



Application Reference : Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING
PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

APPENDIX E – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORTS

Appendix E1: Site Notice



SITE NOTICES



Figure 1 – Site Notices Placed at Kliprivier Police Station



Figure 2 – Site Notice Placed Southwest of the Site



Figure 3 – Site Notices Placed North of the Site



Figure 4 - Placed at Midvaal De Deur Public Library

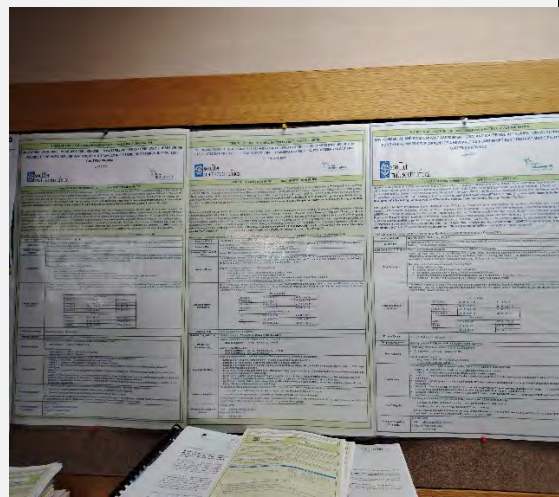


Figure 5 - Placed at Midvaal Municipality Main Library

Appendix E2: Written notices issued as required in terms of the regulations



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Interested and Affected Party

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johannesburg@rhdhv.com **E**
royalhaskoningdhv.com **W**

Date:	21 June 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	BID		

Dear Interested and Affected Party

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

Soufflet Malting South Africa is proposing to Develop a New Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park near the Sedibeng Brewery within Midvaal Local Municipality, Sedibeng District Municipality. The Project greatly contributes as import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in the country. The beer sector in South Africa contributes to roughly 1 in every 66 jobs in the country, with the supply chain comprising farmers, packaging manufacturers, brewers, distributors, and retailers.

An Environmental Authorisation is required for the project prior implementation. Thus, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment need to be undertaken to receive the Environmental Authorisation.

Royal Haskoning DHV has been appointed by Soufflet Malt South Africa to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to identify and assess all potential impacts associated with the project.

The Public Participation Process involves informing the Local authorities, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and Key stakeholders about the proposed project and obtaining their comments and concerns.

Enclosed to this letter is a Background Information Document (BID) with more details of the project. Should you have any comments and/or concerns, please feel free to contact me.

Sg

Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

Interested and Affected Party

ROYAL HASKONINGDHV (PTY) LTD

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Date:	24 June 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
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Date:	11 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
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Date:	15 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
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Sg

Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

~~████████████████████~~
Midvaal Local Municipality
No 28 Mitchell Street
Meyerton
1963
016 360 5806
~~████████████████████~~

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Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X- 0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
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Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

████████████████████
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Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X- 0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
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D.████████████████████

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Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

Mr. [REDACTED]
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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

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Fri 2024/06/21 10:15



Sibongile Gumbi

To

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

Interested and Affected Party.pdf 216 KB

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Good day Interested and Affected Party

Please find attached documents with the details of the above mentioned project.

Should you require more information, please contact me.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

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Good day Interested and Affected Party


Please find attached documents with the details of the above mentioned project.

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Regards

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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park



Sibongile Gumbi

To: [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]

- Sedibeng DM - Economic Development.pdf 218 KB
- MD6264-RHD-ZZ-XX-YE_BID_F01.pdf 663 KB

😊 Reply Reply All Forward [Teams] ...

Fri 2024/06/21 09:58

~~Good morning [Redacted]~~

Please find attached documents with the details of the above mentioned project.

Should you require more information, please contact me.

Regards

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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

 Sibongile Gumbi

To: [Redacted]

Cc: [Redacted]

 Sedibeng DM - Air Quality.pdf 218 KB

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  Reply  Reply All  Forward  

Fri 2024/06/21 09:53

Good morning [Redacted]

Please find attached documents with the details of the above mentioned project.

Should you require more information, please contact me.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi


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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

 Sibongile Gumbi
 To: [Redacted]
 Cc: Sesini Govender, Phasika Reddy, Eshen Govender, Wille van Wyk

 Midvaal LM Water and Sanitation.pdf 219 KB
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Fri 2024/06/21 09:33

Good [Redacted]

Please find attached documents with the details of the above mentioned project.


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Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

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 Midvaal LM Town Planning.pdf 218 KB
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 Fri 2024/06/21 09:25

Good morning [Redacted]


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 Sibongile Gumbi
 To: [Redacted]
 Cc: [Redacted]

Midvaal LM Ward 12 Councillor.pdf 218 KB
 MD6264-RHD-ZZ-XX-YE_BID_F01.pdf 663 KB

Reply Reply All Forward

Fri 2024/06/21 09:17

Good morning, [Redacted]


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Should you require more information, please contact me.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi
 T +27 (0) 87 352 1500 | D+27 (0) 87 352 1506 | M +27 (0) 83 9609059 | E Sibongile.Gumbi@rhdhv.com | W www.rhdhv.co.za
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RE: Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

Sibongile Gumbi
 To: [Redacted]
 Cc: [Redacted]

☺ Reply Reply All Forward [Share] [More]

Fri 2024/06/21 08:35

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From: [Redacted] <[Redacted]@[Redacted].za>
Date: Friday, 21 June 2024 at 07:27
To: Graham Renfrew <graham@asetauctions.co.za>
Subject: FW: Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

Hi Graham
 Hope you are well
 Please see attached and below for your attention
 Regards

Ga [Redacted]
 Secretarial Manager



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Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

 Sibongile Gumbi
 To: [Redacted]
 Cc: [Redacted]

 Reply Reply All Forward  

Thu 2024/06/20 14:40

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Good day

Royal HaskoningDHV have been appointed by Soufflet Malting South Africa to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development of the Malting Plant sited at Graceview Industrial Park near the Sedibeng (Heineken) Brewery. We have identified through windeed search that Baker Tilly own a property in Graceview, near the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery. As part of the Stakeholder Engagement process described in the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) we need to notify the landowners adjacent to the property where the proposed project will be sited and obtain their comments.


The attached document is the background information document with more project details. Please advise on the correct contact details to use for future communication.

You are welcome to contact me should you need more information.

Regards

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Language Zoom Find Time Box Add-in Protection

Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park

 Sibongile Gumbi

To: [Redacted]

Cc: [Redacted]

 MD6264-RHD-ZZ-XX-YE_BID_D03.pdf
2 MB


 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
 


Thu 2024/06/20 14:30

Good day

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Thursday, 20 June 2024 14:38
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Development of a new Malting Plant and associated infrastructure sited on Graceview Industrial Park
Attachments: MD6264-RHD-ZZ-XX-YE_BID_D03.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]	Delivered: 2024/06/20 14:40	
	[REDACTED]	Delivered: 2024/06/20 14:40	
	[REDACTED]	Delivered: 2024/06/20 14:40	
	[REDACTED]	Delivered: 2024/06/20 14:40	Read: 2024/06/20 14:41

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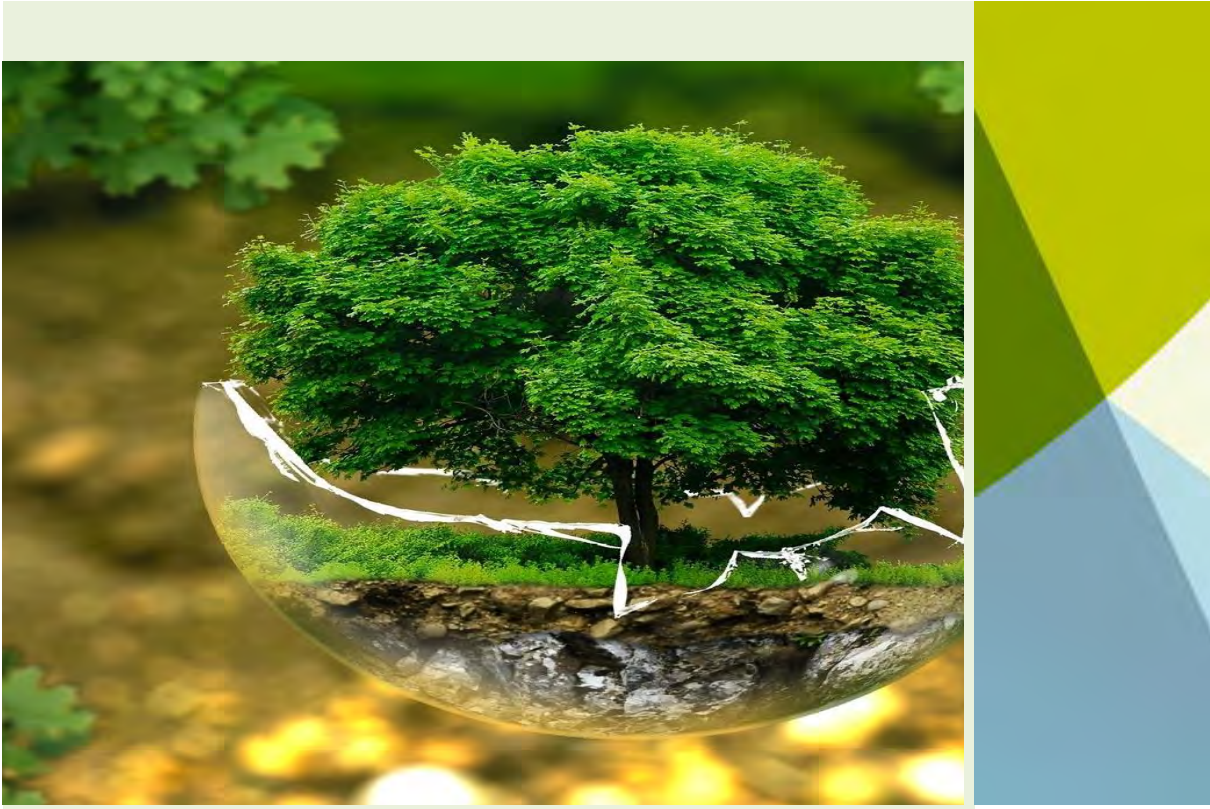




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**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROPOSED MALTING PLANT DEVELOPMENT NEAR SEDIBENG
BREWERY, GAUTENG PROVINCE (Ref Gaut 002/24-25/E0003)**

AUTHORITY NOTIFICATION OF THE ESIA REPORT REVIEW

Submitted: 16 August 2024

Item 1: Sedibeng District Municipality



Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:12
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

Please be advised that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province is now available for review and comment. This report can be accessed using this link [Environmental reports | Royal HaskoningDHV](#). The review and comment period is from **19 August 2024 until 17 September 2024**.

Comments on the draft ESIA report and any other project related information must be sent to me using the below details.

Regards

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:18
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Good day Ms Lenake

Please be advised that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province is now available for review and comment. This report can be accessed using this link [Environmental reports | Royal HaskoningDHV](#). The review and comment period is from **19 August 2024 until 17 September 2024**.

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:28
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:23
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:32
To: ~~sharon@rhdhv.com~~
Cc: ~~Prashika Reddy, Sesim Govender~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~sharon@rhdhv.com~~

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:30
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Item 2: Midvaal Local Municipality



Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:47
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:34
To: ~~Sibongile Gumbi~~
Cc: ~~Sibongile Gumbi~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~Sibongile Gumbi~~

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:13
To: ~~████████████████████████████████████████~~
Cc: ~~████████████████████████████████████████~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~████████████████████████████████████████~~

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From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:13
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:22
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

Please be advised that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province is now available for review and comment. This report can be accessed using this link [Environmental reports | Royal HaskoningDHV](#). The review and comment period is from **19 August 2024 until 17 September 2024**.

Comments on the draft ESIA report and any other project related information must be sent to me using the below details.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

T +27 (0) 87 352 1500 | D+27 (0) 87 352 1506 | M +27 (0) 83 9609059 | E Sibongile.Gumbi@rhdhv.com | W www.rhdhv.co.za
Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd trading as Royal HaskoningDHV | Reg No. 1966/001916/07
Building No. 5 Country Club Estate, 21 Woodlands Drive, Woodmead, 2191
PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052, Gauteng, South Africa



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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:32
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:38
To: ~~XXXXXXXXXX@XXXXXX~~
Cc: ~~XXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXX~~
Subject: Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:28
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:26
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:18
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:59
To: ~~_____~~
Cc: ~~_____~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~_____~~
~~_____~~

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Item 3: DWS



Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:07
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

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Item 4: Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport



Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 10:09
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

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Item 5: ATNS



Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 13:33
To: ~~www@rhdhv.co.za~~
Cc: ~~Buschika, Rocky, Goolmi, Goolmi~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

~~Good day, my colleagues~~

Please be advised that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province is now available for review and comment. This report can be accessed using this link [Environmental reports | Royal HaskoningDHV](#). The review and comment period is from **19 August 2024 until 17 September 2024**.

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Regards

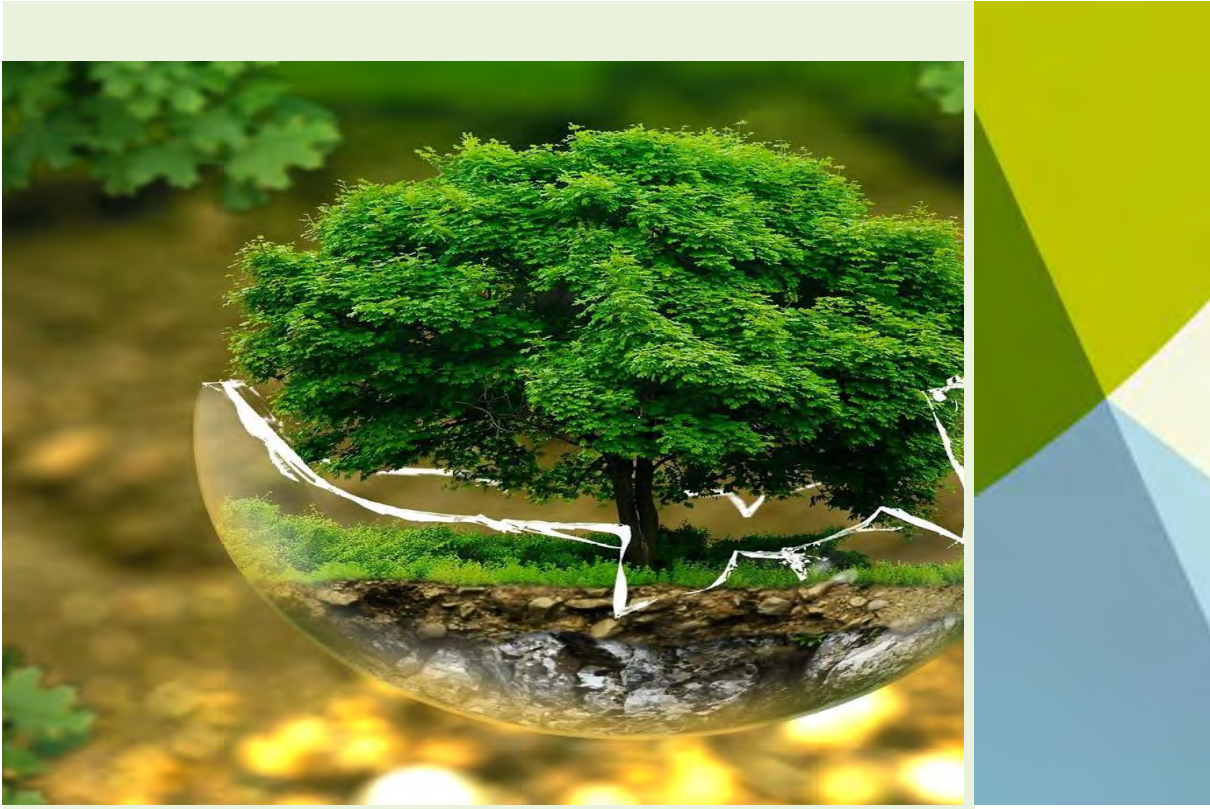
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**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROPOSED MALTING PLANT DEVELOPMENT NEAR SEDIBENG
BREWERY, GAUTENG PROVINCE (Ref Gaut 002/24-25/E0003)**

**INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES NOTIFICATION OF THE
ESIA REPORT REVIEW**

Submitted: 16 August 2024

Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 11:48
Cc: ~~Sibongile Gumbi~~
Subject: Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Good day

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 13:43
Cc: ~~Environmental and Social Impact Assessment~~
Subject: Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Good day

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Sibongile Gumbi

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2024 13:47
Cc: ~~Sibongile Gumbi, Sedibeng Brewery~~
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Good day

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Appendix E3: Advert



Lifeless body discovered in open veld

Sifiso Jimta

BOPHELONG – The painful cry of a grief-stricken mother who stumbled upon the lifeless body of her son lying in an icy open veld, broke the quietness of a blue Monday morning (August 5) in Bophelong.

