



REFERENCE: 16/3/3/1/D7/10/0004/19
ENQUIRIES: Marianne Lesch
DATE OF ISSUE: 02 SEP 2019

The Manager
Ostriland Abattoir
PO Box 207
OUTDSHOORN
6620

Attention: Mr D J Potgieter

Tel.: (071) 656 1132
E-mail: jjja.potgieter@gmail.com

Dear Sir

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014: THE PROPOSED OSTRILAND EXPORT OSTRICH ABATTOIR, FARM NOOITGEDACHT 107/153, OUTDSHOORN

1. With reference to the above application, the Department hereby notifies you of its decision to **grant** Environmental Authorisation, attached herewith, together with the reasons for the decision.
2. In terms of Regulation 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, you are instructed to ensure, within 14 days of the date of the Environmental Authorisation, that all registered interested and affected parties ("I&APs") are provided with access to and reasons for the decision, and that all registered I&APs are notified of their right to appeal.
3. Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the Appeal Regulations, 2014, which prescribes the appeal procedure to be followed. This procedure is summarized in the attached Environmental Authorisation.

Yours faithfully

HEAD OF COMPONENT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SERVICES: REGION 3
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CC: (1) Herbert Boshoff (EAP)
(2) Gilbert Cairncross (Oudtshoorn Municipality)

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REFERENCE: 16/3/3/1/D7/10/0004/19
NEAS REFERENCE: WCP/EIA/0000569/2019
ENQUIRIES: Marianne Lesch
DATE OF ISSUE: 02 SEP 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014: THE PROPOSED OSTRILAND EXPORT OSTRICH ABATTOIR ON A PORTION OF PORTION 107 OF THE FARM NOOITGEDACHT 107/153, OUDTSHOORN

With reference to your application for the abovementioned, find below the outcome with respect to this application.

DECISION

By virtue of the powers conferred on it by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") and the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, 2014, the Competent Authority herewith **grants Environmental Authorisation ("EA")** to the applicant to undertake the listed activities specified in section B below with respect to the preferred Alternative described in the Final Basic Assessment Report ("BAR"), dated May 2019 as prepared and submitted by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), l'Vimbi Technologies. The applicant for this Environmental Authorisation is required to comply with the conditions set out in section E below.

A. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT FOR THIS ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

The Manager
c/o Mr D J Potgieter
Ostriland Abattoir
PO Box 207
OUDTSHOORN
6620

Telephone: (071) 656 1132
E-mail: jjja.potgieter@gmail.com

The abovementioned applicant is the holder of this Environmental Authorisation and is hereinafter referred to as “**the holder**”.

B. LIST OF ACTIVITIES AUTHORISED

Listed Activities	Activity/Project Description
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014 (Government Notice No. 983 of 4 December 2014)</p>	
<p>Activity Number: 3 Activity Description:</p> <p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the slaughter of animals with</p> <p>a—</p> <p>i. product throughput of poultry exceeding 50 poultry per day;</p> <p>ii. product throughput of reptiles, game and red meat exceeding 6 units per day; or</p> <p>iii. wet weight product throughput of fish, crustaceans or amphibians exceeding 20 000 kg per annum.</p>	<p>The proposal is to establish an ostrich abattoir facility with a slaughtering capacity of 200 birds per day.</p>
<p>Activity Number: 4 Activity Description:</p> <p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of animals in densities that exceed—</p> <p>(i) 20 square metres per large stock unit and more than 500 units per facility;</p> <p>(ii) 8 square meters per small stock unit and; a. more than 1 000 units per facility excluding pigs where (b) applies; or b. more than 250 pigs per facility excluding piglets that are not yet weaned;</p> <p>(iii) 30 square metres per crocodile and more than 20 crocodiles per facility;</p> <p>(iv) 3 square metres per rabbit and more than 500 rabbits per facility; or</p> <p>(v) 250 square metres per ostrich or emu and more than 50 ostriches or emus per facility.</p>	<p>The proposal is to establish an ostrich abattoir facility with a slaughtering capacity of 200 birds per day.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 31 of 2014 (Government Notice No. 983 of 4 December 2014)</p>	
<p>Activity Number: 12 Activity Description:</p>	<p>The proposed establishment (abattoir) will result in the clearance of</p>

The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.

