

Draft Basic Assessment Report

Koppies Abattoir expansion



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Koppies Abattoir Expansion

Project Details

PROJECT TITLE:	Koppies red meat abattoir facility expansion, Erf 603, Koppies, Free State
PROJECT PROPONENT:	Koppies Veebemarkers Pty Ltd
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BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT



destea

department of
economic, small business development,
tourism and environmental affairs
FREE STATE PROVINCE

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

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Basic assessment report in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

Kindly note that:

1. This **basic assessment report** is a standard report that may be required by a competent authority in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended and is meant to streamline applications. Please make sure that it is the report used by the particular competent authority for the activity that is being applied for.
2. This report format is current as of **09 August 2022**. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority
3. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
4. Where applicable **tick** the boxes that are applicable in the report.
5. An incomplete report may be returned to the applicant for revision.
6. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the rejection of the application as provided for in the regulations.
7. This report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority.
8. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted.
9. The signature of the EAP on the report must be an original signature.
10. The report must be compiled by an independent and **EAPASA registered** environmental assessment practitioner.
11. Unless protected by law, all information in the report will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should be provided with the information contained in this report on request, during any stage of the application process.
12. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.
13. Should a specialist report or report on a specialised process be submitted at any stage for any part of this application, the terms of reference for such report must also be submitted.

14. Two (2) colour hard copies and one (1) electronic copy of the report must be submitted to the competent authority.
15. Shape files (.shp) for maps must be included in the electronic copy of the report submitted to the competent authority.

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES

If YES, please complete the form entitled "Details of specialist and declaration of interest" for the specialist appointed and attach in Appendix I.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

a) Describe the project associated with the listed activities applied for

Green-Box Consulting is appointed by Koppies Veebemarkers (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as *the Applicant*) to undertake the environmental impact assessment process for the proposed volume expansion of the existing Koppies red meat abattoir. The existing facility has been operational since the 1980's. This Basic Assessment is being conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

The Koppies Abattoir is located on Erf 603 (hereafter referred to as *the Property*), Koppies, which is situated within the municipal boundaries of the Ngwathe Local Municipality in the Free State Province (Refer to Figure 1). The Property is located to the south of Third Street, between Koppies and Kwakwatsi and is accessed directly from Third Street. The approximate central coordinates are: 27°14'20.80"S and 27°34'50.85"E.

The proposed development entails the increase in the abattoir's operational throughput from 55 to 110 units per day constituting an expansion of an existing facility and triggers a Listed Activity in terms of Government Notice R983 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended), thereby requiring the submission of a Basic Assessment application for Environmental Authorisation to the competent authority.



- b) Provide a detailed description of the listed activities associated with the project as applied for

Listed activity as described in GN 983,984 and 985 (as amended)	Description of project activity
GNR 983, as amended – <u>Listing Notice 1 Activity 38ii:</u> The expansion and related operation of facilities for the slaughter of animals where the daily product throughput will be increased by more than— (ii) <u>6 units of reptiles, red meat and game.</u>	The proposed abattoir expansion will entail an increase in the facility's daily operational throughput from 55 units per day to a maximum of 110 units per day, resulting in a net increase of 55 units per day. This increase in throughput constitutes a capacity expansion of the existing abattoir and will be achieved through operational and infrastructure upgrades to support higher processing volumes. The proposed activity therefore represents an expansion of an existing lawful land use.

2. FEASIBLE AND REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

“alternatives”, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to—

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Describe alternatives that are considered in this application as required by Appendix 1 (3)(h) of GN 326, Regulation 2014 as amended. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity (NOT PROJECT) could be accomplished in the specific instance taking account of the interest of the applicant in the activity. The no-go alternative must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed.

The determination of whether site or activity (including different processes, etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment. After receipt of this report the, competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

The identification of alternatives should be in line with the Integrated Environmental Assessment Guideline Series 11, published by the DEA in 2004. Should the alternatives include different locations and lay-outs, the co-ordinates of the different alternatives must be provided. The co-ordinates should be in degrees, minutes and seconds. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

a) Site alternatives

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
The volume expansion of an existing red meat abattoir that entails the increase of unit's throughput from 55 to 110 per day, located on Erf 603, Koppies, Ngwathe Local Municipality. No site alternatives are proposed or assessed for the project. The proposed activity entails the expansion of an existing, lawfully established abattoir. The increase in throughput is intrinsically linked to the continued operation of the existing facility, where the necessary infrastructure and services are already in place. Relocating the activity to an alternative site would require the establishment of an entirely new abattoir, including the acquisition of new land, the construction of new infrastructure, and the securing of additional environmental, land use, veterinary and municipal approvals. This would constitute a fundamentally different development with a substantially larger environmental footprint and significantly greater environmental impacts than the proposed expansion of the existing facility.	27°14'20.80"S	27°34'50.85"E

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The existing site is serviced and located to support abattoir operations and is already highly transformed as a result of historical development and ongoing activities. The proposed expansion is therefore site specific and cannot reasonably or practicably be implemented elsewhere without introducing unnecessary environmental disturbance and regulatory complexity. For these reasons, the assessment of alternative sites is not considered reasonable or meaningful for this Basic Assessment, and the existing abattoir site represents the only feasible and practicable location for the proposed expansion.		
Alternative 2		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not Applicable		
Alternative 3		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not Applicable		

In the case of linear activities: **Not Applicable**

Alternative:

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Alternative S1 (preferred)

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

Alternative S2 (if any)

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

Alternative S3 (if any)

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

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide an addendum with co-ordinates taken every 250 meters along the route for each alternative alignment.

In the case of an area being under application, please provide the co-ordinates of the corners of the site as indicated on the lay-out map provided in Appendix A of this form.

b) Lay-out alternatives

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
The abattoir is an existing operation; however, the layout is being altered to increase throughput capacity.	27°14'20.80"S	27°34'50.85"E

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No further layout alternatives are proposed or assessed for the project. The proposed development entails an increase in operational throughput at an existing, lawfully established abattoir that operates within a fixed and highly constrained footprint. The current layout of the facility has been designed to comply with veterinary, health, safety and operational requirements applicable to red meat abattoirs, including regulated process flows and separation of clean and dirty areas. The proposed expansion does not involve the relocation or reconfiguration of major infrastructure but rather utilises the existing layout and operational configuration of the abattoir to accommodate the increased throughput. Opportunities for alternative layouts are limited by existing buildings, access routes, service connections and surrounding land uses. Any significant deviation from the existing layout would require extensive structural alterations and could compromise operational efficiency and regulatory compliance without resulting in a meaningful reduction in environmental impacts. Given that the site is already developed and highly transformed, and that the expansion will occur within the existing operational footprint, no feasible or practicable layout alternatives exist that would provide an environmental benefit. For these reasons, the assessment of layout alternatives is not considered applicable or meaningful for this Basic Assessment.		
Alternative 2		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not Applicable		
Alternative 3		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not Applicable		

c) Technology alternatives

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)
Technology alternatives refer to different methods, processes or technologies that could be used to achieve the same development objective while potentially reducing environmental impacts. In the case of the proposed abattoir expansion, the primary objective is to increase daily processing throughput at an existing, lawfully established facility. The proposed increase in throughput will be achieved using conventional red meat abattoir processing technologies that are already in use at the facility and that comply with applicable veterinary, food safety and environmental requirements. These technologies represent industry standard, proven systems that are widely applied within the South African abattoir sector. No reasonable or practicable alternative technologies were identified that would fundamentally alter the

nature of the activity or result in a materially different environmental impact profile. The use of alternative or experimental processing technologies would not reduce the key environmental aspects associated with the expansion, such as water use, effluent generation or waste management, and could introduce operational or compliance risks.

Accordingly, the continued use of established, compliant abattoir processing technology is considered the most appropriate and environmentally responsible option for achieving the proposed increase in throughput. As a result, no alternative technologies are assessed further as part of this Basic Assessment.

Alternative 2
Not Applicable
Alternative 3
Not Applicable

d) Other alternatives (e.g. scheduling, demand, input, scale and design alternatives)

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)
Not Applicable
Alternative 2
Not Applicable
Alternative 3
Not Applicable

e) No-go alternative

The No-Go Alternative assumes that the proposed expansion does not proceed and that the facility continues to operate at its current throughput of approximately 55 units per day. Under this scenario, no additional construction or operational activities would occur, and the existing environmental baseline conditions at the site would remain unchanged.

From a biophysical environmental perspective, the No-Go Alternative would avoid the potential short term construction related impacts associated with the proposed expansion, such as increased noise, dust generation and temporary disturbance within the already developed site. However, given that the site is highly transformed and that the expansion will occur within the existing operational footprint, these impacts are expected to be localised, short term and of low significance.

From a socio-economic and operational perspective, the No-Go Alternative would prevent the Applicant from increasing production capacity to meet market demand and would limit opportunities for operational efficiency improvements, job creation and local economic contribution. The continued operation at current capacity may also reduce the long-term viability and competitiveness of the facility.

Overall, while the No-Go Alternative would maintain the current environmental status quo, it would not result in any meaningful environmental benefit when weighed against the limited and manageable impacts associated with the proposed expansion. Furthermore, it would forego the anticipated socio-economic benefits linked to the increased throughput. The No-Go Alternative is therefore not considered the preferred option.

Paragraphs 3 – 13 below should be completed for each alternative.

3. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

- a) Indicate the physical size of the preferred activity/technology as well as alternative activities/technologies (footprints):

Alternative:

Alternative A1¹ (preferred activity alternative)
 Alternative A2 (if any)
 Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the activity:

Approximately 5 000 m ²

or, for linear activities: **Not Applicable**

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)
 Alternative A2 (if any)
 Alternative A3 (if any)

Length of the activity:

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- b) Indicate the size of the alternative sites or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)
 Alternative A2 (if any)
 Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the site/servitude:

13 679 m ²

4. SITE ACCESS

Does ready access to the site exist?

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

YES	

Describe the type of access road planned:

Access to the property is gained directly from Third Street, which serves as the primary vehicular access route to the site. Third Street provides access for operational traffic including delivery vehicles, livestock transport trucks, staff vehicles, and service vehicles associated with abattoir operations. The existing access arrangement is considered adequate to accommodate current and proposed activities, and no new access points or road upgrades are required as part of the proposed development.

Include the position of the access road on the site plan and required map, as well as an indication of the road in relation to the site.

¹ "Alternative A.." refer to activity, process, technology or other alternatives.

5. LOCALITY MAP

An A3 locality map must be attached to the back of this document, as Appendix A. The scale of the locality map must be relevant to the size of the development (at least 1:50 000. For linear activities of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g. 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map.). The map must indicate the following:

- an accurate indication of the project site position as well as the positions of the alternative sites, if any;
- indication of all the alternatives identified;
- closest town(s);
- road access from all major roads in the area;
- road names or numbers of all major roads as well as the roads that provide access to the site(s);
- all roads within a 1km radius of the site or alternative sites; and
- a north arrow;
- a legend; and
- locality GPS co-ordinates (Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in degrees and decimal minutes. The minutes should have at least three decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

6. LAYOUT/ROUTE PLAN

A detailed site or route plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached as Appendix A to this document.

The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- the property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50 metres of the site;
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning of the site;
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning each of the properties adjoining the site or sites;
- the exact position of each listed activity applied for (including alternatives);
- servitude(s) indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- a legend; and
- a north arrow.

7. SENSITIVITY MAP

The layout/route plan as indicated above must be overlain with a sensitivity map that indicates all the sensitive areas associated with the site, including, but not limited to:

- watercourses;
- the 1:100 year flood line (where available or where it is required by DWS);
- ridges;
- cultural and historical features;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species); and
- critical biodiversity areas.

The sensitivity map must also cover areas within 100m of the site and must be attached in Appendix A.

8. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the centre of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under Appendix B to this report. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

9. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

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

10. ACTIVITY MOTIVATION

Motivate and explain the need and desirability of the activity (including demand for the activity):

1. Is the activity permitted in terms of the property's existing land use rights?	YES		Please explain
The property is currently zoned as "Noxious Industry" in terms of the Ngwathe Local Municipality Land Use Scheme (See attached Appendix J). This zoning permits industrial activities such as an abattoir.			
2. Will the activity be in line with the following?			
(a) Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion is in line with the objectives of the Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the Vision 2030 Growth and Development Strategy. The PSDF emphasises sustainable economic development, support for existing economic nodes, efficient use of infrastructure, and the creation of employment opportunities to promote inclusive growth and social upliftment. By increasing the abattoir's operational throughput from 55 to 110 units per day, the project strengthens an existing local enterprise, enhances economic activity in Koppies and the surrounding areas, and contributes to the creation of additional jobs. This supports the Vision 2030 goal of providing decent work and improving human development, while promoting equitable access to economic benefits for the local community. Furthermore, the expansion optimises the use of existing facilities and infrastructure, aligning with the PSDF's principle of spatial efficiency and sustainable land use. In summary, the project contributes positively to the Province's strategic objectives by fostering economic growth, job creation, and social inclusion, while efficiently utilising existing infrastructure and supporting local development.			

(b) Urban edge / Edge of Built environment for the area	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion is located within the existing urban edge / edge of the built environment of Koppies, as defined in the municipal spatial planning framework. The site is already developed and forms part of a transitional buffer zone between Koppies and the Kwakwatsi residential area. The expansion will occur within an established, transformed footprint and does not result in outward expansion beyond the urban edge or the encroachment into undeveloped or environmentally sensitive land. As such, the proposed development is aligned with the intent of the urban edge, which is to promote infill development, efficient land use, and containment of urban sprawl.			
(c) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the Local Municipality (e.g. would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing approved and credible municipal IDP and SDF?).	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion is consistent with the objectives of the Ngwathe Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP 2025/26) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF 2025–2030), which seek to promote local economic development, support existing business operations, create employment opportunities, and optimise the use of municipal infrastructure. The IDP emphasises sustainable economic growth and job creation as key priorities, while the SDF identifies strategic areas for economic activity and the strengthening of existing economic nodes. As the abattoir is an existing facility and the proposed development constitutes an expansion of its operations, the approval of this application would not compromise the integrity of the approved IDP (2025/26) or SDF (2025–2030). On the contrary, it supports municipal objectives by enhancing local economic activity, fostering decent work opportunities, and efficiently utilising an established site. The project aligns with the Municipality’s vision for sustainable development and the promotion of inclusive, locally driven economic growth.			
(d) Approved Structure Plan of the Municipality	YES		Please explain
The approved structure plan for the Koppies area is provided through the Ngwathe Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF 2025–2030), which functions as the Municipality’s credible structure planning instrument guiding land use, spatial development, and economic activity. The SDF was promulgated on 6 December 2024 and provides spatial policy direction for the period up to 2030, identifying strategic areas for economic activity, industrial use, and development within existing nodes. The proposed expansion is located within an existing economic node identified in the SDF and constitutes an expansion of an existing facility. Therefore, the development is in line with the approved structure plan, and its approval would not compromise the integrity of the Municipality’s planning framework. The project supports municipal objectives by optimising existing infrastructure, enhancing local economic activity, and fostering employment opportunities in the area.			