Following the hysteric screams, dozens of residents in Ext 11 gathered at the scene around 8:00 where the deceased was covered in foil - their faces fixed with sorrow and disbelief. This comes after Zakes Mokoena (29) drew his last breath reportedly after leaving his family on a mission to purchase *nyaope*. According to the family spokesperson, Seipati Mokoena, Zakes had been in poor health since August 2 and was advised to stay indoors. Despite strict warnings and efforts to lock him in until he was fully recovered, the young man left his home and never returned. Speaking to Sedibeng Ster at their family home later on the day - a stone's throw away from the scene - Seipati explained the last moments

before the incident.

“When Zakes wanted to go out, his mother pleaded with him and suggested he send someone to go buy the drugs. He forcefully left the house even though he knew he was weak,” she said. When Zakes took too long, his stepdad went to look for him and discovered him in the veld. “What breaks everyone’s heart is that he had to meet his demise in the streets. His mother is left reeling. A small comfort is that at least he wasn’t killed for stealing or anything like that,” she added. Seipati highlighted the devastating impact of *nyaope*. “For many years, Zakes has been in and out of rehab only to come back and relapse. Only they [users] know the pain of being hooked to this monster. In his last moments, he pleaded to be saved from using. We would helplessly watch him plead with tears rolling down his face to help him quit,” she said.

Vanderbijlpark police spokesperson Sergeant Sabelo Sigcu said an inquest docket has been opened.



Zakes Mokoena met his untimely death last Monday in an open veld.
Photo: Sifiso Jimta

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION PROCESS FOR A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN THE SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

OMGEWINGS- EN SOSIALE IMPAKBEOORDELING (OSIB) EN WATERGEBRUIKSMAGTIGING (WGM) PROSES VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN 'N NUWE MOUT AANLEG IN DIE SEDIBENG DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT, GAUTENG PROVINSIE

TEKOLO EA TŠEBELETSO EA TIKOLOHO LE SECHABA (ESIA) LE TUMELLO EA TSHEBELISO EA METSI (WUA), MOKHOA OA TŠEBELETSO EA NTSHETSO-PELE E E NCHA EA MALTING MMSIPALENG OA SEDIBENG, POROFENSENG YA GAUTENG

GDARDE REF NO: TBD DWS REF NO: WU35825

Project Details: In June 2024, notice was given in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) published in Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 324 - GNR 327, in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act - NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended) and the National Water Act - NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998) of the Applicant, Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd requiring an Environmental Authorisation for the development of a new malting plant situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 244, Graceview within the Graceview Industrial Park in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province (the "Project").

As the Project includes electricity generation activities listed under Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd requires an Environmental Authorisation from the Competent Authority, the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE). The Project must also comply with the IFC Performance Standards and Good International Industry Practices (GIIP).

The following listed activities are being applied for as per the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) for the Project: Listing Notice 1 - GNR 327 of April 2017: Activity 2 applicable to the Combined Heat and Power (CHP) genset including back-up system with 8MW of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP plant, heat pumps and heat exchangers.

A Water Use Authorisation (WUA) will also be required from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as contemplated in Chapter 4 of the NWA as well as a registration is required in terms of the Gauteng Province EMF Exclusion Standard (GN No.164) where certain listed activities are excluded from the requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation.

Projekte Opsomming: In terme van die OIB Regulasies Regeringskennisgewing Regulasie (GNR) 324 - 327, gepubliseer in terme van Artikel 24(5), en gelees met Artikel 44, van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NOBW) (Wet No. 107 van 1998), benodig Soufflet Malt South Africa 'n Omgewingsmagtiging van die Gauteng Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling en Omgewing (GDARDE) om die Projek uit te voer aangesien dit elektrisiteitsopwekking aktiwiteite insluit wat onder Lyste Kennisgewing 1 van die OIB Regulasies 2014 (soos gewysig) gelys word. Die volgende aktiwiteite word voor aansoek gedoen soos per die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos aangepas) vir die projek: Kennisgewing 1 - GNR 327 van April 2017: Aktiwiteit 2 van toepassing tot die "Combined Heat and Power" (CHP) generatorstel insluitend bystand sisteem met 8MW van hitte energie, 4MW van verkoelings energie en 3MW van elektriese krag deur die CHP stel, hitte pompe, en hitte wisselaar.

Daarbenewens moet die Gauteng Provinsiale Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (GPMEF) en Uitsluiting van Verwante Aktiwiteite van die Vereiste om 'n Omgewingsmagtiging te verkry (No. 164, 02 Maart 2018) ook oorweeg word aangesien die Projek binne Sone 5: Industriële en Kommerisiële Fokus Sone geleë is, waar sekere aktiwiteite uitgesluit is van die verkryging van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging, maar eerder 'n registrasie by die GDARDE vereis soos per die uitsluitingsstandaard voorgeskryf deur die GPMEF (GN No.164). 'n "Water Use Authorisation" (WUA) word ook benodig van die Department van Water en Sanitasie soos verwys in hoofstuk 4 van die NWA asook 'n registrasie in terme van "Gauteng Province EMF Exclusion Standard" waar sekere gelyste aktiwiteite uitgesluit is van die vereistes om omgewingsmagtiging te kry.

Die Projek moet ook voldoen aan die Internasionale Finansiële Korporasie (IFC) Prestasiestandaarde en Goeie Internasionale Besigheidspraktyke (GIIP).

Lintsha tsa Morero: Morero "Project" e tlameha ho ikamahanya le Melawana ya EIA ya 2014 (jwalo ka ha e fetotse) mme Soufflet Malt Afrika Borwa e hloka Tumello ya Tikoloho ho tswa ho Lefapha la Temothuo, Ntshetsopete ya Dibaka tsa Mahae le Tikoloho la Gauteng (GDARDE) bakeng sa ho etsa morero ona kaha e kenelelisa mesebetsi ya ho fela motlakase e thathamisweng tsa Ditsebisio tsa Lenane. 1 ea Melaoana ea EIA, 2014 (joalokaha e fetotse). Mesebetsi e latelang ea Tsebisio ea Lethathamo 1 (GNR 327) e ea qala: Ketsahalo ea 2.

Kaha Tsebisio ea Lethathamo la 1 mesebetsi ea Melawana ea EIA, 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe) e qalisoa, boithuto ba Tihahlobo ea Motheo joalo ka ha ho hlalositsoe ho Regulation 19 le 20 ea Melaoana ea EIA, 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe), e tlameha ho lateloa molemong oa ho fumana Tumello ea Tikoloho molemong oa ho khotsafatsa lithoko tsa taolo ea lehae. Morero hape o tlameha ho ikamahanya le Maemo a Ts'ebetsa a IFC le Mekhoa e Metle ea Indasteri ea Machabeng (GIIP) ka mantsoe a IFC a sebelisoang joalo ka Tekolo ea Phello ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESIA) le Leano la Taolo ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESMP).

Morero o boetse o kenelelisa mesebetsi e mengata e amanang le metsi, kahoo kopo ea Tumello ea Tsebeliso ea Metsi e tla romelloa Lefapheng la Metsi le Tsamaiso ea Ilkheerekhore (DWS) ho latela Karolo ea 21 (a), (b), (c), (f) (g) le (i) ea Molao oa Naha oa Metsi (Molao oa 36 oa 1998) (joalokaha o fetotsoe).

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESIA) FOR REVIEW KENNISGEWING OOR DIE BESKIKBAARHEID VAN DIE KONSEP OMGEWINGS EN SOSIALE IMPAK ASSESSERINGS DOKUMENT (ESIA) VIR RESENSIE TSEBISO EA HO FUMANA KA TLALEHO EA MORALO EA TŠEBELETSO EA TIKOLOHO LE SECHABA (ESIA) HO HLAHLIJOA

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report will be available for review and comment from 19 August to 17 September 2024 and will be available at the following places:

- De Deur Public Library, De Deur Municipal Buildings, Corner of Weilbach & Middle Street, De Deur, 1884;
- Meyerton (Main) Library, Loch Street, Meyerton, 1961; and
- Royal HaskoningDHV website <https://www.royalhaskoningdhv.com/en/countries/south-africa/environmental-reports>

OPEN DAY OPEDAG LETSATS LA HUBULO

All I&APs are invited to attend an open day to be held at the venue listed below. The Project team will be available to discuss and answer any questions you may have regarding the findings of the draft ESIA Report. The date, time and venue for the open day is as follows:

- Date: 11 September 2024 • Time: 14:00-17:00 • Venue: Midvaal Municipality Town Hall, 25 Mitchell Street, Meyerton

Comments on the draft ESIA Report can also be sent to the environmental consultant as well as any further information you may require regarding the open day. Contact details are provided below.

In accordance with the Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013), your contact details will only be used to record any comments that have been provided as part of the process as well as to provide updates on the progress of the project, identifying information will only be shared with the Competent Authority to provide proof for the Public Participation process as required according to Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

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Setjhaba Mazibuko (27) spent his birthday giving back to learners at Lesedi La Thuto Primary School in Sebokeng.

Man spends his birthday giving back

Moleboheng Chaha

SEBOKENG - The 27-year-old Setjhaba Mazibuko ensured smiles on the faces of learners at the Lesedi La Thuto Primary School in Zone 17 after he gifted them with 36 pairs of brand new school shoes on his birthday.

Mazibuko was accompanied by his father Colonel Mkhulu Hadebe from Sebokeng SAPS together with various stakeholders, including Sebokeng SAPS Victim Friendly Facility, Social Crime Prevention, Sector Managers, the Community Policing Forum, Gauteng Traffic Wardens and Indibano Victim Empowerment.

Speaking about the gesture, Mazibuko said he believes in the saying "It takes a village to raise a child" adding that it is important to him to give back to the community as he was raised by the

community.

Hadebe stated that it has always been his son's desire to give back to the community. He explained how the number 27 has a special meaning to his family. He divulged that he had Setjhaba when he was 27 years old and that Setjhaba is also turning 27.

He mentioned how touched he was when his son approached him about celebrating his day giving back to the community.

The principal of Lesedi la Thuto Primary School extended words of gratitude to Mazibuko.

Mammuso Mokoena from Indibano taught learners about the importance of humanity.

Mokoena encouraged learners by saying that there will always be someone to give them support despite any hardships they may face in life.

Warning against illegal termination of pregnancies

Moleboheng Chaha

The Gauteng Department of Health (GDoH) has warned members of the community against facilities operating in various areas in the province offering unlawful termination of pregnancy services, stating that unsafe termination remains one of the leading causes of maternal mortality.

To fight the scourge of backdoor and illegal abortion clinics, the department says it has increased the number of public health facilities that provide safe termination of pregnancy from 36 in 2022 to 47 in 2024.

“These facilities include eight hospitals providing second-trimester terminations, ensuring that more women receive the care and service they need.”

Gauteng MEC for Health and Wellness Nomantu Nkomo-Ralehoko states that the service expansion is crucial in providing accessible and safe reproductive health services to women in the province.

“Government has free and safe health facilities that provide termination of pregnancy. We want to urge the public to refrain from going to backdoor abortion clinics as they will cause harm to one’s life. Our

institutions also provide counselling services.”

Furthermore, GDoH has trained 30 professional nurses to help with the choices regarding termination of pregnancy to expand sexual and reproductive health rights services.

“These initiatives reflect the department’s dedication to enhance service delivery and expand access to vital healthcare.”

To increase access to long-acting reversible contraceptives, GDoH has partnered with Bayer and Organon, to provide more options and support for family planning.

VUT student hails as a Miss Limpopo semi-finalist

VANDERBIJLPARK - When the Miss Limpopo beauty pageant announced their list of semi-finalists, guess whose name was there Ndivhuwo Mufamadi, a third-year Public Relations student at the Vaal University of Technology (VUT). Ndivhuwo, who hails from the Ha Khakhu Village in Venda, has proven to be a multi-talented individual who is making waves both on and off campus. When the 22-year-old is not strutting her stuff on the pageant ramps, she is dedicated to her academics and also actively involved in co-curricular activities on campus. She is a prominent figure on the VUT Campus TV, where she engages the student community with her vibrant presentations and informative interviews. Outside of campus, Ndivhuwo is also an avid golf player.

On joining Miss Limpopo, she says she did so to seek larger platforms that align with her aspirations. “I consistently advocate

for being the change you wish to see, and Miss Limpopo supports this philosophy,” she said. According to Ndivhuwo she draws inspiration from her mother who is a single parent raising three children. Despite having Ndivhuwo before finishing her education, her mother went to school in her late 40s and persevered to become a teacher.

Ndivhuwo’s experience competing in beauty pageants is quite inspirational. She has taken part in various pageants such as Miss Nzhelele, Miss Purpose South Africa, and Miss Diepkloof. Each of these experiences has contributed to her growth, confidence, and advocacy for various causes.

The dark and beautiful Ndivhuwo dedicates this latest achievement to her late father, whose legacy lives on through her. She works hard to pay tribute to him with each achievement, and her successes are evidence of the motivation and values he instilled in her.

Appendix E4: Communications to and from interested and affected parties



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Interested and Affected Party

Date:	18 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smell is a concern with regards to the processes that will take place at a maltery. Idea is neither good or bad. I believe job creation is great. A green belt should be considered and a proper impact study on the environment considering fauna and flora. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Odourous compounds is unlikely to be emitted as this is a germination process and not a fermentation process and no chemicals are used in the process. It is likely that odour may emanate from the wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) but this will be addressed appropriately. <p>Increased odour impacts are possible at receptors located towards the south and south-west of the plant.</p> <p>It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register.</p>

	<p>2. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken for the Project. With regards to a green belt, note that the Project is situated within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed. According to the DFFE Screening Tool, the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Plants Species theme is indicated as Low sensitivity due to the transformed nature of the site and the Animal theme is Moderate due to the presence of the spotted-necked otter.</p>
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We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

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Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Grain that's malted locally is good for the community, the environment and the economy. Needless to say local malt makes beer taste better as well.	EAP: 1. Your comment is acknowledged and it should be noted that the Project greatly contributes as an import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in South Africa.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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Environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is already a water, light and sound pollution issue from Heineken and Klipriver Business Park. Plus there are a lot of small animals who live on that land who will again be displaced. There is already a water pollution issue from Heineken. There is not sufficient road infrastructure for the existing businesses at Klipriver Business Park, adding in another big factory will seriously impact that. Also this will bring in more outside people and will increase the crime rate in the area. 	<p>Engineering Team and Noise Specialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution: Water pollution – We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavours to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.

