

Appendix G.8

AGRICULTURAL SCOPING REPORT





✉ info@soilza.co.za

🌐 www.soilza.co.za

📍 Postnet Suite #500
Private Bag X16
CONSTANTIA, 7848

**SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR PROPOSED SASOL GAS TO POWER DEVELOPMENT
NEAR SECUNDA, MPUMALANGA.**

**Report by
Johann Lanz & David Lakey**

6 May 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it leads to no loss of future agricultural production potential.

Although there are soil (drainage) constraints on the site's agricultural production potential, its potential to practically deliver agricultural produce is primarily constrained by other factors. This is primarily because the site is located in an already built-up industrial area. The site, therefore, has absolutely no agricultural potential.

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production, and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

The screening tool classifies the assessed site as ranging from medium to high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across the site, as high. However, the site is not suitable for viable crop production and its true sensitivity, as assessed on the ground, is therefore low. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of low agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

An agricultural impact must by definition cause a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. If there is no change, there is no impact. Because the site has no current agricultural production potential due to the limitations of its location, the occupation of the site by the development cannot change its agricultural production potential. The development will therefore have zero agricultural impact and is therefore, assessed as acceptable.

From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be approved.

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental authorisation is being sought for the proposed Sasol Gas to Power facility near Secunda, Mpumalanga Province (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998 - NEMA) (as amended), an application for environmental authorisation requires an agricultural assessment. In this situation, since the site has been confirmed to have low agricultural sensitivity (refer to Section 8), NEMA's agricultural protocol requires only an Agricultural Compliance Statement for assessment.

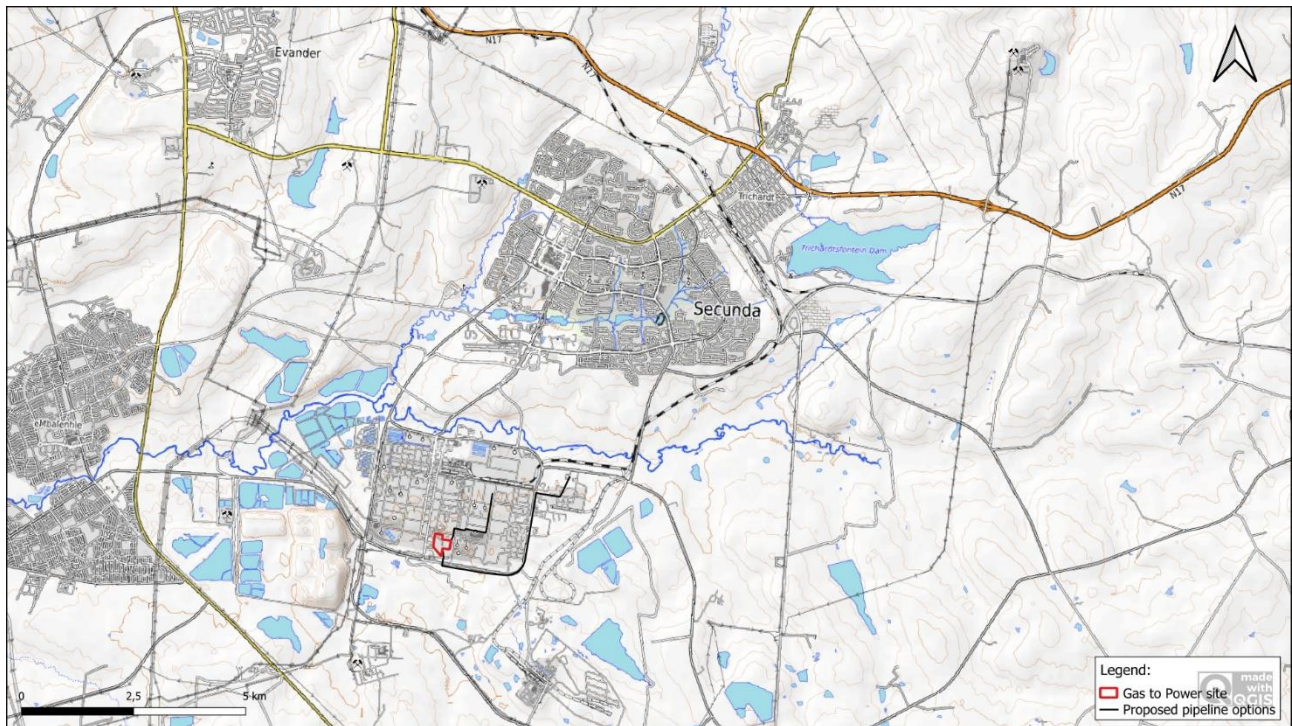


Figure 1. Locality map of the development boundary and pipeline options, southwest of Secunda

The purpose of an agricultural assessment is to answer the question:

Will the proposed development cause a significant reduction in future agricultural production potential and most importantly, will it result in a loss of arable land?