I. Western Cape

- i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;
- ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;
- iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas;
- iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning; or
- v. On land designated for protection or conservation purposes in an Environmental Management Framework adopted in the prescribed manner, or a Spatial Development Framework adopted by the MEC or Minister

vegetation in order to construct the abattoir. The vegetation present on site is considered to be Critically Endangered Muscadel Riviere. However, from the site assessment the vegetation that occur on the site is not characteristic of this vegetation type.

The abovementioned list is hereinafter referred to as "**the listed activities**".

The holder is herein authorised to undertake the following alternative that includes the listed activities as it relates to the proposed development:

Preferred Alternative:

The proposal entails the development of a modern ostrich abattoir which will be registered for export as per the Meat Safety Act 2000 (Act 40 of 2000) – Ostrich Regulations on land zoned as agricultural. The facility will be able to slaughter 200 ostriches per day although the initial licencing application (at the Department of Agriculture WC) will be for a facility with a slaughtering capacity of 100 ostriches per day.

An existing access gravel road will be utilised which will be formalised by levelling the specific existing farm road surfaces and then cover it with a layer of 19mm crusher stone.

C. SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Farm Nooitgedacht No. 107/153 is 78.7ha in extent and is located 22km from Oudtshoorn in a westerly direction towards Calitzdorp along the cement road that runs to Calitzdorp.

Coordinates of all the proposed activities on the property or properties (sites):

Latitude (S):

33° 60' 99,23"

Longitude (E):

21° 96' 69,09"

Surveyor General (SG) 21 digit code:

C05400000000015300107

Refer to Annexure 1 Locality map and Annexure 2: Site Development Plan.

The above is hereinafter referred to as "**the site**".

D. DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

I'Vimbi Technologies
% Herbert Edwin Boshoff
PO Box 21
GREAT BRAK RIVER
6525

Tel: (044) 620 2776

Fax: (044) 620 3784

E-mail: consult@ivimbi.co.za

E. CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION

Scope of authorisation

1. The holder is authorised to undertake the listed activities specified in Section B above in accordance with and restricted to the following preferred Alternative B as described in Section B above:

The proposal entails the development a modern ostrich abattoir which will be registered for export as per the Meat Safety Act 2000 (Act 40 of 2000) – Ostrich Regulations on land zoned as agricultural. The facility will be able to slaughter 200 ostriches per day although the initial licencing application (at the Department of Agriculture WC) will be for a facility with a slaughtering capacity of 100 ostriches per day. An existing access gravel road will be utilised

which will be formalised by levelling the specific existing farm road surfaces and then cover it with a layer of 19mm crusher stone.

2. The non-operational component of the Environmental Authorisation is subject to the following:
 - 2.1. The holder must commence with all the listed activities within a period of **two (2) years** from the date of issue of this Environmental Authorisation;
 - 2.2. The development activities (construction phase) must be concluded within a period of **five (5) years** from the date of issue of this EA; and
 - 2.3. The post construction rehabilitation and monitoring requirements must be finalised within a period of 12-months from the date the development activities (construction phase) are concluded.
 - 2.4. The operational aspects of this Environmental Authorisation are granted until 02 September 2039 during which period all rehabilitation and monitoring requirements and final environmental auditing and reporting must be finalised.
3. The post construction rehabilitation and monitoring requirements must be finalised within a period of 12-months from the date the development activities (construction phase) are concluded.
4. The holder shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions by any person acting on his/her behalf, including an agent, sub-contractor, employee or any person rendering a service to the holder.
5. Any changes to, or deviations from the scope of the alternative described in section B above must be accepted or approved, in writing, by the Competent Authority before such changes or deviations may be implemented. In assessing whether to grant such acceptance/approval or not, the Competent Authority may request information in order to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations, and it may be necessary for the holder to apply for further authorisation in terms of the applicable legislation.