Comment	Response
	<p>Light pollution – The Engineering Team will ensure that the lighting designs for the new malt plant will include but is not limited to ensuring that all external lights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angled/directed to only the areas that they are meant to illuminate. ▪ Are not angled/directed upwards to the open sky. ▪ Are not directed to adjacent properties or public areas. ▪ Are designed to the correct lux levels based on the area they illuminate. ▪ To the correct specification based on the area they illuminate. <p>Sound pollution - the Environmental Noise Impact Assessment recommends the following in terms of noise levels, which will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for daytime residential use; and ▪ 45 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for night-time residential use. ▪ The plant should also limit the noise level to less than 60 dBA on the boundary (70 dBA during the daytime period, and 60 dBA at night for a 70 dBA day-night noise limit). ▪ At all stages, surrounding receptors should be informed about the Project, providing them with factual information without setting unrealistic expectations. ▪ The Project Applicant must implement a line of communication (i.e., a help line where complaints could be lodged). All potential sensitive receptors should be made aware of these contact numbers. The plant should maintain a commitment to the local community (people staying within 1,000m from construction or operational activities) and respond to noise concerns in an expedient fashion. ▪ The plant must investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 1,000m from the processing plant. <p>EAP:</p>

Comment	Response
	<p>2. The vegetation within the study area is predominantly herbaceous, and support species typically associated with secondary/disturbed grassland. From historical satellite imagery, it is apparent that the entire site was previously disturbed by mowing for the production of livestock fodder. Within the greater investigation area, the vegetation is also indicative of previous disturbance.</p> <p>The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) Screening Tool has indicated that a small portion of the western section of the site as Medium sensitivity due to the possible presence of Mammalia - <i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i> (spotted-necked otter) with the majority of the site has been classified as a Low sensitivity. The project is located in an urban area within the Graceview Industrial Park and the likeliness of the <i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i> being present on site is considered unlikely due to the transformed nature of the site and with the closest riparian habitat located approximately ~1 km away from the site separated by an access road bordering the Kliprivier Business Park and Graceview Industrial Park. The Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>3. We cannot comment on Heineken's operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavours to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.</p> <p>Traffic Impact Specialist:</p>

Comment	Response
	<p>4. The Traffic Impact Assessment indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is expected that the development will generate an additional 50 vehicles per hour in both weekdays AM and PM peak periods on the surrounding road network. ▪ The analysis indicates that all the intersections are currently operating at acceptable levels of service – LOS (A) in the 2024 scenario. This correlates with the visual observation. ▪ The AM peak and PM peak scenarios for the future traffic in 2029 without development have been analysed. The results indicate that all three intersections will continue to operate at an acceptable LOS. Therefore, additional measures are not necessary to improve traffic conditions at these intersections. ▪ There is no intersection upgrade required to improve the performance of the network near the site. However, all roads anticipated to provide access to the proposed development, should be paved to improve accessibility (3.0 - 5.5m roadway (two way)). ▪ The proposed Project will be constructed within the Graceview Industrial Park, which will still be developed with other industries in future. <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>5. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development.

Comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. <p>A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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~~Mr. M. S. S. S.~~

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 11 July 2024 refers.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project location <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Remaining Extent of Erf 244 Graceview Extension 3 Township. 2. Zoning of the properties as per Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 The property is zoned “Industrial 1” with an annexure for Commercial uses, place of refreshment of own employees only and with the written consent of the local authority such as retail trade and industries which subordinate and related to the main commercial use and Agricultural Industry for a malting plant. 3. Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development 	<p>EAP & Engineering Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project location is correct as stated. 2. The property zoning as “Industrial 1” is confirmed in the zoning certificates dated 26 May 2021 (REF 15/2-MLUS81) and 05 Jul 2024 (REF 15/1/6) received for the Project from the Midvaal Municipality. 3. Noted that in terms of the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025 that the properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes. 4. Noted that in terms of the R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted. 5. A Dolomite Stability Report will be submitted to the Midvaal Municipality prior to building
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<p>Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 4.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. Dolomite 1.1 The properties are affected by dolomite and thus will be subject to a dolomite stability report prior to building plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>6. Provincial Roads 6.1 The application properties are affected by existing Gautrans routes.</p> <p>7. Land Use Section 7.1 The proposed Malting Plant can be accommodated as a primary right on the portion zoned “Industrial 1” and no land use application is required subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Development Plan being submitted for consideration. - Building Plans being submitted for consideration. 	<p>plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. Portions of the site is classified as dolomite D4 area designation, as such a Competence Level 4 [L4 Geo-professional] will be included in the team.</p> <p>6. Future K-routes i.e., K77 and a Class 3 road are planned in the vicinity of the Project. The Route Determination Reports have been requested from the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport to determine the impact on these future planned routes.</p> <p>7. We are in the process of compilation of the documents required for the Site Development Plan and Building Plans and will be submitted to Midvaal prior to construction.</p>
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We hope the above responses have addressed the concerns.

Kind Regards



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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 12 July 2024 refers.

<p>(Thanks) for including Midvaal in the distribution list. I am pleased to see that various specialists has been appointed to further investigate the potential environmental impact.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of our biggest concerns is the impact of ground water extraction in an area underlain by dolomite, especially with areas denoted as D3 and D4 in close proximity to the proposed plant. 2. Please note that Midvaal has a height restriction on any structures built within the Midvaal area of jurisdiction. This also applies to the height of future silo's for storage. 3. The officials from Midvaal will solicit comments from all internal departments and submit a consolidated response obo MLM. 	<p>Geohydrologist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Geohydrological Assessment has modelled the potential aquifer drawdown of the compartment from which the proposed abstraction will take place, as well other abstractions from the compartment and evaluated the cumulative impact. Indications based on the information at the time of study and based on the models and the proposed volumes, the impact is considered marginal. No cumulative impact is anticipated on the dolomite compartment from which water will be drawn, due to the low volumes proposed. The Geohydrological Assessment does not foresee any major impacts associated with the proposed dewatering/abstraction activity. <p>Engineering Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. One building will be affected by this condition and an application will be made to increase the height.
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	<p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The EAP would greatly appreciate the comments to be provided during the 30-day review period of the draft ESIA Report in order for these comments to be integrated into the said report.</p>
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We hope the above responses have addressed the concerns.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

ROYAL HASKONINGDHV (PTY) LTD

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johannesburg@rhdhv.com E
royalhaskoningdhv.com W

Interested and Affected Party

Date:	18 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<p>1. All the trucks that cause congestion, pollution and uneasiness for motorists and pedestrians. Development pressure in areas that until relatively recently were being farmed.</p> <p>2. More people will move into the informal settlements at Piels and surrounds in the hope of getting a job (I can guess that a minimal number of long term jobs will be created). More residents means potentially more crime and a corresponding decrease in property values. I anticipate that more people will move into the informal settlement and this will increase the pressure on the finite facilities and lead to increased levels of crime, etc.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. Traffic management measures will be included in the ESMP. A Traffic Management Method Statement/Plan must be compiled by the Contractor to manage congestion, pollution and safety for motorists and pedestrians.</p> <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>2. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed.

Comment	Response
<p>3. It feels like this is a foregone conclusion that the project will go ahead irrespective of any comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The objective of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to consider the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project as well as comments and issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and rating these impacts in terms of their probability, duration, scale and magnitude resulting in significance before and after mitigation and presenting these results in a transparent and objective manner that will allow the Competent Authority to make a decision on the Project. Therefore, approval of the Project is not a foregone conclusion.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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Mobility & Infrastructure

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Living seeds Heirloom Seeds Pty
26 Herring Rd
Klipview, Midvaal
Gauteng
1962

Date:	18 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference:	N/A	Telephone:	087 352 1506
Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May and 16 July 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Complimentary industries are very good idea, especially when looking at carbon footprint. It makes perfect sense to have a malting operation right next to the brewery. Reduction of carbon footprint of malt inputs as transport and shipping of the final product is eliminated. 2. Very happy to see quality development in the Midvaal.	EAP: 1. The Graceview Industrial Park has been selected as the best location for the malting plant as it is within a site that has been zoned as "Industrial 1" and falls within an area earmarked for "industrial/commercial" purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025. 2. The support for the project is acknowledged.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

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~~Mr. Stephanus Weyers~~
Interested and Affected Party

Date: 18 July 2024 Contact name: Sibongile Gumbi
Your reference: N/A Telephone: 087 352 1506
Our reference: MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X- Email: Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
0001
Classification: Project related
Enclosures N/A

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE
AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A
NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE
MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE**

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Creating more jobs.	EAP: 1. The potential for the Project to create employment opportunities is noted.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure

ROYAL HASKONINGDHV (PTY) LTD

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Willowbrooke Wedding and Country Farm
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Kliprivier,
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082 495 8494
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Classification: Project related
Enclosures N/A

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 and 24 June 2024 refers.

Comments	Response
1. The environmental impact of burst pipelines/discharges from local business over lands into river courses and obnoxious odours within the community of the greater Klipriver region.	EAP and Engineering Team and Applicant: 1. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharges. Upon further correspondence (27 June 2024) with you regarding the matter, the spatial location and date, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided.
2. The current climate is that there have been past issues where burst pipelines occurred in the area where the community reported to local authorities and businesses involved. Lack of responsibility was an issue where none of the entities involved took initial charge causing the environment to suffer along with the residents in its path. Currently there are outstanding environmental concerns being investigated from 2021. The community and	2. The Midvaal Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of existing infrastructure i.e., pipelines and pump station. It is therefore recommended that via the Ward Councilor, a



Comments	Response
<p>environment are the ones suffering due to the lack of responsibility and action.</p> <p>3. Negative impact on the area, animal and aquatic life and human health and lifestyle including: burst pipelines; burst wall dams; discharging effluent over land into furrows into rivers; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains); excessive pest issues due to effluent releases and burst pipelines; eco-systems being negatively impacted; health concerns for the residents in the area; endangerment to animal life; ozone and odour pollution; reduced property values; direct impact on tourism businesses; underground; water concerns due to effluent release into fields, rivers and burst pipes.</p> <p>4. Lack of responsibility when impact occurs.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding impact on ERWAT and pump stations have caused breakdowns and overloading causing overflowing and effluent release over lands in proximity to residential property and rivers being affected.</p> <p>6. ERWAT Design & Maintenance capacity for additional discharge (Burst Wall February 2024) current overload concerns. Recent failure of the retaining walls along the ponds (structural issue).</p> <p>7. Discharge of black water into the Klip River and across lands not far from residents and boreholes/dams.</p> <p>8. The pipe burst has occurred on the line from the Pump Station in Joan Road to ERWAT on numerous times. The “fatal” incident where it affected our spring lake occurred in January 2021, the matter is currently still being investigated. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities on the 4 January 2021. When the incident occurred, there was a delay in repairing the fix and when it was eventually repaired the pipe broke in the same place. It was not the first time that the pipe burst. The secondary issues when the pipe bursts is that effluent continues being discharged to the pump station where it will eventually overflow at the pump house and expel into the Klip River which is an environmental catastrophe. A third issue was with extensive load shedding</p>	<p>meeting is held with the Midvaal Municipality to raise existing/current issues.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in Point 1 above, the malting plant is a greenfields development and impacts such as burst wall dams; pipelines, discharging effluent over land into furrows; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains) appear to be associated with the current operations of the businesses in the area as well as Midvaal and ERWAT. Discharge into any watercourse, will be subject to approvals from the relevant authorities.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the proposed Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Commercial Focus) of the GPEMF and the proposed malt plant falls within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p> <p>4. The various mechanisms of reporting incidents and complaints with the surrounding businesses, Midvaal and ERWAT need to be pursued further and appropriate investigations and the results thereof need to be shared with yourself as the Complainant. The Ward Councilor may be able to assist further. A grievance mechanism will be established for <u>this</u> Project (new malt plant) to receive and facilitate resolution of I&AP concerns and grievances about this specific Project. The proposed Project cannot respond on behalf of ERWAT. It is recommended that the concerns are referred directly to ERWAT to respond to.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding is a nation-wide problem. It is recommended that contact is made with ERWAT to determine what plans are in place if and when loadshedding occurs.</p> <p>6. The source of the “black water” is unknown and not related to this Project.</p> <p>7. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence with you regarding the matter</p>

Comments	Response
<p>periods when the pump stations generator was not operational rendering the pump house ineffective and failing in operations causing spillage over the lands into the Klip River. As explained we have had to deal as residents with foul smells polluting the air, pests breeding in contaminated water and our water being compromised on our property as well as the Klip River. I have done extensive reports on this matter. My own business and property has been negatively affected to the point that is undesirable to sell due to the odour emanating from the pump house when spillages occur as well as when there is no spillages a foul smell at times occurs and is incredibly offensive. We further have to deal with offensive odours from ERWAT caused by spillages, breakdowns, pipes being stolen causing sludge spillage, not able to rehabilitate area due to location of spills (vlei area) plus there is concern that the plant needs an upgrade to increase its capacity so perhaps this should occur first before any new developers tap into this already strained plant.</p> <p>9. I have quite a few incidents on video however due to file size they are too large to send. The images attached indicate the site of burst pipe and the proximity of the pumpstation to the burst pipe and river.</p>	<p>regarding the location (GPS coordinates) and date of the burst pipeline and incidents recorded, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties to obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>8. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties i.e. Midvaal, ERWAT, surrounding businesses, to raise existing and new issues and obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>9. The photos provided of the incident that occurred in 2021 have been received. It was also indicated that the matter was reported in 2021 when the incident occurred by residents in the area. The local authorities were notified via email and Whatsapp groups and telephonically. Unfortunately, the EAP is not in a position to respond on behalf of the local authorities in this regard.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Mobility & Infrastructure



Midvaal Local Municipality
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Fax: 016 360 7519
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DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Our Ref: Circular no: 12326116

Your Ref: MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001

~~From: [REDACTED]~~

Royal Haskoningdhv (PTY) Ltd
21 Woodlands Drive
Building 5
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2191

E-mail: sibongile.gumbi@rhdhvh.com

Dear Sir/Madam,

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

Your letter dated 21st June 2024 refers.

1. Project Location
 - 1.1 Remaining Extent of Erf 244 Graceview Extension 3 Township.
2. Zoning of the properties as per Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.
 - 2.1 The property is zoned "Industrial 1" with an annexure for Commercial uses, place of refreshment for own employees only and with the written consent of the local authority, such retail trade and industries which are subordinate and related to the main commercial use and Agricultural Industry for a malting plant.



ATT : Sibongile Gumbi
Client : Sibongile Gumbi
Email : sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
TEL : +27 (0) 87 352 1500 / +27 (0) 83 9609059

Good day, Sibongile Gumbi,

RE: PROPOSED SEDIBENG SOUFFLET MALTING SA

The proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA is in close proximity to Tedderfield Air Park and Panorama aerodromes.

ATNS does not oppose the establishment of the proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA, however this does not serve as **an approval/no objection letter**, the applicant still needs to apply for a detailed obstacle assessment in order to obtain a letter of objection /no objection from ATNS and a conditional Approval from the South African Civil Aviation Authority.

Please contact obstacles@atns.co.za for a detailed Obstacle Assessment application.

Kind Regards

Manager: Business Development | Customer Solutions
ATNS Head Office, Bruma, Johannesburg, South Africa

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E: WinnieL@atns.co.za • W: www.atns.com

3. Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025

3.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for "Industrial/commercial" purposes.

4. R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011

4.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject area is earmarked as "Existing Industrial", whereby "Industrial/commercial" land uses are permitted.

5. Dolomite:

5.1 The properties are affected by dolomite and thus will be subject to a dolomite stability report prior to building plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use scheme, 2023.

6. Provincial Roads

6.1 The application properties are affected by existing Gautrans routes.

7. Land Use Section

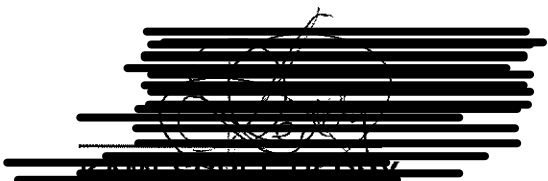
7.1 The proposed Malting Plant can be accommodated as a primary right on the portion zoned "Industrial 1" and no land use application is required subject to the following:

7.1.1 Site Development Plan being submitted for consideration

7.1.2 Building Plans being submitted for consideration.

Considering the above-mentioned policy framework Midvaal Local Municipality would like to be registered as an interested and affected party for the reasons.

Kind Regards



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: LAND USE

NEGATIVE IMPACT ON FUTURE BUSINESS IN THE KLIPRIVER AREA DUE TO ENVIROMENTAL CONCERNS

The environmental impact of burst pipelines / discharge from local business over lands into river courses and obnoxious odours within the community of the greater Klipriver region.