Section 9 of this report unpacks this question, particularly with respect to what constitutes a significant reduction. To answer the above question, it is necessary to determine the existing agricultural production potential of the land that will be impacted and specifically whether it is viable arable land or not. This is done in Section 7 of this report. Sections 7 and 9 of this report directly address the above question and therefore, contains the essence and most important part of the agricultural impact assessment.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Secunda Gas to Power (GtP) project aims to generate electricity through LNG (methane rich gas being considered as back-up feed), with the objective to provide power to the national grid, supporting South Africa's growing energy needs.

The Inside Battery Limit (IBL) scope includes the main equipment for generating electricity, which will be proposed by the vendor.

The Outside Battery Limit (OBL) scope will focus on the external infrastructure and utilities required to support the Secunda Gas to Power project (integration into the Secunda facility). The electrical scope will cover the reconfiguration of the electrical network. The installation of transmission lines, along with the routing of high-voltage cables through existing servitudes, will also be considered.

In addition to the electrical work, the OBL scope will involve the installation and routing of various pipelines. These will include pipelines for LNG, Methane Rich Gas (MRG) and any required utilities such as cooling water, raw water, firewater, instrument air, and any effluent. Depending on the IBL requirements, raw water treatment will also be included to achieve the necessary water quality specifications.

The proposed project is within a built-up industrial area and therefore, has no agricultural potential.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

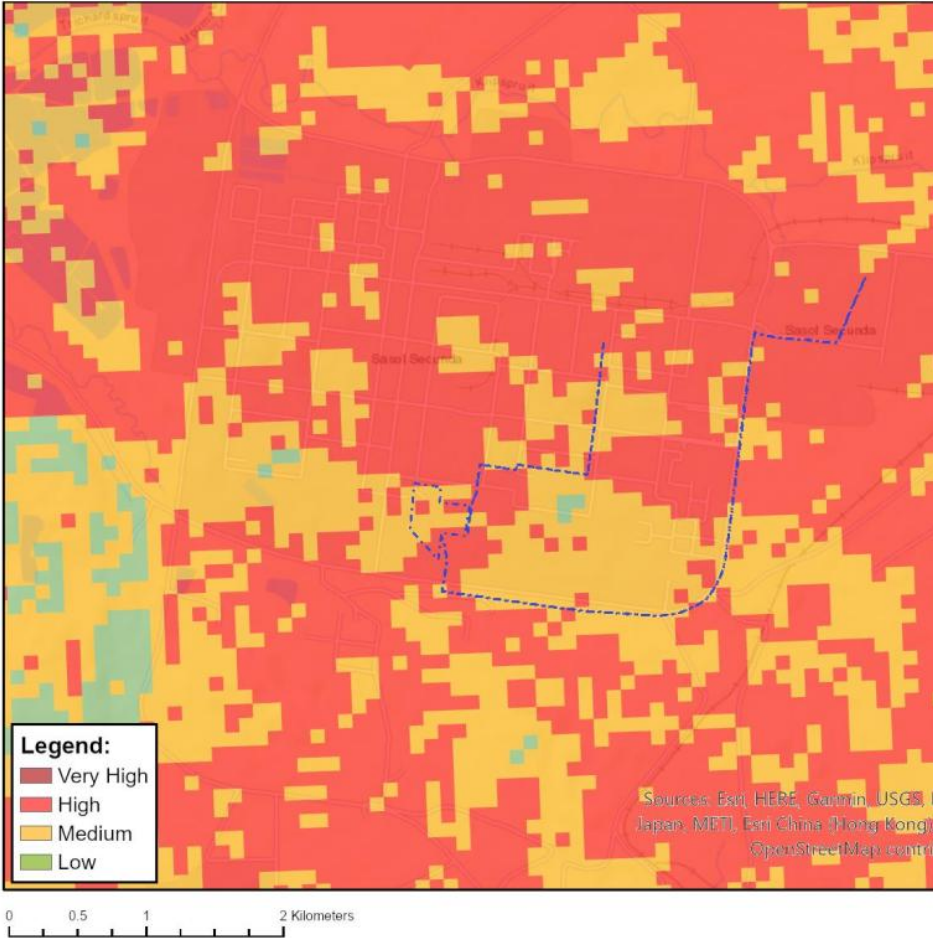
The terms of reference for this study are to fulfill the requirements of the *Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources*, gazetted on 20 March 2020 in GN 320 (in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of NEMA, 1998).

The terms of reference for an Agricultural Compliance Statement, as copied exactly from the protocol, are listed in the table below, and included, is the place in this report where each is addressed.