(e) An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) adopted by the Department (e.g. Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?)	Not Applicable		Please explain
In the context of the Ngwathe Local Municipality area, there is no formally gazetted EMF adopted by the provincial Department for the entire municipal area at present that has been published as an environmental management decision making tool in terms of the NEMA EMF Regulations. As such, there is no adopted EMF that would be directly conflicted or compromised by the expansion of the Koppies abattoir. Nevertheless, the environmental assessment process undertaken in this Basic Assessment thoroughly considers environmental attributes and sensitivities locally through specialist studies and impact assessments in accordance with NEMA and the EIA Regulations			
(f) Any other Plans (e.g. Guide Plan)		NO	Please explain
Not Applicable			
3. Is the land use (associated with the activity being applied for) considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to by the relevant environmental authority (i.e. is the proposed development in line with the projects and programmes identified as priorities within the credible IDP)?	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion is in line with the Ngwathe SDF (2025–2030) and IDP (2025/26), which prioritise sustainable economic growth, support for existing businesses, and job creation. Located within an established industrial node, the development aligns with the municipality’s identified strategic areas for economic activity and makes efficient use of existing infrastructure. The land use is therefore consistent with the timeframe and priorities set out in the approved municipal planning framework. Note that the property is zoned as “Noxious Industrial” in terms of the Ngwathe Local Municipality Land Use Scheme. This zoning permits industrial activities such as an abattoir.			
4. Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned (is it a societal priority)? (This refers to the strategic as well as local level (e.g. development is a national priority, but within a specific local context it could be inappropriate.)	YES		Please explain
The expansion addresses both national and local development priorities. At a national and provincial level, the project contributes to food security, agricultural value chain development, and job creation, which are strategic objectives under South Africa’s economic and agricultural policies. At the local level, Koppies and surrounding communities benefit directly from the project through increased employment opportunities, support for local livestock farmers, and the enhancement of existing economic infrastructure. Given that the abattoir is an established facility, the expansion is appropriate for the local context and represents a societal priority, supporting sustainable economic development while addressing local			

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and regional needs.			
5. Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application), or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development? (Confirmation by the relevant Municipality in this regard must be attached to the final Basic Assessment Report as Appendix I.)	YES		Please explain
The necessary services to support the proposed expansion of the abattoir are currently available. The facility is already connected to municipal water and electricity services, and no new connections are required for the expansion. Based on the scale of the proposed increase in throughput (from 55 to 110 units per day), the additional water and electricity demand is moderate and considered manageable within the capacity of the existing municipal supply. Regarding waste management, Labzus (Pty) Ltd has confirmed that it is registered and approved to receive and process all condemned material, general waste, and hazardous waste generated by the abattoir. - Treatment of general and hazardous waste registration number: 12/9/11/L1803019015023038/2 - Sterilization Plant Registration Number: S253 This ensures that all critical services, including water, electricity, and waste management, are available and sufficient to support the proposed expansion.			
6. Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of services and opportunity costs)? (Comment by the relevant Municipality in this regard must be attached to the final Basic Assessment Report as Appendix I.)	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion is located on an existing operational site and will utilise the existing municipal infrastructure for water and electricity. While the facility is not formally mapped as part of a designated industrial node in the Ngwathe SDF, the proposed increase in operational throughput does not require additional bulk services or major upgrades to the current infrastructure. Preliminary indications are that the existing municipal water supply and electrical network have sufficient capacity to accommodate the expansion without creating the need for new connections or diverting resources away from other planned infrastructure projects. As a result, the development is unlikely to impact the priority or placement of municipal infrastructure in a way that would lead to significant opportunity costs for the Municipality. Should the Municipality identify any constraints or requirements during its review, these will be documented and addressed. Formal comment and confirmation from the Ngwathe Local Municipality			

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regarding infrastructure planning and capacity will be attached to the final Basic Assessment Report as Appendix I.

7. Is this project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?		NO	Please explain
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The proposed project is **not** part of a nationally driven programme or initiative aimed at addressing an issue of national concern or importance. It is a site specific, privately initiated development intended to address local and/or regional needs within the jurisdiction of the relevant local and district municipality.

While the project may indirectly align with broader national objectives such as economic development, job creation, infrastructure provision, or sustainable land use as promoted through national policies and legislation (e.g. the National Development Plan, Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, and sector-specific strategies) it is not formally linked to, funded by, or implemented as part of a national government programme.

Accordingly, the project should be assessed primarily within the context of local and provincial planning frameworks, including the applicable Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and relevant provincial environmental and sectoral policies.

8. Do location factors favour this land use (associated with the activity applied for) at this place? (This relates to the contextualisation of the proposed land use on this site within its broader context.)	YES		Please explain
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The proposed expansion is well located within the buffer zone between Koppies and Kwakwatsi, which provides equitable access opportunities for residents of both areas. The site is an existing operational facility with direct access from Third Street, ensuring efficient transportation.

With existing municipal service connections, adequate infrastructure, and proximity to suppliers and markets, the site is well suited for the continued and expanded operation of the abattoir, while maintaining compatibility with surrounding land uses and minimising potential impacts.

9. Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	YES		Please explain
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The proposed development is considered the best practicable environmental option for the site, based on a balanced assessment of environmental, social, technical and economic factors, as required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

The following considerations support this conclusion:

- The development is proposed on an already transformed and degraded site located within the urban edge / edge of the built environment, limiting the loss of natural habitat and avoiding encroachment into sensitive or undeveloped areas.
- Specialist studies (including the palaeontological and archaeological desktop assessment by

Paleo Field Services, June 2025) confirmed that no significant heritage resources will be impacted, and that potential impacts are negligible, subject to the implementation of a Chance Find Protocol. - No critical biodiversity areas, protected areas, or buffer zones of protected areas are present on or within close proximity to the site, and no threatened ecosystems or species were identified on site. - The development is compatible with the surrounding land uses, which include existing industrial and residential activities, and aligns with the applicable municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) objectives for infill development and economic activity within the urban footprint. - The no-go alternative would not result in a clear environmental benefit, as the site would remain degraded and underutilised, while the socio-economic benefits of the development such as job creation and local economic stimulation would not be realised. Based on the above, the proposed development represents the most environmentally acceptable and sustainable use of the site, making it the best practicable environmental option when compared to feasible alternatives.			
10. Will the benefits of the proposed land use/development outweigh the negative impacts of it?	YES		Please explain
The proposed expansion occurs on an already transformed site within the urban edge, avoiding sensitive habitats. Negative impacts (dust, noise, waste) are temporary, localised, and manageable through mitigation. The development will create jobs, stimulate the local economy, and optimise existing infrastructure, making the overall benefits outweigh the potential negative impacts.			
11. Will the proposed land use/development set a precedent for similar activities in the area (local municipality)?	YES (Limited)		Please explain
The proposed expansion may demonstrate that industrial or abattoir activities can operate within the urban edge; however, it is largely site specific, building on an existing, long-standing facility. The precedent is therefore limited to similarly transformed or zoned areas and would not automatically encourage industrial encroachment into undeveloped areas. Approval is consistent with municipal land-use objectives for infill development and economic growth.			
12. Will any person's rights be negatively affected by the proposed activity/ies?		NO	Please explain
The proposed expansion is contained within the existing abattoir site and does not require land acquisition or relocation. Temporary impacts like dust, noise, and traffic are manageable, and the surrounding land uses are compatible. Therefore, the development is not expected to negatively affect any person's rights.			

13. Will the proposed activity/ies compromise the “urban edge” as defined by the local municipality?		NO	Please explain
The proposed expansion is located within the existing built-up area of Koppies and on a previously transformed site. It does not extend beyond the designated urban edge or encroach into undeveloped land, and therefore does not compromise the municipality's defined urban edge.			
14. Will the proposed activity/ies contribute to any of the 17 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs)?		NO	Please explain
The proposed expansion is a site specific, privately initiated project and is not linked to any of the 17 National Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). While it may indirectly support broader economic objectives such as job creation and local economic development, it does not form part of a formally recognized SIP.			
15. What will the benefits be to society in general and to the local communities?	Please explain		
The expansion will create local employment, support livestock farmers by increasing market access, and optimise the use of existing infrastructure. It will also contribute to food security through the production of safe, inspected meat and foster inclusive local economic growth, benefiting both the community and the broader region.			
16. Any other need and desirability considerations related to the proposed activity?	Please explain		
The proposed expansion is desirable as it optimises the use of an existing developed site, supports local economic development, and creates employment opportunities for the surrounding communities. The site's location within a buffer zone between Koppies and Kwakwatsi provides equal access for residents from both areas, and the development aligns with municipal planning objectives, including the SDF and IDP. Overall, the project represents a sustainable and contextually appropriate land use.			
17. How does the project fit into the National Development Plan for 2030?	Please explain		
The proposed expansion aligns with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 objectives by supporting inclusive economic growth, job creation, and local enterprise development. By increasing operational capacity, the project contributes to decent work opportunities, strengthens the local economy, and enhances food security through an efficient meat processing facility. The development also promotes the sustainable use of existing infrastructure and encourages economic activity within the urban edge, reflecting the NDP's emphasis on spatially efficient, inclusive, and sustainable economic development.			
18. Please describe how the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as set out in section 23 of NEMA have been taken into account.			
The proposed expansion has been planned and assessed in line with the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as outlined in Section 23 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, 1998). Key considerations include: <u>Sustainable Development:</u> The project balances socio-economic benefits, including job creation and support for local livestock farmers, with environmental protection by utilising an existing facility rather than developing undisturbed land.			

Avoidance, Minimisation, and Mitigation of Impacts: Potential environmental impacts have been identified through specialist studies, with measures proposed to avoid, minimise, or mitigate impacts during construction and operation.

Environmental Awareness and Participation: The Basic Assessment process includes stakeholder engagement and consultation with local communities and authorities, ensuring transparency and incorporation of relevant environmental and social concerns.

Integrated Planning: The project has been assessed in the context of national, provincial, and local policies and planning instruments, including the Ngwathe IDP, SDF, and municipal services infrastructure, ensuring alignment with broader development objectives.

Precautionary Principle: Where uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts, conservative assumptions and mitigation measures have been applied to prevent or minimise environmental harm.

By addressing these objectives, the project demonstrates responsible environmental management, compliance with legislative requirements, and promotion of sustainable and socially beneficial development.

19. Please describe how the principles of environmental management as set out in section 2 of NEMA have been taken into account.

The proposed expansion has been planned and assessed in accordance with the environmental management principles outlined in Section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, 1998):

Sustainable Development: The project promotes socio-economic development, including local employment and support for livestock farmers, while minimising environmental impacts by expanding an existing facility rather than developing undisturbed land.

Avoiding and Minimising Environmental Impacts: Potential impacts have been identified and mitigation measures proposed to prevent, minimise, or remedy adverse effects.

Equitable Access and Social Responsibility: The facility's location within the buffer zone between Koppies and Kwakwatsi ensures equitable access for local communities and contributes to social upliftment.

Integration and Consideration of Environmental, Social, and Economic Factors: The assessment integrates environmental, social, and economic considerations, ensuring that development aligns with national, provincial, and municipal planning frameworks.

Precautionary Principle: Where uncertainty exists regarding potential impacts, precautionary measures have been applied to avoid or reduce harm to the environment.

Public Participation and Accountability: Stakeholders and affected communities have been engaged through the Basic Assessment process, promoting transparency and responsible decision making.

By incorporating these principles, the project demonstrates compliance with NEMA, promotes sustainable development, and ensures environmental, social, and economic considerations are balanced in the decision-making process

11. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

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

Title of legislation, policy or guideline	Applicability to the project	Administering authority	Date
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)	2014 NEMA Regulations applicable; listed activities triggered. NEMA principles and Section 28(1) Duty of Care apply.	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	1998
Agricultural Products Standards Act, 119 of 1990	Provide control over the sale of certain agricultural products.	Department of Agriculture	1990
National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act 59 of 2008	Regulates the management and disposal of waste generated from operations, including abattoir waste.	Department of Environmental Affairs	2008
National Water Act 36 of 1998	Water use must be registered and managed in accordance with licensing requirements.	DWS	1998
National Health Act, (Act 61 of 2003)	Regulates public and worker health; applies to staff and hygiene management within the abattoir.	Department of Health	2003
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)	Applicable during construction and operational phases to ensure worker safety and compliance with regulations.	Department of Labour	1993
National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)	Any development must consider heritage resources; if any heritage features are present on site or nearby, mitigation measures may be required.	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) / Provincial Heritage Resources Authority	1999

12. WASTE, EFFLUENT, EMISSION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT

a) Solid waste management

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

YES

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

Approximately
5 m³

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

Construction waste will be segregated on site into recyclable and non-recyclable materials. Non-recyclable waste will be transported to the nearest licensed municipal landfill in accordance with local regulations. Recyclable materials, such as scrap metal, wood, and concrete, will be reused where possible or delivered to licensed recycling facilities. Hazardous waste (**if any**, e.g., paints, chemicals) will be handled according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (2008) and transported to licensed hazardous waste service providers.

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

All construction solid waste generated during the expansion abattoir will be managed responsibly to minimise environmental impact:

- Non-recyclable waste (e.g., rubble, packaging, general refuse) will be transported to the nearest licensed municipal landfill in accordance with local regulations.
- Recyclable materials (e.g., scrap metal, wood, concrete) will be segregated on site and either reused where possible or delivered to licensed recycling facilities.
- Hazardous materials (if any, such as paints, chemicals, or oils) will be handled separately and disposed of at a licensed hazardous waste facility by a licenced external service provider.

Proper waste storage, segregation, and regular removal will be enforced during construction to ensure compliance with municipal by-laws and environmental regulations.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES

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

20-25 tonnes

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

The operational phase generates two main types of solid waste:

1. General waste: Minor domestic and packaging waste generated on site is collected by the applicant and disposed of at the nearby municipal landfill site.
2. Abattoir-specific waste (animal waste and carcasses): This waste is managed through the existing abattoir waste management system, which includes:
 - Sophisticated waste separation techniques during the slaughter process to segregate solids from liquid waste streams.
 - Collection and incineration of certain solid waste at a licensed facility in Kroonstad under an existing contractual arrangement.

Municipal waste stream: Solid waste generated from abattoir operations does not feed into the municipal waste stream.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Non-municipal disposal: All abattoir-specific waste is managed internally or through licensed private contractors (e.g., Labzus), ensuring proper treatment and disposal.

If the solid waste will be disposed of into a municipal waste stream, indicate which registered landfill site will be used.

Solid waste generated from the abattoir's daily operations does not feed into the Municipal waste stream.

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

All abattoir-specific waste, including animal by-products and carcasses, is managed through the existing on site waste management system, which forms part of the current abattoir operations. This system includes sophisticated waste separation techniques during the slaughter process and the collection and incineration of certain waste via licensed private contractors (e.g., Labzus in Kroonstad).

The abattoir is primarily a meat processing facility, not a dedicated solid waste handling or treatment facility. However, its existing on-site waste management systems are designed to safely treat and dispose of operational waste.

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

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the NEM:WA? ☐ NO

If YES, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA. An application for a waste permit in terms of the NEM:WA must also be submitted with this application.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility? ☐ NO

If YES, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA. An application for a waste permit in terms of the NEM:WA must also be submitted with this application.

b) Liquid effluent

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system? ☐ NO

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

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

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

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility? ☐ NO

If YES, provide the particulars of the facility:

Facility name:

Contact

person:

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Postal
address:
Postal code:
Telephone:
E-mail:

Cell:
Fax:

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

The Koppies Abattoir is connected to a wastewater treatment works linked to the municipal sewer system, ensuring that effluent is treated in accordance with municipal standards. On-site measures include separation of solids from liquids during processing, minimising the volume of wastewater generated. Where feasible, treated effluent may be reused for non-potable purposes such as equipment cleaning, dust suppression, or landscaping, reducing freshwater demand. Regular maintenance of effluent treatment infrastructure and adherence to municipal discharge standards ensure that wastewater is managed efficiently and sustainably, in line with best environmental practices.

c) Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere other than exhaust emissions and dust associated with construction phase activities?

NO

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

NO

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

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

The air emissions generated by the abattoir and associated facilities do not require an Air Emissions License. The relevant impacts of these odours have been assessed in the Impact Assessment Section. During operations a number of sources may influence air quality in the vicinity of the abattoir and include:

- Slaughtering red meat requires vast amounts of steam and hot water for cleaning and sterilisation purposes. Gases such as CO₂, CO, NO_x and SO₂ are produced during heat generation. The generation of these greenhouse gases can be controlled by proper resource usage;
- Evaporation of chilling liquids and stripping of freezing- and chilling- machines, when not in use, cause emissions of NH₃ and CFCs (Verheijen et al., 1996). This can be mitigated through proper maintenance of equipment and the disposal of old and ineffective equipment;
- Transport vehicles will emit exhaust fumes (CO_x, CO_x, NO_x);
- Odours will emanate from the "dirty area" of the abattoir, in particular from the blood and viscera;
- Odours will be released from the wastewater treatment works. These can include methane, ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. Odours will be significantly reduced through effective operation.
- Some odours may originate from the product storage and handling areas.

d) Waste permit

Will any aspect of the activity produce waste that will require a waste permit in terms of the NEM:WA?

NO

If YES, please submit evidence that an application for a waste permit has been submitted to the competent authority

e) Generation of noise

Will the activity generate noise?

YES

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

NO

Describe the noise in terms of type and level:

The noise generated will be by the abattoir facility (animals and machines used during the slaughtering process). Sound is inversely proportional to the distance from the source and can get absorbed by buildings and vegetation barriers. Noise intensities (dB) will be at their highest on site and will decrease as you move away from their sources.

The decline curve below gives an indication of how noise generated at the site will decrease with distance. This gives a clear indication of the distance that the sound would have travelled upon reaching a level of 60 dB, prescribed by the SABS as being the acceptable limit for environmental noise.

According to the figure below, at a distance of 27 metres from a facility site, the generated noise would have decreased to a level of 60 dB and at a distance of 45 metres it would have decreased to approximately 55dB. It can therefore be said that noise travelling further than 45 metres will have a low impact on neighbouring residential areas. Koppies Abattoir is roughly 127m from the nearest residential areas in Kwakwatsi and 360m from the nearest residential areas in Koppies.