The current climate is that there have been past issues where burst pipelines occurred in the area where the community reported to local authorities and businesses involved. Lack of responsibility was an issue where none of the entities involved took initial charge causing the environment to suffer along with the residents in its path. Currently there are outstanding environmental concerns being investigated from 2021. The community and environment are the ones suffering due to the lack of responsibility and action.

Negative Impact on the area, animal & aquatic life and human health and Lifestyle.

- Burst Pipelines
- Burst Wall Dams
- Discharging effluent over land into furrows into rivers
- Overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow
- Obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (Hop / Sewerage / Grains)
- Excessive Pest issues due to effluent releases and burst pipelines
- Eco-Systems being negatively impacted
- Health concerns for the residents in the area
- Endangerment to animal life
- Ozone and Odour Pollution
- Reduced Property Values
- Direct Impact on Tourism businesses
- Underground Water concerns due to effluent release into fields, rivers and burst pipes
- Lack of Responsibility when impact occurs
- Load shedding impact on ERWAT and Pump Stations have caused breakdowns and overloading causing overflowing and effluent release over lands in proximity to residential property and rivers being affected.
- ERWAT Design & Maintenance capacity for additional discharge (Burst Wall February 2024) current overload concerns. Recent failure of the retaining walls along the ponds (structural issue) Discharge of Black water into the Klip River and across lands not far from residents and boreholes/dams.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1UYDCbBA65c6TQ3G/?mibextid=xfxF2j>

Regards

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Klipriver
1871

Comments

The pipe burst has occurred on the line from the Pump Station in Joan Road to ERWAT on numerous times. The “fatal” incident where it affected our spring lake occurred in January 2021, the matter is currently still being investigated. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities on the 4 January 2021.

When the incident occurred, there was a delay in repairing the fix and when it was eventually repaired the pipe broke in the same place. It was not the first time that the pipe burst. The secondary issues when the pipe bursts is that effluent continues being discharged to the pump station where it will eventually overflow at the pump house and expel into the Klip River which is an environmental catastrophe. A third issue was with extensive load shedding periods when the pump station's generator was not operational rendering the pump house ineffective and failing in operations causing spillage over the lands into the Klip River.

As explained we have had to deal as residents with foul smells polluting the air, pests breeding in contaminated water and our water being compromised on our property as well as the Klip River. I have done extensive reports on this matter. My own business and property has been negatively affected to the point that it is undesirable to sell due to the odour emanating from the pump house when spillages occur as well as when there is no spillage a foul smell at times occurs and is incredibly offensive. We further have to deal with offensive odours from ERWAT caused by spillages, breakdowns, pipes being stolen causing sludge spillage, not able to rehabilitate area due to location of spills (vlei area) plus there is concern that the plant needs an upgrade to increase its capacity so perhaps this should occur first before any new developers tap into this already strained plant.

I have quite a few incidents on video however due to file size they are too large to send. The images attached indicate the site of burst pipe and the proximity of the pump station to the burst pipe and river.

Appendix E5: Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings



Minutes

**Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd
Southern Africa**

Present: Royal HaskoningDHV:
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]

Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport:

[Redacted]

Sedibeng District Municipality:

[Redacted]
 [Redacted]

Midvaal Local Municipality:

[Redacted]
 [Redacted]

Apologies: No apologies
 From: Click to enter "Sender"
 Date:
 Location: Midvaal Municipal Town Hall - 22 Mitchell Street, Meyerton
 Copy:
 Our reference: MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-PP-X-0001
 Classification: Project related
 Enclosures: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Presentation

Subject: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province: Focus Group Meeting, Meyerton Town Hall, 11 September 2024

Number	Details
1	Welcome and Introductions: Meeting commenced at 10:15 with PR allowing a round of introductions.
2	Presentation: SiG presented an overview of the malting plant, the malting production process, project components, energy systems required for the project, the potential environmental impacts, and the environmental studies required.

Number	Details
	<p><u>Environmental Process Followed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EIA process undertaken in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). ▪ IFC Performance Standards. ▪ Public Review Period – 19 August – 17 September 2024. ▪ Submission of the Final ESIA and ESMP to GDARDE – TBD. ▪ Application for a Water Use Authorisation to the Department of Water and Sanitation. ▪ Two project alternatives were considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preferred - developing a new greenfield malt plant using a Combined Heat and Power - CHP (including back up system) with 8MW of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP plant, heat pumps and heat exchangers. ○ Alternative - develop a new greenfield malt plant utilising the Eskom grid for 6.5MW of electrical power and gas boilers for thermal heat generation. Average gas consumption of 300,000GJ. The first option was the preferred option for energy optimisation purposes and to minimise energy waste. <p><u>Project Background:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd obtained funding from the International Finance Corporation to develop the new greenfield Malting Facility near the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery in Kliprivier Business Park. ▪ Malted barley (malt) is the major raw material used in brewing of most beers. Of the total malt production, approximately 90% is produced from barley. About 94% of malt is used for making beer. ▪ The Malting facility contributes as import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in the country. ▪ The initial malthouse capacity will be 100KT/year of malt with a future capacity of 135KT/year and is expected be operational for 50 years. <p><u>Environmental Impact Statement:</u></p> <p>The project does not pose a detrimental impact on the receiving environment. Although there are potentially low to moderate environmental impacts, an Environmental Social Management Plan has been compiled to provide recommendations and guidelines for environmental mitigation measures and monitoring throughout the design, construction and operational phase of the proposed Project. There are no fatal flaws prohibiting the project from going ahead.</p>

Number	Details
3	<p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p>MN noted that in their opinion the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery were supposed to acquire an Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) prior to this process and are currently in discussions with Heineken regarding this.</p> <p><i>Royal HaskoningDHV and Soufflet Malt noted that there is some confusion and stated that this Project i.e. new malt plant will be owned and operated by Soufflet Malt South Africa and not Heineken which are two separate entities. JA and TL indicated that the malt plant will be providing malt to Heineken for beer production but is a completely separate project.</i></p> <p>MN acknowledged that the use of Heineken and Sedibeng Brewery was not clear but understands now that Soufflet Malt South Africa is its own company, he further stated the Sedibeng District Municipality will provide written comments before the 17th of September 2024.</p> <p>MN responded to TL that in terms of air quality, the focus is not only on smoke and pollution but also on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted through the production process as the VOCs are also a source of pollution. MN stated that they are not looking at smoke as a pollutant but also VOCs as they represent a nuisance.</p> <p><i>TL further explained the malting production process involves adjusting the moisture content and temperature of the barley to produce malt and there is no addition of any other chemicals and in terms of air quality there would be minimal impacts. TL indicated that the emission of VOCs will be low as the malting production process is a closed system.</i></p> <p><i>PR indicated that the Air Quality Report that was conducted for this project has been provided and should further discussion be required then this can be arranged. MN stated the Department has received it and will provide the written comments.</i></p> <p>NN enquired about the role of the baghouses in the production process as it is generally used to contain pollutants prior to being emitted and what other point sources are within the plant?</p> <p><i>TL and LG stated that in terms of their understanding of baghouses within the context of this project will be for the barley intake and storage which will remove any dust from the barley received.</i></p> <p>MN enquired about the role of kilning in the production process?</p>

Number	Details
	<p><i>TL explained that the role of kilning is to dry and reduce the moisture content of the barley at a peak temperature of 80-85°C and this process is contained to re-circulate the heat generated. TL stated that the heated air will be contained between the kiln and the energy building and recirculated so as to not lose any of the heat generated, i.e. the heated air will be conveyed via pipes to the kilns and then will be recirculated back into the heat pumps and exchangers, hence this process is designed to be a closed system.</i></p> <p><i>NN further questioned the role of the baghouse?</i></p> <p><i>LN stated that in this case it would be the intake building for the barley. TL noted that there is no traditional baghouse for this project but the closest would be the barley intake building. TL stated the barley will be trucked to the plant where it will be emptied into a storage vessel where it will then be sorted and injected into the process as and when needed, a closed conveyor system will be used to transfer the grain from one step of the process to the next.</i></p> <p><i>NN enquired about the mitigation measures to control odours and VOCs as he noted on a similar project that the odour was a significant issue?</i></p> <p><i>JA & TL responded that the malting process is different from brewing process. In the malting process there is no fermentation or maceration of the grain and cannot be compared to the brewing process.</i></p> <p><i>MN made a follow up question about the mitigation measures that will be implemented even though malting process will have low emission of VOCs compared to a brewing process?</i></p> <p><i>LG responded that additional mechanisms can be considered to determine what mitigations can be used to lessen the emission of VOC's and odours and if feasible will be included as part of the final ESIA.</i></p> <p><i>PR indicated that Royal HaskoningDHV will engage with the Air Quality Specialist on the possible mitigation measures that can be implemented and the ESMP will be updated to include the comments on the feasible mitigation measures before submitting the Final ESMP to GDARDE.</i></p> <p><i>JA & TL explained in detail the role of a baghouses in the production process. The baghouses will be used contain any impurities from the barley such as dust that might block machine and to prevent creating potential explosion prone conditions.</i></p> <p><i>JA indicated that the dust and by-product of the malt is mixed to create a pellet that can be used for animal feed.</i></p>

Number	Details
	<p>MN enquired about the size of the pellet that will be used for animal feed, and if are there any additional carcass for the animal feed?</p> <p><i>JA & TL explained to MN that there will be no carcasses as the by-product is a combination of dust and the rootlet from the germination step to produce animal feed. The material that will be used for the pellets is the by-product of the malting process and no additional chemicals or substances will be added.</i></p> <p><i>JA also stated that odour may be generated from the on-site wastewater equalisation tank, but the wastewater is only contained for a short period of time as there is a direct connection to ERWAT where the wastewater will be discharged to the off-site ERWAT WWTW.</i></p> <p>PR confirmed that Royal HaskoningDHV has received comments from Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and asked KR from MLM whether there will be any further comments?</p> <p><i>KR indicated that there will be no additional comments from the Planning Section within the MLM. However, KR is not sure that other sections within the MLM.</i></p> <p>MN enquired whether the conveyor belts that will be distributing the malt to Heineken Brewery will be covered and if gas will be used to generate electricity?</p> <p><i>TL indicated that the CHP will be fed by gas, the gas will run the turbines to generate power. The cooling system of the CHP will be circulated to heat the water that is needed for the production process. Boilers are used to maximise the temperature of the water to 105°C, these boilers will be used as back up and will be fuelled by LNG as well.</i></p> <p>NN noted that there are two proposed 6MW boilers mentioned in the report, there is currently a review of the Section 23 Controlled Emitter permit, where boilers have to be registered, currently Sedibeng does not have Air Quality By-laws, these are currently being drafted and will be submitted for approval. NN stated that this will also need to be considered in the absence of the District By-laws, they will also have a look at the MLM By-laws and advise.</p> <p><i>SG enquired about the timelines which the by-laws that Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) be developed?</i></p> <p>MN responded that in the event that the plant commences before the SDM has developed by-laws, then SDM will have to check with MLM if they have By-laws that can be used to manage the plant.</p>

Number	Details
4	<p><u>Way Forward:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minutes will be distributed to all attendees. ▪ Provide comments by 17 September 2024. ▪ The report is available at De Deur & Mayerton Public Library ▪ The report is available electronically on the following link: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://www.royalhaskoningdhv.com/en/countries/south-africa/environmental-reports ▪ Comments to be included and addressed in the Comments and Response Record. ▪ Comments to be incorporated into the Final ESIA report and ESMP where applicable. ▪ Submit Final ESIA report and ESMP to GDARDE for decision-making by the end of September 2024. ▪ Meeting concluded at 11:08.

Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province

Soufflet Malt South Africa

GDARDE REF: (Gaut 002/24-25/E0003)

11 September 2024



Agenda

- Introduction
- Project Background and Description
- Project Motivation
- Legal and Administrative Framework
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process
- Conclusion and Recommendations
- Discussion
- End

Purpose of the Meeting

- Introduction to the Project.
- Explain the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) undertaken for the Project.
- To obtain comments regarding the proposed development.

Project Background

- Soufflet Malting obtained funding from the IFC to develop the new greenfield Malting Facility (the Project) near the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery in Kliprivier Business Park.
- Malted barley (malt) is the major raw material used in brewing of most beers. Of the total malt production, approximately 90% is produced from barley. About 94 % of malt is used for making beer.
- The Project greatly contributes as import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in the country.
- The beer sector in South Africa contributes to roughly 1 in every 66 jobs in the country, with the supply chain comprising farmers, packaging manufacturers, brewers, distributors, and retailers.
- Royal HaskoningDHV was appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the Project.

Project Location

- The Project study area is within the Sedibeng District Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality - MLM.
- The Project (approx. 10ha) will be sited on Erf 244 Graceview and is owned by Heineken.
- The site has been zoned as industrial.
- The Graceview Industrial Park is the best location due to:
 - Being strategically located next to the Heineken Sedibeng facility.
 - Availability of ample land for industrial development.
 - Located in close proximity to the national highway network.
 - Ease of access to raw materials.
 - Availability of variety of types of labor and creation of employment opportunities.

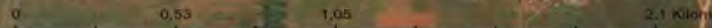
Legend

- Road
- River
- Proposed Soufflet Malting Plant
- Heineken Solar PV Plant
- Portion 5 of Erf 244, Graceview

Source:
ESRI
SANBI
DTI
City of Tshwane



Scale: 1:15 000



Locality Map

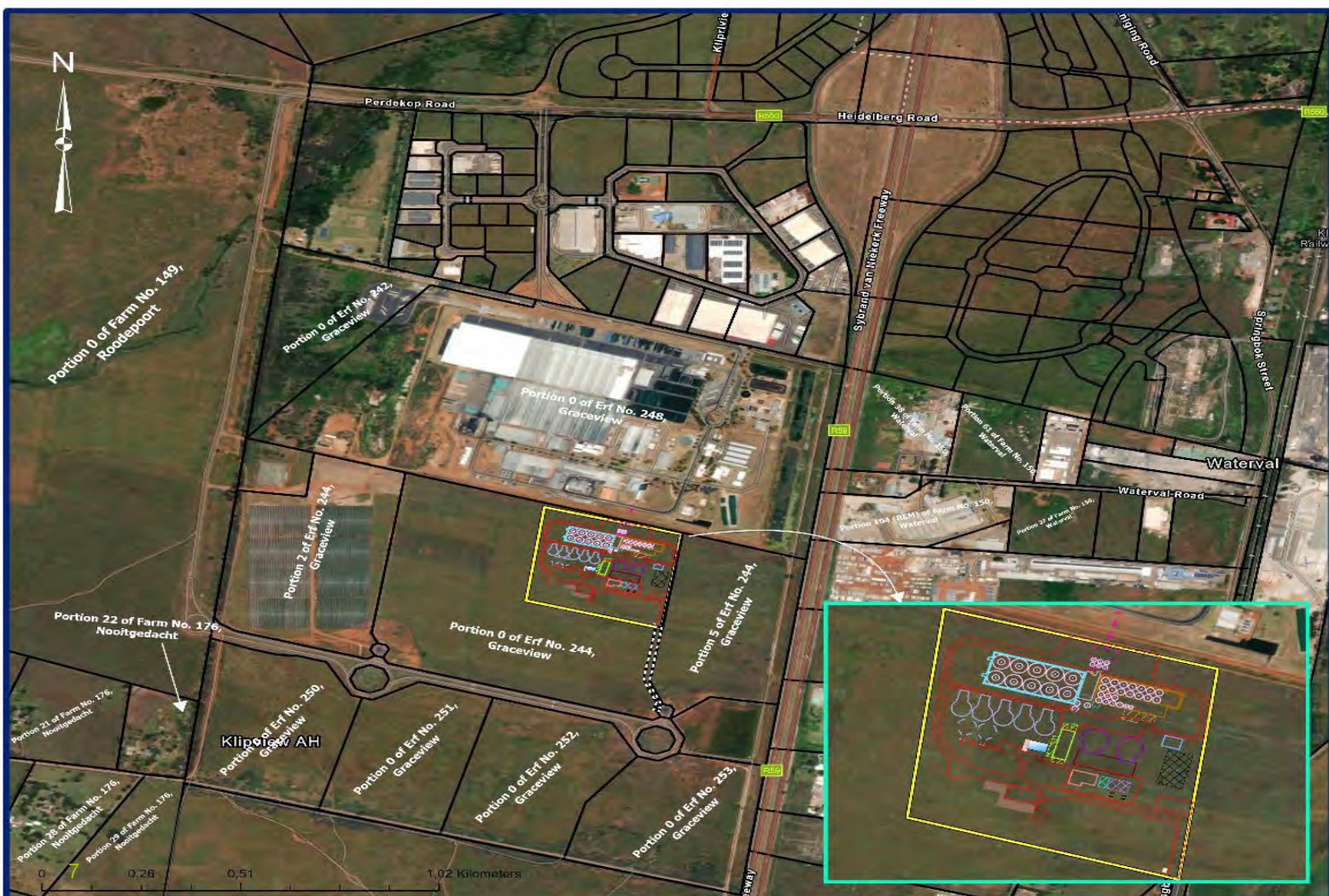
Legend

- Silo's
- Main Access Road
- Cadastral
- Malt Conveyor System
- Internal Road Network
- Site Boundary
- Working and Offloading area
- Malt Storage
- Barley Storage
- Workshop
- Seed Building
- Dryer
- Motor Control Centre
- Germination Vessel
- Future Vessel
- Steeping Building
- Steeping Building Anciliary Infrastructure
- Process Water Tank
- Fire Tank
- Kiln
- Heat Pump and Electrical Room
- Combine Heat and Power System
- Boilers
- Principal Power supply
- Heating and Energy Building
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Guardhouse
- Admin and Lab Building

