE:
ARC GIS 10.2

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 35S (WSG1984)

PROJECT TITLE: RICHBAY VOSLOORUS

PROJECT NO: 41101911

SCALE: 1:12 500 AT A4 DATE: 2021/04/08

DRAWN BY: ANRI SCHEPERS

REVIEWED BY: ASHLEA STRONG



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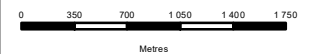
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**RICHBAY CHEMICALS
VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT**

VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT
LOCATION

Legend

 Preferred Alternative



DATA SOURCE:
ARC GIS 10.2

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 35S (WSG1984)

PROJECT TITLE: RICHBAY VOSLOORUS

PROJECT NO: 41101911

SCALE: 1:50 000 AT A4 DATE: 2021/04/08

DRAWN BY: ANRI SCHEEPERS

REVIEWED BY: ASHLEA STRONG



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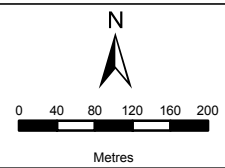
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**RICHBAY CHEMICALS
(PTY) LTD**
SITE LOCATION

- Legend**
- National Route
 - Regional Route
 - Gauteng Roads
 - Site Boundary



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DATA SOURCE:
SOUTH AFRICAN DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM -
CHIEF DIRECTORATE: NATIONAL GEO-SPATIAL INFORMATION.
PROJECTION: GCS_WGS_1984

PROJECT TITLE:
RICHBAY VOSLOO RUS FILLING PLANT

SCALE: 1:8,000	DRAWN BY: SINENHLANHLA RADEBE	
DATE: 2019/06/11	REVIEWED BY: ALICE MOROPA	
FIGURE NO: 1	PROJECT NO: 41101911	REV:

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**RICHBAY CHECMICALS
VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT**

VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT
PREFERRED LOCATION
COORDINATES

Legend

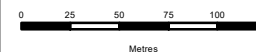
Preferred Alternative

**Cnr 1 - 26°
21.460'S and
28° 14.046'E**

**Cnr 2 - 26°
21.456'S and
28° 14.286'E**

**Cnr 4 - 26°
21.580'S and
28° 14.057'E**

**Cnr 3 - 26°
21.579'S and
28° 14.277'E**



DATA SOURCE:
ARC GIS 10.2

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 35S (WSG1984)

PROJECT TITLE: RICHBAY VOSLOORUS

PROJECT NO: 41101911

SCALE: 1:3 853 AT A4 DATE: 2021/04/08

DRAWN BY: ANRI SCHEEPERS

REVIEWED BY: ASHLEA STRONG



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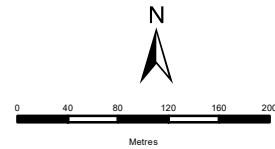
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**RICHBAY CHECMICALS
VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT**

VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT
LOCATION

Legend

Preferred Alternative



DATA SOURCE:
ARC GIS 10.2

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 35S (WSG1984)

PROJECT TITLE: RICHBAY VOSLOORUS

PROJECT NO: 41101911

SCALE: 1:6 000 AT A4 DATE: 2021/04/08

DRAWN BY: ANRI SCHEEPERS

REVIEWED BY: ASHLEA STRONG



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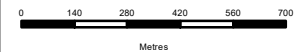
**RICHBAY CHEMICALS
VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT**
VOSLOORUS FILLING PLANT
LAYOUT ALTERNATIVE 1
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES

Legend

- Rivers
- Dolomite
- NFEPA_Wetlands
- Ecological Support Area
- Important Area
- Irreplaceable Area
- Protected Area
- Preferred Alternative
- Access Gate

Layout Alternative 1

- Acid Regeneration Plant
- Admin Buildings
- Chemical Filling Plant
- Effluent Treatment Plant
- Existing Ablution Facilities
- Gravel / Paved / Internal Roads
- Logistics / Truck Parking Area
- Maintenance Workshop
- Mixing Area / Interim Storage Area
- Solvent Filling Plant
- Warehouse
- Weighbridge



DATA SOURCE:
ARC GIS 10.2

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 35S (WSG1984)

PROJECT TITLE: RICHBAY VOSLOORUS

PROJECT NO: 41101911

SCALE: 1:20 000 AT A4 DATE: 2021/04/08

DRAWN BY: ANRI SCHEEPERS

REVIEWED BY: ASHLEA STRONG



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**Entrance
Gate**

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