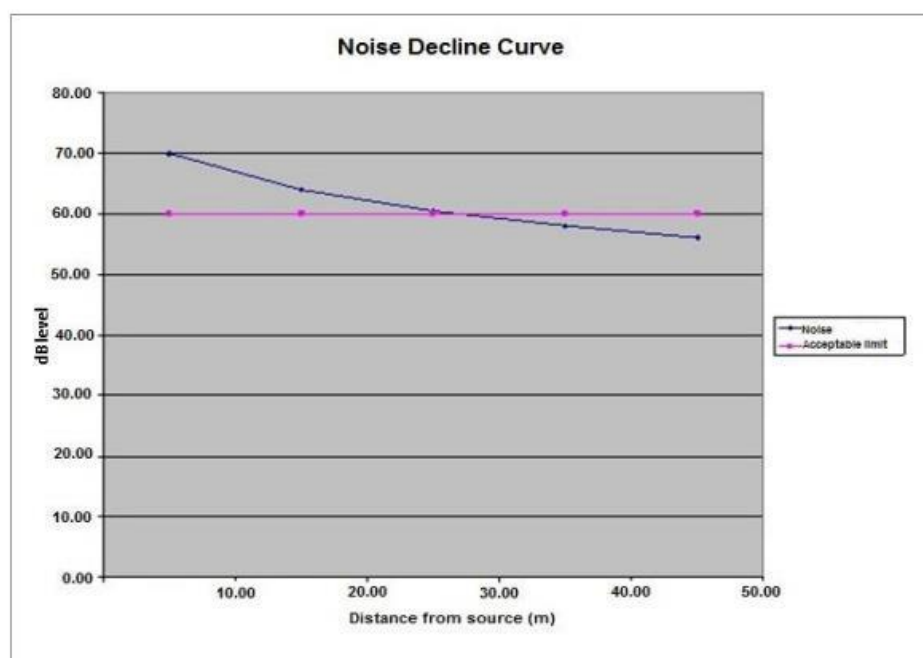


Figure 2: Noise Decline Curve

13. WATER USE

Please indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity by ticking the appropriate box(es):

Municipal

--	--

If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month: **Not Applicable**

Not Applicable

Does the activity require a water use authorisation (general authorisation or water use license) from the Department of Water Affairs?

NO

If YES, please provide proof that the application has been submitted to the Department of Water Affairs.

14. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

The expansion will optimise the use of existing electrical infrastructure to reduce additional energy demand. Equipment selection prioritises energy-efficient motors, refrigeration units, and lighting systems. Operational practices, such as scheduled equipment use, proper maintenance, and heat recovery where possible, will minimise unnecessary energy consumption. Building design incorporates natural ventilation and lighting where feasible, reducing reliance on artificial energy.

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

Not Applicable

SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**Important notes:**

1. For linear activities (pipelines, etc) as well as activities that cover very large sites, it may be necessary to complete this section for each part of the site that has a significantly different environment. In such cases please complete copies of Section B and indicate the area, which is covered by each copy No. on the Site Plan.

Section B Copy No. (e.g. A):

A

2. Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

3. Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

NO

If YES, please complete the form entitled "Details of specialist and declaration of interest" for each specialist thus appointed and attach it in Appendix I. All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

Property description/physical address:

Province	Free State
District Municipality	Fezile Dabi Municipality
Local Municipality	Ngwathe Local Municipality
Ward Number(s)	18
Erf number	603
Portion number	0
SG Code	F01900020000060300000

Where a large number of properties are involved (e.g. linear activities), please attach a full list to this application including the same information as indicated above.

Current land-use zoning as per local municipality IDP/records:

Noxious Industrial

In instances where there is more than one current land-use zoning, please attach a list of current land use zonings that also indicate which portions each use pertains to, to this application.

Is a change of land-use or a consent use application required?

NO

See reason above.

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1. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Alternative S1:

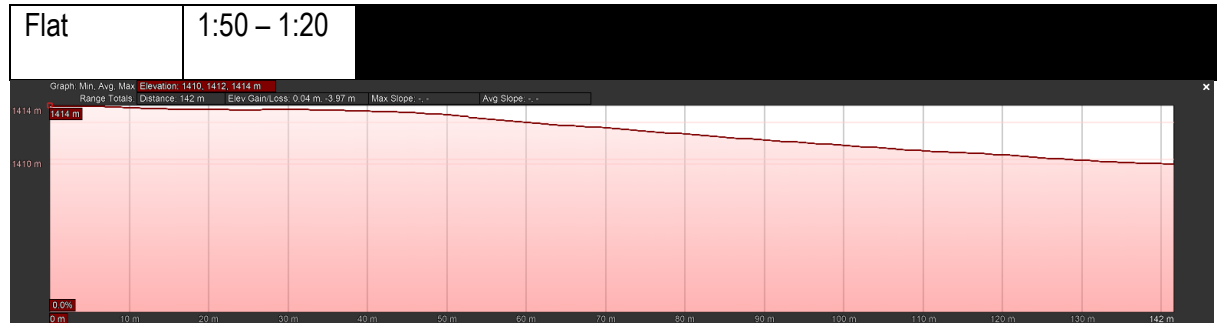


Figure 3: North to South Elevation of Koppies Abattoir (Google Earth, 2025)

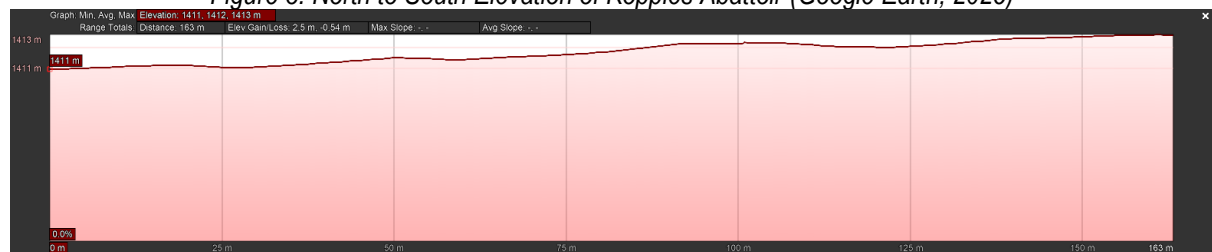


Figure 3: North to South Elevation of Koppies Abattoir (Google Earth, 2025)

As shown by the elevation tables above, the development area is relatively flat with slight elevations before it flattens out again.

Alternative S2 (if any):

Flat	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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Alternative S3 (if any):

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

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

2.1 Ridgeline	☐	2.4 Closed valley	☐	2.7 Undulating plain / low hills	☐
2.2 Plateau	☐	2.5 Open valley	☐	2.8 Dune	☐
2.3 Side slope of hill/mountain	☐	2.6 Plain	☒	2.9 Seafront	☐
2.10 At sea	☐				

3. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

Is the site(s) located on any of the following?

	Alternative S1:	Alternative S2 (if any):	Alternative S3 (if any):
Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	NO	YES NO	YES NO
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	NO	YES NO	YES NO
An area sensitive to erosion	NO	YES NO	YES NO

If you are unsure about any of the above or if you are concerned that any of the above aspects may be an issue of concern in the application, an appropriate specialist should be appointed to assist in the completion of this section. Information in respect of the above will often be available as part of the project information or at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by the Council for Geo Science may also be consulted.

4. GROUNDCOVER

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site. The location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

	Paved surface	Building or other structure	Bare soil

If any of the boxes marked with an "E" is ticked, please consult an appropriate specialist to assist in the completion of this section if the environmental assessment practitioner doesn't have the necessary expertise.

5. SURFACE WATER

Indicate the surface water present on and or adjacent to the site and alternative sites?

Perennial River		NO	
Non-Perennial River		NO	
Permanent Wetland		NO	

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Seasonal Wetland		NO	
Artificial Wetland		NO	
Estuarine / Lagoonal wetland		NO	

If any of the boxes marked YES or UNSURE is ticked, please provide a description of the relevant watercourse.

Not Applicable

6. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Indicate land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500m radius of the site and give description of how this influences the application or may be impacted upon by the application:

Natural area	Dam or reservoir	
Low density residential		
Medium density residential		
Informal residential ^A		

If any of the boxes marked with an "N" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain:

Not Applicable

If any of the boxes marked with an "An" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain:

Not Applicable

If any of the boxes marked with an "H" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain:

Not Applicable

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Does the proposed site (including any alternative sites) fall within any of the following:

Critical Biodiversity Area (as per provincial conservation plan)		NO
Core area of a protected area?		NO
Buffer area of a protected area?		NO
Planned expansion area of an existing protected area?		NO
Existing offset area associated with a previous Environmental Authorisation?		NO
Buffer area of the SKA?		NO

If the answer to any of these questions was YES, a map indicating the affected area must be included in Appendix A.

7. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Are there any signs of culturally or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including Archaeological or paleontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site? If YES, explain:		NO
A desktop palaeontological and archaeological assessment was conducted by Paleo Field Services in June 2025. The study found that the site is heavily degraded and that the negative impact on palaeontological or archaeological heritage is expected to be negligible. A Chance Find Protocol is recommended for any trenching into intact sedimentary rocks. No known cultural or archaeological sites were identified within 20 m of the site. No buildings or structures older than 60 years will be affected.		Uncertain

If uncertain, conduct a specialist investigation by a recognised specialist in the field (archaeology or palaeontology) to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site. Briefly explain the findings of the specialist:

Not Applicable

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?		NO
Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?		NO
If YES, please provide proof that this permit application has been submitted to SAHRA or the relevant provincial authority.		

8. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTER

a) Local Municipality

Please provide details on the socio-economic character of the local municipality in which the proposed site(s) are situated.

Level of unemployment:

Accurate recent official unemployment figures specifically for Ngwathe from the 2022 Census are not

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published in full at municipal level, but available labour market data indicates that employment levels in the municipality are relatively low, with approximately 34.1 % of the population being formally employed, implying a high unemployment rate similar to regional trends.

Economic profile of local municipality:

Ngwathe Local Municipality's economy is largely driven by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services, reflecting a mix of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural activities benefit from fertile lands along the Vaal and Renoster rivers, supporting crop and livestock production, while manufacturing and service sectors provide additional economic activity. Household incomes in the area are relatively low, with average household income estimates around R15 000 per year, which is approximately half the provincial and district average, indicating limited economic prosperity and reliance on low income activities.

Level of education:

Education levels in Ngwathe show that a substantial portion of the adult population has attained basic schooling: about 65.6 % of adults have completed Grade 9 or higher, and approximately 35.1 % have completed Matric or higher, pointing to moderate secondary education attainment. IDP data further indicates mixed educational attainment across age and gender groups, with ongoing challenges in higher education participation.

b) Socio-economic value of the activity

What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?	R 5 – 7 million
What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?	R 12 – 15 million
Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?	NO
Is the activity a public amenity?	NO
How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development and construction phase of the activity/ies?	5–10 temporary jobs (labourers, technical trades, site support)
What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development and construction phase?	R300 000 – R600 000 (wages over the 3–6 month construction period)
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	≥ 60 % (local labour focus, alignment with employment equity objectives)
How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?	10–15 permanent jobs (production workers, supervisors, quality control, admin)
What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?	R300 000 – R600 000 (wages over 3–6 months)
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	≥ 60%

9. BIODIVERSITY

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the biodiversity occurring on the site and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies. To assist with the identification of the biodiversity occurring on site and the ecosystem status consult <http://bgis.sanbi.org> or BGIShelp@sanbi.org. Information is also available on compact disc (cd) from the Biodiversity-GIS Unit, Ph (021) 799 8698. This information may be updated from time to time and it is the applicant/EAP's responsibility to ensure that the latest version is used. A map of the relevant biodiversity information (including an indication of the habitat conditions as per (b) below) and must be provided as an overlay map to the property/site plan as Appendix D to this report.

- a) **Indicate the applicable biodiversity planning categories of all areas on site and indicate the reason(s) provided in the biodiversity plan for the selection of the specific area as part of the specific category)**

Systematic Biodiversity Planning Category				If CBA or ESA, indicate the reason(s) for its selection in biodiversity plan
Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA)	Ecological Support Area (ESA)	Other Natural Area (ONA)	No Natural Area Remaining (NNR)	N/A

- b) **Indicate and describe the habitat condition on site**

Habitat Condition	Percentage of habitat condition class (adding up to 100%)	Description and additional Comments and Observations (including additional insight into condition, e.g. poor land management practises, presence of quarries, grazing, harvesting regimes etc).
Natural	0%	-
Near Natural (includes areas with low to moderate level of alien invasive plants)	0%	-
Degraded (includes areas heavily invaded by alien plants)	0%	-
Transformed (includes cultivation, dams, urban, plantation, roads, etc)	100%	The whole extent of the Property has previously been transformed. The application is for the increase in slaughtering units within the existing abattoir. The new proposed layout additions will have no additional negative effect on the existing Property.

c) Complete the table to indicate:

- (i) the type of vegetation, including its ecosystem status, present on the site; and
- (ii) whether an aquatic ecosystem is present on site.

Terrestrial Ecosystems		Aquatic Ecosystems					
Ecosystem threat status as per the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)		Wetland (including rivers, depressions, channelled and unchanneled wetlands, flats, seeps pans, and artificial wetlands)		Estuary		Coastline	
	Least Threatened						
			NO		NO		NO

d) Please provide a description of the vegetation type and/or aquatic ecosystem present on site, including any important biodiversity features/information identified on site (e.g. threatened species and special habitats)

The proposed expansion site is located within a highly transformed property. The natural vegetation of the larger area is broadly associated with Free State Highveld Grassland, which is characterised by grass dominated plains with limited woody vegetation. However, no intact natural vegetation remains on site.

The site has been extensively disturbed through long term abattoir operations, earthworks, vehicular movement, and infrastructure development. Existing vegetation is limited to degraded grass cover and opportunistic pioneer species, typical of disturbed urban areas. No indigenous plant communities of conservation concern were identified on site.

No wetlands, rivers, drainage lines, or other aquatic ecosystems occur on or within the immediate footprint of the proposed expansion area. Surface water features are absent, and the site does not form part of any identified aquatic buffer zone.

No special habitats (e.g. wetlands, riparian zones, rocky outcrops, or sensitive grassland remnants) are present, and the site is considered to be of low biodiversity value due to its degraded condition and existing industrial land use.

Given the disturbed nature of the site, absence of aquatic ecosystems, and lack of important biodiversity features, the proposed expansion is unlikely to result in significant impacts on vegetation or biodiversity, provided activities remain within the existing transformed footprint.

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. ADVERTISEMENT AND NOTICE

Publication name	Koppies Record	
Date published	27 February 2026	
Site notice position	Latitude	Longitude
	27° 14' 23.117"S	27° 34' 38.459"E
	27° 14' 19.171"S	27° 34' 50.734"E
Date placed	28 March 2025	

Include proof of the placement of the relevant advertisements and notices in Appendix E1.

2. DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES

Provide details of the measures taken to include all potential I&APs as required by Regulation 41(2)(e) and 41(6) of GN 326

Key stakeholders (other than organs of state) identified in terms of Regulation 41(2)(b) of GN 326

Title, Name and Surname	Affiliation/ key stakeholder status	Contact details (tel number or e-mail address)
Ngwathe Local Municipality	Surrounding landowners	Dr. S. Dintsi, mmadmin@ngwathe.co.za

Include proof that the key stakeholder received written notification of the proposed activities as Appendix E2. This proof may include any of the following:

- e-mail delivery reports;
- registered mail receipts;
- courier waybills;
- signed acknowledgements of receipt; and/or
- or any other proof as agreed upon by the competent authority.

3. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Summary of main issues raised by I&APs	Summary of response from EAP
To be submitted during the final BAR	

4. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

The practitioner must record all comments received from I&APs and respond to each comment before the Draft BAR is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a comments and response report as prescribed in the EIA regulations and be attached to the Final BAR as Appendix E3.

5. AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Authorities and organs of state identified as key stakeholders:

Authority/Organ of State	Contact person (Title, Name and Surname)	Tel No	Fax No	e-mail
Ngwathe Local Municipality	Dr. S. Dintsi,	056-816 2700	056-811 2046	dintsis@ngwathe.co.za
Department of Water and Sanitation	Mr. Blair Vernon	051-405 9000	051-430 8146	blairv@dws.gov.za
SAHRA	Online system			
Department of Agriculture	Dr. T. Anthonissen	066 025 3194		Tonia.anthoni@gmail.com
Ward councillor ward 18	C. Serfontein	083 635 2851	-	cs@compuking.co.za

Include proof that the Authorities and Organs of State received written notification of the proposed activities as appendix E4.

In the case of renewable energy projects, Eskom and the SKA Project Office must be included in the list of Organs of State.

6. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Note that, for any activities (linear or other) where deviation from the public participation requirements may be appropriate, the person conducting the public participation process may deviate from the requirements of that sub-regulation to the extent and in the manner as may be agreed to by the competent authority.

Proof of any such agreement must be provided, where applicable. Application for any deviation from the regulations relating to the public participation process must be submitted prior to the commencement of the public participation process.

A list of registered I&APs must be included as appendix E5.

Copies of any correspondence and minutes of any meetings held must be included in Appendix E6.

SECTION D: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts.

1. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PLANNING AND DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES AS WELL AS PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Provide a summary and anticipated significance of the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts that are likely to occur as a result of the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning and closure phase, including impacts relating to the choice of site/activity/technology alternatives as well as the mitigation measures that may eliminate or reduce the potential impacts listed. This impact assessment must be applied to all the identified alternatives to the activities identified in Section A(2) of this report.

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)			
Construction Phase			
Dust generation during construction activities.	Direct impacts: <i>Increased airborne dust from earthworks, material handling, and construction vehicle movement could cause a nuisance to surrounding land users.</i>	Very Low	- Water spraying during dry conditions - Limit exposed soil - Restrict activities - Monitor dust levels
	Indirect impacts: <i>Reduced air quality in the immediate vicinity affecting residents and workers; minor health effects.</i>	Very Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Combined with dust from existing road traffic.</i>	Very Low	
Noise generation from construction machinery and vehicles	Direct impacts: <i>Noise from trucks, earthmoving equipment, and general construction activities.</i>	Very Low	- Restrict working hours - Maintain equipment
	Indirect impacts: <i>Temporary disturbance to nearby residents; potential stress or disruption.</i>	Very Low	

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Added to ambient traffic noise levels in the area.</i>	Very Low	
Increased traffic and road use during construction	Direct impacts: <i>Higher vehicle volumes on local roads; minor delays and safety risks.</i>	Very Low	- Reduced speed on roads.
	Indirect impacts: <i>Slightly increased dust, noise, and road wear; risk to pedestrians.</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Combined with existing traffic from nearby businesses and residential areas.</i>	Low	
Operational Phase			
Generation of solid waste during operational phase	Direct impacts: <i>General waste from packaging and domestic sources; abattoir specific animal waste.</i>	Low	- Manage waste through existing on-site system and contracted incineration - Separate hazardous waste (if any) - Prohibit littering - Recycle where feasible
	Indirect impacts: <i>Potential minor odours if not managed; attraction of pests.</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Minor additive effects combined with other industrial waste streams in the area.</i>	Low	
Generation and discharge of wastewater and effluent	Direct impacts: <i>Liquid effluent from slaughter operations requiring treatment.</i>	Low	- Treat effluent on-site - Monitor water quality
	Indirect impacts: <i>Potential contamination of surface or groundwater if untreated; minor risk of odours</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Contribution to municipal sewer load and combined effluent from other</i>	Low	

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<i>industries.</i>		
Alternative 2			
	<i>Direct impacts:</i>		
	<i>Indirect impacts:</i>		
	<i>Cumulative impacts:</i>		
	<i>Direct impacts:</i>		
	<i>Indirect impacts:</i>		
	<i>Cumulative impacts:</i>		
Alternative 3			
	<i>Direct impacts:</i>		
	<i>Indirect impacts:</i>		
	<i>Cumulative impacts:</i>		
	<i>Direct impacts:</i>		
	<i>Indirect impacts:</i>		
	<i>Cumulative impacts:</i>		
No-go option			
	<i>Direct impacts:</i> No direct environmental impacts will occur, as no planning, construction, operational, or decommissioning activities will take place. There will be no vegetation clearance, earthworks, dust generation, noise generation, waste generation, or disturbance of fauna and ecological processes. The site will remain in its current natural or modified state.	NA	NA
	<i>Indirect impacts:</i>	Low to Medium	NA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<i>The site will not be utilised for the proposed activity, resulting in the loss of potential socio-economic benefits such as job creation, skills development, and local economic stimulation. Opportunities for infrastructure investment and alignment with municipal development objectives will not be realised. Existing land-use inefficiencies may persist.</i>	(Negative – socio-economic)	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>The No-Go Alternative will not contribute to cumulative environmental degradation within the area, as no additional pressures will be placed on biodiversity, soil, water resources, or air quality. However, it will also not contribute positively to cumulative socio-economic development, spatial transformation, or strategic growth initiatives within the municipality or province.</i>	Low (Neutral)	NA
Decommissioning Phase – Note that Decommissioning Phase Impacts are identical to Construction Phase Impacts. Refer to Construction Phase Impacts.			

A complete impact assessment in terms of Regulation 19(3) of GN 326 must be included as Appendix F.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Alternative A (preferred alternative)

The proposed expansion has been assessed across all phases namely; planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning. The assessment includes potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, and considers the preferred alternative, no-go option, and feasible alternatives.

Preferred Alternative (Expansion on Existing Site):

The preferred alternative involves expanding operations within the existing, transformed footprint, avoiding undeveloped land or environmentally sensitive areas.

Types of Impact: Construction may cause temporary dust, noise, traffic, and solid waste generation. Operational activities will generate effluent, general and animal waste, and increased energy and water use.

Duration of Impacts: Construction impacts are short-term and localised (3–6 months), while operational impacts are long-term and ongoing over the life of the facility.

Likelihood: High likelihood of minor, temporary construction impacts; operational impacts are certain, but manageable.

Significance: After mitigation, construction impacts are Very Low and temporary, and operational impacts are Low primarily due to resource use and waste generation.

Cumulative impacts are considered Very Low- Low, as the proposed development is within an existing built-up property.

Mitigation Measures: Dust suppression, noise control, traffic management, on-site waste separation, effluent treatment, use of existing municipal services, and adherence to EMPr requirements. A Chance Find Protocol ensures any palaeontological or archaeological discoveries are managed appropriately.

Other Alternatives:

Feasible alternatives, such as relocating the expansion to a greenfield site, were dismissed due to greater environmental disturbance, loss of agricultural land, and increased infrastructure demands. Operational relocation would also increase cumulative impacts on undeveloped areas.

Conclusion:

The preferred alternative represents the best practicable environmental option. With the proposed mitigation and management measures, potential negative impacts are Very Low to Low, localised, and largely reversible, while socio-economic and planning benefits, including job creation, efficient infrastructure use, and alignment with municipal SDF/IDP objectives are substantial. The project does not compromise sensitive environmental features, heritage resources, or the urban edge. Overall, the

environmental and social benefits outweigh residual negative impacts, making the expansion environmentally sustainable and contextually appropriate.

Alternative B

Not Applicable

Alternative C

Not Applicable

No-go alternative (compulsory)

Under the no-go scenario, the proposed expansion of the Koppies Abattoir would not proceed. While this would avoid all direct construction and operational impacts, including dust, noise, traffic, increased resource use, and waste generation, several negative consequences are associated with this option:

Socio-Economic Impacts: The local community would not benefit from the creation of temporary or permanent employment opportunities, including the 5–10 construction jobs and 10–15 operational jobs identified for the expansion. Local economic stimulation from increased production, procurement, and related activities would be foregone.

Infrastructure and Resource Use: Existing municipal infrastructure and the current facility would remain underutilised, representing a missed opportunity to optimise water, electricity, and sewer connections, which are already in place and capable of accommodating the expansion.

Site Condition and Land Use: The site would remain in its current transformed but underutilised state, limiting its contribution to municipal objectives for urban edge development and infill industrial growth. The degraded footprint would persist, potentially attracting informal or unmanaged activities with greater environmental risk than a properly managed expansion.

Cumulative Development Goals: The no-go option would not advance local or regional development priorities, as outlined in the Ngwathe Local Municipality IDP and SDF. Opportunities to strengthen the industrial node, support food processing, and contribute to the local economy would be lost.

Overall Assessment: The no-go alternative results in minimal environmental impact, but significant socio-economic and planning disadvantages. When considering sustainable development principles, maintaining the status quo would forego long-term benefits for the local economy, employment, and the efficient use of existing infrastructure. In this context, the no-go alternative is economically and socially less desirable.

SECTION E. RECOMMENDATION OF PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the environmental assessment practitioner)?

YES

If "NO", indicate the aspects that should be assessed further as part of a Scoping and EIA process before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment).

Not Applicable

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

Recommended Conditions and Mitigation Measures:

1. Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) Compliance: The applicant must implement and adhere to the EMPr throughout all phases of the project (planning, construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning).
2. Waste Management:
 - Solid waste must continue to be managed through the existing on-site system, with hazardous or animal waste separated and disposed of in line with the NEM: Waste Management Act and contracted incineration services.
 - General waste must be collected and disposed of at a licensed municipal landfill site.
3. Wastewater and Effluent:
 - Effluent must be managed through the existing wastewater treatment system connected to municipal sewer works.
 - Opportunities to reuse treated wastewater for non-potable purposes (e.g., equipment cleaning or dust suppression) should be implemented where feasible.
4. Construction Mitigation:
 - Dust suppression measures (e.g., water spraying) during dry and windy conditions.
 - Noise control through restricted working hours.
 - Traffic management to minimize disruption to the surrounding area.
 - Implementation of a Chance Find Protocol for palaeontological or archaeological discoveries.
5. Operational Phase Mitigation:
 - Continued use of existing municipal water, electricity, and sewer infrastructure, with monitoring to ensure consumption remains within acceptable limits.
 - Adherence to occupational health and safety measures for all staff.
 - Routine monitoring of waste streams, emissions, and odours to ensure compliance with environmental and health standards.
6. Reporting and Monitoring:
 - Regular environmental monitoring and reporting to the competent authority as outlined in the EMPr.
 - Immediate reporting and remediation of any environmental incidents or non-compliance.
7. Employment and Socio-Economic Considerations:
 - Priority should be given to local labour, particularly previously disadvantaged individuals, in accordance with municipal and national employment equity objectives.

With the above conditions and mitigation measures implemented, the project's residual impacts are

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

low, manageable, and environmentally acceptable. The proposed expansion is therefore sustainable and justifiable from an environmental, socio-economic, and planning perspective.

Is an EMPr attached?

YES

The EMPr must be attached as Appendix G.

The details of the EAP who compiled the BAR and the expertise of the EAP to perform the Basic Assessment process must be included as Appendix H.

If any specialist reports were used during the compilation of this BAR, please attach the declaration of interest for each specialist in Appendix I.

Any other information relevant to this application and not previously included must be attached in Appendix J.

Danie Krynauw

NAME OF EAP



SIGNATURE OF EAP

06 July 2026
DATE

SECTION F: APPENDIXES

The following appendixes must be attached:

Appendix A: Maps

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Specialist reports (including terms of reference)

Appendix E: Public Participation

Appendix F: Impact Assessment

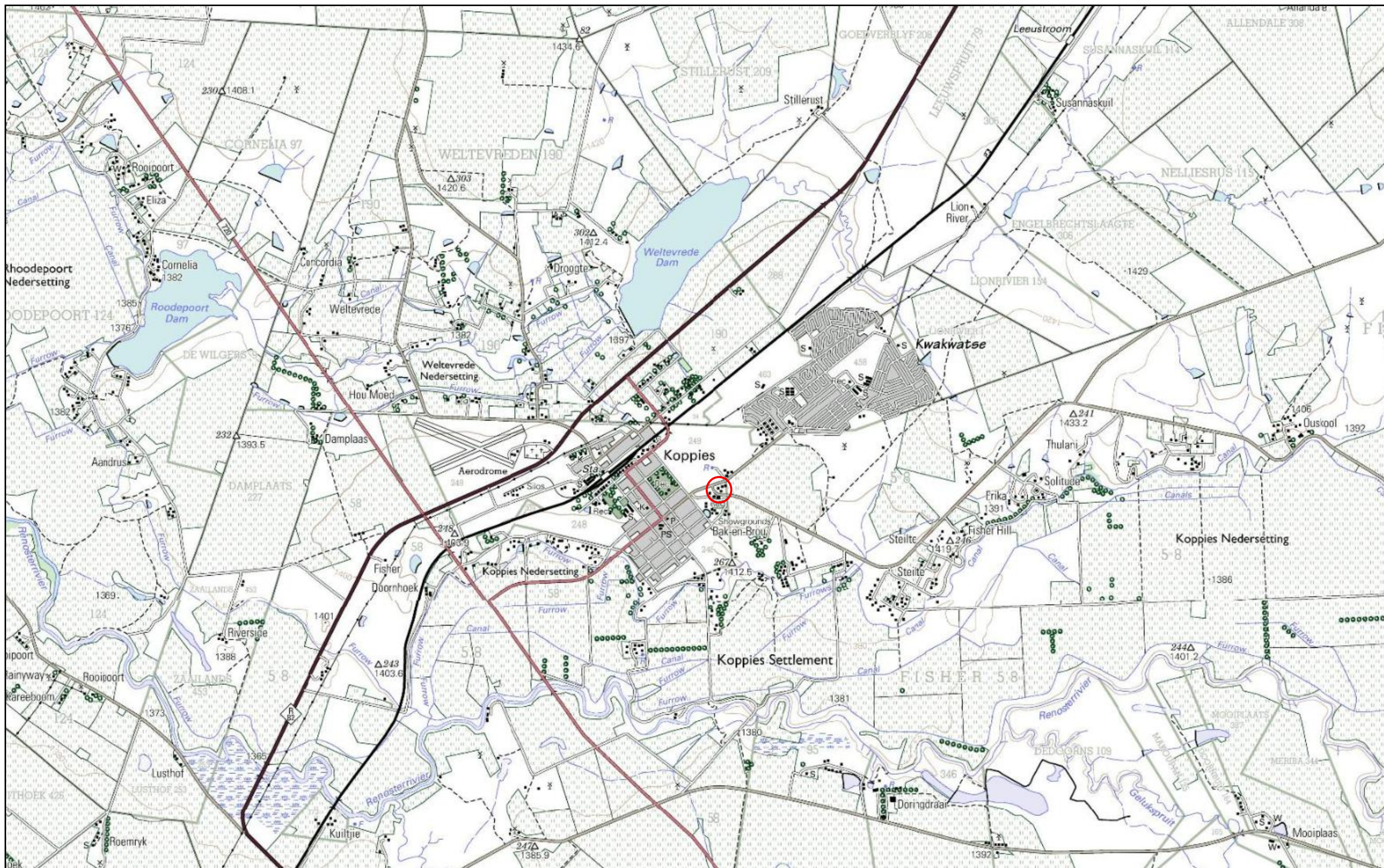
Appendix G: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix H: Details of EAP and expertise

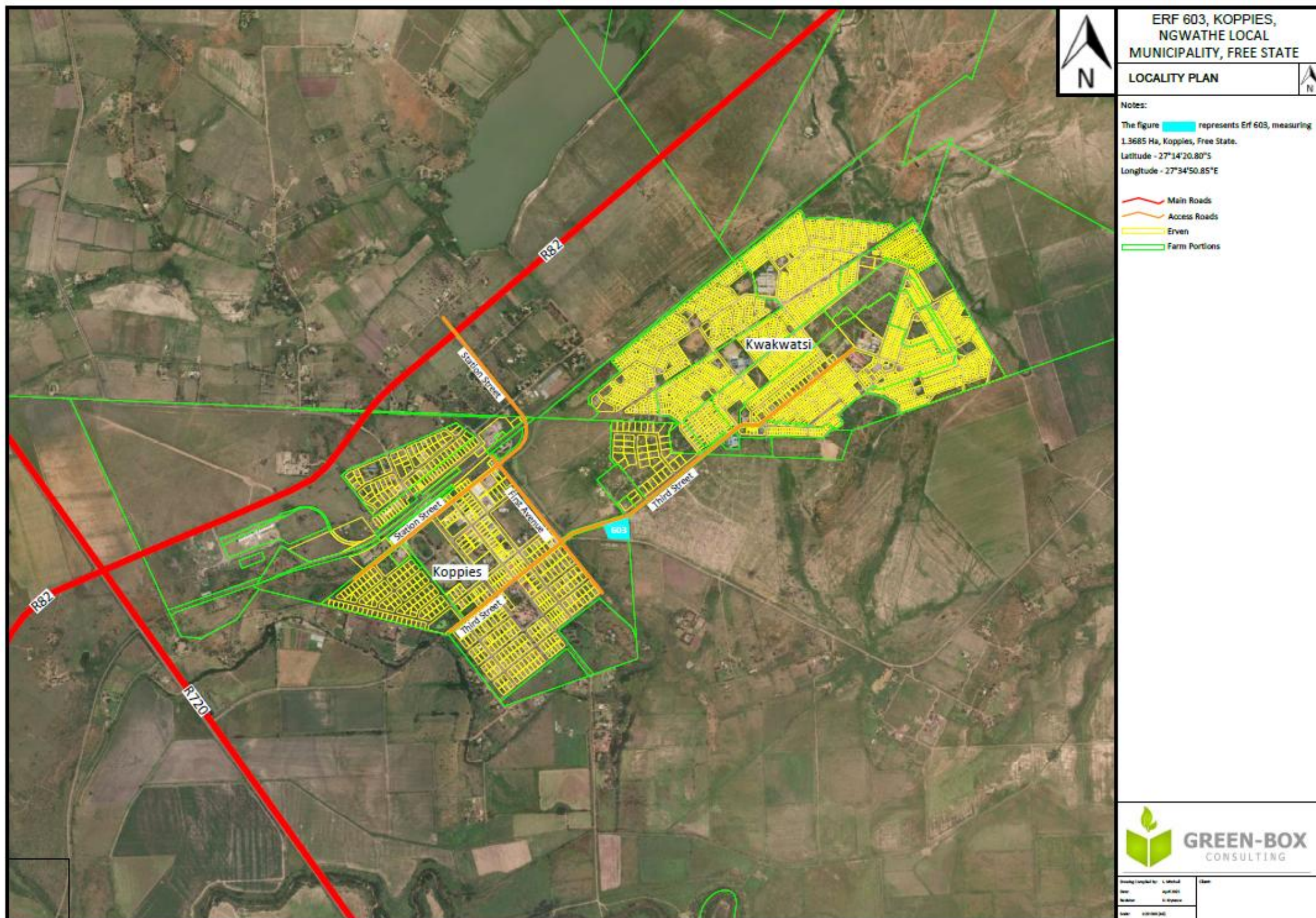
Appendix I: Specialist's declaration of interest

