

10.4 The Specialist

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

I, Stephen Horak, as the appointed specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided as part of the application, and that I:

- in terms of the general requirement to be independent (tick which is applicable):

☐	other than fair remuneration for work performed/to be performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or
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☐	am not independent, but another EAP that is independent and meets the general requirements set out in Regulation 13 has been appointed to review my work (Note: a declaration by the review specialist must be submitted);
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- have expertise in conducting specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- will ensure compliance with the EIA Regulations 2014;
- 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 application;
- will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 18 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application;
- will disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties 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 or the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority (unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case I will indicate that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority);
- declare that all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- am aware that it is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 to provide incorrect or misleading information and that a person convicted of such an offence is liable to the penalties as contemplated in section 49B(2) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).



Digitally signed by Horak,
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Signature of the specialist

WSP Africa (Pty) Ltd.

Name of company

10/03/2026

Date



10.5 The Review Specialist

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

- am independent, and other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity;
- am fully aware of and meet all of the requirements of Regulation 13, and that failure to comply with any the requirements may result in disqualification;
- have reviewed/will review all the work undertaken by the specialist;
- have disclosed/will disclose, to the applicant, the EAP, other specialist (if any), the Department and interested and affected parties, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Signature of the review specialist

Name of company

Date





McCain Food Pty Ltd

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

MCCAIN DELMAS PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AND EXPANSION OF DIESEL STORAGE PROJECT





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PUBLIC

PROJECT NO. 41107366

OUR REF. NO. 41107366-REP-00004

DATE: AUGUST 2025

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APPENDICES

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
AEL	Atmospheric Emission Licence
CRR	Comment and Response Report
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
GVA	Gross Value Added
IDP	Integrated Development Plans
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
LM	Local Municipality
MDARDLEA	Mpumalanga Department: Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (No. 59 of 2008)
PPP	Public Participation Process
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
UASB	Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket
VKLM	Victor Khanye Local Municipality
WAS	Waste activated sludge
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

1 INTRODUCTION

McCain Foods Pty Ltd (McCain) is proposing to develop a Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and expand the storage of dangerous good at the McCain Delmas Plant, located within Victor Khanye Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process per the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended (GNR 326) (EIA Regulations).

This report provides the outcomes of the social impact assessment conducted for the proposed developments.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The site is located on Harrison McCain Road, in Delmas, within Victor Khanye Local Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province (Figure 1-1).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

McCain Delmas proposes to develop a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to treat effluent that is generated from the food manufacturing process. The plant will have a maximum treatment flowrate of 3 400 m³/day and will be located in the northwestern corner of the site, on McCain-owned property (Figure 1-2). The effluent will be treated to meet the quality requirements that would be suitable for discharge to municipal sewer or for plant use (potable water quality). Waste activated sludge (WAS) from the treatment plant will be temporarily stored in hoppers on site and ultimately disposed offsite.

The plant will include an anaerobic digestion process for chemical oxygen demand (COD) containing wastes on site, such as fryer waste, slivers, and other materials that are collected in the main wastewater screen and oily-water screen. The anaerobic digester will convert the COD into biogas, which can be used to either generate power or displace natural gas in the processing plant's boilers. The digester feed flow will be approximately 385 m³/day, with a total digestion volume of 9 074 m³.

The development footprint for the facility will be approximately 9 000 m² and will include the following key infrastructure components:

- Primary Clarifier (existing)
- Equalisation Tank
- Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) Feed tank & Pumps
- UASB Sludge
- Activated Sludge
- Waste Water Process Building
- Secondary Clarifier
- Biogas Digester
- Biogas & Power Building
- Flare

1.2.2 PROPOSED DIESEL TANK

McCain Delmas cumulatively stores 43.782 m³ of diesel in various tanks on-site. McCain proposes to install an additional 79 m³ diesel storage tank next to a current 30 m³ diesel tank. The proposed facility (Figure 1-2) will be self-bunded and have a double wall containerised tank. The design is the same as the current 30 m³ diesel tank.

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McCain Food Pty Ltd

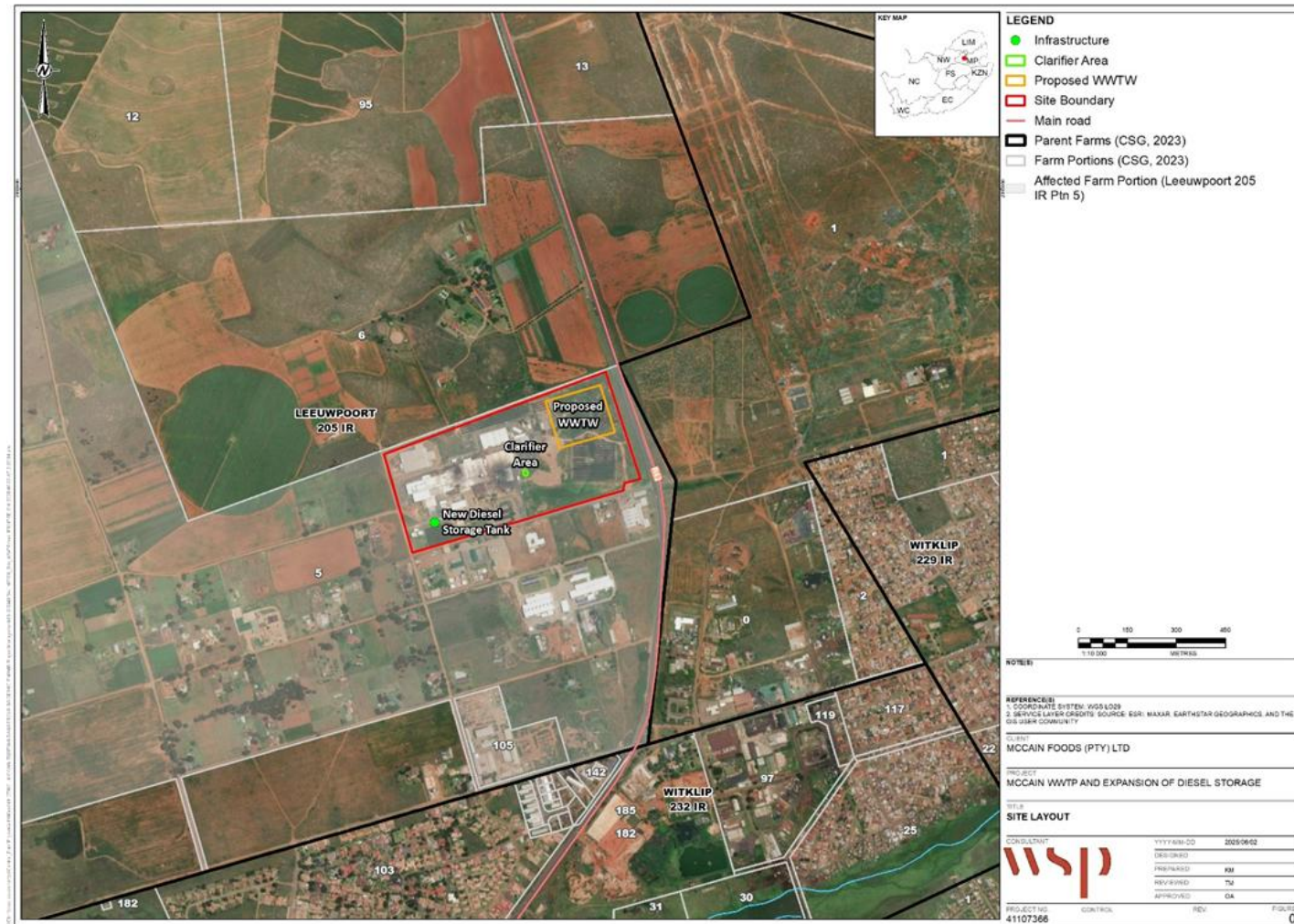


Figure 1-2 – Site Layout

2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) methodology is provided below. The outcomes of the public participation process that will be conducted as part of the EIA process will be incorporated into the final version of the report.

2.1 DATA COLLECTION

To understand the socio-economic baseline conditions of the project-affected areas and the socio-economic implications of the proposed project on the receiving environment, WSP conducted secondary desktop data collection and will conduct primary data collection as part of the public participation process.