Written notice to the Competent Authority

6. The holder of the environmental authorisation must provide the Competent Authority with proof of compliance with the following specified conditions of authorisation within **sixty (60)** calendar days of the date of issue of this decision:

Conditions: **8** and **9**

7. **Seven (7)** calendar days' notice, in writing, must be given to the Competent Authority before commencement of construction activities.

The notice must also include proof of compliance with the following conditions described herein:

Conditions: **11, 13 and 22**

Note:All notices to the Competent Authority must make clear reference to the site details and EIA Reference number given above.

Notification and administration of appeal

8. The holder must in writing, within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this decision–
- 8.1. notify all registered Interested and Affected Parties ("I&APs") of –
 - 8.1.1. the decision reached on the application;
 - 8.1.2. the reasons for the decision as included in Annexure 3;
 - 8.1.3. the date of the decision; and
 - 8.1.4. the date when the decision was issued.
 - 8.2. draw the attention of all registered I&APs to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeal Regulations, 2014 (as amended) detailed in Section G below;
 - 8.3. draw the attention of all registered I&APs to the manner in which they may access the decision;
 - 8.4. provide the registered I&APs with the:
 - 8.4.1. name of the holder (entity) of this Environmental Authorisation,
 - 8.4.2. name of the responsible person for this Environmental Authorisation,
 - 8.4.3. postal address of the holder,
 - 8.4.4. telephonic and fax details of the holder,
 - 8.4.5. e-mail address, if any, of the holder,
 - 8.4.6. contact details (postal and/or physical address, contact number, facsimile and e-mail address) of the decision-maker and all registered I&APs in the event that an appeal is lodged in terms of the 2014 National Appeals Regulations (as amended).
9. The listed activities, including site preparation, must not commence within 20 (twenty) calendar days from the date the applicant notified the registered I&APs of this decision. In the event that an appeal is lodged with the Appeal Authority, the effect of this Environmental Authorisation is suspended until the appeal is decided i.e. the listed activities, including site preparation, must not commence until the appeal is decided.

Management of activity

10. The activities must be implemented in accordance with an approved Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") for both the construction and operational phases of the proposed abattoir facility.
11. The draft EMPr submitted as part of the application for Environmental Authorisation must be amended to address the following aspects, and re-submitted to the Competent Authority for approval, at least 60 days prior to commencement of construction activities.

The amended EMPr must—

- 11.1. meet the requirements outlined in Section 24N (2) & (3) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998, as amended) and Appendix 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice R.982 of 4 December 2014, as amended);
- 11.2. incorporate all the conditions given in this Environmental Authorisation;
- 11.3. include all final designs for the proposed development and services layout;
- 11.4. Operational Phase - Include a Water Quality Management Plan that address irrigation,
 - 11.4.1. Estimate volume of discharge effluent that will be produced by the proposed abattoir facility;
 - 11.4.2. The specific threshold standards the discharge effluent must comply with;
 - 11.4.3. Identify and clearly indicate the area or lands that will be irrigated inclusive of maps;
 - 11.4.4. Specify the monitoring or time-intervals to measure the quality of effluent discharge; and
 - 11.4.5. Indicate who will be the responsible person for the monitoring of the water quality of discharge effluent.
- 11.5. detail the functions of the ECO and frequency of site inspections and reporting;
- 11.6. detail an implementation programme which sets out the construction phase of the proposed development and specifies the period required to conclude the respective activities (a date on which the activity will be deemed to have been concluded should be derived from such a programme);
- 11.7. detail an indigenous plant "search and rescue" methodology to identify all indigenous plant species and organisms found to occur at the property within the development footprint. Plant material must be collected and be utilised later in supplementary planting and landscaping, where appropriate, at the property;
- 11.8. incorporate an environmental auditing and monitoring schedule detailing the frequency of auditing compliance with environmental authorisation and

environmental management programme and submission of environmental audit reports to the Competent Authority during the construction phase.

12. The final approved EMPr must be included in all contract documentation for all phases of implementation.

Monitoring

13. The holder must appoint a suitably experienced environmental control officer ("ECO").

14. The ECO must–

- 14.1. be appointed prior to commencement of any vegetation clearing or construction activities commencing;
- 14.2. ensure compliance with the EMPr and the conditions contained herein;
- 14.3. keep record of all activities on site; problems identified; transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO;
- 14.4. remain employed until all development activities are concluded and the post construction rehabilitation and monitoring requirements are finalised.