Appendix J: Additional Information

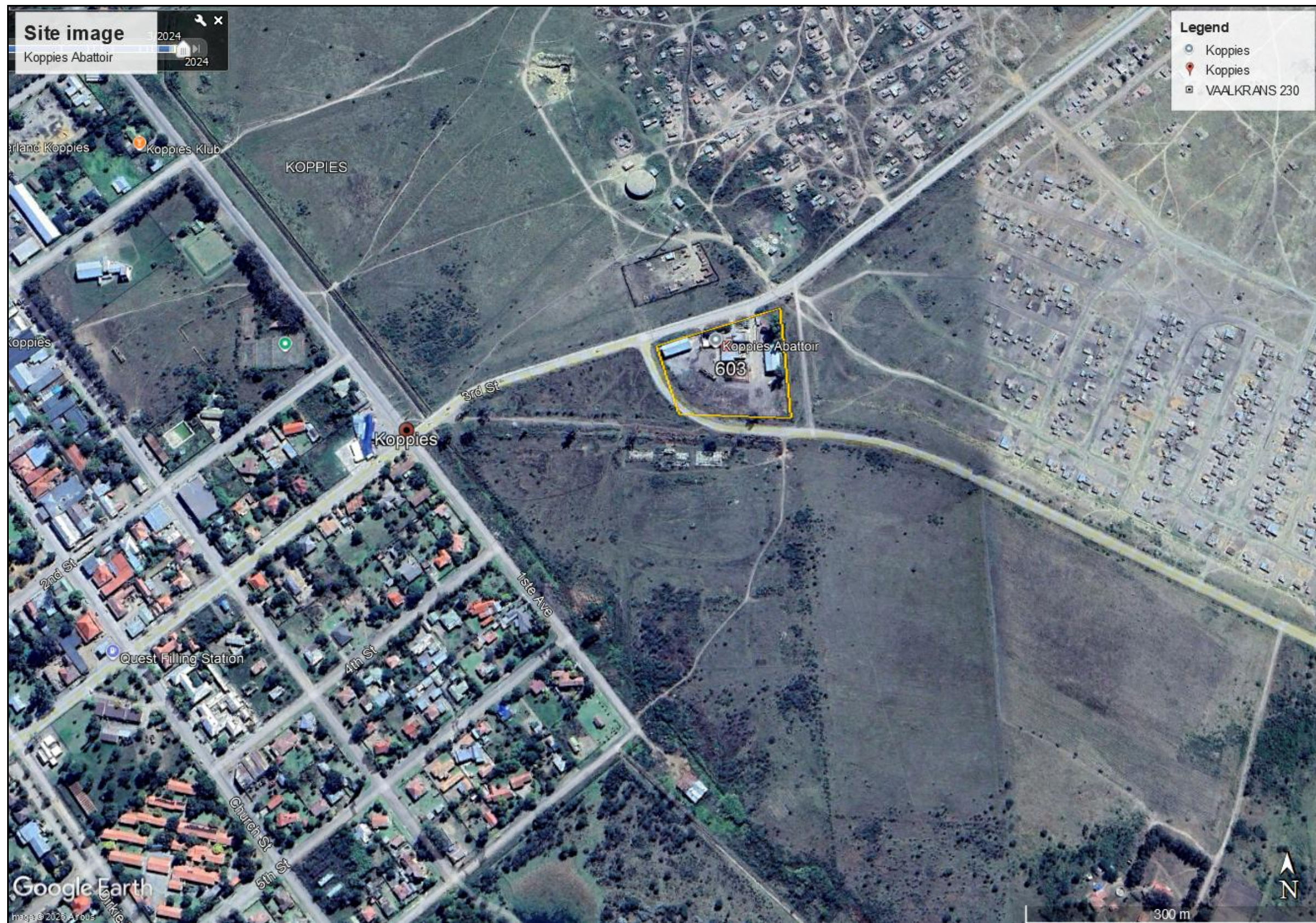
Appendix A: Maps



1:50 000Topo map of site location



Location Map of Erf 603, Koppies the abbatoir site



Site image map

Appendix B: Photographs



Photo 01: Entrance to the abattoir facility



Photo 02: Parking area



Photo 03: Carcas dispatch



Photo 04: Condemned and offal dispatch



Photo 05: Dirty ablution



Photo 06: Livestock pens



Photo 07: Waste water treatment facility

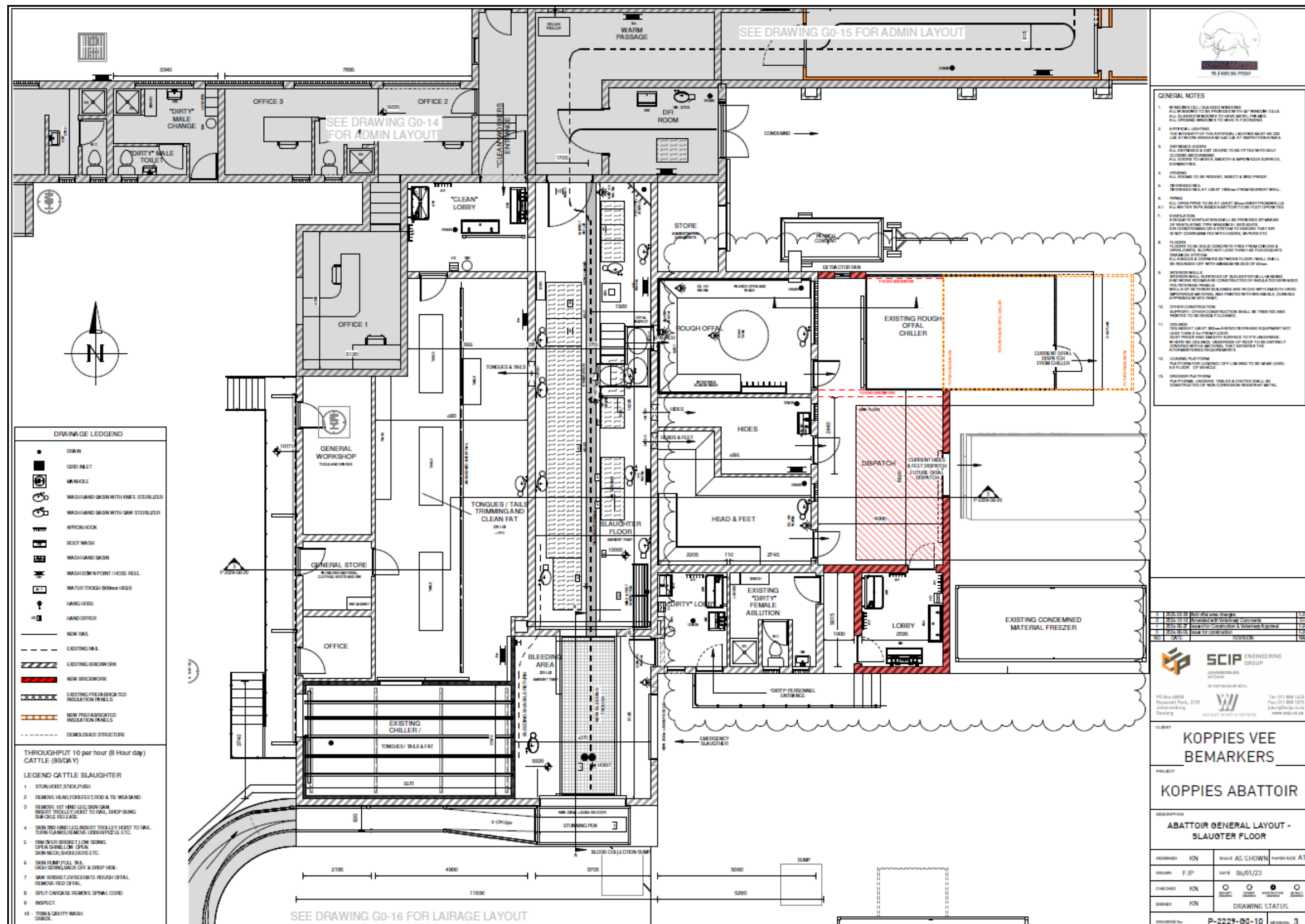


Photo 08: Enzyme used during waste water treatment

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)



General site, facility layout diagram



General slaughter layout

Appendix D: Specialist reports (including terms of reference)

1. Heritage compliance statement

Appendix E: Public Participation

Interested and Affected Parties

Identified relevant authorities, adjacent landowners and other stakeholders also known as Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) were informed about the development and given an opportunity to comment and/or object against the proposed abattoir expansion. Below is a list of stakeholders identified, as well as a list of all registered interested and/or affected parties and comments that were raised.

The following was conducted:

- Placement of an advertisement in the Koppies Rekord Newspaper on 27 February 2026.
- Placement of two (2) site notices. The first being placed at the entrance to the Koppies abattoir, coordinates: 27° 14'19.17"S, 27° 34'50.73"E. The second site notice was placed on the corner of 1st and 3rd Street leading to the abattoir at coordinates: 27° 14'23.16"S, 27° 34'38.37"E.
- Surrounding landowners were consulted, draft BAR issued for their comments.
- Draft Report distributed to applicable Authorities / Organs of State.
- Draft report distributed to the ward councillor of the area.
- Application captured on the SAHRA system for comments.

Authorities and organs of state identified as key stakeholders

Authority/Organ of State	Contact person (Title, Name and Surname)	Tel No	e-mail
Ngwathe Local Municipality	Dr. S. Dintsi,	056-816 2700	dintsis@ngwathe.co.za
Department of Water and Sanitation	Mr. Blair Vernon	051-405 9000	blairv@dws.gov.za
SAHRA	Online system		
Department of Agriculture	Dr. T. Anthonissen	066 025 3194	Tonia.anthoni@gmail.com
Ward councillor ward 18	C. Serfontein	083 635 2851	cs@compuking.co.za

Site Notices- Placed on 28 March 2025



Photo 01: Site notice, placed at the entrance to the Koppies abattoir, coordinates: 27° 14'19.17"S, 27° 34'50.73"E.



Photo 2: Site notice, placed at the entrance to the Koppies abattoir, coordinates: 27° 14'19.17"S, 27° 34'50.73"E



Photo 3: Second site notice placed on the corner of 1st and 3rd Street leading to the abattoir at coordinates: 27° 14'23.16\"S, 27° 34'38.37\"E.



Photo 4: Second site notice placed on the corner of 1st and 3rd Street leading to the abattoir at coordinates: 27° 14'23.16\"S, 27° 34'38.37\"E

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF
THE KOPPIES ABATTOIR SITUATED ON ERF 603,
REMAINING EXTENT OF KOPJES COMMONAGE 248,
KOPPIES, FREE STATE**

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended April 2017) published under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended, notice is hereby given of Koppies Abattoir Pty Ltd intention to obtain environmental authorisation for their proposed expansion of their existing abattoir to increase slaughter units.

Location of the proposed project: Erf 603, of the Remaining Extent of the farm Koppies Commonage 248, located east of the Koppies town along 3rd Street. Site middle point coordinates: -27.239081°, 27.580733°

Environmental Authorisation: The project triggers an activity listed in Listing 1 (GN R 327) of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended April 2017), published under NEMA and therefore requires environmental authorisation via the undertaking of a Basic assessment process. The Basic Assessment will be inclusive of technical studies and public participation. The competent authority responsible for issuing environmental authorization is the Free State Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs. The listed activity for authorisation is under Listing Notice 1, Activity no. 38.

Please note that comments will be sought from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999. The BA Process will also confirm the need for a Water Use License (WUL) or General Authorisation (GA) registration in accordance with the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998, as amended.

Green-Box Consulting is appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake and manage the legislative processes. I&APs are invited to register as stakeholders and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report which is available for public review and comment for a period of **30 days** from **25 February 2026 – 26 March 2026**. The Draft Basic Assessment Report can be downloaded from the following website: <https://www.green-box.co.za>, under documents, public participation, or be requested from:

Danie Krynauw
Green-Box Consulting
P.O. Box 37738, Langenhovenpark 9330,
Cell: 082 435 2108, or
E-mail: danie@green-box.co.za

Advert placed in the Koppies Rekord of 27 Feb. 2026

Appendix F: Impact Assessment

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)			
Construction Phase			
Dust generation during construction activities.	Direct impacts: <i>Increased airborne dust from earthworks, material handling, and construction vehicle movement could cause a nuisance to surrounding land users.</i>	Very Low	- Water spraying during dry conditions - Limit exposed soil - Restrict activities - Monitor dust levels
	Indirect impacts: <i>Reduced air quality in the immediate vicinity affecting residents and workers; minor health effects.</i>	Very Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Combined with dust from existing road traffic.</i>	Very Low	
Noise generation from construction machinery and vehicles	Direct impacts: <i>Noise from trucks, earthmoving equipment, and general construction activities.</i>	Very Low	- Restrict working hours - Maintain equipment
	Indirect impacts: <i>Temporary disturbance to nearby residents; potential stress or disruption.</i>	Very Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Added to ambient traffic noise levels in the area.</i>	Very Low	
Increased traffic and road use during construction	Direct impacts: <i>Higher vehicle volumes on local roads; minor delays and safety risks.</i>	Very Low	- Reduced speed on roads.
	Indirect impacts: <i>Slightly increased dust, noise, and road wear; risk to pedestrians.</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Combined with existing traffic from nearby businesses and residential areas.</i>	Low	
Operational Phase			

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
Generation of solid waste during operational phase	Direct impacts: <i>General waste from packaging and domestic sources; abattoir specific animal waste.</i>	Low	- Manage waste through existing on-site system and contracted incineration - Separate hazardous waste (if any) - Prohibit littering - Recycle where feasible
	Indirect impacts: <i>Potential minor odours if not managed; attraction of pests.</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Minor additive effects combined with other industrial waste streams in the area.</i>	Low	
Generation and discharge of wastewater and effluent	Direct impacts: <i>Liquid effluent from slaughter operations requiring treatment.</i>	Low	- Treat effluent on-site - Monitor water quality
	Indirect impacts: <i>Potential contamination of surface or groundwater if untreated; minor risk of odours</i>	Low	
	Cumulative impacts: <i>Contribution to municipal sewer load and combined effluent from other industries.</i>	Low	
Alternative 2			
	Direct impacts:		
	Indirect impacts:		
	Cumulative impacts:		
	Direct impacts:		
	Indirect impacts:		
	Cumulative impacts:		
Alternative 3			
	Direct impacts:		
	Indirect impacts:		
	Cumulative impacts:		
	Direct impacts:		
	Indirect impacts:		

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	Cumulative impacts:		
No-go option			
	Direct impacts: No direct environmental impacts will occur, as no planning, construction, operational, or decommissioning activities will take place. There will be no vegetation clearance, earthworks, dust generation, noise generation, waste generation, or disturbance of fauna and ecological processes. The site will remain in its current natural or modified state.	NA	NA
	Indirect impacts: <i>The site will not be utilised for the proposed activity, resulting in the loss of potential socio-economic benefits such as job creation, skills development, and local economic stimulation. Opportunities for infrastructure investment and alignment with municipal development objectives will not be realised. Existing land-use inefficiencies may persist.</i>	Low to Medium (Negative – socio-economic)	NA
	Cumulative impacts: <i>The No-Go Alternative will not contribute to cumulative environmental degradation within the area, as no additional pressures will be placed on biodiversity, soil, water resources, or air quality. However, it will also not contribute positively to cumulative socio-economic development, spatial transformation, or strategic growth initiatives within the</i>	Low (Neutral)	NA

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<i>municipality or province.</i>		
Decommissioning Phase – Note that Decommissioning Phase Impacts are identical to Construction Phase Impacts. Refer to Construction Phase Impacts.			