2.1.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

WSP reviewed available documents to obtain information regarding the socio-economic conditions in the study area. The documents reviewed to develop the social baseline for the project include the following:

- Recent Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks of the Victor Khanye Local Municipality and Nkangala Municipality.
- Socio-economic and demographic statistics sourced from Statistics South Africa, 2011, and the Statistics South Africa Community Survey, 2016.
- Documents concerning the proposed project, which included the WWTP design report and all of the specialist studies commissioned for the project.
- Available maps and satellite imagery.

2.1.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Public participation will be a primary data collection tool for the SIA. The comments and response report from the EIA process will be essential input into the SIA.

2.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following assumptions were made for this assessment:

- The conclusions and findings of the SIA are limited by the information available for the desktop assessment (Stats SA, municipal reports, etc.).
- Information was gathered from the IDPs, updated every five years; and the information can be outdated.
- The public participation process in the EIA process will be undertaken in the scoping phase and continue throughout the EIA process. Comments, opinions and concerns received from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be incorporated into the final version of the SIA.
- The secondary data is assumed to reflect the local social context accurately.

2.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The significance of the potential social impacts identified for the project's construction, operational, and decommissioning phases were assessed in terms of methodology outlined below.

The assessment of impacts and mitigation evaluates the likely extent and significance of the potential impacts on identified receptors and resources against defined assessment criteria, to

develop and describe measures that will be taken to avoid, minimise or compensate for any adverse environmental impacts, to enhance positive impacts, and to report the significance of residual impacts that occur following mitigation.

The key objectives of the risk assessment methodology are to identify any additional potential environmental issues and associated impacts likely to arise from the proposed project, and to propose a significance ranking. Issues / aspects will be reviewed and ranked against a series of significance criteria to identify and record interactions between activities and aspects, and resources and receptors to provide a detailed discussion of impacts. The assessment considers direct¹, indirect², secondary³ as well as cumulative⁴ impacts.

A standard risk assessment methodology is used for the ranking of the identified environmental impacts pre-and post-mitigation (i.e., residual impact). The significance of environmental aspects is determined and ranked by considering the criteria⁵ presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 – Impact Assessment Criterion and Scoring System

Criteria	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
Impact Magnitude (M) The degree of alteration of the affected environmental receptor	Very low: No impact on processes	Low: Slight impact on processes	Medium: Processes continue but in a modified way	High: Processes temporarily cease	Very High: Permanent cessation of processes
Impact Extent (E) The geographical extent of the impact on a given environmental receptor	Site: Site only	Local: Inside activity area	Regional: Outside activity area	National: National scope or level	International: Across borders or boundaries
Impact Reversibility (R) The ability of the environmental receptor to rehabilitate or restore after the activity has caused environmental change	Reversible: Recovery without rehabilitation		Recoverable: Recovery with rehabilitation		Irreversible: Not possible despite action
Impact Duration (D) The length of permanence of the impact on the environmental receptor	Immediate: On impact	Short term: 0-5 years	Medium term: 5-15 years	Long term: Project life	Permanent: Indefinite

¹ Impacts that arise directly from activities that form an integral part of the Project.

² Impacts that arise indirectly from activities not explicitly forming part of the Project.

³ Secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the Project environment.

⁴ Impacts are those impacts arising from the combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the Project and/or future projects.

⁵ The definitions given are for guidance only, and not all the definitions will apply to all the environmental receptors and resources being assessed. Impact significance was assessed with and without mitigation measures in place.

Criteria	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score 5
Probability of Occurrence (P) The likelihood of an impact occurring in the absence of pertinent environmental management measures or mitigation	Improbable	Low Probability	Probable	Highly Probability	Definite
Significance (S) is determined by combining the above criteria in the following formula:	$[S = (E + D + R + M) \times P]$ $Significance = (Extent + Duration + Reversibility + Magnitude) \times Probability$				
Impact Significance Rating					
Total Score	4 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 80	81 to 100
Environmental Significance Rating (Negative (-))	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Environmental Significance Rating (Positive (+))	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

2.3.1 IMPACT MITIGATION

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 this report.

The mitigation measures chosen are based on the mitigation sequence/hierarchy which allows for consideration of five (5) different levels of mitigation, which include avoid/prevent, minimise, rehabilitate/restore, offset and no-go, in that order. During the consideration of impacts, the first option should be to avoid or prevent the impacts from occurring initially if possible, however, this is not always feasible. If this is not attainable, the impacts can be allowed, however they must be minimised as far as possible by considering reducing the footprint of the development so that minimal impact is experienced. If impacts are unavoidable, the next goal is to rehabilitate or restore the areas impacted back to their original form after project completion. Offsets are then considered if all the other measures described above fail to remedy high/significant residual negative impacts. If no offsets can be achieved on a potential impact, which results in full destruction of any ecosystem for example, the no-go option is considered so that another activity or location is considered in place of the original plan.

The mitigation sequence/hierarchy is shown in **Figure 2-1** below.

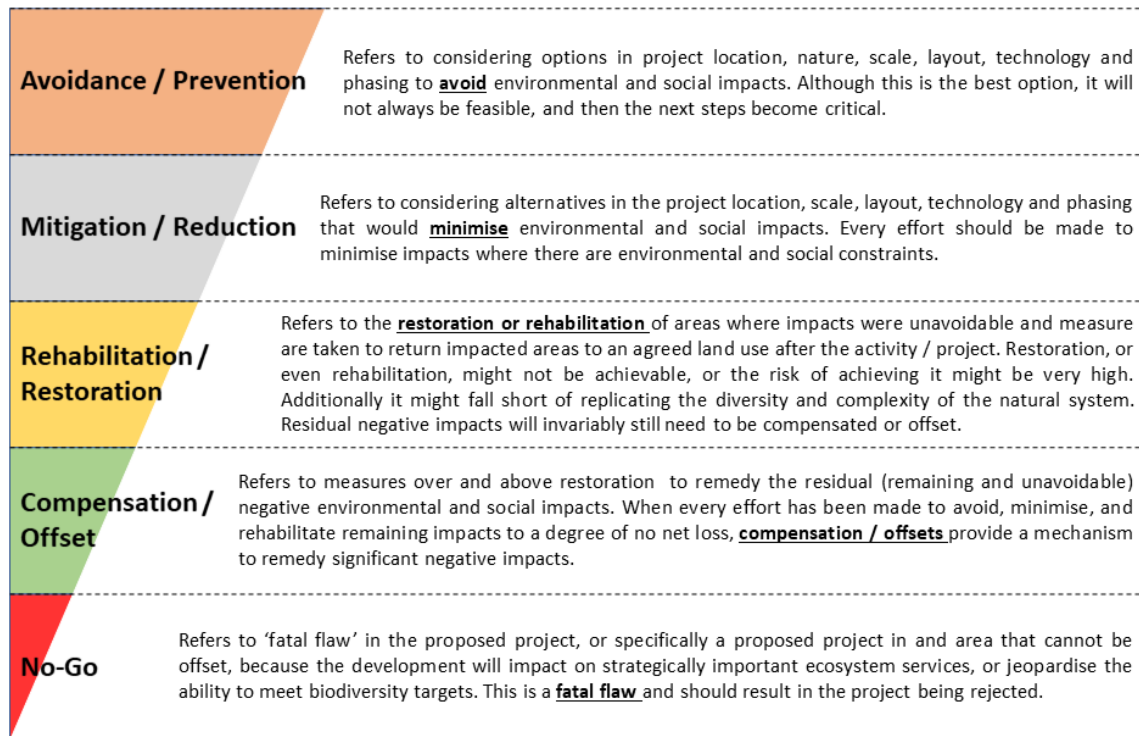


Figure 2-1 - Mitigation Sequence/Hierarchy

3 APPLICABLE POLICIES, LEGISLATION, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

The SIA for this project considers the relevant South African legislative requirements. **Table 3-1** summarises the appropriate guiding regulations, legislation, and best practices finding relevance to the SIA.

Table 3-1 - Policies, Legislation, Guidelines or Standards Applicable to the SIA

Policy, Legislation, Procedures, or Standard	Description	Relevance to Project
National Legislation		
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, Chapter 2: Bill of Rights.	Bill of Rights, where every citizen is equal and has the right to human dignity, an environment that is not harmful, property, housing, healthcare, education, food, and water. Freedom of expression, association, movement, religion, belief, language, and culture.	The project needs to consider human rights in every phase of the project life cycle and not infringe on any human rights.