15. A copy of the Environmental Authorisation, EMPr, audit reports and compliance monitoring reports must be kept at the site of the authorised activities, and must be made available to anyone on request, including a publicly accessible website (if applicable).

16. Access to the site referred to in Section C must be granted and the environmental reports mentioned above must be produced, to any authorised official representing the Competent Authority who requests to see it for the purposes of assessing and/or monitoring compliance with the conditions contained herein.

Auditing

17. The holder must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid ensure the compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr, is audited.

18. The environmental audit report must be prepared and submitted to the Competent Authority, by an independent person with the relevant environmental auditing expertise.

The holder must, **within 7 days** of the submission of the environmental audit report to the Competent Authority, notify all potential and registered I&APs of the submission and make the report available to anyone on request and on a publicly accessible website (if applicable).

19. The Environmental Audit Report must contain all the information required in **Appendix 7** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

20. During the construction phase, the holder must undertake annual environmental audit(s) and submit these Environmental Audit Report(s) to the Competent Authority.

The final construction phase Environmental Audit Report(s) must be submitted to the Competent Authority within six (6) months of completion of construction;

21. During the operation phase, the holder must ensure that environmental audit(s) are performed as specified in the approved EMPr and submit these Environmental Audit Report(s) to the Competent Authority.

Specific Conditions

22. The holder of the EA must submit to this Department and BGCMA an irrigation report, prior to commencement of construction activities, which confirms the amount of effluent that will be produced and whether this falls within the specifications of a General Authorisation or Water Use License. The aforementioned report must also clearly indicate with GPS coordinates the area that will be irrigated by the effluent discharge from the abattoir facility.

23. The holder of the EA must also submit a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), prior to operation of the proposed abattoir facility to this Department and BGCCMA for approval. The WQMP must be incorporated as part of the operational EMPr for the facility. The WQMP must also address regular monitoring of the quality of the discharge effluent and specify what standards the aforementioned discharge must comply with.

24. All infectious carcasses must be stored and treated as hazardous waste and disposed of at current working cells on permitted waste disposal facilities (WDF), where the working cell was established prior to 23 August 2013 and on condition that the landfill has a liner designated in accordance with Minimum requirements for waste Disposal by Landfill (2nd edition, 1998, Department of Waste Affairs and Forestry), or an alternative liner design approved by the competent authority.

25. Infectious animal waste must not be mixed with the general animal waste.

26. The holder of the EA must ensure that the abattoir facility complies with the relevant requirements of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) that are applicable to the facility.

27. Should any heritage remains be exposed during excavations or any other actions on the site, these must immediately be reported to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of the Western Cape, Heritage Western Cape. Heritage remains uncovered or disturbed during earthworks must not be further disturbed until the necessary approval has been obtained from Heritage Western Cape.

Heritage remains include: meteorites, archaeological and/or palaeontological remains (including fossil shells and trace fossils); coins; indigenous and/or colonial ceramics; any articles of value or antiquity; marine shell heaps; stone artefacts and bone remains; structures and other built features with heritage significance; rock art and rock engravings; and/or graves or unmarked human burials including grave goods and/or associated burial material.

28. A qualified archaeologist and/or palaeontologist must be contracted where necessary (at the expense of the holder) to remove any heritage remains. Heritage remains can only be disturbed by a suitably qualified heritage specialist working under a directive from the relevant heritage resources authority.

F. GENERAL MATTERS

1. Notwithstanding this Environmental Authorisation, the holder must comply with any other statutory requirements that may be applicable when undertaking the listed activities.
2. Non-compliance with a condition of this Environmental Authorisation or EMPr may render the holder liable to criminal prosecution.
3. If the holder does not conclude an authorised listed activity within the period referred to in Par 2.1 of Section E, this Environmental Authorisation shall lapse for that activity, and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be submitted to the relevant Competent Authority.