Table 1: Reporting requirements as per NEMA's Agricultural Protocol

Numb er	Requirement	Where it is addressed
3.	Agricultural Compliance Statement	
3.1.	The compliance statement must be prepared by a soil scientist or agricultural	Appendix 3

	specialist registered with the SACNASP.	
3.2.	The compliance statement must:	
3.2.1.	be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint;	Figure 2
3.2.2.	confirm that the site is of “low” or “medium” sensitivity for agriculture; and	Section 8
3.2.3.	indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site.	Section 9.1
3.3.	The compliance statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:	
3.3.1.	contact details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the soil scientist or agricultural specialist preparing the assessment including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix 1
3.3.2.	a signed statement of independence;	Appendix 2

3.3.3.	a map showing the proposed development footprint (including supporting infrastructure) with a 50m buffered development envelope, overlaid on the agricultural sensitivity map generated by the screening tool;	 <p>Figure 3</p>
3.3.4.	confirmation from the specialist that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to avoid or minimise fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities;	Section 11.1
3.3.5.	a substantiated statement from the soil scientist or agricultural specialist on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a	Section 12

	recommendation on the approval, or not, of the proposed development;	
3.3.6.	any conditions to which the statement is subjected;	Section 12
3.3.7.	in the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the agricultural specialist or soil scientist, that in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase;	Section 11.2
3.3.8.	where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr; and	None required
3.3.9.	a description of the assumptions made as well as any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data.	Section 5
3.4.	A signed copy of the compliance statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental	

	Impact Assessment Report.	
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4 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The assessment was based on a verification of the lack of current agricultural land use on the site and the location of the site within a non-agricultural area. No other information is relevant to assessing the agricultural production potential of the site because the location precludes viable agricultural production regardless of climate, soil, and terrain.

5 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

There are no specific assumptions, uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data that affect the findings of this study.

6 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

This section identifies all applicable agricultural legislation and permit requirements over and above what is required in terms of NEMA. The project should not require any agricultural approval because the property is not zoned for agricultural use.

7 BASELINE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

The purpose of this section is firstly to present the baseline information that controls the agricultural production potential of the site and then, most importantly, to assess that potential. Agricultural production potential, and particularly cropping potential, is one of the four factors that determines the significance of an agricultural impact. The other three factors are magnitude of impact, size of footprint, and duration of impact. Cropping potential also directly determines the true agricultural sensitivity of the land and therefore informs the site sensitivity verification.

All the important parameters that control the agricultural production potential of the site are presented in Table 2. Soil data are provided in Appendix 4. A map of the development site is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2: Parameters that control and/or describe the agricultural production potential of the site.

	Parameter	Value
Clim	Köppen-Geiger climate description (Beck <i>et al</i> , 2018)	Temperate, dry winter, warm summer

	Parameter	Value
	Mean Annual Rainfall (mm) (Schulze, 2009)	650
	Reference Crop Evaporation Annual Total (mm) (Schulze, 2009)	1298
	Climate capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	5 (moderate)
Terrain	Terrain type	Flat plain
	Terrain morphological unit	Valley bottom
	Slope gradients (%)	0 to 10
	Altitude (m)	1600
	Terrain capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	6 (moderate-high) to 7 (high)
Soil	Geology (DAFF, 2002)	Dolerite; sandstone, grit and shale of the Eccca Group, Karoo Sequence.
	Land type (DAFF, 2002)	Ea17
	Description of the soils	Very shallow to deep, very heavy soils with underlying rock.
	Dominant soil forms	Arcadia, Rensburg
	Soil capability classification (out of 9) (DAFF, 2017)	4 (low-moderate) to 5 (moderate)
	Soil limitations	Drainage
Land use	Agricultural land use in the surrounding area	None
	Agricultural land use on the site	None
General	Long-term grazing capacity (ha/LSU) (DAFF, 2018)	5
	Land capability classification (out of 15) (DAFF, 2017)	7 (low-moderate) to 8 (moderate)
	Within Protected Agricultural Area (DALRRD, 2020)	No
	Within Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ)	No



Figure 2. Satellite image map of the development boundary and pipeline options.

7.1 Assessment of the agricultural production potential

This assessment of the agricultural production potential of the site is based on an integration of the information in the site parameters table above.

Although there are soil (drainage) constraints on the site's agricultural production potential, its potential to practically deliver agricultural produce is primarily constrained by other factors. This is primarily because the site is located in an already built-up industrial area. The site, therefore, has absolutely no agricultural potential.