Policy, Legislation, Procedures, or Standard	Description	Relevance to Project
National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA).	The Act provides the legislative framework for integrating good environmental management practices into all development activities in South Africa. The National Environmental Management Act broadly states that the participation of all Interested and Affected Parties in environmental governance must be promoted, achieving equitable and effective participation and ensuring the involvement of vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.	McCain is applying for Environmental Authorisation under this Act. A PPP will form part of the Environmental Authorisation process.
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, Act 3 of 2000 (PAJA).	Under the provisions of the Public Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000 (PAJA), an administrative action also includes a decision made by an organ of the state or by a person or body exercising a public power or performing a public function that adversely affects the rights of any person. Therefore, the public has a right to a lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair administrative process and to be given the reasons for administrative actions.	McCain will undertake a PPP to ensure the affected public can access information regarding the proposed project.
Protection of Personal Information Act, 4 of 2013 (POPI).	The Act promotes the protection of personal information and balances the right of privacy recognised by the Constitution with various needs and interests, like economic and social progress. POPI regulates how personal information may be processed and establishes voluntary and compulsory measures, including an Information Regulator. POPI is concerned with collecting, storing, using, and destroying personal information. Unless part of a regulatory process that requires the rightful notification of Interested and Affected Parties or to protect the rights of third parties, personal information may be used only with	During the PPP, the participant's information will not be published unless permitted by the participant.

Policy, Legislation, Procedures, or Standard	Description	Relevance to Project
	stakeholders' expressed permission.	
Victor Kanye Local Municipality IDP, 2021/2022.	The plan serves as a strategic plan document for the municipality. It details the municipality's short-term and long-term objectives and strategies aligned with the Provincial and National Development Plan.	McCain will utilise the IDP to identify the social profile of the municipality and align the project activities with the applicable municipal current and planned infrastructure and objectives.
Nkangala District Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2024/2025	The IPD outlines several key initiatives aimed at fostering economic growth, improving infrastructure, and enhancing service delivery across the district.	McCain WWTP will create temporary jobs that will boost short term economic growth within the district.

4 SOCIAL BASELINE

The social baseline describes the social profile of the project-affected area based on desktop research. The regional, district and local context describes the geographical setting of the project. The demography of the project-affected area is provided. The local governance arrangements are provided, as well as how the municipality is governed and its leadership structures.

4.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT

The proposed project is in Mpumalanga Province, located near Delmas Town. The town is located some 19 km north-east of Springs and 73 km south-east of Pretoria. Mpumalanga Province covers an area of 76,495 km² with a population of approximately 4,335,965. The capital city of Mpumalanga is Mbombela, and other major cities and towns include Ermelo, Secunda, eMkhondo, Malelane, Middelburg, Barberton, and eMalahleni, which is the closest major town to the proposed project.

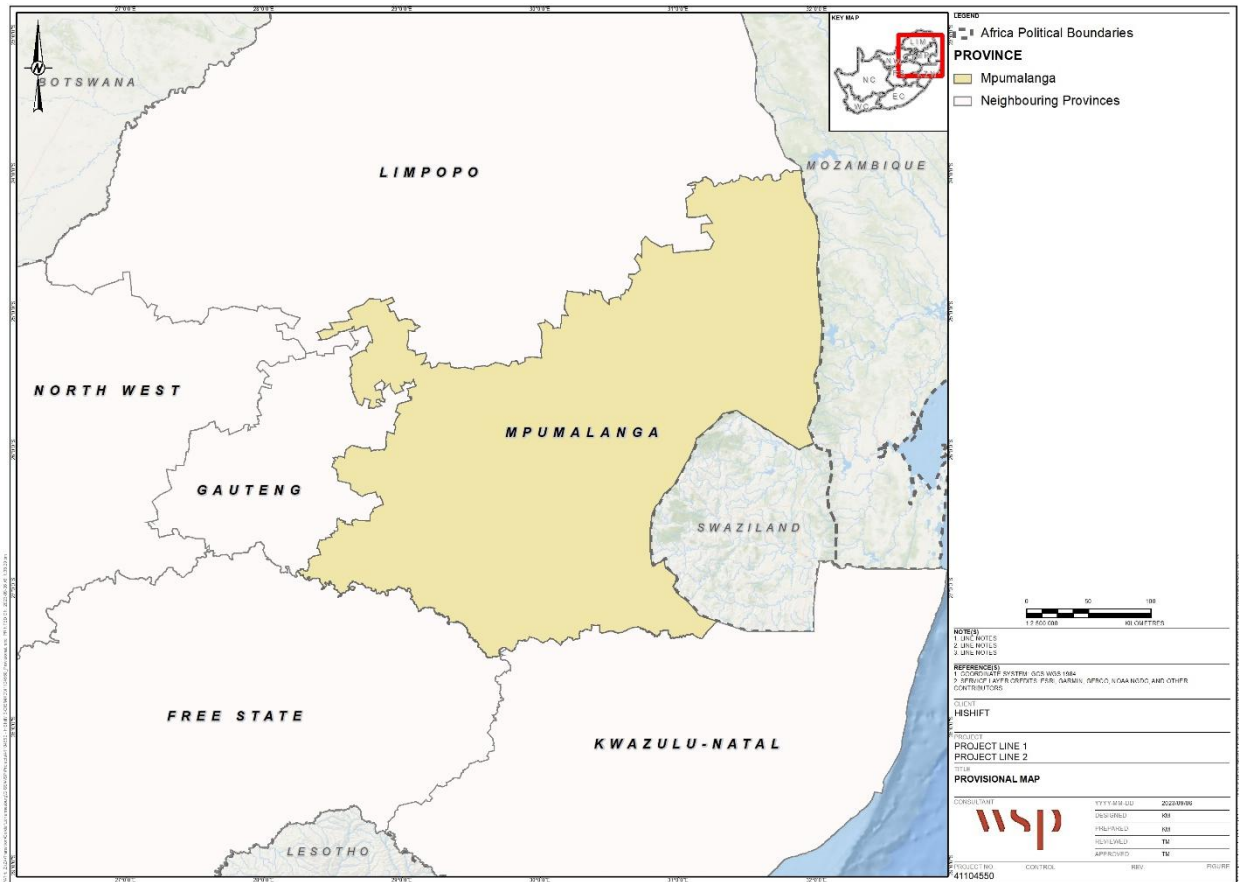


Figure 4-1 - South African regional map

The province is divided into three district municipalities: Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande and Nkangala Districts. The project is located in the Nkangala District. The three districts are further subdivided into six local municipalities. The proposed development is in the Victor Khanye Local Municipality (VKLM).

4.2 DISTRICT CONTEXT

Nkangala District Municipality is located in Mpumalanga Province. The Gert Sibande District Municipality borders it to the south, Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east, Limpopo Province to the north and Gauteng to the west (Figure 4-2).

The district covers an area of 16,758 km², making it the smallest of the three districts in the province. It comprises six local municipalities: Victor Khanye, EMalahleni, Steve Tshwete, EMakhazeni, Thembisile Hani, and Dr JS Moroka (Municipality of South Africa, 2024).