Appendix G: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Environmental Management Plan: Slaughter Unit Expansion, Red Meat Abattoir and Associated Infrastructure Koppies Abattoir

06 July 2026



GREEN-BOX
CONSULTING

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1. Purpose of the EMPr

The purpose of this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is to give direction and guidance to all responsible parties, and binds all contractors, sub-contractors and other persons working on the site to adhere to the terms and conditions of the EMPr during the construction and operational phase of the project.

The overall aim of the EMPr is to prevent avoidable damage and/or minimise or mitigate unavoidable environmental damage associated with the construction, and to a lesser degree the operational, phases of the proposed project.

The EMPr forms part of the contractual obligations to which all contractors/employees involved in construction, maintenance, or demolition work must be committed. It serves as a guideline and baseline information document for the construction and operational phases of the proposed project and aims to comply with Section 24N of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) also known as NEMA, as well Appendix 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, GN R. 326 of 2014 (as amended), and any additional specific information requested by any State Department.

This EMPr:

- identifies project activities that could cause environmental damage (risks) and provides a summary of actions required;
- identifies persons responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMPr;
- provides standard procedures to avoid and/or minimise the identified negative environmental impacts and to enhance the positive impact of the project on the environment;
- provides site and project specific rules and actions required, through the start-up report;
- forms a written record of procedures, responsibilities, requirements and rules for Contractor(s), their staff and any other person who must comply with the EMPr;
- provides for monitoring of compliance and record keeping.

The EMPr is partly prescriptive (identifying specific people or organisations to undertake specific tasks, in order to ensure that impacts on the environment are minimised), but it is also an open-ended document in that information gained during the construction activities and/or monitoring of procedures on site could lead to changes in the EMPr.

2. Scope

The scope of works pertaining the expansion of the Koppies Abattoir only relate to the increase in unit slaughtering from the existing 55 units per day to 110 units.

The below EMPr therefore serves as a general guide towards the management of the facility.

3. Applicable Legislation, Guidelines and Policies

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996): of special relevance in terms of environment is section 24

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA): supports conservation of natural agricultural resources (soil, water, plant biodiversity) by maintaining the production potential of the land and combating/preventing erosion; for example, by controlling or eradicating declared weeds and invader plants.

Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973: to control substances that may cause injury, ill-health, or death through their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature, or by the generation of pressure.

National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (as amended): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: identifying activities (listed activities) for which environmental authorisation must be obtained.

National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEMAQA): replaces the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965).

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA): supports conservation of plant and animal biodiversity, including the soil and water upon which it depends.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 (as amended Act 31 of 2004) (NEMPAA): To provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes.

National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA): To reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development. Guidelines for the handling, treatment and disposal of abattoir waste, 2001.

National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999: supports an integrated and interactive system for the management of national heritage resources, including supports soil, water and animal and plant biodiversity.

Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and the Red Meat Regulations, 2004: To provide for measures to promote meat safety and the safety of animal products; to establish and maintain essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; to regulate the importation and exportation of meat; to establish meat safety schemes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA): promotes the protection, use, development, conservation, management, and control of water resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.

4. Project Background

Green-Box Consulting is appointed by Koppies Veebemarkers (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as *the Applicant*) to undertake the environmental impact assessment process for the proposed volume expansion of the existing Koppies red meat abattoir. The existing facility has been operational since the 1980's. This Basic Assessment is being conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

The Koppies Abattoir is located on Erf 603 (hereafter referred to as *the Property*), Koppies, which is situated within the municipal boundaries of the Ngwathe Local Municipality in the Free State Province (Refer to Figure 1). The Property is located to the south of Third Street, between Koppies and Kwakwatsi and is accessed directly from Third Street. The approximate central coordinates are: 27°14'20.80"S and 27°34'50.85"E.

The proposed development entails the increase in the abattoir's operational throughput from 55 to 110 units per day constituting an expansion of an existing facility and triggers a Listed Activity in terms of Government Notice R983 of the Environmental Impact Assessment

Regulations, 2014 (as amended), thereby requiring the submission of a Basic Assessment application for Environmental Authorisation to the competent authority.

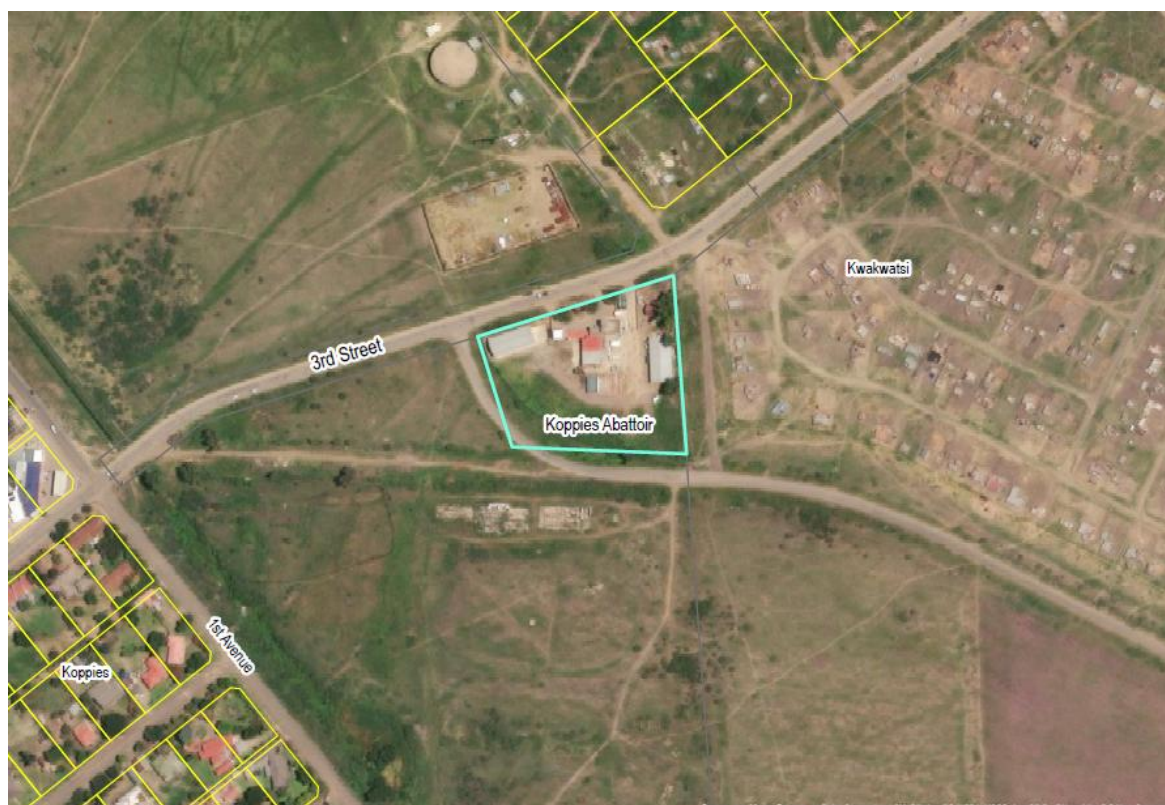


Figure 1: Site Location (ArcMap)

The proposed abattoir will exclusively operate as a closed unit system, virtually completely isolated from the surrounding environment.

5. Construction Phase

Should any construction activities relate to the expansion become relevant the EMPr and environmental control and management of the construction phase must be achieved through the responsibility structure set out below. The role players include the Applicant (Henning Joubert), the Construction Supervisor, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the Contractor. All role players must familiarize themselves with the prescriptions of the EMPr.

a. The client / applicant / owner

The client (or the designated responsible person appointed by him) is responsible for:

- appointing a suitably experienced ECO, the Construction Supervisor and the Contractor for the duration of the construction contract, and
- ensuring that the Construction Supervisor and Contractor fulfil their obligations in terms of this EMPr

b. The Construction Supervisor

The Construction Supervisor is responsible to ensure that the construction is carried out to completion on time, within budget and that the Contractor fulfils his obligations in terms of the EMPr. In addition, the Construction Supervisor and the ECO are expected to develop a close working relationship and to stay in contact with each other.

The responsibilities of the Construction Supervisor include:

- To issue site instructions to the Contractor.
- To serve as conduit for all communication between the ECO and the Contractor (except in the case where the ECO or the Construction Supervisor needs to issue an immediate stop to all works order on the contractor if serious environmental harm is about to happen or is happening as a result of construction activity).
- Discussing any problems that might lead to environmental damage with the ECO.
- When the ECO is not on site the Construction Supervisor will be responsible for the implementation of the EMPr.

c. The Contractor

The Contractor shall be responsible to:

- ensure that all sub-contractors, employees, suppliers, agents etc. are fully aware and adhere to the environmental conditions detailed in the EMPr;
- liaise closely with the Construction Supervisor and the ECO;
- ensure that works on the site are conducted in an environmentally sensitive manner and in full accordance with the EMPr;
- assist with solutions to environmental problems that may arise during the construction phase; and
- ensure that all “No-Go” areas are adequately fenced off.
- will report any deviation from the requirements of this EMPr to the Applicant and ECO, and any pollution or environmental contaminant spill events.
- agrees to work stoppage and/or payment of penalties as required by this EMPr and directed by the ECO/Construction Supervisor.
- agrees bear full costs for any work stoppage resulting from contravention of the requirements of this EMPr, and/or the costs of remedying environmental damage resulting from their or their subcontractors or employee’s contravention of the requirements of this EMPr.

d. The Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

ECO will be responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the Construction phase and will work in close co-ordination with the Construction Supervisor.

An ECO must be appointed for the duration of the construction phase (as required by the Environmental Authorisation). The ECO:

- will be primarily responsible for ensuring the implementation of the EMPr and will perform regular site inspections/audits with the specific aim to ensure environmental conformance by the Contractor;
- visit the site on a regular basis while construction is in progress;
- will keep environmental records (including photographs) of the construction activities;
- must ensure that “No-Go” and “Open Space” areas are adequately protected and adhered to;
- must approve and be present during the demarcation of the necessary areas for storage of materials, ablutions, eating areas of contract workers etc;
- must be informed of site and technical meetings to be able to comment and report on environmental issues;
- will call for, and approve, method statements for construction activities that might pose an environmental impact and must ensure that method statements are approved before commencement of the work;
- must implement immediate mitigating action in the case of critical environmental impacts
- must deal with public complaints/queries regarding environmental issues;

- will record his findings and all environmental non-conformances in an environmental completion report (which will be forwarded to the Client and the Construction Supervisor);
- will conduct a closing down visit after completion of the development.

The ECO has the authority to stop works if there is a serious threat to or impact on, the environment as a direct cause of construction. However, this authority is limited only to emergency situations where immediate consultation with the Construction Supervisor is not possible.

The ECO is to inform the client/developer and site representative of the reasons for the stoppage as soon as possible. A relevant reason should be supplied as soon as possible after stoppage of such works.

Upon failure by the contractor or his employee to show adequate consideration to the environmental aspects of this contract i.e. wilful destruction of the environment, the ECO may recommend to the client/developer or site representative to have the contractor's representative, or any employee(s) removed from the site or work suspended until the matter is remedied.

No extension of time will be considered in the case of such suspensions, and all costs will be borne by the client and/or contractor.

e. Commencement of Works

This EMPr must be included to form part of the Contractors site specification documentation.

A copy of the EMPr must be on site at all times and available for presentation to any authority requesting to see such document.

NO WORK ON SITE MAY TAKE PLACE UNTIL

- The environmental authorisation permit is in place.
- The Declaration of Understanding/Environmental Contract is signed between the relevant parties.
- Site and No-Go areas have been identified and demarcated.
- Contractors are in possession of the EMPr and other relevant documentation
- All mandatory site equipment is in place
- On Site Environmental Education & Awareness training session has taken place with all relevant construction personnel present. NB: Work refers to: Camp Establishment, Earthmoving activities and any pre-liminary construction activities

f. Environmental Awareness Training

The Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all his personnel and subcontractors (if applicable) are informed and made aware of the environmental constraints and shall also supply the ECO with a monthly report indicating the number of employees used by him.

Specific training

All contractors and workers shall be informed about any special habitat, biodiversity feature, vegetation and/or rare plant species that might be present on the specific construction site (if applicable).

g. Method Statement

A method statement describes the scope of the intended work in a step-by-step description in order for the ECO and Applicant to understand the contractor's intentions. This will enable them to assist in devising any mitigation measures, which would minimize environmental impact during

these tasks. The Contractor must submit the method statement before any particular construction activity is due to start.

Method statements need to be compiled by the contractor for approval by Applicant and the ECO. The contractor must submit written method statements to Applicant for the purposes of the environmental specification, a "Method Statement" is defined as a written submission by the contractor to Applicant setting out the plant, materials, labour and method the contractor proposes using to carry out an activity, in such detail that Applicant and the ECO is able to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the specifications and/ or will produce results in accordance with specifications.

h. Non-Compliance

The ECO may issue an onsite corrective action instruction to the site agent, or, by means of an entry into the Site Instruction Register for remedial work to be carried out to rectify any non-compliance that has been carried out within a reasonable agreeable time frame to carry out and complete the remedial work.

Written warning in instances of non-compliance with the EMP by the contractor (or any of their employees) or subcontractor/s (or any of their employees) that move on or off the site, the onsite ECO must issue a written warning indicating the non-conformance to the contractor.

i. Record Keeping

All records relating to the implementation of this Environmental Management Programme must be kept together, be readily retrievable and available for scrutiny by any relevant authority. Records include the following:

- Declarations of understanding;
- ECO Checklist
- Method statements;
- Photographs (must be taken before, during and immediately after construction as a visual reference)

5.1 Standard Management Procedures

Access

The Contractor must control all access (vehicles) to and from the construction site, including that of his suppliers so that they remain on the pre-approved designated routes. In addition, such vehicles and plant must be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes.

- Where heavy duty vehicles and construction plant are required, both the type of vehicles/machinery and the area/s these are to access shall be specified in a Method Statement.
- All vehicles and access to the site must remain within demarcated access routes and working areas on site.
- All reasonable measures must be implemented to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.
- On gravel or earth roads on site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers may not exceed a speed of 25 km/h.
- On public roads adjacent to the site vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations. • All temporary access routes must be rehabilitated at the end of the contract to the

satisfaction of the ECO. If so, required by the owner of the land the following may also apply with regard to access and vehicular movement on site:

- All Contractors, subcontractors and staff shall be identified by clothing with company logos and be in possession of valid SA identity documents.
- Deliveries, removals etc. to be completed during normal working hours (unless otherwise agreed upon by the Construction Supervisor).
- No personnel shall stay permanently on site, unless permission to stay on site provided as part of the construction contract.
- Access routes must be demarcated by orange twine/danger tape on steel posts or temporary fencing.
- The Contractor shall at his cost document the existing condition of all access roads prior to commencement.
- Should any damage occur to the access road as a result of the upgrade activities, the road will be rehabilitated to its original state with all costs borne by the contractor.

Appropriate use of machinery

Contractor must at all times carefully consider what machinery is appropriate to the task while minimizing the extent of environmental damage.

- The contractor may not operate any machinery including a fuel driven compressor outside the demarcated area.
- All vehicles and equipment must be routinely inspected for fuel and oil leaks and kept in good working order and serviced regularly.
- Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or removed from the Site.
- When servicing equipment, drip trays must be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays must also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as compressors) and for "parked" plant (such as scrapers, loaders, vehicles).
- Drip trays will be kept free of water that will float the oil to overspill.
- All drip trays / bungs to attain a 120% capacity of the plant fuel / oil capacity.
- Where practical, all maintenance of plant and machinery on Site must be performed in workshops.
- If it is necessary to do maintenance outside of a workshop area, the Contractor must obtain the approval of the Engineer and the ECO prior to commencing activities.
- Appropriate 2.5 kg (minimum requirement) dry powder SABS approved and service certified firefighting extinguisher must be a mandatory item on all vehicles working and moving on or off the construction site.
- The servicing, repairs and maintenance of all construction machinery must take place at the designated service and maintenance venue.