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production, and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

8 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

A specialist agricultural assessment is required to include a verification of the agricultural sensitivity of the development site as per the sensitivity categories used by the web-based environmental screening tool of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). The screening tool's classification of sensitivity is merely an initial indication of what the sensitivity of a piece of land might be, as indicated by the only data that is available. What the screening tool attempts to

indicate is whether the land is suitable for crop production (high and very high sensitivity) or unsuitable for crop production (low and medium sensitivity). To do this, the screening tool uses three independent criteria, from three independent data sets, which are all indicators of suitability for crop production but are limited and were not designed for this purpose. The three criteria are:

1. Whether the land is classified as cropland or not on the field crop boundary data set (Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019). All classified cropland is, by definition, either high or very high sensitivity.
2. Its land capability rating as per the Department of Agriculture's updated and refined, country-wide land capability mapping (DAFF, 2017). Land capability is defined as the combination of soil, climate and terrain suitability factors for supporting rain-fed agricultural production. The direct relationship between land capability rating, agricultural sensitivity and rain-fed cropping suitability is summarised by this author in Table 3 .
3. Whether the land is classified as a protected agricultural area (PAA)¹ or not (DALRRD, 2020). All classified PAAs are, by definition, either high or very high sensitivity.

The limitations for determining cropping suitability based on these data are as follows:

1. The field crop boundary data set used by the screening tool is very outdated.
2. Land capability mapping is fairly coarse, modelled data which is not accurate at site scale.
3. PAAs are demarcated broadly, not at a fine scale and there is therefore much variation of cropping suitability within a PAA. All land within these demarcated areas is not necessarily of sufficient agricultural potential to be suitable for crop production, due to finer scale terrain,

A PAA is a demarcated area in which the climate, terrain, and soil are generally conducive for agricultural production and which, historically, or in a regional context, has made important contributions to the production of the various crops that are grown across South Africa. Within PAAs, the protection of viable, arable land is considered a priority for the protection of food security in South Africa.

These three inputs operate independently and the screening tool's agricultural sensitivity is simply determined by whichever of these gives the highest sensitivity rating. The agricultural sensitivity of