If the holder wishes to extend a validity period specified in the Environmental Authorisation, an application for amendment in this regard must be made to the relevant Competent Authority prior to the expiry date of such a period.

Note:

- (a) Failure to lodge an application for amendment prior to the expiry of the validity period of the Environmental Authorisation will result in the lapsing of the Environmental Authorisation.
 - (b) It is an offence in terms of Section 49A(1)(a) of NEMA for a person to commence with a listed activity if the competent authority has not granted an Environmental Authorisation for the undertaking of the activity.
4. The holder is required to notify the Competent Authority where any detail with respect to the Environmental Authorisation must be amended, added, substituted, corrected, removed or updated.

In assessing whether it requires an amendment of the EA, the Competent Authority may request information in order to evaluate the significance and impacts of such

changes or deviations, and it may be necessary for the holder to apply for further authorisation in terms of the applicable legislation.

The onus is on the holder to verify whether such changes to the environmental authorisation must be approved in writing by the relevant competent authority prior to the implementation thereof.

5. The manner and frequency for updating the EMPr is as follows:
 - (a) Any further amendments to the EMPr, other than those mentioned above, must be approved in writing by the relevant competent authority.
 - (b) An application for amendment to the EMPr must be submitted to the Competent Authority if any amendments are to be made to the impact management outcomes of the EMPr. Such amendment(s) may only be implemented once the amended EMP has been approved by the competent authority.

The onus is however on the holder to confirm the legislative process requirements for the above scenarios at that time.

6. Where an amendment to the impact management outcomes of an EMPr is required before an environmental audit is required in terms of the environmental authorisation, an EMPr may be amended on application by the holder of the environmental authorisation.

Compliance with Environmental Authorisation and EMPr

7. Non-compliance with a condition of this environmental authorisation or EMPr is an offence in terms of Section 49A(1)(c) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998, as amended).
8. In the event that the Environmental Authorisation should lapse, it is an offence in terms of Section 49A(1)(a) of NEMA for a person to commence with a listed activity, unless the competent authority has granted an Environmental Authorisation for the undertaking of the activity.
9. Offences in terms of the NEMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, will render the offender liable for criminal prosecution.

G. APPEALS

Appeals must comply with the provisions contained in the National Appeal Regulations 2014 (as amended).

5. A prescribed appeal form as well as assistance regarding the appeal processes is obtainable from Appeal Authority at: Tel. (021) 483 3721, E-mail DEADP.Appeals@westerncape.gov.za or URL <http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp>.

H. DISCLAIMER

The Western Cape Government, the Local Authority, committees or any other public authority or organisation appointed in terms of the conditions of this Environmental Authorisation shall not be responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder, developer or his/her successor in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction is temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance with the conditions as set out herein or any other subsequent document or legal action emanating from this decision.

Your interest in the future of our environment is appreciated.

Yours faithfully



MR. GAVIN BENJAMIN

DIRECTOR: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (REGION 3)