Source:

ESRI
Royal HaskoingDHV
Soufflet Malt South Africa
Surveyor General

Scale: 1:10 000





24.61 ha
Remainder

ERF 244/R

10 ha
Malting Facility

5 ha
Solar Farm

MASTER PLAN
3 : 1000

REVISION NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHKD.

malteries
soufflet

SOUFFLET

Royal
HaskoningDHV
joint venture partner

PO BOX 3052
2400 CA, SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: +27 11 708 8000
www.haskoningdhv.com

PROJECT MANAGER (SA)
S. CRONJE

PROJECT MANAGER (SA)
L. GOVENDER

Building No. 1000
Plot No. 1000/1000
1000/1000/1000

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MALTINGS FACILITY
ERF 244 GRACEVIEW EXTENSION 3,
SOEBENK, MIDVAL.

MASTER SITE PLAN

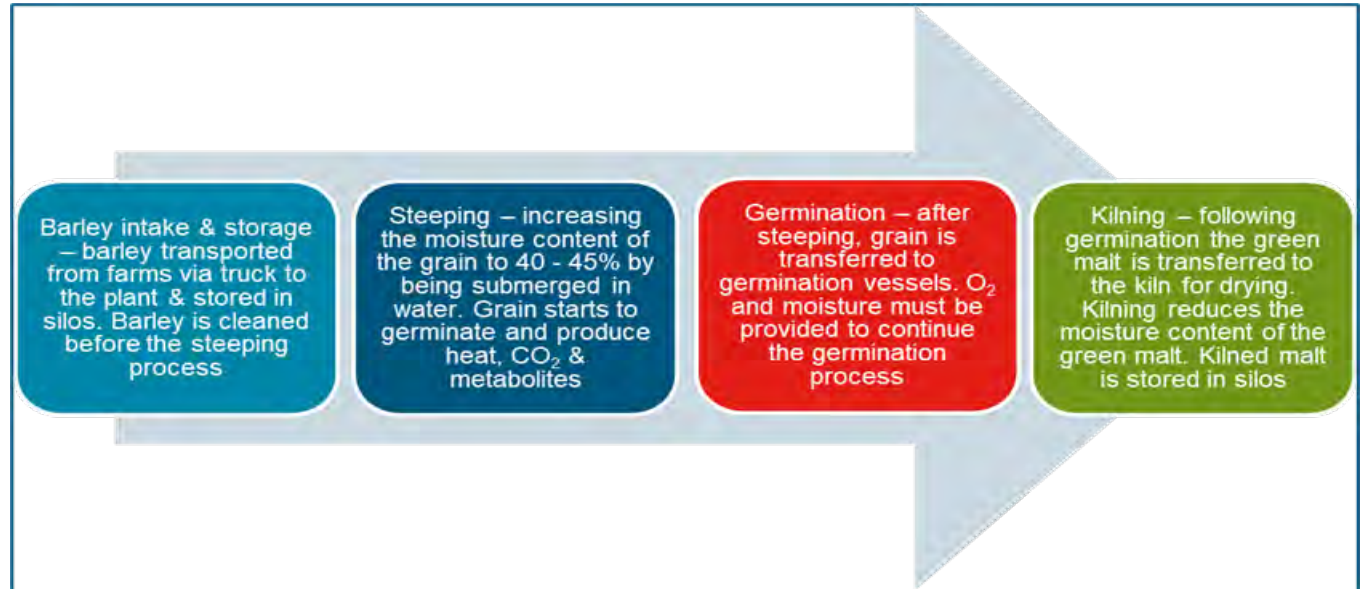
SI - SEIT

D1 - FOR COSTING

PROJECT NO. RMD-264	REVISIONS SHARED
ARCHITECTURE	PROJECT STATUS FOR COSTING
PROJECT OWNER W&A	DATE 07/01
ARCHITECT AD	SCALE 1 : 1000
PROJECT NO. RMD-264-RMD-SI-SI-SH-AR-0001	PROJECT PO1

Project Description

- The initial malthouse capacity will be 100KT/year of malt with a future capacity of 135KT/year and is expected to be operational for 50 years.
- Malting process:



- Malt dispatch via a conveyor to the Heineken Brewery.

Project Components

Proposed Building	Description
Working building	The process of barley intake, cleaning and grading and malt blending, cleaning and bulk shipping will take place at this building.
Malt buildings/infrastructure	Barley storage silos; Steeping building; Germination vessels; Kilns; Malt storage silos; Conveyor to the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery.
Energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of the CHP (including back up system) – 8 Megawatt (MW) of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP, heat pumps and heat exchangers. 70-gigawatt hour (GWh) gas for the CHP will be used. Approximately 70GWh of gas will be used per year. Capacity of the boilers (back-up) – 2 x 6MW using liquified natural gas (LNG) as a fuel source. The Solar PV Project will not form part of the project scope but will be considered in future.
Water storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The malting process consumes large amounts of water daily. The expected water usage for the current mandate based on the process mass energy balance spreadsheet is projected at 1000m³/day peak load. Water will either be provided by the Municipality and/or Rand Water as well as two boreholes with a combined capacity of 300m³ per day. One freshwater tank of 1000m³ available water storage volume. This volume includes 10% spare capacity for malt production usage demand for 24 hours. One process water tank of 1000m³ available water storage volume. This volume including the option to be 50% recycled water.

Project Components cont.

Proposed Building	Description
<p>Wastewater storage and on-site wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)</p>	<p>Effluent will be discharged directly into the ERWAT system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatment of the following wastewater streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Domestic sewage/wastewater from the Administration building. ○ Industrial effluent/wastewater emanating from the washing and germination process of a maximum of 900m³/d. ○ Volume of wastewater treated per day – 575m³ (Phase 1). ○ On-site WWTP with a design capacity of 575m³ (Phase 1) and 750m³ (Phase 2). ○ Concrete tank at the bottom of the steeping building which will serve as (bulk) process effluent storage with a capacity of 1000m³.
<p>Ammonia storage</p>	<p>Approximately 1.5 tonnes (2000m³).</p>
<p>Ancillary infrastructure</p>	<p>Admin building, Construction laydown area, Internal conveyor system to transport grain between the Steeping building, Germination vessels, Kilning area, Bagging and chemical storage buildings, Fire pump room, gatehouse, weighbridge, truck staging area, waste pick-up area, internal access roads, staff parking.</p>

Energy Requirements

- Electricity will be generated by the CHP system while the heat generated through exhaust gases will be passed through heat pumps and heat exchangers to achieve high thermal efficiencies.
- Complementary heat energy will also be coming from the heat pumps in the form of cooling. This cycle, so called trigeneration, is the state of the art in term of energy optimization.
- CHP and heat pumps are commonly used in the malting activity and Soufflet Malt has extensive experience with these technologies.
- Gas boilers will be used as a back-up system. The boilers are planned to be used only when required and will not be operated continuously.

Project Motivation

- The proposed malt plant will be established at the Graceview Industrial Park in Sedibeng which is located in the southern part of Gauteng.
- The site has been zoned as “Industrial 1” as well as Zone 5 (Industrial and Commercial Focus) in the GPEMF.
- The Graceview Industrial Park is strategically located next to the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery, availability of land for industrial development and located in close proximity to a national highway network (R59).
- Project will ensure that industrial activities are consolidated within this Focus Area and does not pose a conflict with the district and local municipality planning initiatives.
- Strengthening the manufacturing sector and stimulate growth in agricultural sector through provision of barley and employment opportunities.

Project Alternatives

- Two alternatives were considered:
 - Preferred: Development of a new greenfield malt plant utilising a CHP (including back up system) with 8MW of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP plant, heat pumps and heat exchangers.
 - Alternative: Development of a new greenfield malt plan utilising the Eskom grid for 6.5MW of electrical power and gas boilers for thermal heat generation. Average gas consumption of 300,000GJ.

Regulatory Requirements

- The development will be undertaken to meet the requirements of the South African Environmental approval process and the IFC Performance Standards (PS).
- **National regulatory requirements:** EIA Regulations (2014) (as amended) promulgated under Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)(as amended).
- **IFC requirements:**
 - PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
 - PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions;
 - PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention;
 - PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security;
 - PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
 - PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
 - PS 7: Indigenous Peoples; and
 - PS 8: Cultural Heritage.
- Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework Standard (GPEMF) and Exclusion (No. 164, 02 March 2018) :
 - Zone 5: Geographical area depicted as the Industrial and Commercial Focus Zone.

Regulatory Requirements cont.

- National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No 39 of 2004)
- Draft Dolomite Risk Management Policy (2020)
- Construction Regulations (2014)
- Midvaal Municipality By-laws

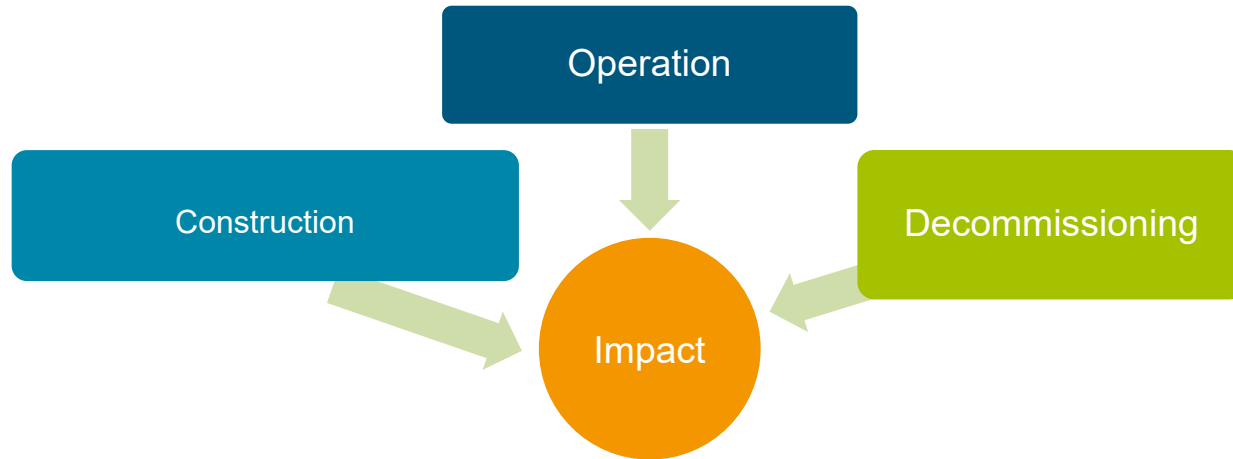
ESIA Process

The ESIA serves the following purposes:

- To allow policy makers to appreciate the extent and significance of any potential impacts associated with the Project and take these into consideration while planning the execution of the Project.
- To identify potential positive and adverse environmental and socio-economic effects that may arise from the Project, identify the measures to be used to manage, mitigate, and monitor the impact of those effects, and to assess the net impact following mitigation.
- To provide information to the competent authorities in accordance with legally defined and regulatory procedures.
- To provide clear instructions to works supervisors and contractors with regards to any measures that need to be implemented to limit any potential negative impacts to acceptable levels.

ESIA Process

- Identifying impacts.
- Rating of significant impacts.
- Consider impacts throughout the lifecycle of the project.
- Recommendations on management and mitigation measures.
- Environmental and Social Management Plan.

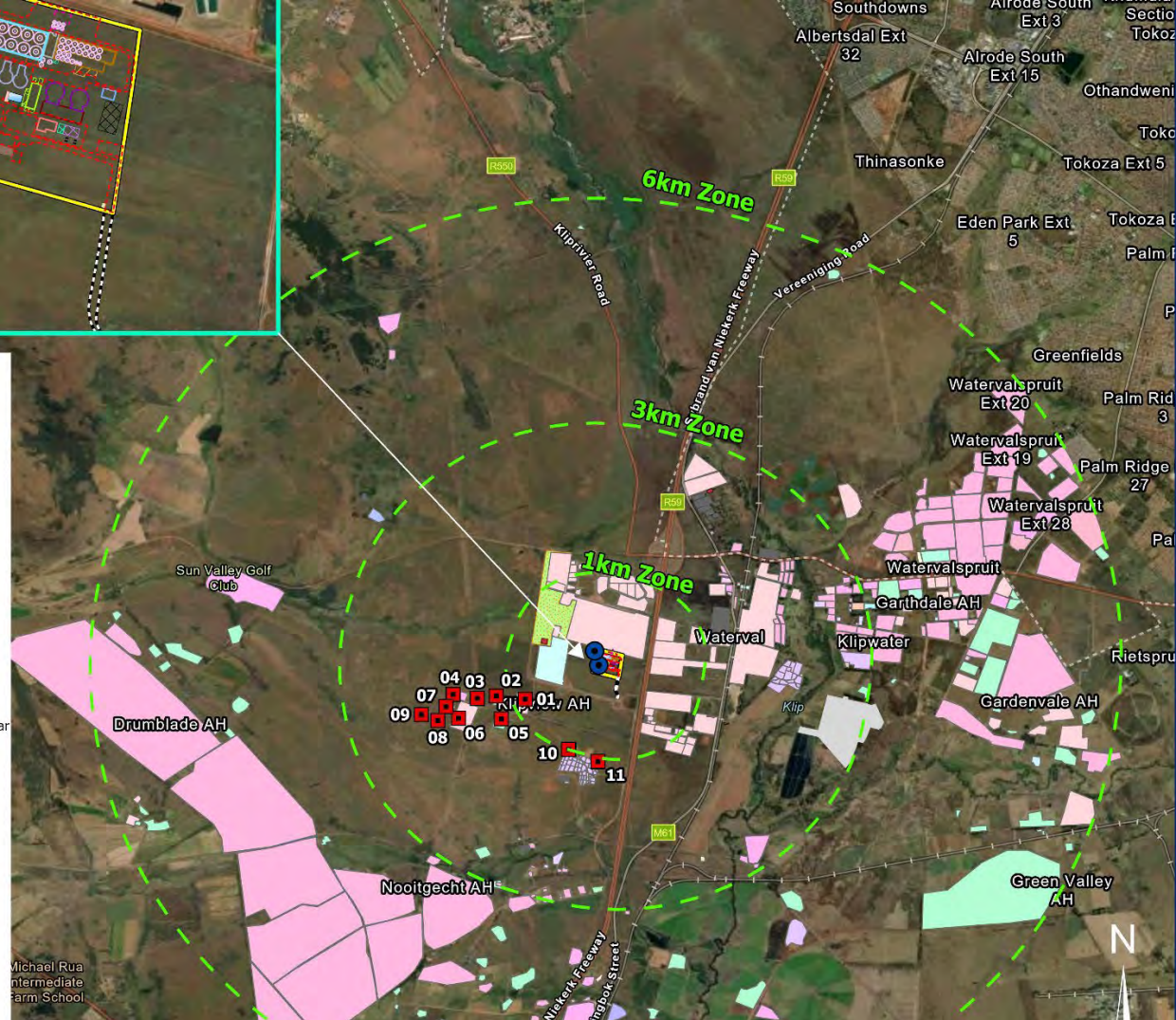


Sensitivity Map

Legend

- Borehole
- Noise Sensitivity Receptors
- Silo's
- Main Access Road
- Malt Conveyor System
- Internal Road Network
- Site Boundary
- Working and Offloading area
- Malt Storage
- Barley Storage
- Workshop
- Seed Building
- Dryer
- Motor Control Centre
- Germination Vessel
- Future Vessel
- Steeping Building
- Steeping Building Ancillary Infrastructure
- Process Water Tank
- Fire Tank
- Kiln
- Heat Pump and Electrical Room
- Combine Heat and Power System
- Boilers
- Principal Power supply
- Heating and Energy Building
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Guardhouse
- Admin and Lab Building
- Visibility Zones