the site, as classified by the screening tool, is shown in

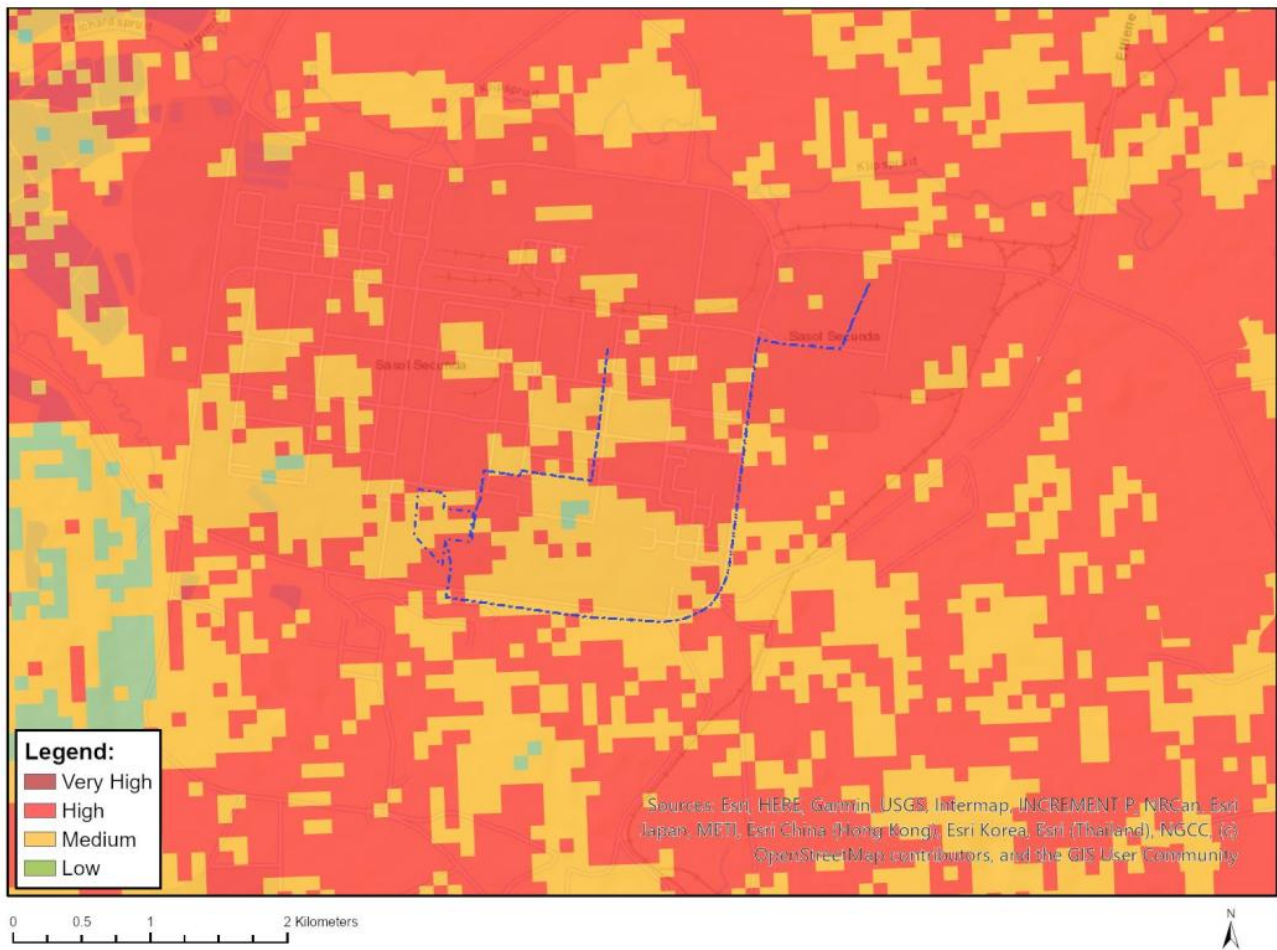


Figure 3. The site boundary and pipeline options overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool.

The true agricultural sensitivity of any land is equivalent to its actual suitability for crop production on the ground, rather than being determined by a parameter that serves as a proxy for crop suitability in a dataset. The land's suitability for cropping directly determines how important it is to conserve that land as agricultural production land. To determine suitability for crop production and hence sensitivity, requires a site-specific assessment, as has been conducted in this assessment, rather than a reliance on data sets that have significant limitations.

Table 3: Relationship between land capability, agricultural sensitivity, and rain-fed cropping suitability.

Land capability value	Agricultural sensitivity	Rain-fed cropping suitability	
		Summer rainfall areas	Winter rainfall areas
1 - 5	Low	Unsuitable	Unsuitable