"No-Go" Areas

Specifications of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) or the Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") can require that certain areas are to be considered as "No go" areas as a result of their environmental significance or proximity to environmental significant features.

- No-Go areas will be demarcated and indicated on a site plan.
- No-Go areas are out of bounds to the Contractor and his staff, sub-contractors and their staff or suppliers and their staff or any other person involved in the project, without the written permission specified by the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no person, machinery, equipment or material enters the designated "No Go" areas at any time.
- All contractors must be made aware of the importance of these features and the consequences of non-compliance.

Restriction of working areas

The approved layout plans will be used to establish the site demarcation (footprint). All relevant parties responsible for the day-to-day activities on the site will be present and made aware of the implication of the site demarcation. They include the: Environmental Consultant, The Applicant/Client, The Main Contractor: Project Site Manager, Sub-contractors, ECO: Environmental Control.

The site will be demarcated prior to the commencement of any construction whatsoever, this includes site establishment, the moving of construction material or any other items onto the site, etc.

- The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles.
- A single strand of orange baler twine is to be attached to the dropper poles to indicate boundaries and no-go areas for site personnel and vehicular movement. (Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on site requirements).
- All fencing and fence placement / positioning must be approved by the ECO on site.
- Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact.
- In the event that sensitive features are threatened by construction activities, temporary fencing off of these areas (for individual areas such as trees or rocks) or the construction area (when working in a mainly natural environment) is recommended.
- The Contractor must maintain in good order all demarcation, fencing and barriers for the duration of construction activities, or as otherwise instructed.
- Demarcation may not be moved, re-located or altered or changed without the approval of the ECO.
- Any temporary fencing removed for the execution of any portion of the works is to be reinstated by the Contractor as soon as practicable.
- The Contractor at the end of the contract must remove all demarcation, fencing or barriers not forming part of the final works on Site.
- The premises must comply with the requirements of the Regulations Relating to Smoking in Public Places and Outdoor Smoking, R264 of 30 March 2012.

Biodiversity and Vegetation

Construction activities must endeavour to minimise its impact on any remaining natural features and natural corridors.

- Trapping, poisoning and/or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock are permitted on Site;
- Where the use of herbicides, pesticides and other poisonous substances are to be used, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement;
- The Contractor may not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features, if these should occur (e.g. trees, rock formations, buildings, etc.) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the Engineer and the ECO. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause must be restored/rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the ECO.
- All incidents of harm to any animal or natural vegetation (apart from the agreed upon areas) must be reported to the ECO.
- The areas of vegetation that are to be protected during construction must be demarcated and indicated as "No-Go" areas on a site plan. Include the area under the canopy of trees so that tree roots will not be damaged by soil compaction.
- Avi-fauna Trapping, poisoning and/or killing of animals is strictly forbidden.
- No domestic pets or livestock are permitted on Site.
- Many slow-moving animals, local amphibian and other species follow instinctive movements along roadside corridors where they travel from place to place.
- Every effort must be implemented on a daily on-going basis by the contractor to ensure that the construction areas have been checked for any animals and to ensure their removal and protection from direct and in-direct impacts during the construction activities.

- The contractor shall take all reasonable steps to minimise the impact of his activities on the environment. If natural vegetation has to be removed for construction purposes, the natural vegetation shall be rescued, reused (e.g. stabilizing the area after construction or re-vegetating other impacted areas) in such a way that it enhances the remaining natural veld. By the same principle topsoil (which contains the remaining natural seed store as well as possibly many bulb species) must be carefully removed and stored or re-used for rehabilitation or impacted areas in the immediate vicinity.
- All cleared areas must be stabilised as soon as possible.
- Burning of cleared vegetation on site is prohibited.
- The burying of cleared vegetation or use as part of backfill or landscape shaping is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from the ECO.

Erosion & Sedimentation Control

The Contractor must take appropriate on-going and active measures to prevent erosion resulting from his own construction activities and operations as well as storm water control measures to the satisfaction of the ECO. During construction the Contractor must protect areas susceptible to erosion by installing all the necessary temporary and permanent drainage works as soon as possible.

Alien Invasive Management Plan

In accordance with Regulation 15 and 16 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) (CARA) as amended, all listed alien invasive plant species must management on any land in SA. As such an alien invasive management plan may be required to be implemented during construction and operation phase of the project. If such a plan is required, it must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the removal of alien species is undertaken. Wetlands and rivers are especially susceptible to many of species.

- In accordance with CARA all identified alien invasive plants encountered on the property and its immediate surroundings must be controlled.
- All alien invasive species must be identified and removed from each site and its immediate surroundings. This is especially true for any remaining natural corridor on site.
- No vegetation may be buried or burned on site.
- The invader status of the various invasive alien species in South Africa is described in accordance with Regulation 15 and 16 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) (CARA) as amended.

Archaeology & Palaeontology

Should any unmarked human burials/remains or ostrich eggshell water flask caches be uncovered, or exposed during construction activities, these must immediately be reported to the ECO and South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (At: Ms Mariagrazia Galimberti 021 462 4502) for information on the appropriate course of action to be taken. Burials, etc. must not be removed or disturbed until inspected by an archaeologist or without written approval from SAHRA.

Should any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells, petrified wood) be encountered during excavation, however, these should be reported to SAHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist. Note that the Contractor may not, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resource authority; destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological site or archaeological material. The latter is a criminal offence under the Heritage Resources Act.

Storage of Construction Material & Stockpiling

New construction material will be stored in demarcated areas on the affected properties prior to commencement. The Contractor must provide a method statement of the construction activities which will indicate:

- the type and quantity of material to be stored;

- whether any oil contaminated/containing equipment will be stored and how;
- The Contractor must ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications.
- The Contractor must ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off-loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications.
- All manufactured and/or imported material must be stored within the demarcated area, and, if so required, out of the rain.
- All lay down areas outside of the construction camp must be subject to the Engineer and the ECO's approval in such a way as not to cause a nuisance or environmental damage.
- All building materials are to be prepared at the batching plant, to enable the effects of cement and other substances, and the resulting effluent to be more easily managed.
- It is essential that any imported material i.e. base material for road works, building sand, bedding base, etc. must be screened and of which the origins must be identified prior to arriving at the receiving environment, this must be approved by the Engineer.
- Special care must be taken to prevent bringing in materials contaminated with seed of Invasive Alien Plants.
- Contractors shall not import construction materials such as sand, gravel or fill contaminated with seed of Invasive Alien Plants or quarried from areas surrounded by Invasive Alien plant species
- The Contractor must ensure that all staff, contractors and subcontractors are aware of and keep material within these designated storage areas.
- Any area used for stockpiling and not covered by building development must be returned to at least the state they were in before stockpiling and it must be ensured that the erosion potential of these areas is not increased.
- The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away or mix with each other. If the stockpiled material is in danger of being washed or blown away, the Contractor must cover it with a suitable material, such as hessian, netting or plastic. steel tanks, for the underground storage of hydrocarbons and oxygenated solvents, which are intended to be buried horizontally.

Fuel

All vehicles, equipment, fuel and petroleum services and containers must be maintained in a good condition that prevents leakage and possible contamination of soil or water supplies.

- Fuel storage areas must comply with general fire safety requirements. Storing of smaller quantities of fuel or oil Any fuel storage proposals must be cleared by the ECO before any storage or stockpiling takes place.
If the contractor proposes to use only small fuel storage facilities (< 200 litres) the following basic requirements must be adhered to:
- Fuels and oils must be safely located out of harm's way from the elements and safety, and fire prevention must be strictly adhered to.
- All fuel oil containers must be placed within suitable drip trays to prevent accidental spillage of oils and fuels.
- A suitable leak proof container for the storage of oiled equipment (filters, drip tray contents and oil changes etc.) must be established.
- All spills are to be recorded in the ECO diary.

Storing of Hazardous Substances

If potentially hazardous substances are to be stored on site, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement detailing the substances and/or materials to be used, together with the storage, handling and disposal procedures of the materials to the ECO.

- Hazardous materials must be stored under lock and key in designated areas with properly displayed and visible warning signs.

- No works related to the submitted Method Statement may commence until the Method Statement has been studied and approved in writing.
- An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage must be implemented. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.
- Abattoirs should assess risks arising from the use of hazardous substances. This includes chemicals, fumes, dusts, and biological agents.
- Implement measures to prevent or control exposure to hazardous substances. Provide appropriate protective gear (e.g., rubber gloves, eye protection) to staff.
- Consider health surveillance for workers exposed to hazardous substances
- Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, dams and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct or indirect spillage of pollutants must be implemented.
- Paints: - No paint products may be disposed of on Site and brush/roller wash facilities must be established to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the ECO. Oil based paints and chemical additives and cleaners such as thinners and turpentine must be strictly controlled. A Method Statement detailing the paint management procedures is required.
- Hazardous building materials: -Hazardous building materials (e.g. asbestos, fibre claddings, refrigerants, coolants, sub-station cooling oils, etc.) must be identified and dealt with in accordance with the relevant safety and health legislation. All such material must be separated on Site and disposed of at appropriate licensed disposal sites. The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal.

Emergency Procedures

It is the responsibility of the contractor to assess the potential risks to the environment as a result of the project. As such, the contractor must have the necessary standard emergency operating procedures in place to deal with any potential emergency such as oil spills or fire.

- All staff should be made aware of the necessary basic emergency procedures in the event of an emergency including injuries to staff. The appropriate equipment and identified personnel to deal with such basic emergencies should be available on site.
- Fire: The Contractor must advise the relevant authority of a fire as soon as one starts and must not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor must ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire.
- Hazardous Material Spills: The Contractor must ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which must include notifying the Engineer, the ECO and the relevant authorities. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas must be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ECO and Local Authority.

Solid Waste Management

Waste refers to all solid waste, including domestic waste, hazardous waste and construction debris. The Contractor is responsible for the establishment of a refuse control system (which must consider recycling wherever possible) that is acceptable to the ECO. Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts.

The Contractor must provide problem animal- and weatherproof bins with lids of sufficient number and capacity to store the solid waste produced on a daily basis. The lids must be kept firmly on the bins at all times. Bins must not be allowed to become overfull and must be emptied regularly.

Waste from bins may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger proof and which the Engineer and the ECO has approved.

Animal holding pens will be cleaned out on a daily basis.

All hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered hazardous waste disposal site and certificates of safe disposal must be obtained.

All waste generated during the construction and operational activities must be removed by the Contractor as soon as possible, and within the period specified in the EMPr and disposed of at a registered landfill site.

The Contractor must make provision for workers to clean up the Contractor's camp and working areas on a daily basis so that no litter is left lying around and so that the site is in a neat and tidy state. The Contractor must remove from site the refuse collected at least once a week.

- No on site dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed.
- Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids).
- Condemned carcasses / material gets neutralised with lime and covered with soil.
- Solid waste at the abattoir must be separated. Separation will occur at the slaughter line so as to eliminate contamination of general condemned waste products.
- All wash water and wastewater are to be treated on site and later disposed to the municipal sewage system (waste water treatment works).
- If required, any future industries on site requiring additional waste and/or emissions permits or licences in terms of the applicable legislation, the owner must obtain these permits/licences before the specific operations can commence.
- All other solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989).

Toilets & Ablution Facilities

The Contractor must provide suitable sanitary arrangements at designated points of the construction site for all site employees.

- A minimum of one toilet must be provided per 15 persons at each working area (station) or as stipulated in the Management plan.
- The toilet must be within easy reach (max 300m) of the working area and be in good working condition and cleaned on a daily basis.
- Toilet paper must be provided.
- The toilets must be emptied on a weekly basis or when full or when instructed by the ECO on site.
- Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts. Sanitation provision and servicing must be to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that toilets are emptied prior to any builders' holidays, and/or weekends.
- Toilets must be of a neat construction and must be provided with doors and locks and must be secured to prevent them blowing over.
- All on site and on route workers temporary eating areas must be have acceptable toilet and refuse management systems in place and these areas must have suitable refuse receptacles' available for the containment and disposal of general litter and refuse.

Discharge of Construction Water

- Potential pollutants of any kind and in any form must be kept, stored, and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained and the water table not endangered.
- This particularly applies to water emanating from runoff from animal wash areas, holding pens, slaughter floors, lairages and the settling/separator pond.
- Wash down areas must be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas are not polluted. Contaminated water includes water that is carrying excess sediment due to construction activities.
- Contaminated water storage facilities must not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding must be implemented.

- Contaminated water that is removed from site must be disposed of at a facility approved by the ECO and Local Authority.
- No contaminated water that does not meet the water quality standards and criteria under the National Water Act may be released into a natural system, whether it is to surface or groundwater.

Dust Control

The Contractor must take all reasonable measures to minimize the generation of dust as a result of construction or operational activities resulting from along-construction-route activities (but must also take into account possible water constrictions of the area).

Emergency Preparedness & Response

The following potential emergency situations have been identified and include the procedure for responding to, and for preventing and mitigating the environmental impacts that may be associated with them (also refer to Penalties and Fines).

Accidental fires Fire safety is a very real risk and must be stringently controlled. No fires will be permitted on site for any reason. If required, a designated smoking area will be provided, and clearly demarcated and signposted, with a facility for safe containment and disposal of cigarette butts.

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) 2.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area).
- The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO (whenever work is done in any fire prone areas).

6. OPERATIONAL PHASE

The most important part of the operational phase will be to ensure that the site is meticulously maintained and that the operations are carefully monitored. The applicant will remain overall responsible for the environmental performance of the site and must be aware of the legal requirements and obligations.

The applicant must also be aware of the legal action that can be taken against him as a person with regards to negligence leading to environmental pollution. The owner or delegated responsible person must implement an operational and maintenance management plan for the facility, which must include: Access management and control; Energy management and monitoring; Water management and monitoring; Waste and pollution management; Sewerage management; Erosion control; Fire Management; Minimise dust and air emissions; Protection of indigenous natural vegetation and fauna; Specific monitoring and operational instructions; Emergency plans which will cover all reasonable aspects of the operations which might lead to environmental pollution or degradation; and Noise Control.

Food Safety and Hygiene Compliance

The Operator must complete the following:

- Adhere to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics, and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), as amended.
- Maintain proper hygiene, safe handling of meat products, and comply with labelling requirements.
- Ensure that vehicles used for meat transportation possess a Certificate of Acceptability.

- Regularly monitor amendments to environmental legislation to remain compliant.
- Keep track of updates related to the Meat Safety Act (Act 40 of 2000) and its associated regulations.

Access

The Operator of the site must control the movement of all vehicles, including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes. In addition, such vehicles and plant must be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site.

- On gravel or earth roads on Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers must not exceed a speed of 25 km/h.
- On public roads adjacent to the Site vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations.
- Only approved access roads may be used.
- All measures must be implemented to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.

Technological Efficiency

All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the efficient management of technology and/or associated energy. Energy management and conservation measures must be propagated and encouraged.

The objective of energy management will be to encourage the conservation of energy, for example:

- Ensure that cooling units are located and operated to conserve energy.
- If refrigerant is to be used, please note that R22 as a refrigerant are being phased out (due to negative impact on the ozone) and that the following gasses are more environmentally friendly options: ammonia, R134a, R143a, R404A, R407C, R410A, and R507A.
- Install energy-efficient appliances (e.g. a grade one refrigerator is at least 35% more energy-efficient than a grade three one).
- Install energy efficient lightning (which uses less energy to give the same amount of illumination and last longer than conventional incandescent bulbs).
- Insulate water heaters and hot water pipes (insulating hot water pipes from the water heater to the source are another way to conserve).
- Disconnect or switch- off units/appliances which are not in use.
- Monitor different energy uses (e.g. electricity, fuels and gas).

Water Management

- Ensure that all additional water uses are correctly registered with the Department of Water Affairs (e.g. Agri-industrial use).
- Water conservation measures such as low flow taps, high pressure hoses, dual flush toilets, water wise gardens, rainwater tanks etc. must be encouraged and implemented.
- Every reasonable effort must be made to reduce the long-term water demand.
- Environmental training of personnel must include water conservation awareness.
- The applicant will ensure 48 hours of water supply is available.
- Water storage will adhere to the regulations and be kept clean and monitored regularly.

Wastewater Monitoring

The applicant/legal operator must ensure that wastewater from the abattoir (if applicable) is legally disposed by applying for a General Authorization, a License or exemption in terms of the Water Act.

- Wash-water used for cleaning of instruments or equipment must not contain any chemicals or hazardous materials that will increase the risk of soil and water contamination.
- Wastewater quality samples to be taken on a regular basis and are to be provided to the local municipality.