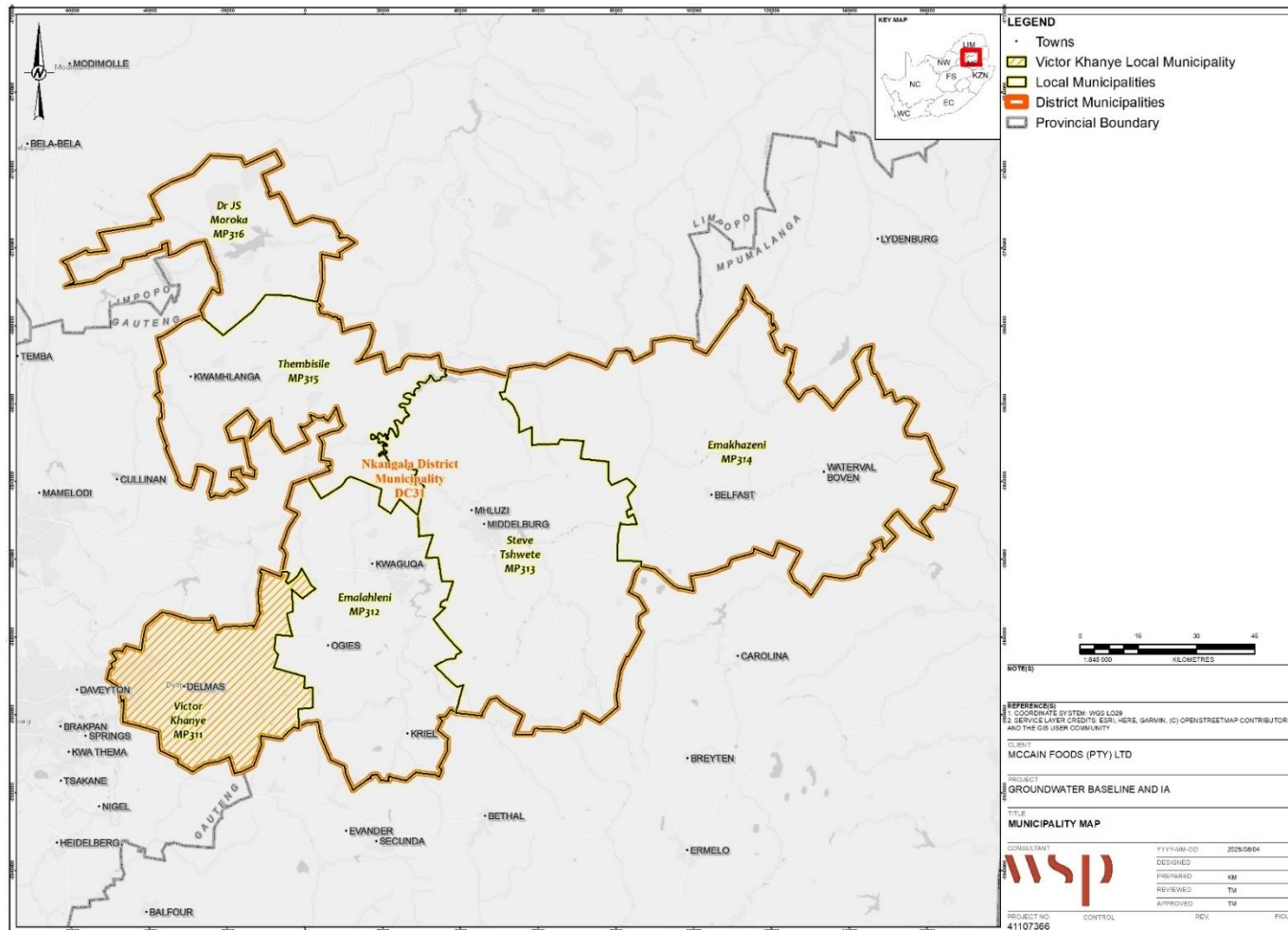


Figure 4-2 – Nkangala District Municipality

4.3 LOCAL CONTEXT

VKLM covers an area of 1,568 km². It is one of the six local municipalities within the Nkangala District Municipality (Figure 4-2) (Victor Khanye Local Municipality, 2023). As of 2022, Victor Khanye has a population of 106,149 people. VKLM is the least populous municipality in Nkangala District. VKLM comprises nine Wards (Victor Khanye Municipality, 2022).

EMalahleni Municipality bounds Victor Khanye Municipality to the east, and Gauteng Province to the north and west and Gert Sibande District Municipality to the south (Stats SA, n.d). It is accessible through one national road and three provincial roads, N12, R555, R42 and R50.

4.4 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Trends in demography are fundamental driving forces for any development of an area in terms of housing, retail, engineering services, community and government services, safety, and security. The demographic profile influences the type of goods and services, their level of demand and the pressure on local services, infrastructure, and public transport.

4.4.1 POPULATION

According to the 2022 Census data from Statistics South Africa, the population of Victor Khanye Local Municipality (Delmas) is 106,149. This marks a significant increase from the 75,452 recorded in the 2011 Census, reflecting a growth rate of approximately 3.31% per annum.

4.4.1.1 GENDER AND AGE PROFILE

According to the Statistics South Africa 2022 census, most of the MLM has a young population (25 - 29 years), forming 5.6% of the total male population and 5.3% of the total female population. The gender distribution is nearly balanced, with 53,973 males (50.9%) and 52,175 females (49.1%), resulting in a sex ratio of approximately 103.4 males for every 100 females.

The age structure of the municipality indicates a predominantly working-age population. Approximately 25.4% (26,992 individuals) are under the age of 15, 70.5% (74,783 individuals) are between 15 and 64 years old, and 4.1% (4,374 individuals) are aged 65 and above. This distribution suggests a youthful demographic with a dependency ratio of 41.9 dependents per 100 working-age individuals. See Figure 4-3 for the population pyramid (Stats SA, 2025).

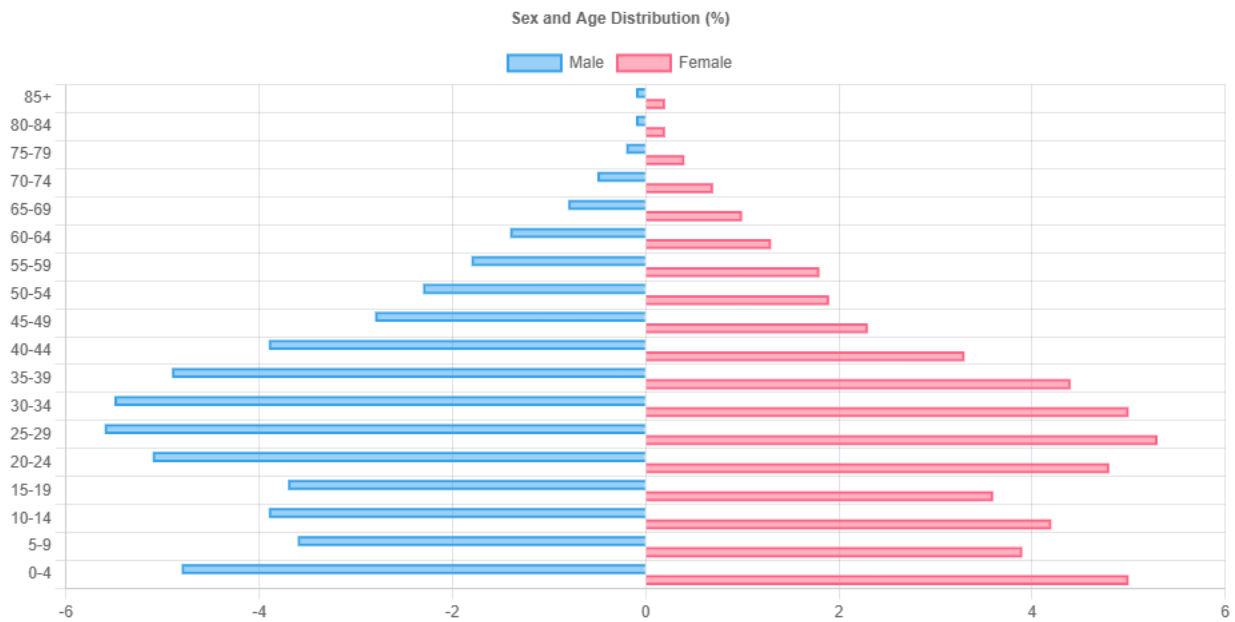


Figure 4-3 - Population Pyramid (Source: Census 2022)

4.4.1.2 EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

According to the 2022 Census data, Victor Khanye Local Municipality shows a gradually improving educational profile. Among residents aged 20 years and older, 8.0% have received no formal schooling, a decline from 10.7% recorded in 2016. Meanwhile, 3.8% of the population have attained higher education qualifications, slightly lower than the 5.4% noted in 2016. The municipality also boasts a relatively high school attendance rate, with 93.7% of school-aged children (5 to 17 years old) enrolled in school, closely aligning with the provincial average of 95.1%. Notably, the Victor Khanye education circuit demonstrated significant progress in 2022, improving its matric pass rate from 52.8% in 2021 to 72.5% in 2022, earning recognition as the most improved circuit in the Nkangala District. These statistics reflect ongoing efforts to strengthen educational outcomes and support youth development in the area. Refer to Table 4-1 for education level indicators.

Table 4-1 – Educational Levels

Educational Indicators			
	2011	2016	2022
% Population 20+ with no schooling	11.8%	11.1 %	8%
% Population 20+ with matric and post matric qualification	34.5 %	32.6%	40.6%

(Victor Khanye Municipality, 2022)

Educational Facilities

Victor Khanye Local Municipality has a range of educational facilities, including several primary and secondary schools that serve the local population. The area is also supported by Further Education and Training (FET) colleges offering vocational and technical programs to equip students with practical skills. However, there are no universities located within the municipality, so residents typically access higher education institutions in nearby urban centres. Overall, the education infrastructure in Victor Khanye supports various levels of learning, from basic schooling to vocational training. Table 4-2 indicates the number of educational facilities within the municipality.