DATE OF DECISION: 02/09/2019

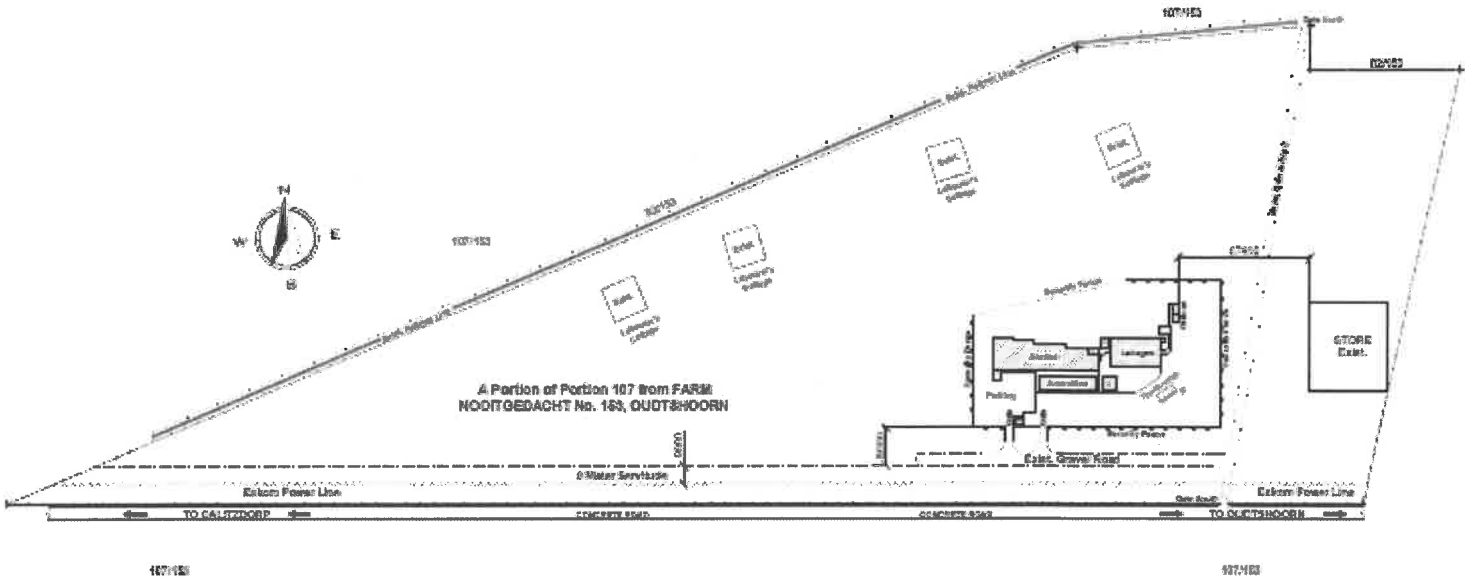
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EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: 16/3/3/1/D7/10/0004/19
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ANNEXURE 1: LOCALITY MAP



ANNEXURE 2: SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



EXPORT OSTRICH ABATTOIR SITE PLAN
Scale: 1:2000

ANNEXURE 3: REASONS FOR THE DECISION

In reaching its decision, the Competent Authority considered, inter alia, the following:

- a) The information contained in the Application Form received by the competent authority on 05 March 2019, the Final Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated May 2019 and the EMPr submitted together with the aforementioned Final BAR;
- b) Relevant information contained in the Departmental information base, including the Guidelines on Public Participation, Alternatives (dated March 2013);
- c) The objectives and requirements of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, including Section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);
- d) The comments received from I&APs and responses to these, included in the BAR dated May 2019;
- e) The balancing of negative and positive impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

No site visits were conducted. The Competent Authority had sufficient information before it to make an informed decision without conducting a site visit.

All information presented to the Competent Authority was taken into account in the consideration of the application for Environmental Authorisation. A summary of the issues that were considered to be the most significant for the decision is set out below.

1. Public Participation

The public participation process is regarded to fulfil the process requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

Site notices notifying potential I&APs of the proposed application were placed on site and an advertisement was placed in the local newspaper ("Oudtshoorn Courant") on 09 November 2018 notifying the public of the EIA process and providing an opportunity for Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and participate.

The Export Control Department supplied a favourable response on 7/12/2018 and on 4/2/2019 the Department of Veterinary and Public Health also submitted a positive feedback response.

Comment was received from the provincial Department of Health as well as the Garden Route District Municipality. CapeNature also provided comment and had no objection against the proposal.

All the concerns raised by I&APs were responded to and adequately addressed during the public participation process. Specific management and mitigation measures have been considered in this Environmental Authorisation and in the EMPr to adequately address the concerns raised. However, the EMPr must be amended to also include WQMMP, which must be approved by this Department, prior to commencement of the construction activities.

The Competent Authority concurs with the Environmental Assessment Practitioner's responses to the issues raised during the public participation process and has included appropriate conditions in this Environmental Authorisation and in the EMPr to this effect.

2. Alternatives

(a) Property Alternatives:

This alternative of erecting this specific abattoir in the industrial area of Oudtshoorn was considered. However, it was established that the available vacant site had dimensions that did not allow for it. Furthermore, it would have been close to two existing abattoirs and considering the risk of animal disease it would have had a potential negative impact.