- Wash-water used to clean panels must be recycled as far as possible.
- Measures to prevent erosion must be implemented.
- The wastewater from the abattoir should not be discharge off in any watercourse.
- All process areas must have concrete floors graded to wash down drains.
- All chemical storage areas and chemical-based odour control equipment must be located on impermeable concrete floors with bunding capable of containing 110 per cent of any spillage.
- A wastewater monitoring program may be required, which must include monitoring of quantities disposed of (on a monthly basis).
- Measures to prevent spillages must be implemented, and an emergency management plan must be compiled to deal with any spillages or leaks that occur.
- Blood gets separated at the slaughter room and mixed with water and stored in a 2500L tank.
- In the storage tank blood and water gets mixed to prevent coagulation.

Waste & Pollution Management

An integrated waste management approach based on waste minimisation (e.g. reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal) must be encouraged. Poor waste management can lead to adverse environmental impacts (e.g. odours, pollution and visual impact) as well as health risks.

- No on-site dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed.
- Separation will occur at the slaughter line so as to eliminate contamination of general condemned waste.
- All other solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed
- Whenever possible, a suitable recycle arrangement must be negotiated with a local recycle agent to ensure the re-use of recyclable material.
- Recycling should aim at sorting as much of the following materials as practical: Paper and cardboard; Aluminium; Copper; Metals (other than aluminium and copper); Glass; Organic waste; Animal manure; Batteries; Electronic equipment.
- Key compliance measures include ensuring proper hygiene, safe handling of products, and adherence to labelling requirements will be met. Additionally, the abattoir should stay informed about any amendments to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) as amended to maintain ongoing compliance.

Pollution Management

All possible pollution sources must be identified, and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages.

Sewerage

If applicable sewerage must be installed in accordance with the Municipal regulations and Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) requirements.

- Sewerage management must aim at the prevention of pollution and must be maintained on a regular basis.
- Maintenance records must be kept.
- No sewage allowed to enter any watercourse.
- Blood gets separated at the slaughter room and mixed with water and stored in a 2500L tank.

Fire Management

Fire safety is a very real risk and must be stringently controlled.

No fires will be permitted on site for any reason. If required, a designated smoking area will be provided, and clearly demarcated and signposted, with a facility for safe containment and disposal of cigarette butts. The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) 2.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area).

- The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The operator must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.

7. DECOMISSIONING PHASE

This facility is expected to have an indefinite lifespan. It is considered unlikely that the facility will be decommissioned. The relevant mitigation measures contained under the construction section should be applied during decommissioning and therefore is not repeated in this section. Site preparation activities will include confirming the integrity of the access to the site to accommodate required equipment, preparation of the site (e.g. lay down areas, construction platform) and the mobilisation of construction equipment. Disassembled components will be reused, recycled, or disposed of in accordance. Specific consideration must be given to ways to minimise waste and wastage in maintenance and the decommissioning phase of the proposed development. Equipment used in the plant must be recycled and re-used where possible to avoid the filling of already limited landfill space.

Appendix H: Details of EAP and expertise

REPORT PREPARED BY: Danie Krynauw

CONTACT DETAILS: Green-Box Consulting
P.O. Box 37738
Langenhovenpark
9330

Tel: 082 435 2108

Email: danie@green-box.co.za

QUALIFICATIONS OF EAP: Danie Krynauw has a Master's degree in Town and Regional Planning from the University of the Free State (UFS), and completed various environmental management courses at UFS, UNW and Pretoria University. Danie has over 18 years' experience in the environmental management field, and is a registered EAP (EAPASA – 2019/1348), he is also member of the International Association of Impact Assessments South Africa (IAIAsa).

CURRICULUM VITAE – DANIE KRYNAUW

1. Family name: Krynauw
2. First name: Daniël
3. Date of birth: 14/12/1971
4. Nationality: South African
5. Contacts: Cell: 082 435 2108
Email: danie@green-box.co.za

6. Education:

Institution	Degree(s) or Diploma(s) obtained
University of the Free State 2001 – 2002	Master in Environmental Management – Dissertation pending
University of the Free State 1996 – 1998	Masters in Urban and Regional Planning
University of the Free State 1993 – 1995	BA Geography and Sociology

7. Membership of professional bodies:

- EAPASA – 2019/1348
- International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa)

8. Present position:

- Environmental Scientist / Director – Green-Box Consulting

9. Current Responsibilities:

- Liaising with clients in both the private and public sectors.
- Conduct Environmental Impact Assessments and other Environmental Technical Investigations.
- Apply and obtain waste licenses, water licenses, mining permits and environmental authorisations for clients.
- Use different GIS datasets in order to create new information or investigate patterns for projects.
- Conduct environmental compliance and other environmental audits.

- Provide technical-level support for environmental remediation and mitigation projects, including remediation system design and determination of regulatory applicability for incoming projects.
- Collaborate with other environmental scientists, planners, engineers, and other specialists, and experts in law and business etc. to address environmental problems for clients.
- Conduct Environmental training.

10. Years within the organization:

- 15 years

11. Other skills (e.g. computer literacy, etc.):

- All suits of Microsoft Office, Arc View, ReGIS, and Project Professional.

12. Professional experience:

Date	2011 – Current
Organisation	Green-Box Consulting (Environmental Consultants)
Position	Environmental Scientist (Owner and Director)

Date	2009 – 2016
Organisation	Terra Works Environmental Consultants
Position	Senior Environmental Scientist and COO

Date	2001 – 2009
Organisation	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Free State
Position	Principal Environmental Officer
Description of duties	• Review Environmental Impact Assessments • Review Environmental Management Programmes • Issuing Environmental Authorisations

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Green-Box Consulting has gained experience in the field of Integrated Environmental Management since 2001, Examples of work done include–

- Scoping/EIA authorisation for a residential development on the farm Plantation, situated in Ladybrand, 2012 (private development);
- Basic Assessment authorisation for a office block development on a land parcel situated in Bethlehem, 2013 (private development);
- Basic Assessment authorisation for residential development on a property in Pellissier, Bloemfontein, 2014 (private development);
- Scoping/EIA authorisations for various township establishment within the Free State, 2014-2015 (Provincial Department of Human Settlements);
- Basic Assessment authorisation for the development of an abattoir, Lindley, Free State (2015) (private development);
- Advisory and quality control management for various abattoir projects, situated in towns such as Heilbron, Bethulie, Viljoenskroon, Warden and Vryheid, 2012 – ongoing;
- GIS map drawing for a solar plant development proposed near Prieska, 2013;
- Screening reporting for a proposed abattoir in Jacobsdal, 2013;
- Screening reporting for a proposed feedlot in Jacobsdal, 2013;
- Screening reporting for a proposed filling station in Bloemfontein, 2017;
- Screening reporting for a proposed filling station in Clarens, 2018;
- Screening reporting the installation of fuel storage tanks, Victoria West, Northern Cape, 2018;

- Development of various predators breeding management plans in areas such as Warden, Petrusburg, Vrede, Bainsvlei, Brandfort, Reddersburg etc., 2012 – ongoing;
- Basic Assessment for the development of a sheep feedlot, abattoir, Lindley, 2015-2016;
- EIA, for township establishment, at Winburg, Reddersburg, Luckhoff, Petrusburg, Harrismith, Koffiefontein, Jagersfontein, 2014-2015;
- Basic Assessment application for the farming of Rabbits, Senekal (Free State), and Boston (KZN), 2016;
- Basic Assessment for township establishment at Botshabelo Section L, 2016;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for the development of a retirement village, Clarens, Free State, 2018;
- Basic Assessment for residential development, Hartswater, 2017;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for a cemetery development, Broedersput, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Basic Assessment for township establishment, Upington, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for a cattle feedlot expansion, Aliwal North, Eastern Cape, 2018;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for a filling station in Parys, Free State, 2018;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for the development of a poultry abattoir and broiler units, Bloemfontein, 2018;
- Basic Assessment for the installation of a water pipeline and construction of a dam, Hertzogville, Free State, 2018;
- Basic Assessment for the development of a feedlot and milling plant, Thaba Nchu, Free State, 2018;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for layer house expansion, Kimberley, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Basic Assessment authorisation for a filling station, Welkom, Free State, 2018;
- Basic Assessment for Cemeteries in Danielskuil, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Environmental Management Plan and Risk Assessment for stormwater, Kakamas, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Environmental Management Plan for a raison distribution factory, Fruits De Sud, Kakamas, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Environmental Management Plan and Risk Assessment for stormwater, Lake Grappa Dam, 2018;
- Environmental Management Plan to develop a sheep feedlot, Roodewal, 2018;
- Development of a water and waste management plan, for a water use licence, Tsepong, Free State, 2018;
- Section 24G, rectification application for lusern storage facility, Kimberley, Northern Cape, 2018;
- Scoping/EIA application for the development of a Golf and Lifestyle Estate, Wolfkop Bloemfontein, 2018-2019;
- Scoping/EIA application for the development of a n Industrial Park for Sabie, Mpumalanga, 2018-2019;
- Scoping/EIA for the development of a 600MW solar facility, Bethulie, Free State, 2020 – 2021;
- Scoping /EIA for the development of a energy hub, Prieska, Northern Cape, 2020 – 2021.

ECO / Audits

- ECO, construction of roads, Qwa Qwa, Bluegum Bosch, Vredefort, Parys, Warden to Vrede, 2014-2017;
- ECO, housing development, Wild Olive Estate, Bloemfontein, 2014-2015 and 2019-2020;
- ECO and Close out audits, pipeline installation, bulk water, Welkom, 2012;
- ECO, bulk water pipeline, Sterkspruit, Eastern Cape;
- ECO and audit, Bloemwater, 33km, 1000mm diameter bulk water pipeline, Bloemfontein, 2017 - current;
- ECO, cemetery development, Danielskuil, Northern Cape, 2017-2018;
- ECO, installation of infrastructure at Lerato Park, Kimberley, Northern Cape, 2018 – current;

- ECO, installation of infrastructure at Snake Park, Kimberley, Northern Cape, 2018 – 2019;
- ECO, road upgrade MR 938, Hotazel, Northern Cape, 2018 – current; and
- ECO, road upgrade and maintenance, Dewetsdorp road, Department of Roads, 2020.

WORK REFERENCES:

- Scoping/EIA of 11 Township Establishments, Upington area, Northern Cape, Mr. Encee Haarhoff, MVD Kalahari Town and Regional Planners, 076 413 3061;
- Scoping/ EIA for Township Establishment, Leandra, Mpumalanga, African Planning Solutions Town Planners, Johannesburg, Mr. Riaan van der Linde, 079 883 9083;
- Basic Assessment, Scoping/EIA for various Township Establishments, Free State towns, Harrismith, Luckhoff, Petrusburg, Winburg, Koffiefontein, etc. Hamer Town Planners, Bloemfontein, Mr. Jan Hamer, 083 406 9691;
- Basic Assessment, Scoping/EIA for various renewable energy projects, Prieska, Dr. Piet Cronjé, Prieska Power Reserve, 083 769 4544;
- Scoping/EIA for township establishments, Gariep, Philippolis, Free State Province, Gap Infrastructure Corporation, Mr. Barend Koen, Ms. Monique Honey, 079 885 6816;
- Scoping/EIA for township establishments, Upington, Blackrock, Hotazel, etc. Mr. Len Fourie, MacroPlan Town and Regional Planners, 082 821 1025;
- Basic Assessments, for road constructions, Northern Cape, KMSD Engineering Consultants, Mr. Peter Phetwe, 072 292 6061;
- IWUL for the Hopetown Waste Water Treatment Works, Northern Cape, Mr. Marthinus Pretorius, Bigen Group, 082 557 3964;
- Water Use General Authorisation, Jagersfontein road and bridge construction, Mr. Werner Venter, DMV Consulting Engineers, 082 568 2527;
- Water Use Registration, Residential House Development, Orange River, Upington, Mr. Len Fourie, MacroPlan Town and Regional Planners, 082 821 1025.

Appendix I: Specialist's declaration of interest

Appendix J: Additional Information

1. Pest control service agreement
2. General and hazardous waste management service provider
3. Zoning confirmation
4. DFFE Screening tool report



Innovative Pest Management Solutions

HEAD OFFICE GAUTENG

Tel: (011) 462 3954

Fax: (011) 704 0510

DURBAN

Tel: (031) 500 2227

P.O Box 1788, Umhlanga Rocks, 4320

SERVICE AGREEMENT

PHYSICAL ADDRESS	
CLIENTS NAME	Koppies Veremarkers
STREET ADDRESS	3rd Street
	Industrial
CODE	9540
CONTACT	Jan / Adele
TEL NO	082 257 7421 / 082 257 7421
FAX NO	082 257 7421

POSTAL ADDRESS	
CLIENTS NAME	Koppies Veremarkers
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. Box 208
	Koppies
CODE	9540
CONTACT	
TEL NO	
FAX NO	082 257 7421

Eco Pest hereby agrees to carry out regular inspections / treatments covering the pests specified hereunder.

TREATMENT AREAS	TYPE OF PEST	CALLS PER ANNUM
Treat entire premises + Insect Monitors	Cockroaches	12
Service bait stations placed	Rodents	12
Externally	Flies	12
Service Fly units		

NOTES: Eco Pest to Supply HACCP File.

- Eco Pest hereby agrees to treat any re-infestation of pests stipulated above, during the life of this agreement, at no extra charge.
- The client agrees to pay at the rate of R 14310.00 (excluding VAT), for the initial service and thereafter at the rate of R 2550.00 (excluding VAT) per month.
- Payment is due upon completion of the initial service and thereafter, upon receipt of invoice (30 days).
- Interest will be charged at market related ruling rates, on overdue accounts.
- Collection fees associated with delinquent accounts will be the responsibility of the client.
- The price agreed upon will remain fixed for the first 12 months, provided there have been no changes to the service frequency or areas to be treated.
- The client agrees to pay the standard replacement price or alternatively, the repair cost (where relevant), for any equipment belonging to Eco Pest that is damaged or stolen whilst in the custody of the client.
- This agreement is binding for the period of one (1) year from date of commencement and will automatically be extended for additional terms of one year unless written notice of termination is received at least 30 days prior to the end of the present year in effect.
- Date of agreement October 2024.

FOR CLIENT		FOR ECO PEST	
NAME	Jan	NAME	Andrew Delpert
SIGNATURE	[Signature]	SIGNATURE	[Signature]
CELL NO.	082 257 7421	CELL NO.	083 440 9952
POSITION	Manager	POSITION	Sales
DATE	01/10/2024	DATE	04 October 2024

VAT NO - 4290231648



05 May 2025

Koppies Abattoir

Attention: Adele

Labzus (Pty)Ltd hereby confirms that the company is registered and approved to receive your condemned material.

Treatment of general and hazardous waste registration number: 12/9/11/L1803019015023038/2

Sterilization Plant Registration Number: S253

Hope you find the above in order. For queries do not hesitate to contact Awie Snyders
0827864039.

Kind regards

Awie Snyders

Director

082 774 7897 | kroonstadrendering@gmail.com

PO Box 6181, Kroonheuwel, Kroonstad, 9501

Labzus (Pty) Ltd | Reg No: 2016/440573/07 | VAT No: 4580276278



Liebenbergstrek
PARYS
9585
Email: valoyin@ngwathe.co.za
Tel: +27(0) 56 8162700



Enquires: Caleb Valoyi	Ref: 603	Date: 2026/01/16
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CONFIRMATION OF ZONING AS PER LAND USE SCHEME OF NGWATHE LM

1. DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS		
(a) Erf number	:Erf 603 Koppies	
(b) Zoning	:Noxious Industry	
(c) Maximum Height	:3 Storeys	
(d) Parking Requirements	:As Per section 1.35 of the Scheme Table of Ngwathe LUS	
(e) Density	:As approved by the municipality	
(f) Coverage	:60%	
(g) Building Lines	:Street 8m Sides 5m Rear 5m	
2. Uses	Permitted Use	Consent
Noxious Industry	Uses classified under Annexure A of Ngwathe Zoning Scheme, Abattoir , Agri Industry, Animal Establishment, Auctioneer Business, Brickworks, Builders Yard, Crematorium, Incinerator, Industry, Liquid Fuel Depot, Motor Workshop (Noxious related), Noxious Industry, Recycling centre, Scrap Yard, Self-Storage Facility, Truck Stop, Veterinary Hospital, Waste Management Facility, Warehouse, Workshop.	Funeral Establishment, Heilport/Helipad, Renewable Energy Structure, Tele-Communication Infrastructure

3. WORDING OF ANNEXURE/OTHER ENTITLEMENT

The Erf is subject to the following further conditions:

This certificate shall not be construed as permitting the owner to use the property in any way contrary any restrictive conditions of title or an act.

Approved by:

Miss Nasiphi Qali
Senior Town Planner

Date: 16/01/2026

20 February 2026 13:58