- Legend
- Socio-Economic Sensitive Receptors
- Abandoned
 - Accommodation
 - Church
 - Commercial
 - Community
 - Construction
 - Disturbed Land
 - Farm
 - Farm
 - Government
 - Heineken Green Belt
 - Heineken Sedibeng Brewery
 - Heineken Solar PV Plant
 - Historical Landmark - Anglo Boer War
 - Industrial
 - Informal Dwelling
 - Informal Dwelling
 - Infrastructure
 - Midvaal Pump Station
 - Place of Worship
 - Railway Infrastructure
 - Reservoir
 - Residential
 - School
 - Solar Plant Facility
 - Subsistence Farming



ESIA Impacts

■ Geohydrology

- The Project poses a low risk to the geohydrological environment. It is proposed that a formal groundwater monitoring plan be considered to monitor any potential impacts on the downstream environment and to maintain a record of the environmental impact that will take place.

■ Hydrology

- The Project poses a low risk to the hydrological environment. Whilst no formal surface water monitoring is proposed, monthly visual assessments in work areas associated with the preparation, operational and decommissioning phase activities should be undertaken.

■ Freshwater

- No impacts to the freshwater environment or freshwater features in the area surrounding the study area are envisioned and the risk profile to the freshwater environment is considered low to negligible.

■ Noise

- It is expected that the plant could be audible at the closest noise sensitive receptor during the night-time, though it is not regarded as a noise impact. Bi-annual noise monitoring is recommended at NSR01 for the first year of operation (summer and during winter). Noise monitoring should consider the requirements of SANS 10103:2008.

■ Traffic

- Deterioration of the road network, increase in traffic volumes, deterioration of road safety conditions. With the implementation of mitigation measures as included in the ESMP these impacts can be managed for the duration of the Project.

ESIA Impacts cont.

■ Heritage and Palaeontology

- No heritage and palaeontological resources were identified within the project area. Chance Find Procedure/Protocol should be implemented if any heritage or palaeontological resources are unearthed during construction.

■ Socio-economic

- The proposed Project is well-positioned to contribute to the sustainable development of the Sedibeng District Municipality.
- The Project's focus on employment creation, economic stimulation, sustainable practices, and community engagement ensures that it will provide long-term benefits to both the local community and the broader economy.
- The social challenges (e.g. influx of job seekers) identified can be mitigated through recommendations contained in the ESMP.

■ Air Quality

- The project has low impact on ambient air quality beyond the property boundary. Regular maintenance of control equipment and continued monitoring of sources (including all baghouses and kilns) is recommended along with periodic ambient monitoring.
- An Odour Complaints Register will be kept on site and complaints dealt with appropriately.

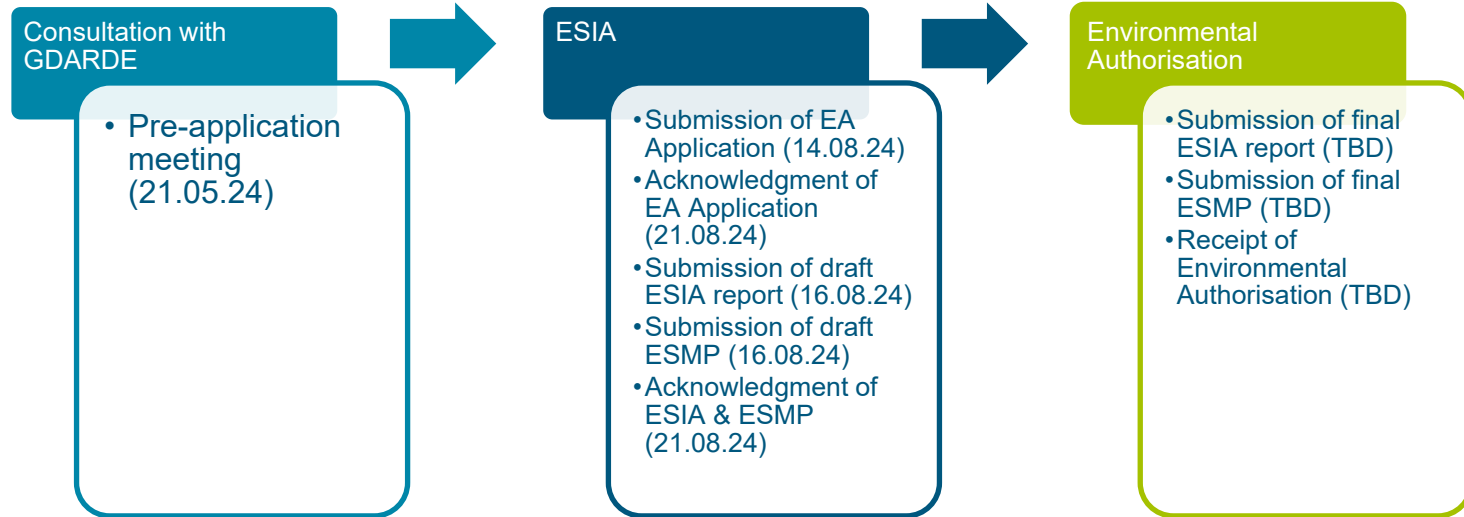
■ Climate Change

- The Project has a low to moderate impact on climate change in respect of the remaining National budget and thus, its approval is supported. The Project will be required to report CO₂-e emissions annually via the SAGERS web-based monitoring and reporting system.

Environmental and Social Management Plan

- To achieve appropriate environmental management standards and to ensure that the findings of the environmental and social studies are implemented through practical measures, the recommendations are included within the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- The ESMP has been compiled to provide recommendations and guidelines for environmental mitigation measures and monitoring throughout the design, construction and operational phase of the proposed Project.
- This is done to ensure that all relevant factors are considered, and to ensure for environmentally sustainable/ responsible development.

Stakeholder Engagement & ESIA Process to Date



Stakeholder Engagement

Conclusion and Recommendations

- No environmental and social fatal flaws were identified.
- Supported from an environmental and social perspective.
- All impacts identified can be adequately mitigated.
- Mitigation measures are contained within the ESMP.

Report Review and Availability

- Date: 19 August – 17 September 2024 (30 Days)
- Venues
 - De Deur Public Library
 - Meyerton (Main) Library, Loch Street, Meyerton, 1961
 - Royal HaskoningDHV website
<https://www.royalhaskoningdhv.com/en/countries/south-africa/environmental-reports>

Discussion

Sibongile Gumbi

Tel: 087 352 1506

E-mail: sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com

END



GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE : FOCUS GROUP MEETING
VENUE: MEYERTON TOWN HALL , MEYERTON
TIME AND DATE: 11 SEPTEMBER 2024, 10H00 – 12H00

Regulation 42 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, requires that Soufflet Malt South Africa collect and retain the personal information of attendees at public consultation proceedings for purposes of opening and maintaining a register of all interested and affected parties. The personal information required to be collected is set out in the column headings in the below register and will be processed in accordance with the disclaimer annexed to this document.

Unless otherwise requested and where applicable, the name of a data subject linked to any comments raised by that data subject during the course of these public consultation proceedings will be shared with the competent authority in the reports published following these proceedings. The sharing of personal information is necessary to facilitate the competent authority's decision-making process, manage the engagement process and ensure that concerns are considered and addressed and responses received.

In the event that a data subject does not wish for their personal information to be shared with the competent authority, the data subject must indicate their exclusion with an **X** in the grey column alongside their name below and in so-doing, acknowledges that as a result of such exclusion neither Soufflet Malt South Africa nor the EAP has any obligation to respond to the data subject's comments.

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	083 960 9019	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	SDM	072 332 7506	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	SDM	083 649 2400	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Soufflet	082 788 2727	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Soufflet	083 213 8888	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	072 642 3046	[REDACTED]

GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
[REDACTED]	RHDIV	03234883	[REDACTED]
PRASHIKA REDDY	RHDIV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
LISHEN GOVENDERIZ	RHDIV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHDIV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
BANEER MAHANA	GDRT	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	MLM	919 300 7880	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

NO PUBLIC ATTENDANCE

GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE : FOCUS GROUP MEETING
VENUE: MEYERTON TOWN HALL , MEYERTON
TIME AND DATE: 11 SEPTEMBER 2024, 14H00 – 16H00

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NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Soufflet	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Soufflet	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

	NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
DANELE	M ANANIA	GDRT	006 4726403	Danele.Marianaj@gautek.org
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NO PUBLIC ATTENDANCE



GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE : FOCUS GROUP MEETING
VENUE: MERCHANT BUSINESS CLASS HOTEL , MEYERTON
TIME AND DATE: 12 SEPTEMBER 2024, 10H00 – 12H00

Regulation 42 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended, requires that Soufflet Malt South Africa collect and retain the personal information of attendees at public consultation proceedings for purposes of opening and maintaining a register of all interested and affected parties. The personal information required to be collected is set out in the column headings in the below register and will be processed in accordance with the disclaimer annexed to this document.

Unless otherwise requested and where applicable, the name of a data subject linked to any comments raised by that data subject during the course of these public consultation proceedings will be shared with the competent authority in the reports published following these proceedings. The sharing of personal information is necessary to facilitate the competent authority's decision-making process, manage the engagement process and ensure that concerns are considered and addressed and responses received.

In the event that a data subject does not wish for their personal information to be shared with the competent authority, the data subject must indicate their exclusion with an X in the grey column alongside their name below and in so-doing, acknowledges that as a result of such exclusion neither Soufflet Malt South Africa nor the EAP has any obligation to respond to the data subject's comments.

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
[REDACTED]	RHHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	GDRT	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Soufflet.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	RHHDHV	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

GDARDE REF NO: Gaut 002/24-25/E0003

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS

Appendix E6: Comments and Responses Report



COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND
WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

JUNE – OCTOBER 2024



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16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence XXXXXXXXXX I&AP	I support the project because of the prospective employment opportunities.	EAP: The support for the project is acknowledged especially with regards to potential employment opportunities.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence XXXXXXXXXX I&AP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smell is a concern with regards to the processes that will take place at a maltery. 2. Idea is neither good or bad. I believe job creation is great. A green belt should be considered and a proper impact study on the environment considering fauna and flora. 	Air Quality Specialist: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Odourous compounds is unlikely to be emitted as this is a germination process and not a fermentation process and no chemicals are used in the process. It is likely that odour may emanate from the wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) but this will be addressed appropriately. Increased odour impacts are possible at receptors located towards the south and south-west of the plant. It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register. 2. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken for the Project. With regards to a green belt, note that the Project is situated within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily

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		transformed. According to the DFFE Screening Tool, the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Plants Species theme is indicated as Low sensitivity due to the transformed nature of the site and the Animal theme is Moderate due to the presence of the spotted-necked otter.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence _____ _____ I&AP	Complimentary industries are very good idea, especially when looking at carbon footprint.	EAP: The Graceview Industrial Park has been selected as the best location for the malting plant as it is within a site that has been zoned as “Industrial 1” and falls within an area earmarked for “industrial/commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence _____ I&AP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is already a water, light and sound pollution issue from Heineken and Kliprivier Business Park. 2. Plus, there are a lot of small animals who live on that land who will again be displaced. 3. There is already a water pollution issue from Heineken. 4. There is not sufficient road infrastructure for the existing businesses at Kliprivier Business Park, adding in another big factory will seriously impact that. 5. Also, this will bring in more outside people and will increase the crime rate in the area. 	Engineering Team and Noise Specialist: 1. Pollution: Water pollution – We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavors to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet’s commitment to the environment.

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		<p>Light pollution – The Engineering Team will ensure that the lighting designs for the new malt plant will include but is not limited to ensuring that all external lights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angled/directed to only the areas that they are meant to illuminate. ▪ Are not angled/directed upwards to the open sky. ▪ Are not directed to adjacent properties or public areas. ▪ Are designed to the correct lux levels based on the area they illuminate. ▪ To the correct specification based on the area they illuminate. <p>Sound pollution - the Environmental Noise Impact Assessment recommends the following in terms of noise levels, which will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for daytime residential use; and ▪ 45 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for night-time residential use. ▪ The plant should also limit the noise level to less than 60 dBA on the boundary (70 dBA during the daytime period, and 60 dBA at night for a 70 dBA day-night noise limit).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At all stages, surrounding receptors should be informed about the Project, providing them with factual information without setting unrealistic expectations. ▪ The Project Applicant must implement a line of communication (i.e., a help line where complaints could be lodged). All potential sensitive receptors should be made aware of these contact numbers. The plant should maintain a commitment to the local community (people staying within 1,000m from construction or operational activities) and respond to noise concerns in an expedient fashion. ▪ The plant must investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 1,000m from the processing plant. <p>EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The vegetation within the study area is predominantly herbaceous, and support species typically associated with secondary/disturbed grassland. From historical satellite imagery, it is apparent that the entire site was previously disturbed by mowing for the production of livestock fodder. Within the greater investigation area, the vegetation is also indicative of previous disturbance.

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		<p>The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) Screening Tool has indicated that a small portion of the western section of the site as medium sensitivity due to the possible presence of Mammalia - <i>Hydriectis maculicollis</i> (spotted-necked otter) with the majority of the site has been classified as a Low sensitivity. The project is located in an urban area within the Graceview Industrial Park and the likeliness of the <i>Hydriectis maculicollis</i> being present on site is considered unlikely due to the transformed nature of the site and with the closest riparian habitat located approximately ~1 km away from the site separated by an access road bordering the Kliprivier Business Park and Graceview Industrial Park. The Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>3. We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the</p>

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		<p>effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavors to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.</p> <p>Traffic Impact Specialist:</p> <p>4. The Traffic Impact Assessment indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is expected that the development will generate an additional 50 vehicles per hour in both weekdays AM and PM peak periods on the surrounding road network. ▪ The analysis indicates that all the intersections are currently operating at acceptable levels of service – LOS (A) in the 2024 scenario. This correlates with the visual observation. ▪ The AM peak and PM peak scenarios for the future traffic in 2029 without development have been analysed. The results indicate that all three intersections will continue to operate at an acceptable LOS. Therefore, additional measures are not necessary to improve traffic conditions at these intersections.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no intersection upgrade required to improve the performance of the network near the site. However, all roads anticipated to provide access to the proposed development, should be paved to improve accessibility (3.0 - 5.5m roadway (two way)). ▪ The proposed Project will be constructed within the Graceview Industrial Park, which will still be developed with other industries in future. <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>5. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period.