The property adjacent (Farm 107/153) to the proposed site was also considered as an alternative. However, there are existing buildings on this property and the available open space for this development resulted in the abattoir being too close to the railway line.

(b) Activity Alternatives:

No activity alternatives were considered as the property owner wishes to expand his existing agricultural activities on the property. The BAR submits that by having licenced abattoirs is in-line with the Department of Agriculture's initiatives as it eliminates the problems of illegal slaughtering. According to the BAR emerging farmers will be encouraged to use this facility for their products to ensure food security.

(c) Layout Alternative:

No layout alternative is possible as abattoirs are designed to ensure proper flow patterns to minimize cross-flow and therefore contamination. According to the BAR the size of an abattoir is dependent on the slaughtering capacity and therefore abattoir design is considered generic.

The BAR submits that a design alternative is dependent on a locality alternative as the design depends on the topography of the area and any existing buildings and infrastructure. The buildings are to be positioned where the topography suits it best.

As no other feasible locality alternative exists, no design alternative was considered.

(d) Technology Alternative:

The technology to be used is limited as slaughtering is according to what is prescribed by the Red Meat (Ostrich) Regulations. Alternatives are therefore limited to water and energy consumption. Water usage will be less than standard due to the installation of water saving devices such as on-demand stop valves and low-flow nozzles at the point of use. Energy efficiency will be enhanced by data logging and programmable logical controllers to ensure optimum electricity usage.

An ongoing technology alternative, after start-up is the investigation of solid waste (blood, degraded carcasses and ingesta) passing through a digester referred to as an alkaline hydrolysis process. The successful end product is a sterile liquid fertilizer that can be used as supplementary fertilizer for pastures and could be seen as a value added product. Limiting factors however are the capital costs and energy consumption with such a process.

(e) "No-Go" Alternative

The No-Go option would mean the status quo remains and the area being used and limited to grazing.

Positive impacts associated with the development, like job opportunities, transfer of skills, contribution to local food security and indirect benefits to businesses will be foregone. An opportunity to create a licenced facility to assist emerging farmers entering the fresh meat market will also be lost.

This however is not the applicant's preferred option.

3. Impact Assessment and Mitigation measures

3.1 Activity need and desirability

According to the submission in the BAR a recession in traditional export markets plays an important role that strengthens the demand for an ostrich abattoir. Skins and feathers however are high demand export products with stable markets which adds to job opportunities. The proposed abattoir and associated activities will ensure that the slaughtering of ostriches for the export market is financially feasible.

The aspect of need & desirability was considered and reported on in the BAR and this development is considered of particular importance in both the national and local context according to the submission.

This facility will provide permanent jobs and improve the skill levels as training is continuously provided in modern export abattoirs.

3.2 Biophysical

According to the BAR the northern portion of the proposed site is mapped as Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) and CBA degraded, however this is the most disturbed part of

the portion of land. Sufficient connectivity along the northern portion of land above the proposed portion where the abattoir is proposed seems to exist.

The landowner has a stewardship agreement / arrangement with CapeNature for the rest of his property. This formal agreement serves to conserving endemic flora and the entrenched vegetation types in succulent Karoo habitats. This is an annual agreement where the applicant and CapeNature develops a conservation plan for the land of high diversity value. Cape Nature monitors and audits this conservation plan to ensure that the applicant adheres to the agreement and provides feedback should any issues arise.

The vegetation occurring on the site is disturbed as there are many trampled paths on the land. There is a high level of habitat fragmentation occurring and even though there is a near natural habitat condition, it is of low value for conservation.

The Ecosystem is described as critically endangered, however, according to the BAR this vegetation is highly fragmented and disturbed with very little connectivity within the landscape.

3.3 Regional/ planning context

According to the Municipal IDP and SDF the development site is located within the rural area on farmland outside the urban edge and the proposed land use is in line with the current zoning of the property.

The proposed development will add immensely to the economic growth of Oudtshoorn. The proposed site is situated in the agricultural area of Oudtshoorn and will therefore not impact on the sense of place of the area, as the surrounding land use is also agriculture.