Table 4-2 – Educational Facilities

Educational Facility	Number
Primary Schools	2
High Schools	3
Combined Schools	1
Secondary Schools	
Tertiary institutions	0
FET Colleges	0
Training Centres/Adult Education	
No. of Private Schools	2
Day Care Centres	

(Victor Khanye Municipality, 2022)

4.4.2 LABOUR PROFILE

Table 4-3 below indicates the labour force comparison within VKML from 2011 to 2016. In 2022, VKLM had an employment rate of approximately 43.2% among its working-age population, with an unemployment rate of around 31.4%. These figures indicate moderate labour market participation but also highlight persistent challenges in job creation. At the time of producing this report, the 2022 stats could not be verified.

Table 4-3 – Employment Status

Employment Status	2011	2016
Employed	41 698	43 751
Unemployed	15267	15 084
Economically active	56969	53208
Not economically active	51476	52565
Total	149 377	164 608

Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

4.4.2.1 Economic Indicators

Victor Khanye Municipality is projected to experience a negative Gross Domestic Product growth rate of -0.3% per annum from 2019 to 2024, mainly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, this decline is expected to be less severe than that of the Nkangala District and Mpumalanga Province. Historically, the municipality's average annual growth rate has decreased from 2.7% between 1996 and 2018 to 1.7% from 2011 to 2016.

In 2019 Victor Khanye contributed 2.2% to the Mpumalanga provincial economy, marking a relative increase compared to 2011. Its Gross Value Added (GVA) for that year was R4.5 billion, at constant 2010 prices. However, its contribution to the Nkangala District's economy was at just 5.5%.

Victor Khanye significantly contributes to the district's key industries, with agriculture accounting for 21.6% and transport contributing 12.3%. Other sectors made relatively small contributions. The figures reflect the municipality's primary strengths in agriculture and transport within the district.

4.4.2.2 Employment Sector Contribution

The municipality comprises sectors that contribute to the regional economy and employ the people of Victor Khanye and surrounding areas. The local economy in Victor Khanye Municipality is relatively diversified, with the largest sector, in terms of output, and for a proportional contribution, being the Mining sector. The Trade sector and Community Services sector follow the Mining sector. During recent years, there has not been any significant growth in all sectors. The sector, which experienced a slight expansion in terms of output in the Victor Khanye Municipal area, was agriculture (1%).

4.4.2.3 Inequality and Poverty Levels

The poverty rate in Victor Khanye Municipality is quite concerning. Many households live below the poverty line, with the average household income being R80,239 per annum. This income level places the municipality 9th in the province regarding overall statistics (Victor Khanye, 2022).

Additionally, the municipality faces a high unemployment rate of 31.4%, exacerbating poverty. Efforts are being made to address these socio-economic challenges, including initiatives to create job opportunities and support youth-owned enterprises to obtain a further R137 Million Rands over the threshold (Statistics South Africa, 2016).

4.4.3 COMMUNITY HEALTH

Victor Khanye Local Municipality has one hospital, three primary health clinics, three mobile clinics (of which only one is operational), and six private doctors and one private clinic. There is a newly built clinic in Extension 5 that is operational. About 14 non-governmental organisations are currently operating in the public health sector. Seven trained volunteers are working on HIV/AIDS counselling (Victor Khanye Local Municipality, 2023).

The main challenge is retaining health workers in the public sector and maintaining standards. The statistics for South Africa in 2006 indicated that there were 1443 new infections recorded daily, and 947 HIV/AIDS deaths recorded daily (Victor Khanye Local Municipality, 2023). The number of people living with HIV was recorded at 5.37 million people nationally. The impact on the local workforce is being felt within the municipality. A high prevalence of HIV/AIDS within the Victor Khanye Community has numerous implications for local economic development (Victor Khanye Local Municipality, 2023).

4.4.4 MCCAIN DELMAS

As a global company, one of McCain's sustainability goals is to support thriving communities through long-term development, education and support of farmers and families in the local

communities. In line with this commitment, McCain Delmas donates various process by-products such as potato skins to local farmers and community members and implements regular training programmes aimed at upskilling staff members and members of the local community.

McCain Delmas currently employs around 350 permanent staff with approximately 50 temporary employees. Based on a review of the McCain Delmas environmental complaints register, the following can be concluded:

- Five (5) complaints have been received in just under 10 years; and
- Three (3) of the 5 complaints relate to air pollution stemming from the on-site boilers.

The incidents were as follows:

Table 4-4 - McCain Incidents Register

Date	Incident	McCain's Actions
October 2016	21 tons of air pollution	Responded to the concerned party and provided details of McCain's strategy for reducing air pollution.
February 2018	The used vegetable oil from McCain's clarifier going into Municipal infrastructure.	Promptly initiated cleanup efforts.
March 2020	Boilers releasing air pollution	Boilers shut down for emergency cleaning.
September 2020	Boilers releasing air pollution	Emissions were due to breakdown on feedwater pump which was repaired by maintenance
September 2022	Effluent overflow through manhole at the top of Harrison McCain Road	Effluent project launched to by-pass the collapsed municipal effluent/sewer line. In the interim, a temporary solution was implemented by bypassing the collapsed effluent pipeline and reconnecting to the municipal line until the project is completed.

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Sensitive social receptors refer to local people within a 5 km radius of the proposed project that may be influenced by the project activities due to their proximity to the proposed project area (Figure 4-4).

4.5.1 PRIMARY RECEPTORS (WITHIN 1 KM)

McCain Delmas Plant is surrounded by farmlands and factories. Farmland with crop fields is located on the northern side of the McCain property while industrial facilities are located on the southern side. Some of the industrial facilities include FLSmidth Delmas Super Centre, Q4 Fuel Delmas and VKB. The primary social receptors are associated with the industrial and agricultural sectors.

4.5.2 SECONDARY RECEPTORS (WITHIN 3 KM)

Botleng, Delpark and Delmas West residential areas are located within 3 km of the McCain Delmas Plant. This region is largely characterised by farmlands and a few factories, together with the residential area. The primary social receptors are in the residents of Botleng, Delpark and Delmas West.

4.5.3 TERTIARY RECEPTORS (WITHIN 5 KM)

This region covers more farmlands, the town of Delmas and all surrounding residential areas. The primary social receptors are the residents of Delmas. Examples of receptors include, but are not limited to, schools, shopping centres, hospitals, office blocks, residential areas and in more remote locations individual farmhouses or farmsteads.