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence Ruben Lourenco I&AP</p>	<p>1. All the trucks that cause congestion, pollution and uneasiness for motorists and pedestrians. Development pressure in areas that until relatively recently were being farmed.</p> <p>2. More people will move into the informal settlements at Piels and surrounds in the hope of getting a job (I can guess that a minimal number of long term jobs will be created). More residents mean potentially more crime and a corresponding decrease in property values. I anticipate that more people will move into the informal settlement and this will increase the pressure</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. Traffic management measures will be included in the ESMP. A Traffic Management Method Statement/Plan must be compiled by the Contractor to manage congestion, pollution and safety for motorists and pedestrians.</p> <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>2. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p>

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	<p>on the finite facilities and lead to increased levels of crime, etc.</p> <p>3. It feels like this is a foregone conclusion that the project will go ahead irrespective of any comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The objective of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to consider the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project as well as</p>

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		<p>comments and issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and rating these impacts in terms of their probability, duration, scale and magnitude resulting in significance before and after mitigation and presenting these results in a transparent and objective manner that will allow the Competent Authority to make a decision on the Project. Therefore, approval of the Project is not a foregone conclusion.</p>
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<p>Creating more jobs.</p>	<p>EAP: The potential for the Project to create employment opportunities are noted.</p>
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<p>Grain that’s malted locally is good for the community, the environment, and the economy. Needless to say, local malt makes beer taste better as well.</p>	<p>EAP: Your comment is acknowledged, and it should be noted that the Project greatly contributes as an import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in South Africa.</p>
<p>16 May and 24 June 2024 Lee and Kobus [Redacted] [Redacted] Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The environmental impact of burst pipelines/discharge from local business over lands into river courses and obnoxious odours within the community of the greater Klipriver region. 2. The current climate is that there have been past issues where burst pipelines occurred in the area where the community reported to local authorities and businesses involved. Lack of responsibility was an 	<p>EAP and Engineering Team and Applicant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence (27 June 2024) with you regarding the matter, the spatial location and date, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality,

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	<p>issue where none of the entities involved took initial charge causing the environment to suffer along with the residents in its path. Currently there are outstanding environmental concerns being investigated from 2021. The community and environment are the ones suffering due to the lack of responsibility and action.</p> <p>3. Negative impact on the area, animal and aquatic life and human health and lifestyle including: burst pipelines; burst wall dams; discharging effluent over land into furrows into rivers; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains); excessive pest issues due to effluent releases and burst pipelines; eco-systems being negatively impacted; health concerns for the residents in the area; endangerment to animal life; ozone and odour pollution; reduced property values; direct impact on tourism businesses; underground; water concerns due to effluent release into fields, rivers and burst pipes.</p> <p>4. Lack of responsibility when impact occurs.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding impact on ERWAT and pump stations have caused breakdowns and overloading causing overflowing and effluent release over lands in</p>	<p>ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided.</p> <p>2. The Midvaal Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of existing infrastructure i.e. pipelines and pump station. It is therefore recommended that via the Ward Councilor, a meeting is held with the Midvaal Municipality to raise existing/current issues.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in Point 1 above, the malting plant is a greenfield development and impacts such as burst wall dams; pipelines, discharging effluent over land into furrows; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains) appear to be associated with the current operations of the businesses in the area as well as Midvaal and ERWAT. Discharge into any watercourse, will be subject to approvals from the relevant authorities.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the proposed Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Commercial Focus) of the GPEMF, and the proposed malt plant falls within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p>

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	<p>proximity to residential property and rivers being affected.</p> <p>6. ERWAT Design & Maintenance capacity for additional discharge (Burst Wall February 2024) current overload concerns. Recent failure of the retaining walls along the ponds (structural issue).</p> <p>7. Discharge of black water into the Klip River and across lands not far from residents and boreholes/dams.</p> <p>8. The pipe burst has occurred on the line from the Pump Station in Joan Road to ERWAT on numerous times. The “fatal” incident where it affected our spring lake occurred in January 2021, the matter is currently still being investigated. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities on the 4 January 2021.</p> <p>When the incident occurred, there was a delay in repairing the fix and when it was eventually repaired the pipe broke in the same place. It was not the first time that the pipe burst. The secondary issues when the pipe bursts is that effluent continues being discharged to the pump station where it will eventually overflow at the pump house and expel into the Klip River which is an environmental catastrophe. A third issue was with extensive load shedding periods when the pump stations generator was not operational rendering the pump house ineffective and failing in</p>	<p>4. The various mechanisms of reporting incidents and complaints with the surrounding businesses, Midvaal and ERWAT need to be pursued further and appropriate investigations and the results thereof need to be shared with yourself as the Complainant. The Ward Councilor may be able to assist further. A grievance mechanism will be established for <u>this</u> Project (new malt plant) to receive and facilitate resolution of I&AP concerns and grievances about this specific Project. The proposed Project cannot respond on behalf of ERWAT. It is recommended that the concerns are referred directly to ERWAT to respond to.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding is a nation-wide problem. It is recommended that contact is made with ERWAT to determine what plans are in place if and when loadshedding occurs.</p> <p>6. The source of the “black water” is unknown and not related to this Project.</p> <p>7. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence with you regarding the matter regarding the location (GPS coordinates) and date of the burst pipeline and incidents recorded, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you</p>

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	<p>operations causing spillage over the lands into the Klip River.</p> <p>As explained, we have had to deal as residents with foul smells polluting the air, pests breeding in contaminated water and our water being compromised on our property as well as the Klip River. I have done extensive reports on this matter. My own business and property have been negatively affected to the point that is undesirable to sell due to the odour emanating from the pump house when spillages occur as well as when there are no spillages a foul smell at times occurs and is incredibly offensive. We further have to deal with offensive odours from ERWAT caused by spillages, breakdowns, pipes being stolen causing sludge spillage, not able to rehabilitate area due to location of spills (vlei area) plus there is concern that the plant needs an upgrade to increase its capacity so perhaps this should occur first before any new developers tap into this already strained plant.</p> <p>9. I have quite a few incidents on video however due to file size they are too large to send. The images attached indicate the site of burst pipe and the proximity of the pumpstation to the burst pipe and river.</p>	<p>raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties to obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>8. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties i.e. Midvaal, ERWAT, surrounding businesses, to raise existing and new issues and obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>9. The photos provided of the incident that occurred in 2021 have been received. It was also indicated that the matter was reported in 2021 when the incident occurred by residents in the area. The local authorities were notified via email and Whatsapp groups and telephonically. Unfortunately, the EAP is not in a position to respond on behalf of the local authorities in this regard.</p>
<p>10 July 2024 Kameshree Reddy</p>	<p>1. Project location</p>	<p>EAP & Engineering Team: 1. The Project location is correct as stated.</p>

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<p>Letter Correspondence Midvaal Local Municipality Assistant Director: Land Use</p>	<p>1.1 Remaining Extent of Erf 244 Graceview Extension 3 Township.</p> <p>2. Zoning of the properties as per Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>2.1 The property is zoned “Industrial 1” with an annexure for Commercial uses, place of refreshment of own employees only and with the written consent of the local authority such as retail trade and industries which subordinate and related to the main commercial use and Agricultural Industry for a malting plant.</p> <p>3. Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p> <p>3.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011</p> <p>4.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. Dolomite</p> <p>5.1 The properties are affected by dolomite and thus will be subject to a dolomite stability report prior to building plan approval in line</p>	<p>2. The property zoning as “Industrial 1” is confirmed in the zoning certificates dated 26 May 2021 (REF 15/2-MLUS81) and 05 Jul 2024 (REF 15/1/6) received for the Project from the Midvaal Municipality.</p> <p>3. Noted that in terms of the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025 that the properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. Noted that in terms of the R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. A Dolomite Stability Report will be submitted to the Midvaal Municipality prior to building plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. Portions of the site is classified as dolomite D4 area designation, as such a Competence Level 4 [L4 Geo-professional] will be included in the team.</p> <p>6. Future K-routes i.e. K77 and a Class 3 road are planned in the vicinity of the Project. The Route Determination Reports have been requested from the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport to determine the impact on these future planned routes.</p>

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	<p>with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>6. Provincial Roads 6.1 The application properties are affected by existing Gautrans routes.</p> <p>7. Land Use Section 7.1 The proposed Malting Plant can be accommodated as a primary right on the portion zoned "Industrial 1" and no land use application is required subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Development Plan being submitted for consideration. - Building Plans being submitted for consideration. 	<p>7. We are in the process of compilation of the documents required for the Site Development Plan and Building Plans and will be submitted to Midvaal prior to construction.</p>
<p>12 July 2024 Email Correspondence XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Midvaal Local Municipality</p>	<p>(Thanks) for including Midvaal in the distribution list. I am pleased to see that various specialists have been appointed to further investigate the potential environmental impact.</p> <p>1. One of our biggest concerns is the impact of ground water extraction in an area underlain by dolomite, especially with areas denoted as D3 and D4 in close proximity to the proposed plant.</p> <p>2. Please note that Midvaal has a height restriction on any structures built within the Midvaal area of jurisdiction. This also applies to the height of future silos for storage.</p>	<p>Geohydrologist:</p> <p>1. The Geohydrological Assessment has modelled the potential aquifer drawdown of the compartment from which the proposed abstraction will take place, as well other abstractions from the compartment and evaluated the cumulative impact. Indications based on the information at the time of study and based on the models and the proposed volumes, the impact is considered marginal. No cumulative impact is anticipated on the dolomite compartment from which water will be drawn, due to the low volumes proposed. The Geohydrological Assessment does not foresee</p>

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	<p>3. The officials from Midvaal will solicit comments from all internal departments and submit a consolidated response obo MLM.</p>	<p>any major impacts associated with the proposed dewatering/abstraction activity.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>2. One building will be affected by this condition and an application will be made to increase the height.</p> <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The EAP would greatly appreciate the comments to be provided during the 30-day review period of the draft ESIA Report in order for these comments to be integrated into the said report.</p>
<p>25 July 2024</p> <p>Letter Correspondence</p> <p>Midvaal</p> <p>ATNS</p>	<p>1. The proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA is in close proximity to Tedderfield Air Park and Panorama aerodromes.</p> <p>2. ATNS does not oppose the establishment of the proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA, however this does not serve as an approval/no objection letter, the applicant still needs to apply for a detailed obstacle assessment in order to obtain a letter of objection /no objection from ATNS and a conditional Approval from the South African Civil Aviation Authority.</p> <p>3. Please contact obtacles@atns.co.za for a detailed Obstacle Assessment application.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. The confirmation of the project in proximity of Tedderfield Air Park and Panorama aerodromes is acknowledged.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>2. Detailed obstacle assessment & Conditional Approval will be considered for the project.</p> <p>3. The Obstacles Assessment Department will be consulted.</p>
<p>11 September 2024</p>	<p>1. Heineken Sedibeng Brewery was supposed to acquire an Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) prior to this</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist, EAP and Engineering Team:</p>

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<p>Focus Group Meeting</p> <p>Michael Nkomo</p> <p>&</p> <p>Ravhudzanyi Ncoana</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p>	<p>process and are currently in discussions with Heineken regarding this. Sedibeng District Municipality will provide written comments before the 17th of September 2024</p> <p>2. In terms of air quality, the focus is not only on smoke and pollution but also on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted through the production process as the VOCs are also a source of pollution as they represent a nuisance.</p> <p>3. Enquiry about the role of the baghouses in the production process as it is generally used to contain pollutants prior to being emitted and what other point sources are within the plant.</p> <p>4. Enquiry about the size of the pellet that will be used for animal feed, and if are there any additional carcass for the animal feed.</p> <p>5. Enquiry about the role of kilning in the production process.</p> <p>6. Enquiry about the mitigation measures to control odours and VOCs as this common in similar projects that the odour is a significant issue.</p> <p>7. Enquiry whether the conveyor belts that will be distributing the malt to Heineken Brewery will be covered and if gas will be used to generate electricity.</p> <p>8. There are two proposed 6MW boilers mentioned in the report, there is currently a review of the Section 23</p>	<p>1. Noted that there is some confusion and stated that this Project i.e. new malt plant will be owned and operated by Soufflet Malt South Africa and not Heineken which are two separate entities. The malt plant will be providing malt to Heineken for beer production but is a completely separate project.</p> <p>2. The malting production process involves adjusting the moisture content and temperature of the barley to produce malt and there is no addition of any other chemicals and in terms of air quality there would be minimal impacts. The emission of VOCs will be low as the malting production process is a closed system. Air Quality Report that was conducted for this project has been provided and should further discussion be required then this can be arranged.</p> <p>3. The baghouses within the context of this Project will be for the barley intake and storage which will remove any dust from the barley received that might block machine and prevent creating potentially explosion prone conditions. There is no traditional baghouse for this project but the closest would be the barley intake building. Barley will be trucked to the plant where it will be emptied into a storage vessel where it will then be sorted and injected into the process as and when needed, a closed conveyor system will be used to transfer the grain from one step of the process to the</p>

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	<p>Controlled Emitter permit, where boilers have to be registered, currently Sedibeng does not have Air Quality By-laws, these are currently being drafted and will be submitted for approval. This will also need to be considered in the absence of the District By-laws, they will also have a look at the MLM By-laws and advise.</p> <p>9. The final timelines are not known yet.</p>	<p>next. The dust and by-product of the malt is mixed to create a pellet that can be used for animal feed.</p> <p>4. There will be no carcasses as the by-product is a combination of dust and the rootlet from the germination step to produce animal feed. The material that will be used for the pellets is the by-product of the malting process and no additional chemicals or substances will be added. Odour may be generated from the on-site Wastewater equalization tank, but the wastewater is only contained for a short period of time as there is a direct connection to ERWAT where the wastewater will be discharged to the off-site ERWAT WWTW.</p> <p>5. The role of kilning is to dry and reduce the moisture content of the barley at a peak temperature of 80-85°C and this process is contained to re-circulate the heat generated. The heated air will be contained between the kiln and the energy building and recirculated so as to not lose any of the heat generated, i.e. the heated air will be conveyed via pipes to the kilns and then will be recirculated back into the heat pumps and exchangers, hence this process is designed to be a closed system.</p> <p>6. The malting process is different from brewing process. In the malting process there is no fermentation or maceration of the grain and cannot be compared to</p>

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		<p>the brewing process. Additional mechanisms can be considered to determine what mitigations can be used to lessen the emission of VOC's and odours and if feasible will be included as part of the final ESIA. An Air Quality Specialist will be engaged on the possible mitigation measures that can be implemented and the ESMP will be updated to include the comments on the feasible mitigation measures before submitting the Final ESMP to GDARDE.</p> <p>7. The CHP will be fed by gas, the gas will run the turbines to generate power. The cooling system of the CHP will be circulated to heat the water that's needed for the production process. Boilers are used to maximise the temperature of the water to 105°C, these boilers will be used as back up and will be fuelled by LNG as well.</p> <p>8. Enquiry about the timelines of the by-laws that Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is developing.</p> <p>9. The response was noted, and the Project will comply when required.</p>
<p>11 September 2024</p> <p>FGM</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXX</p>	<p>1. Comments from Midvaal Town Planning Department were submitted on 10 July 2024 and no further will be provided in this meeting. Not certain if other Departments will be providing comments.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>The comment was noted, and necessary follow ups will be done with other Departments.</p>