6	Medium	Suitable	Suitable
7			
8	High		
9 - 10			
11 - 15	Very High		

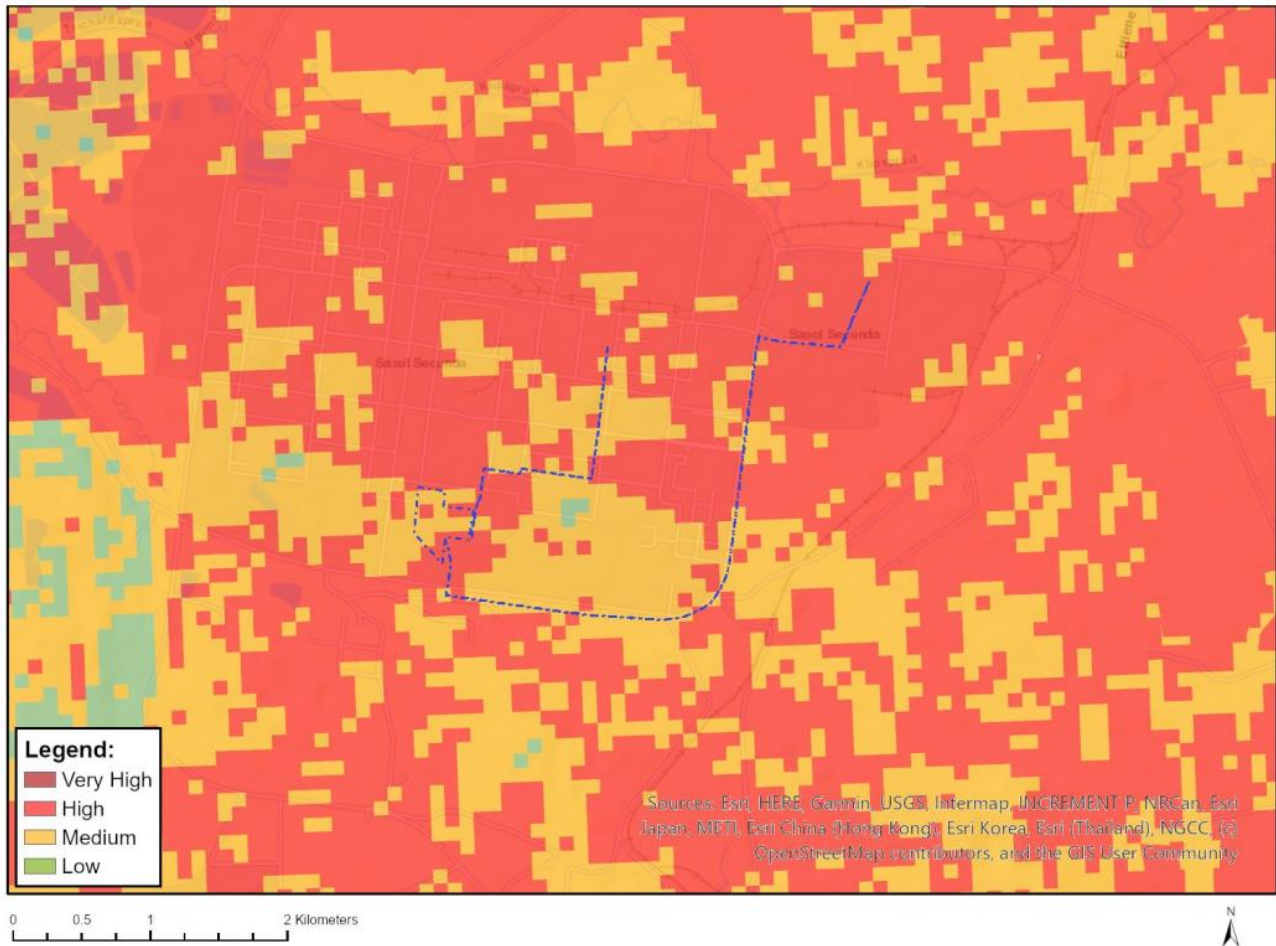


Figure 3. The site boundary and pipeline options overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool.

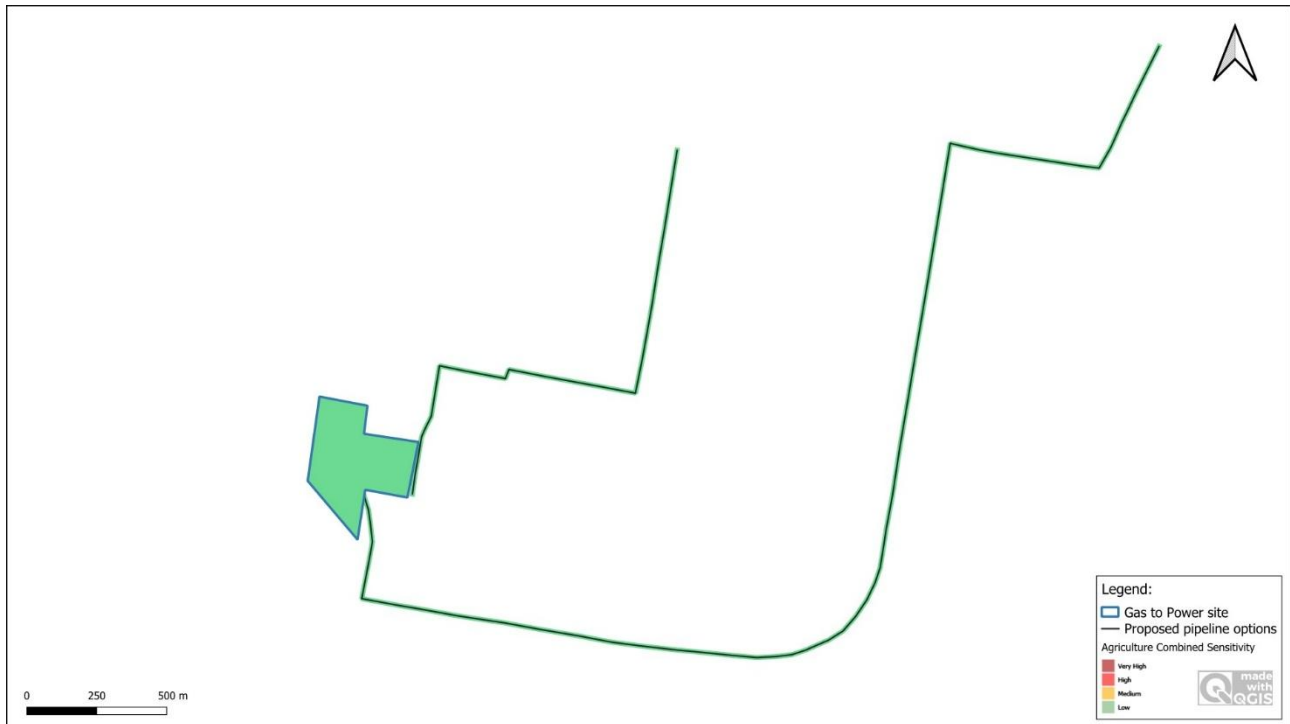


Figure 4. Agricultural sensitivity as verified by this assessment.

The screening tool classifies the assessed site as ranging from medium to high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across the site, as high. The high sensitivity classification by the screening tool is due to some land being classified as high sensitivity because of a classified land capability rating of 8 as per the table above. However, as shown in the previous section, the site is not suitable for viable crop production and its true sensitivity, as assessed on the ground, is therefore low. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of low agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

9 ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

9.1 Impact identification and assessment

It should be noted that an Agricultural Compliance Statement is not required to formally rate agricultural impacts by way of impact assessment tables.

An agricultural impact must by definition cause a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. If there is no change, there is no impact. Because the site has no current agricultural production potential due to the limitations of its location, the occupation of the

site by the development cannot change its agricultural production potential. The development will therefore have zero agricultural impact and is therefore assessed as acceptable.