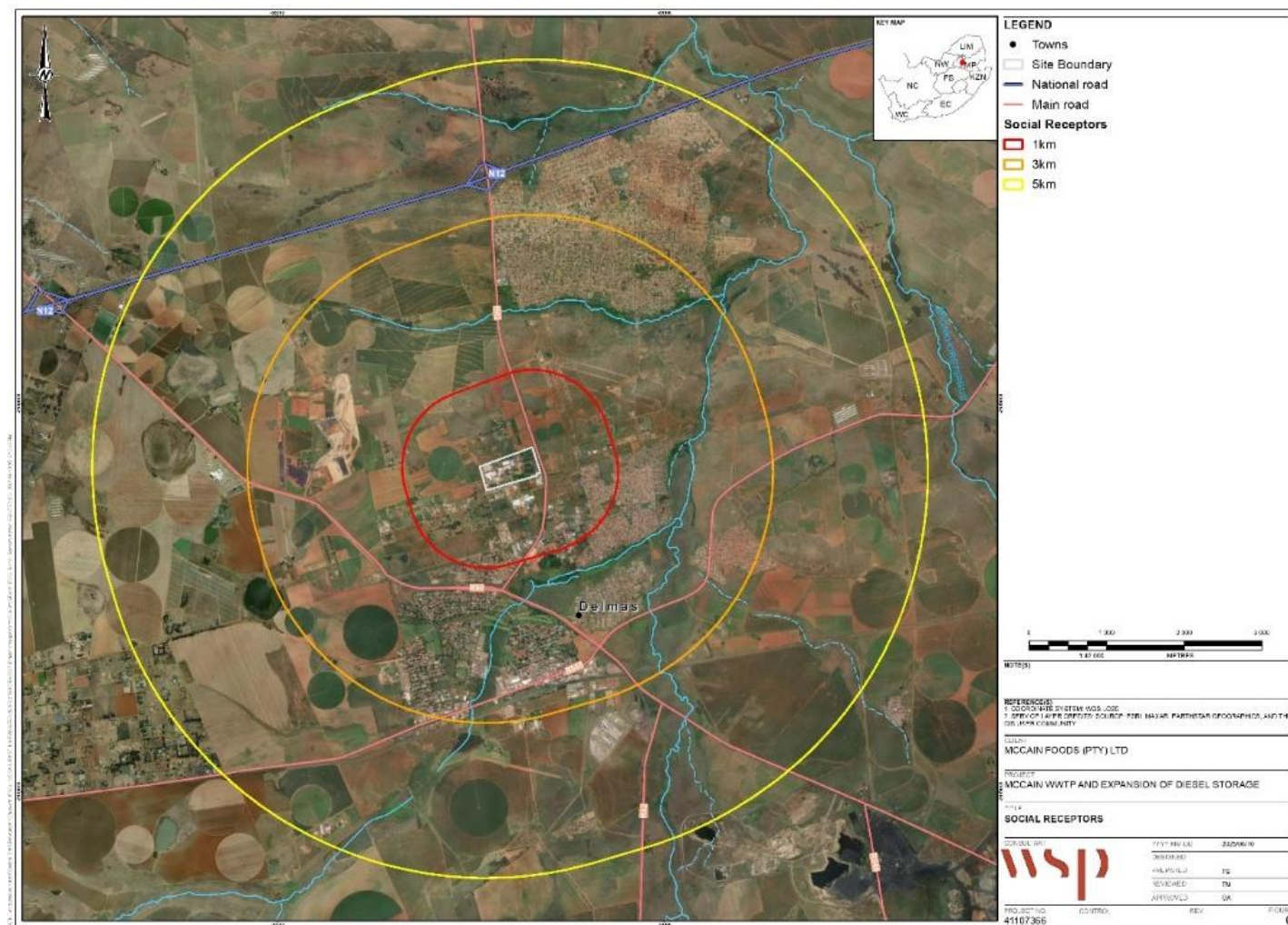


Figure 4-4 - Social receptors

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Based on the collected secondary data and expert knowledge, impacts were identified and categorised according to the project phase in which they are likely to occur, i.e., construction, operational, and decommissioning.

5.1 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

5.1.1 SITE ALTERNATIVE

The proposed project will be located within the current footprint of the McCain Delmas Plant facility. No site alternatives for the WWTP or the diesel storage expansion can be provided or considered, due to the following reasons:

- McCain Delmas is an existing facility;
- Limited available land provides no alternative for the location of the WWTP on the McCain Delmas property, and this infrastructure needs to be constructed within close proximity to the existing McCain facility; and
- Existing facility infrastructure will tie into the proposed expansion infrastructure, allowing for easy integration.

5.1.2 TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

A number of technology alternatives for the WWTP were considered, as relevant to the various phases of the treatment process. The alternatives are:

- Primary treatment: Two technology options have been identified as either Covered Anaerobic Lagoons or Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Reactors (UASB).
- Secondary treatment: One technology option has been identified, the 4-Stage Bardenpho Process, as this configuration is the most widely used due to the efficiency thereof.
- Phosphorous removal: Two technology options for removal include through iron/aluminium or through using specialised bacteria (biological).
- Membrane: One technology option has been identified, applying the Membrane Bioreactor (MBR). An emergency overflow will be provided, which would allow the contents of the membrane tank to overflow by gravity to the final discharge point in the event of a failure of the backup generators.

5.1.3 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The “do-nothing” alternative will be the status quo. The project activities, i.e. the expansion of the fuel storage tank and the WWTP will, should the No-GO alternative be selected, not occur, and no negative environmental impacts from such proposed activities will arise. The fuel storage expansion is an operational requirement to allow for sustainable business continuation and will negatively impact the negative operation if not allowed to continue. Benefit will arise from the WWTP as aligned with and contributing to McCain’s Sustainability Pillars of resource efficient operations. This includes treatment of waste water to a standards suitable for plant use or discharge and generation of biogas (a renewable energy source to be used within the McCain Delmas plant operation) through converting high COD waste material.

5.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The WWTP's construction phase is relatively short-term, is labour-intensive, and there is potential to influence the social environment. The activities required are the construction camp, site offices, material laydown area, and foundations for the WWTP. Limited activities are associated with the proposed diesel tank installation, especially since the facility will be containerised. Table 5-1 summarises the impact assessments during the construction phase.

5.2.1 JOB CREATION

The construction phase for the WWTP will employ predominantly low-skilled to semi-skilled people, predominantly local South Africans. Little to no additional employment opportunities are expected for the proposed diesel tank installation; existing McCain staff will likely assist with the installation.

There will be a localised social benefit to the communities in the area, considering the relatively high unemployment levels and few employment opportunities in the local municipal area. However, the majority of skilled positions are likely to be filled by individuals from outside the local area due to the low skill levels in the area.

The potential for local businesses to benefit from the project is probably constrained due to the regional financial diversification. Therefore, it is likely that contractors and engineering firms based outside of the local municipal area will reap most of the benefits. The construction phase will also be advantageous to the area's service industry. The potential benefits would be related to the site's transportation, security, cleaning, catering, and lodging for the construction employees. However, this potential benefit will occur over the short term.

Based on the above, the job creation opportunities associated with the project are likely to result in a positive impact of **low** significance. Should the recommended enhancement measures be implemented, it is anticipated that this impact could be increased to **moderate**.

Recommended Enhancement Measures

- Where reasonable and practical, the Project should apply a 'locals first' policy, especially for semi and un-skilled jobs.
- Local communities should be given special consideration regarding the benefits arising from the Project, as they will be most affected.
- The engineering, procurement, and construction contractor should prefer appropriate subcontractors in the surrounding communities, followed by those in the municipal area and then those outside the province.
- Resources required during construction should be sourced preferably from local businesses. Accommodation needed for contractors should favour local guesthouses and hotels.
- Wherever possible, the hiring process should promote gender equality and women's employment.
- The proponent should liaise with the municipality regarding establishing a database of local companies, specifically BBBEE companies, which qualify as potential service providers (e.g., construction companies, catering companies, waste collection companies, security companies, etc.) before the commencement of the tender process for construction service providers. These companies should be notified of the tender process and invited to bid for project-related work.

5.2.2 THE INFLUX OF JOB SEEKERS

Based on a report by Statistics South Africa in 2023, the unemployment rate during the first quarter of the year stood at 32.9% (Statistics South Africa, 2023). This unemployment rate poses a significant challenge for job seekers who may feel compelled to relocate to areas experiencing development to secure employment opportunities. However, such a move can potentially negatively affect the local community. There will also be added pressure on the existing municipal infrastructure and services. This pressure includes an increase in traffic, water usage and housing demands. Additionally, the influx of people from different cultures and languages may impact the local culture and family structures, leading to a sense of displacement for locals. The project's construction has the potential to draw job seekers to the project area, although to a limited extent, given that the construction activities will be undertaken within McCain's existing facility, over the short term.

The influx of labour could result in increasing the number of informal dwellings and possibly informal settlements in the area. It is unlikely that all these people will be employed during construction, thus resulting in increased unemployment. The increased number of unemployed people may lead to increased social ills such as crime, alcohol abuse, Gender Based Violence (GBV), and growing pressure on local resources, infrastructure and social services.

Construction activities can also take much longer than initially planned at the beginning of a project. These delays can result in extended stays away from home for the labourers, generally men, which may lead to increased prostitution.

The significance of the impact of influx of job seekers to the local municipal area is anticipated to be a negative impact of **moderate** significance pre-mitigation but could decreased to **low**, with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- Use existing community awareness / engagement fora with surrounding communities to provide information on the employment opportunities associated with the project, including the procurement process, and to sensitise community members to the risks associated with the project, including infectious disease awareness, and the grievance mechanism for communities to lodge complaints (EMS 7.4.1).
- If not already included as part of onboarding workers, training should be provided on preventing GBV, Sexual Assault (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH).
- Local employment should be a priority for the construction contractor to lessen the number of workers away from their homes.
- Provide training relevant to the proposed construction activities as part of existing training programmes offered by McCain, to enable local participants to take advantage of employment opportunities.
- No recruitment should occur at the Project gate to prevent informal settlements around the Project site.
- Increased security in the Project area should be provided to regulate access to the site and prevent establishment of informal settlements.