3.4 Waste Water

In total the waste water from the abattoir, staff amenities and lairages is estimated as being 565m³ per month. This water is mainly due to wash-up operations required to maintain high hygienic standards.

Abattoir and Staff Amenities

The design of the drainage network which will be undertaken by a specialist is such that all production floors (Abattoir and Staff Amenities) are sloped at 1:60 towards a fixed industrial type floor drain. The stainless steel floor drains incorporate a water trap and a perforated basket. This is deemed as the primary treatment and 99% of all solids will be captured at these points. Only the waste water network piping discharges to a suitably sized purposely built sump. This sump will have three compartments: (1) for the separation of fats; (2) capturing of solids and (3) further treatment.

The treatment compartment will have the function, if needed, for waste water to be stabilized and aerated. Treatment will be dependable on the analysis of the waste water and if need be will be dosed with acceptable chemicals to accelerate fat breakdown and to ensure that the variables in terms of pH, Chemical Oxygen Demand ("COD") and Sodium Absorption Ratio ("SAR") is within regulatory limits before being used for irrigation purposes. Water from the fresh make-up can be used to blend the waste water if needed. This treatment process will, if required, be the secondary treatment.

The staff amenities will produce sewage estimated at 270 kg monthly. These sewer lines are independent from the waste water lines and discharge to purposely build conservancy and septic tanks.

Lairages

Waste water is generated during the cleaning operations. Water will only be used for wash-up after all solid matter have been manually removed. The lairages have suitably designed drainage channels and the discharge from these channels will be for irrigational purposes as this waste is rich in nutrients. Water from the main supply can be used to blend the waste water if needed. Irrigation is controlled as the discharge piping is continuously repositioned and irrigation will be limited to the southern agricultural area.

3.5 Waste

Solid Waste

The waste generated will be approximately 800 kg per month. The waste will be collected on a daily base and will be placed in a clearly demarcated isolated covered area. These will be removed by the existing refuse removal contractor and disposed of at the local dumping site in Oudtshoorn at scheduled intervals.

Feathers

The "waste" generated is approximately 4 800 kg per month. Although feathers contain approximately 75% water it is factually a high value commodity and it is treated with great care. It will be collected daily during the de-feathering process and placed in suitable durable containers and disposed of to an existing licenced third party for drying and dyeing situated in Oudtshoorn.

Ingesta

A total estimated amount of approximately 91 200 kg per month could be produced. This product will be collected during the evisceration process in a specific container and removed on a daily basis to a licenced rendering plant. Containers and equipment used for the disposal will be thoroughly cleaned after each cycle using washing bays at both points.

Lairages

A total estimated solid waste figure of 2 400 kg per year is envisaged. The cleaning operation requires the solid waste to be manually removed, dumped at an identified and demarcated area and thereafter used as fertiliser.

Blood

An estimated total amount equal to 14 000 kg per month will be produced. Blood will be collected during the bleeding process in a dedicated container and removed on a daily basis to a licenced sterilizing plant within close proximity to the abattoir. Containers and equipment used for the disposal of this will be thoroughly cleaned after each cycle using washing bays at both points of use.

3.6 Socio-economic

According to the BAR the proposed activity will contribute to economic sustainability as the proposed abattoir will secure new permanent employment opportunities for the local community and will alleviate economic pressures.

4. National Environmental Management Act Principles

The National Environmental Management Principles (set out in section 2 of the NEMA, which apply to the actions of all organs of state, serve as guidelines by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision, and which must guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of any other law concerned with the protection or management of the environment), *inter alia*, provides for:

- the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment to be taken into account;
- the consideration, assessment and evaluation of the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities (disadvantages and benefits), and for decisions to be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment;
- the co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment;
- the selection of the best practicable environmental option.

5. Conclusion

In view of the above, the NEMA principles, compliance with the conditions stipulated in this Environmental Authorisation, and compliance with the provisions of the final EMPr, the Competent Authority is satisfied that the proposed listed activities will not conflict with the general objectives of integrated environmental management stipulated in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and that any potentially detrimental environmental impacts resulting from the listed activities can be mitigated to acceptable levels.

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