9.2 Cumulative impact assessment

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include an assessment of cumulative impacts. The cumulative impact of a development is the impact that development will have when its impact is added to the incremental impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities that will affect the same environment. The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss of future agricultural production potential.

Due to its lack of agricultural impact, the assessed development will not contribute to the cumulative impact. The cumulative agricultural impact of the proposed development is therefore assessed here as being of low significance and therefore as acceptable. The development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on the agricultural production capability of the area, and it is therefore recommended, from a cumulative agricultural impact perspective, that the development be approved.

9.3 Assessment of alternatives

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include a comparative assessment of alternatives, including the no-go alternative. Because there is no agricultural potential within the assessed site, the exact positions of all proposed infrastructure within it will make absolutely no difference to agricultural impacts. Any alternative layouts within the same assessed site will have equal agricultural impact and are assessed as equally acceptable. Because of the insignificant agricultural impact of the proposed pipelines, there can be no material difference between the agricultural impacts of the proposed route alternatives. All have insignificant agricultural impact and are considered equally acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. There are no agricultural impacts of the no-go alternative. Even though the impacted land has insufficient agricultural production potential for cropping, and the impact of the development is low, its negative agricultural impact is marginally more significant than that of the no-go alternative, and so if assessed purely from an agricultural impact perspective, the no-go alternative is the preferred alternative. However, the no-go option would prevent the proposed development from contributing to the environmental, social, and economic benefits associated with the development of renewable energy in South Africa.

10 MITIGATION

The most important and effective mitigation of agricultural impacts for any development is avoidance of viable, potential cropland. This development has already applied this mitigation by selecting a site on which there is no viable, potential cropland.

No mitigation measures are required for the protection of agricultural production potential within the development because the entire site will be permanently excluded from agricultural land use.

11 ADDITIONAL ASPECTS REQUIRED IN AN AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

11.1 Micro-siting

The agricultural protocol requires confirmation that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities. Because the site is not used for agriculture, micro-siting will make no material difference to agricultural impacts and disturbance.

11.2 Confirmation of linear activity exclusion

If linear infrastructure has been given exclusion from complying with certain requirements of the agricultural protocol because of its linear nature, the protocol requires confirmation that the land impacted by that linear infrastructure can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase. No such exclusion applies to this project.

12 CONCLUSION: AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it leads to no loss of future agricultural production potential.

Although there are soil (drainage) constraints on the site's agricultural production potential, its potential to practically deliver agricultural produce is primarily constrained by other factors. This is primarily because the site is located in an already built-up industrial area. The site, therefore, has absolutely no agricultural potential.

For these reasons, the site will never be viably utilised for agricultural production, and its potential is therefore assessed here as non-existent.

The screening tool classifies the assessed site as ranging from medium to high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across

the site, as high. However, the site is not suitable for viable crop production and its true sensitivity, as assessed on the ground, is therefore low. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of low agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

An agricultural impact must by definition cause a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. If there is no change, there is no impact. Because the site has no current agricultural production potential due to the limitations of its location, the occupation of the site by the development cannot change its agricultural production potential. The development will therefore have zero agricultural impact and is therefore, assessed as acceptable.

From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be approved. The conclusion of this assessment on the acceptability of the proposed development and the recommendation for its approval is not subject to any conditions.

13 REFERENCES

Beck, H.E., N.E. Zimmermann, T.R. McVicar, N. Vergopolan, A. Berg, E.F. Wood. 2018. Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution, Nature Scientific Data. Available at: <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>.

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Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). 2017. National land capability evaluation raster data layer, 2017. Pretoria.

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). 2002. National land type inventories data set. Pretoria.

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). 2020. Protected agricultural areas – Spatial data layer. 2020. Pretoria.

Schulze, R.E. 2009. South African Atlas of Agrohydrology and Climatology, available on Cape Farm

Mapper. Available at: <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>

Soil Classification Working Group. 2018. Soil Classification: A Natural and Anthropogenic System for South Africa. ARC-Institute for Soil, Climate and Water, Pretoria.

APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CURRICULUM VITAE

Johann Lanz Curriculum Vitae

Education

M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)	University of Cape Town	1996 - 1997
B.Sc. Agriculture (Soil Science, Chemistry)	University of Stellenbosch	1992 - 1995
BA (English, Environmental & Geographical Science)	University of Cape Town	1989 - 1991
Matric Exemption	Wynberg Boy's High School	1983

Professional work experience

I have been registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (Pri.Sci.Nat.) in the field of soil science since 2012 (registration number 400268/12) and am a member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa.