5.2.3 PROCUREMENT FROM LOCAL BUSINESSES FOR SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The Project and its employees will require various goods and services to support construction activities. Goods and services will include construction supplies and contracting services like transportation, equipment rental, and skilled labour.

The Project will bolster the local economy by involving local suppliers and service providers. Involving local suppliers and service providers will stimulate economic growth by creating job opportunities, increasing demand for local products and services, and enabling the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Additionally, the increased economic activity can lead to improved infrastructure, enhanced community services, and overall economic growth in the region.

Procurement from local business is likely to result in a positive impact of **low** significance. Should the recommended enhancement measures be implemented, it is anticipated that this impact could be increased to **moderate**.

Recommended Enhancement Measures

- The Project could partner with local suppliers through procurement programmes to develop local suppliers.
- Procurement programmes should prioritise local procurement for locally available goods and services.

5.2.4 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD

Any impacts on agriculture potential and on groundwater as a result of the Project could impact on the livelihood of local communities.

The soil impact study (Soil Advisory Services, 2025) indicates that the eastern portion of the proposed WWTP site has high agricultural potential but given the relatively small extent of the high capability area, and the fact that the land is located within the existing McCain property, commercial dryland cropping would not be feasible.

The groundwater impact study (WSP, 2025a) indicates that there are a number of groundwater users in the study area, but that the potential impact of the proposed WWTP and diesel tank installation on the groundwater regime is anticipated to be very low.

Based on the above, it is anticipated that the potential impacts of the Project on community livelihood are **low** before mitigation and **very low** after mitigation.

It is recommended that the mitigation measures contained in the soil and groundwater impact studies be implemented. The existing environmental complaints procedure (EMS 7.4.1) should also be used for the project.

5.2.5 INTRUSIVE IMPACTS

The proposed construction activities could result in noise and dust which could impact on people living/working within close proximity to the site. Some of the surrounding receptors are located less than 600 m from the proposed Project site. The air quality (WSP, 2025b) and noise (WSP, 2025c) study reports indicate that the potential impacts of the construction of the proposed diesel tank installation and WWTP on the surrounding sensitive receptors are anticipated to be **very low** to **low**.

No impacts on cultural heritage resources are anticipated as a result of the proposed construction activities (APAC consulting, 2025).

It is recommended that the mitigation measures contained in the air quality and noise impact studies be implemented. The existing environmental complaints procedure (EMS 7.4.1) should also be used for the project.

5.2.6 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The project construction workers could damage farm fences and buildings, increase crime, livestock theft, and farm produce theft. While the creation of jobs is positive, it may also introduce changes in lifestyle, such as multiple sexual relations, which could lead to a higher infection rate of HIV/STIs within the project area. It is recommended that as many local un-skilled and semi-skilled people are hired as possible. These employees will be local community members, and family networks will be kept intact will lower the risks of social ills.

It is anticipated that the impact of the Project's construction activities on community health, safety and security will be **low** pre-mitigation and **very low** post mitigation.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- The Project should employ security personnel on site during construction.
- The Project should include monthly health talks and coordinate health and safety campaigns to educate personnel and the community on general health, safety and security issues.
- The proponent and the contractor should implement an HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) awareness programme for all construction workers at the outset of the construction phase.
- The contractor should transport workers to and from the site daily.
- The contractor should supervise and manage the entrance and exit of the construction site to ensure no interaction with communities at the site.
- No construction workers, except security personnel, should be permitted to stay overnight on the site.

5.2.7 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

Table 5-1 summarises the impacts of the construction phase.

Table 5-1 – Construction phase impacts

Aspect	Character	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating	(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating
Job Creation	Positive	3	2	3	2	3	30	P2	3	2	3	2	4	40	P3
Significance		P2 - Low							P3 - Moderate						
Population Influx	Negative	3	3	3	3	4	48	N3	2	2	2	2	2	16	N2
Significance		N3 - Moderate							N2 - Low						
Procurement from local businesses	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	16	P2	2	2	3	4	3	33	P3
Significance		P2 - Low							P3 – Moderate						
Community livelihood	Negative	2	3	5	4	2	28	N2	2	3	5	4	1	14	N1
Significance		N2 - Low							N1 – Very Low						
Intrusive Impacts	Negative	2	3	5	4	2	28	N2	2	3	5	4	1	14	N1
Significance		N2 - Low							N1 – Very Low						
Community, health, safety and security	Negative	2	3	3	1	2	18	N2	2	2	1	2	2	14	N1
Significance		N2 - Low							N1 - Very Low						

5.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The project activities will be operational during this phase. See Table 5-2 for the operational phase's summary of the Impact Assessment.

5.3.1 JOB CREATION

McCain has opted to outsource the operation of the WWTP to a specialist contractor; therefore, the day-to-day management and staffing will be the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor will require skilled resources to operate the WWTP on a daily basis. It is expected that existing personnel at the McCain facility will operate the installed diesel tank.

Based on the above, the job creation opportunities during the operational phase is therefore likely to result in a positive impact of **low** significance, pre and post mitigation.

Recommended Enhancement Measures

- The operations contractor should prefer appropriate subcontractors in the surrounding communities, followed by those in the municipal area and then those outside the province.
- Resources required during operations should be sourced preferably from local businesses. Accommodation needed for contractors should favour local guesthouses and hotels.
- Wherever possible, the hiring process should promote gender equality and women's employment.

5.3.2 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

Potential soil contamination from accidental spillages at the proposed WWTP and diesel tank installation could impact on agricultural potential of the land and on groundwater resources. Given the low probability of occurrence, relatively small volume of material that could spill, and the fact that any impacts would largely be contained to the site and its immediate surrounds, it is anticipated that impacts on community livelihoods as a result of the WWTP and diesel tank operations will be **low** pre-mitigation and **very low** post-mitigation.

It is recommended that the mitigation measures contained in the soil and groundwater impact studies be implemented. The existing environmental complaints procedure (EMS 7.4.1) should also be used for the project.

5.3.3 INTRUSIVE IMPACTS

The air quality impact study (WSP, 2025b) indicates that during the operational phase, the main emission sources from the WWTP will include the flare. Since receptors are located in close proximity of the facility, impact significance is rated **moderate** pre-mitigation, but can be reduced to **low**, should the recommended mitigation measures be implemented. No impacts on air quality are expected from the installed diesel tank.

The noise impact study (WSP, 2025c) indicates that noise sources from the proposed WWTP will include various pumps, blowers and a biogas flare, as well as additional vehicles associated with the Project. Since receptors are located in close proximity of the facility, impact significance is rated **moderate** pre-mitigation, but can be reduced to **low**, should the recommended mitigation measures be implemented. No impacts on noise are expected from the installed diesel tank, since the tank will be located towards the centre of the existing McCain facility, away from any receptors, and minimal noise is expected to be associated with the tank.

It is recommended that the mitigation measures contained in the air quality and noise impact studies be implemented. The existing environmental complaints procedure (EMS 7.4.1) should also be used for the project.

5.3.4 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Given that the operation of the WWTP will be outsourced to a specialist contractor, no impacts on community health, safety and security are anticipated.

5.3.5 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

Table 5-2 presents a summary of the impacts of the operational phase.

Table 5-2 – Operational phase impacts

Aspect	Character	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
		(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating	(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating
Job Creation	Positive	3	2	3	2	2	20	P2	3	2	3	2	3	30	P2
Significance		P2 - Low							P2 - Low						
Community livelihood	Negative	2	3	5	4	2	28	N2	2	3	5	4	1	14	N1
Significance		N2 - Low							N1 – Very Low						
Intrusive Impacts	Negative	2	3	3	1	4	36	N3	2	2	1	4	2	18	N2
Significance		N3 - Moderate							N2 –Low						

5.4 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

The decommissioning phase is a phase in the project lifecycle where the project's operational activities cease. Refer to Table 5-3 for a summary of the decommissioning phase social impact assessment.

5.4.1 LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT

McCain has opted to outsource the operation of the WWTP to a specialist contractor; therefore, the day-to-day management and staffing will be the responsibility of the contractor. As a result, McCain will not directly influence or control the operational aspects of the plant and therefore no McCain employees will be directly affected.

5.4.2 INTRUSIVE IMPACTS

It is anticipated that potential decommissioning phase impacts on air quality and noise will be similar to the construction phase. It is recommended that the mitigation measures contained in the air quality and noise impact studies be implemented. The existing environmental complaints procedure (EMS 7.4.1) should also be used for the project.

5.4.3 SUMMARY OF DECOMMISSIONING IMPACTS

Table 5-3 presents a summary of the decommissioning impacts.

Table 5-3 – Decommissioning Impacts

Receptor	Character	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	
Intrusive Impacts	Negative	2	3	5	4	2	28	N2	2	3	5	4	1	14	N1
Significance		N2 - Low							N1 – Very Low						

5.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Given the nature and extent of the proposed activities, it is not expected that any of the activities will contribute significantly to existing social impacts associated with the McCain facility. Should the biogas produced from the proposed WWTP be used to replace the coal feed to the existing facility's boilers, this could result in improved air quality conditions for the site and nearby receptors.

6 CONCLUSION

The SIA findings show that the project will potentially positively impact the community, including employment and economic benefits, especially should the recommended enhancement measures be implemented. The potential negative impacts include influx of job seekers, loss to agricultural land, impacts on groundwater users, impacts on community health, safety and security and impacts on air quality and noise, but all identified impacts can be mitigated to low or very low. Based on the assessment, it is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed activities can be authorised.

It must be noted that the impacts identified are based on secondary data collection. The SIA will be updated based on inputs received from interested and affected parties (I&APs) as part of the Public Participation Process.

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- Do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity other than remuneration for work performed;
- Do not have nor will have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- Have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; and
- Undertake to disclose to the competent authority any information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document.



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- Do not have nor will have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- Have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; and
- Undertake to disclose to the competent authority any information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document.



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CAREER SUMMARY

Tumelo holds a BSc degree in Geography from the University of Pretoria. He is a Principal Consultant with seven years of experience as a consultant specialising in stakeholder engagements and social impact assessment. He also has experience in community and public participation, community surveys and resettlement action plan strategies. He has also conducted several environmental compliance audits and has been involved with Water Use Licence Applications (WULAs) and environmental authorisations.

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WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd	2022 – present
Savannah Environmental - Woodmead	July 2021 – December 2021
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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Public Participation & Social Impact Assessment

TotalEnergies Exploration & Production South Africa, South Africa
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Production right application.



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Earth & Environment - Environmental Planning and Advisory, Senior Consultant

Eskom, South Africa

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Public Participation Co-ordinator

Application for minimum Emission Standard exemption for eight power stations.

Shell Downstream South Africa, South Africa

2022 - current

Public Participation Practitioner

97 Section 24G applications and EIAs.

Two Rivers Platinum Mine, South Africa

2022 - 2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

A Section 24G application.

Igolide Wind Energy Facilitation, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

ArcelorMittal South Africa, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner

An application for Atmospheric Emissions License amendment.

Mukonondeleli Solar Energy Facility, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

Delmanutha Wind and Solar Energy Facility, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

Tournee Solar Energy Facility, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

Sendawo Overhead Powerline and BESS, South Africa

2023

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

Komati Power Station, South Africa

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**Camden Solar Energy Facility, South Africa
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Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Middelburg Ferrochrome, South Africa
2023**

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Kelvin Power Station, South Africa
2023**

Public Participation Practitioner and co-ordinator
An application for Environmental Authorisation for decommissioning.

**Tronox Fairbreeze and Port Durnford Mine
2022-2023**

Public Participation Practitioner
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Secunda Wind Energy Facilities (Impumelelo and Mukondeleli), South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Practitioner and Co-ordination
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Hendrina Green Hydrogen, South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Co-ordination
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Matimba Power Station, South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Practitioner
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Modikwa Platinum Mine, South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Practitioner
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Gamsberg Zinc Mine, South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Practitioner
An application for Environmental Authorisation.

**Samancor Chrome Ltd, South Africa
2022**

Public Participation Practitioner
An application for a Mining Right.

Siyanda Bakgatlha Platinum Mine, South Africa



Tumelo Mathulwe

Earth & Environment - Environmental Planning and Advisory, Senior Consultant

2022

Public Participation Practitioner

An application for Environmental Authorisation.

Grindrod, South Africa

2022

Public Participation Practitioner

Section 24G application and Air Emissions License applications.

Genesis Eco-Energy Developments, Woodhouse Solar 1 PV & Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities Grid Infrastructure, Vryburg, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for grid connection infrastructure associated with a solar photo voltaic facility

Eskom, Majuba PV Solar Energy Facility, Amersfoort, Amersfoort, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for a general waste disposal facility.

African Clean Energy Development, Great Karoo Wind Farm, Richmond, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A cluster of renewable energy facilities and associated infrastructure.

MP NRG (PTY) LTD, Nama East and West Solar, Kleinsee, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for solar energy facilities and associated grid infrastructure.

Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa, Korana, Pofadder, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A substantive amendment of a Wind Energy Facility.

Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa, Poortjies 2, Pofadder, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A substantive amendment of a Wind Energy Facility.

Wind Relic, Sun Garden and Solaris Fields PV facilities, Somerset, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for a Cluster of Renewable Energy Facilities between Somerset East and Makhanda.

ABO Wind, Pienaarspoort 2, Ceres, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for solar energy facilities and associated grid infrastructure.

Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa, Vrede PV Facility Grid Infrastructure, Public Participation, Kroonstad, South Africa

2021

Public Participation Practitioner



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A Basic Assessment for electrical grid infrastructure.

Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa, Rondavel PV Facility Grid Infrastructure, Public Participation, Kroonstad, South Africa
2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for electrical grid infrastructure.

Northam Platinum, Zondereinde PV Facility, Northam, South Africa
2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for a Solar Photo Voltaic facility.

Mining Right Application Public Meeting, Zamdela, South Africa
2018

Presenter

Presentation of a public meeting for the mining right application of an underground coal mine.

Environmental Assessments

Kamoa Copper SA, Health Impact Assessment, Democratic Republic of Congo
2022

Social Researcher

A health baseline assessment.

Khuthala Colliery, South Africa
2022

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Application for amendment to an Environmental Authorisation

Klipspruit Colliery, South Africa
2022

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Application for amendment to an Environmental Authorisation

Shell Downstream South Africa, Section 24G Application for Various Service Stations, South Africa
2022 - current

Compiling Section 24G applications and EIAs as well as the on-site information gathering

Solaire Direct, Sannaspos Solar Park, near Bloemfontein, South Africa
2021

Public Participation Practitioner

A Basic Assessment for a Solar Photo Voltaic facility.

AngloGold Ashanti, Surface Water Pipeline and Associated Infrastructure, Carletonville, South Africa
2019

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Basic Assessment and General Authorisation for the dewatering of a defunct mine shaft through a surface pipeline to a dam.

Water Use License Application

Anglo American, Water Use License Application, near Ogies, South Africa
2019



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Water Use License Practitioner

Assisted in the Water Use License Application for the establishment of an underground mine **Sasol, Water Use License Application, Secunda, South Africa**

2019 - 2020

Role

Assisted in the Water Use License Application for the establishment of an open cast pit and underground mining.

Anglo American, Water Use License Amendment, Ogies, South Africa

2020

Water Use License Practitioner

Amendment of a water use license

Grindrod Terminals, Water Use License Audit, Richards Bay, South Africa

2019

Water Use License Practitioner

Auditing compliance of the site against the conditions provided in the Water Use License

Sasol, Water Use License Renewal, Secunda, South Africa

2020

Water Use License Practitioner

Renewal of a mining complex Water use License.

Glencore Operations South Africa, Lakenvlei Wetland Off-set, near Belfast, South Africa

2019 - 2020

Water Use License Practitioner

General Authorisation for the implementation of a wetland rehabilitation strategy.

Data Collection and Reporting

Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport, Rabie Ridge, South Africa

2021

Data Collection and Reporting

A baseline assessment of the baseline Socio-Economic conditions of 5 communities near Tembisa and Rabie Ridge in Johannesburg

Water Research Council, Stakeholder Perception Study, South Africa

2021

Interviewer

Collecting information on the sanitation facilities of Mining, Industrial, Commercial and Public workplaces in South Africa

Petra Diamonds, Crack Survey, Cullinan, South Africa

2020

Data Collector

Conducted a crack survey on 30+ houses