Soil & Agricultural Consulting Self employed 2002 - present

Within the past 5 years of running my soil and agricultural consulting business, I have completed more than 170 agricultural assessments (EIAs, SEAs, EMPRs) in all 9 provinces for renewable energy, mining, electrical grid infrastructure, urban, and agricultural developments. I was the appointed agricultural specialist for the nation-wide SEAs for wind and solar PV developments, electrical grid infrastructure, and gas pipelines. My regular clients include: Zutari; CSIR; SiVEST; SLR; WSP; Arcus; SRK; Environamics; Royal Haskoning DHV; ABO; Enertrag; WKN-Windcurrent; JG Afrika; Mainstream; Redcap; G7; Mulilo; and Tiptrans. Recent agricultural clients for soil resource evaluations and mapping include Cederberg Wines; Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Vogelfontein Citrus; De Grendel Estate; Zewenwacht Wine Estate; and Goedgedacht Olives. In 2018 I completed a ground-breaking case study that measured the agricultural impact of existing wind farms in the Eastern Cape.

Soil Science Consultant Agricultural Consultants International (Tinie du Preez) 1998 - 2001

Responsible for providing all aspects of a soil science technical consulting service directly to clients in the wine, fruit and environmental industries all over South Africa, and in Chile, South America.

Contracting Soil Scientist De Beers Namaqualand Mines July 1997 - Jan 1998

Completed a contract to advise soil rehabilitation and re-vegetation of mined areas.

Publications

- Lanz, J. 2012. Soil health: sustaining Stellenbosch's roots. In: M Swilling, B Sebitosi & R Loots (eds). *Sustainable Stellenbosch: opening dialogues*. Stellenbosch: SunMedia.
- Lanz, J. 2010. Soil health indicators: physical and chemical. *South African Fruit Journal*, April / May 2010 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil health constraints. *South African Fruit Journal*, August / September 2009 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil carbon research. *AgriProbe*, Department of Agriculture.
- Lanz, J. 2005. Special Report: Soils and wine quality. *Wineland Magazine*.

I am a reviewing scientist for the *South African Journal of Plant and Soil*.



forestry, fisheries & the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001, Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Pretoria, 0002 Tel: +27 12 399 9000, Fax: +27 86 625 1042

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST DECLARATION FORM AUGUST 2023

Specialist Declaration form for assessments undertaken for application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

REPORT TITLE: AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED SASOL GAS TO POWER DEVELOPMENT NEAR SECUNDA, MPUMALANGA.

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for assessment that are in support of applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting, where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of August 2023. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. An electronic copy of the signed declaration form must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. The specialist must be aware of and comply with '*the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the act, when applying for environmental authorisation - GN 320/2020*', where applicable.

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Title of Specialist Assessment	Agricultural Assessment
Specialist Company Name	SoilZA (sole proprietor)
Specialist Name	Johann Lanz
Specialist Identity Number	6607045174089
Specialist Qualifications:	M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) Reg. no. 400268/12 Member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa
Physical address:	2 Roeland Terrace, CAPE TOWN, 8001
Postal address:	Postnet Suite #500, Private Bag X16, CONSTANTIA, 7848
Telephone	Not applicable
Cell phone	+27 82 927 9018
E-mail	johann@soilza.co.za

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Johann Lanz** declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I am aware of the procedures and requirements for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, as amended, when applying for environmental authorisation which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. “the Protocols”) and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020.
- 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 the specialist report relevant to this application, 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;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- 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;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA Act.



Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA (sole proprietor)

Name of Company:

28 March 2026

Date

SPECIALIST DECLARATION FORM – AUGUST 2023

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, **Johann Lanz**, swear under oath that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA – sole proprietor

Name of Company

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

Date

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
HOUT BAY
28 MAR 2026
COMMUNITY SERVICE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE DEPARTMENT



herewith certifies that

Johan Lanz

Registration Number: 400268/12

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)

in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Soil Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

Effective **15 August 2012**

Expires **31 March 2027**



President of Council

Chief Executive Officer



APPENDIX 4: Land type soil data

Table 4: Land type soil data

Land type	Soil series (forms)	Depth (mm)	Clay % A horizon	Clay % B horizon	Depth limiting layer	% of land type
Ea17	Ar	300 - 900	45 - 70		so	57,3
Ea17	Rg	600 - 1000	45 - 70		gc	15,5
Ea17	Va	300 - 450	25 - 35	40 - 60	gc,vp	7,0
Ea17	Sw	200 - 450	25 - 35	40 - 60	lc	5,5
Ea17	Mw, My	150 - 500	30 - 50	20 - 30	so,R	4,5
Ea17	Bo	900 > 1200	35 - 50	35 - 50	gc,so	3,3
Ea17	R					1,5
Ea17	Ms, Gs	100 - 250	20 - 30		R,so	1,5
Ea17	We	300 - 450	25 - 30	40 - 50	sp	1,5
Ea17	Av	500 - 900	25 - 30	30 - 40	sp	1,5
Ea17	S					1,0