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<p>Midvaal Local Municipality</p> <p>16 September 2024</p> <p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.</p>	<p>1. Specialist studies</p> <p>1.1. All specialists' reports submitted are noted and must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report. Furthermore,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dolomitic Stability Investigation must be undertaken by a suitable qualified specialist and form part of the final Basic Assessment and comments from Geo-science must be sourced. b) Stormwater Management Plan must be included in the final Basic Assessment and a letter of approval of the stormwater management plan must be included in the final Basic Assessment. c) Traffic Impact Study must be forwarded to Midvaal local Municipality Department of Roads and Transport for approval and form part of the final Basic Assessment Report. <p>2. Impacts Identification, Assessment and Mitigation</p> <p>2.1. Identification of impacts and the proposed impact assessment methodology provided is supported as this will lead to a reliable conclusion that the mitigation measures will reduce impacts.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. Specialist studies</p> <p>1.1. Specialist's reports which formed part of the draft Basic Assessment Report have been attached in Appendix G of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Geotechnical and Dolomitic Stability Investigation Report as well as comments from the Council of Geoscience are attached in Appendix G11 of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report. b) The Stormwater Management Plan and the Traffic Impact Study has been forwarded to the Midvaal Local Municipality for comment, but the approval forms part of the building approval process which is a separate process to the Basic Assessment/ESIA process. Thus, we have provided the correspondence from the Midvaal Local Municipality attached as Appendix G12. <p>2.1 The comment is noted. The Project developer will ensure that the environmental impacts are minimised during the life-cycle of the Project.</p>

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	<p>3. Assessment of Alternatives 3.1. Only one Site Alternative was considered for the proposed development. This consideration is a result of the site for the Project is within the Graceview Business Park, which is strategically located next to the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery. The malt will be transported via conveyor to the brewery. The Design/Layout Alternatives on page 12 of the Draft BAR is noted and should be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>4. Need and Desirability of the Development 4.1. The project aims to alleviate unemployment by providing opportunities for the surrounding communities through direct employment opportunities during the construction phase for skilled and unskilled laborers (-265 people) as well as indirect opportunities for suppliers of machinery and equipment for the plant. The need and desirability of the development outlined in the report is noted, and it must form part of the final report.</p> <p>5. Maps, Layout Plan Services Route Positioning 5.1. The final report must have an A3 layout plan. The layout plan as well as a locality map must be in color</p>	<p>3.1 The Design/Layout Alternatives is included in Appendix C of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report.</p> <p>4.1 The need and desirability of the development is included in the Final Basic Assessment Report under Section 5.9.</p> <p>5.1 The A3 layout plan is attached as Appendix A.</p>

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	<p>and with visible legend. The layout overlaid on sensitivity map must also form part of the final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>6. Public Participation Process</p> <p>6.1. It is noted that the draft report has been circulated for comments. Any further comments and responses from key stakeholders including proof of consultation must be in the Final report. The Public Participation Process attached on the Draft Basic Assessment is noted, however, it must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report and issue raised must be addressed.</p> <p>7. Other Aspects to be Considered</p> <p>7.1. This application is also listed in terms of Listing Notice 1 activity 28 of NEMA Regulation 2014, which will require GPEMF registration, for avoiding two applications for the same site please include activity 28 of Listing Notice 1 in the final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>8. Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)</p> <p>8.1. The attached EMPr is noted; however, a matrix of the impacts associated with the development indicating low-high must be included in the final report and must</p>	<p>6.1 The Public Participation documents are attached in Appendix E of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report including further comments received during the review period.</p> <p>7.1 Listing Notice 1 activity 28 of NEMA Regulation 2014, which will require GPEMF registration has also been included in the Final Basic Assessment /ESIA Report and amended Application Form as per the Department recommendation.</p> <p>8.1 The impact ratings table as per Section 5 of the Basic Assessment Report and as per the GDARDE report</p>

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	<p>be practical, site specific and easily enforceable. An EMPr is a binding document and all the conditions in it should be enforceable, it is therefore important that words that do not emphasise enforcement must be avoided.</p>	<p>format has been included in the final Environmental and Social Management Plan as Appendix D.</p>
<p>18 September 2024</p> <p>Mr. Howard Willowbrooke</p>	<p>1. Thank you for your response. I am mailing to confirm that the same pipe burst on the 18/08/2024. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities however the management of the said leak was once again questionable. The pipeline is under the Midvaal Municipality management and has nothing to do with ERWAT or the management thereof.</p> <p>The said fix of the pipe was to collect the effluent from the broken pipe via honey suckers and dispel at the Joan Road Pump House where it was noted that the effluent would then go back into the “system” en-route to ERWAT however this proved unsuccessful as the burst pipe is post the pump station (located between the pump house and ERWAT). In effect the effluent was collected, dispersed, and then ended up in the same position it was collected due to the broken pipe. On discovery of this the honey suckers then collected from the source of the broken pipeline and dispelled direct to ERWAT. However, the effluent was a continuous flow due to valves most likely not</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. All associated environmental impacts have been duly considered for the proposed Malting Plant development. These potential environmental impacts were further detailed during the Public Participation meetings held on 11/09/2024 and 12/09/2024. Further note that the activities of a Malting Plant differ from a Brewery and therefore cannot be used to draw a comparison.</p> <p>The current infrastructure issues described in the email below are to be addressed with the relevant parties.</p>

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	<p>closed. The effluent eventually reached the sleeve under the road and was dispelling on both sides of Joan Road, making its path to the Klip River. To date there is still effluent lying on the surface of the land with a vile smell which has not been collected or area rehabilitated. The cynobacteria algae green hue with its vile and offensive smell should be a cause of concern for all local business and council which negatively impacts the environment and local residents.</p> <p>The valves where not closed as ERWAT has no mandate over the valves and can only close on the authority of Midvaal Council. Council has yet to confirm if this was done. I have requested a meeting with the Midvaal Mayor or delegate of authority but have not received a response to such request.</p> <p>It was further discovered at the pump house that beer labels where blocking the pipeline, this was reported to the Corporate Affairs Director of the local Beer company in Sedibeng.</p> <p>Our concern is that it appears that local business is passing this matter onto the relevant authorities with no concern over the environment. Once again as our</p>	

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	<p>property is in proximity to the pipeline and line that has various bursts we are negatively impacted. The matter has been reported to the Department of Environmental Affairs DWS, Green Scorpions and Rand Water.</p> <p>The leaking pipe was repaired 4.5 weeks later on the 13 September 2024.</p>	
<p>01 October 2024</p> <p>Midvaal Local Municipality</p> <p>Engineering Department.</p>	<p>1. Electrical</p> <p>1.1. The Municipality has enough capacity in the Graceview substation to supply the required capacity of 15 MVA as per the email below.</p> <p>1.2. The Developer shall appoint consulting engineers for the electrical design, supervision, and commissioning of the reticulation network as well as the contractor for the construction works.</p> <p>1.3. Appointed consulting engineers shall discuss the supply point, design, and associated equipment with MLM.</p> <p>1.4. MLM shall approve the electrical network design and equipment to be installed before implementation.</p>	<p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>1. Electrical</p> <p>1.1. Formal engagements have been made with Midvaal Local Municipality and Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of Soufflet Malt. The relevant approvals on the electrical network design and equipment will be sought from Midvaal Local Municipality before implementation.</p> <p>1.2. Royal HaskoningDHV is the appointed consulting engineers for the project.</p> <p>1.3. Refer to 1.1 above.</p>

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	<p>2. Water and Sanitation</p> <p>2.1. The bulk water supply for this zone is currently operating at excess volume over the licence target. Looking at the latest data we are exceeding the license target with an average of 76 411Kl/m leaving no available capacity on the system to supply any further development at the business park.</p> <p>2.2. Several meetings were held with the developer in which they were advised, there is not enough bulk water supply, and they were advised to approach Rand Water directly.</p> <p>2.3. Erwat indicated they have spare capacity at their plant, however, the developer was advised to assess and evaluate available pumping and pipeline capacity at Heineken pump station. They have not come back to us since then.</p>	<p>2. Water & Sanitation</p> <p>2.1. Soufflet Malt is aware of the potential water and sanitation constraints and have been engaging with ERWAT, Rand Water and Midvaal Local Municipality on these matters since. Various meetings have taken place with the Municipality and minutes were forwarded to Ms Erane Viljoen and Ms Beaula Tshabalala on 11 October 2024. A letter from ERWAT dated 8 November 2023, confirming their support of the Soufflet Malt development as well as a capacity assessment completed by Royal HaskoningDHV on 02 April 2024. was also forwarded in the email of 11 October 2024</p> <p>2.2. Refer to 2.1 above.</p> <p>2.3. Refer to 2.1 above.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>Prior to addressing the comments, it should be reiterated that the proposed Project is an acceleration of the natural process of germination in a controlled environment. No fermentation takes place in the malting process. Further to this, the malting plant is not an extension to the Sedibeng Heineken Brewery and both facilities are separate entities.</p> <p>1. Classifications of Alcohol as organic chemicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcohols are classified as organic chemicals because they contain carbon atoms and are derived from living organisms or can be synthesized from organic precursors. The general 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no alcohols used or produced from the malting process. The malt produced will be replacing malt currently utilised within the existing Heineken Brewery (separate facility). No fermentation will be

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	<p>formula for alcohols is (ROH), where (R) is a hydrocarbon group, and (OH) is the hydroxyl group (-OH). The presence of the hydroxyl group is a distinguishing feature of alcohols, making them part of the broader class of organic compounds that includes carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.</p> <p>Classification as Organic Chemicals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carbon Backbone: Alcohols, like all organic compounds, are primarily composed of carbon (C) atoms. They also generally contain hydrogen (H) atoms and may include other elements like oxygen (O). 2. Hydroxyl Functional Group: The presence of the hydroxyl (-OH) group is a key feature of alcohols that differentiates them from other classes of organic chemicals. This functional group influences the chemical behaviour and properties of alcohols. 3. Nature and Sources: Alcohols can be found in nature (e.g., ethanol in fermented beverages) or produced synthetically. They play roles in biological processes and have numerous applications in pharmaceuticals, food, and industry. 	<p>taking place during the malting process at the proposed malt plant. There is often a confusion between this first transformation which is an acceleration of a natural process that happens in the fields (germination) and activities using the barley as raw material for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.</p>

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	<p>Air Emission Pollutants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Many alcohols are volatile, meaning they can evaporate easily into the atmosphere. Alcohols like ethanol and isopropanol are classified as VOCs, which can contribute to air pollution when released into the environment. 2. Ozone Formation: VOCs, including alcohols, can participate in atmospheric chemical reactions that lead to the formation of ground-level ozone. This occurs when VOCs react with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight, which can lead to smog and have adverse health effects. 3. Direct Release: In industries that utilize alcohols as solvents or in chemical processes, there can be direct emissions of alcohol vapours into the atmosphere, contributing to local air pollution concerns. 	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Estimation of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant</p> <p>Estimating air emissions of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant requires specific data about the processes involved, the types of grains used, and the technology implemented in the facility. However, I can provide a general framework for how you might approach estimating these emissions based on a production rate of 500 tons per year.</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p>

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	<p>1. Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions</p> <p>1.1. Sources of PM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust generated during grain handling (transport, milling, etc.). ▪ Particles from the drying process (including grain husks). <p>1.2. Estimation Approach:</p> <p>1. A rough estimate for PM emissions from malting plants can range from 0.5% to 2% of the total grain processed. This percentage can vary based on efficiency of dust control systems, types of grains, and processing methods.</p> <p>2. For 500 tons/year production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons PM/year}$. ○ High estimate (2%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.02 = 10 \text{ tons PM/year}$. 	<p>1.1. Sources of PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The generation of PM from these sources has been considered in the Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA). PM emissions are generated during goods handling in dry phase. <p>All conveying equipment is close type, connected and interlocked with aspiration systems that will catch and collect the dust.</p> <p>1.2. Estimation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated. The AQIA uses a PM calculation for the de-dusting system assumed that air moves through the silo and through a closed system (which would collect dust from grain receiving, sieving and the conveyor system) and exits through the bag filter (with an emission limit of 10mg/m^3). While the routing of the air flow does not affect the emissions calculated, the air flow used does. The model assumed that 3l/s/ton (http://storedgrain.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GRDC-Aeration-Book-2013_Final.pdf) moves through the system in a

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		<p>continuous manner (24/7/365). This results in an overestimation of the air flow when compared to the updated estimated provided by the Engineering Team which assumes 70% workload and 4380 hours of operation per annum and an accurate calculation of the actual air flow required. The PM emissions utilized are therefore overestimated as 31.8t/a when compared with the actual expected emissions of 4t/a as calculated by the Engineering Team. The impacts that the AQIA has modelled are therefore likely to be overestimating the expected impact.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions</p> <p>2.1. Sources of VOCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emissions can arise from the malting process itself, particularly during the drying phase, as well as from fermentation processes (if applicable). <p>2.2. Estimation Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOC emissions can vary widely based on the materials used, ranging from 0.1% to 0.5% of the total grain processed for smaller facilities. ▪ For 500 tons/year production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low estimate (0.1%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.001 = 0.05 \text{ tons VOC/year (~100 lbs)}$ 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p> <p>2.1. Sources of VOCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOCs can arise from the malting process and this was quantified using a conservative emission factor as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. In order to determine the ambient impact of potential VOC emissions, ambient fence-line monitoring is proposed as set out in section 5.7.1 of the AQIA. <p>2.2. Estimation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided by Sedibeng that have been estimated.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o High estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons VOC/year}$. <p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions: 2.5 to 10 tons/year. ▪ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions: 0.05 to 2.5 tons/year. 	<p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to basis of the figures quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>Important Considerations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory Standards: Emissions can have regulatory limits. It's important to consider local environmental regulations when calculating potential emissions. 2. Control Technologies: The efficiency of emission control systems (such as baghouses, scrubbers, or cyclone separators) will significantly affect actual emissions. 3. Operational Practices: Good housekeeping and operational practices can reduce dust emissions from grain handling and processing. 4. Field Measurements: Ideally, you would want to measure emissions directly to get a more accurate value rather than relying solely on estimates. 5. Continuing Studies and Local Data: Local or regional studies on similar facilities can provide more specific insights into expected emissions. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist, Engineering Team and EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The calculation of potential emissions was based on emission factors, emission limits provided by the Engineering Team as well as measurements from similar facilities (in the case of odour specifically) as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. 2. Source monitoring is recommended in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA to ensure that the abatement equipment functions according to design specifications. 3. Facility-wide inspections will be undertaken to ensure that no excessive emissions occur is proposed in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA and the ESMP. A Maintenance Management Plan will be compiled that will outline good housekeeping and operational practices related to the Project.

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	<p>This framework should provide a starting point for estimating PM and VOC emissions from a malting plant with a production capacity of 500 tons per year.</p>	<p>4. Fence-line monitoring is proposed in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA and the ESMP. 5. Where possible, technological differences and operating principles should be considered when comparing the emissions from different facilities.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p><u>Comments specific to the AQIA</u></p> <p>a. General Overview: The Air Quality Impact Assessment Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential impact of establishing a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng. The approach includes thorough meteorological data analysis, dispersion modelling, and assessment of ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), ensuring that the findings contribute to informed decision-making regarding air quality management and compliance.</p>	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>1. Compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report indicates that concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, and CO comply with short-term standards. However, daily concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 are frequently above the applicable NAAQS. This suggests that while the facility may not significantly contribute to these pollutants, contributes to an already existing non-compliance issue. ▪ Recommendation: Continued monitoring of these pollutants is essential to ensure that compliance is maintained and to develop effective pollution mitigation strategies. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that the facility does not have a significant ambient impact over and above the baseline impact, fence-line ambient monitoring and source monitoring is proposed in sections 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 of the AQIA and ESMP. ▪ The AQIA and ESMP recommends using passive diffusive monitoring at the fence-line.

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<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Odour Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assessment notes potential for increased odour impacts, particularly at receptors to the south and southwest of the facility, primarily due to kiln emissions. Odour nuisance is projected to affect nearby communities. <p>Recommendation: Implementation of an odour management plan, including complaints register and a proactive monitoring and mitigation strategy, is crucial. Consideration should be given to technological upgrades that can minimize odours, especially during peak operational times.</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed measures have been included in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA and ESMP. It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. This measure is also included in the ESMP. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register. Corrective actions may include technological upgrades if required.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>3. Particulate Matter Emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report identifies barley intake, storage, and drying as the primary sources of particulate emissions. The assumption of continuous emissions at a ceiling level may lead to overestimation. ▪ Recommendation: Implement enhanced dust control measures, such as the use of water sprays or dust suppressants, especially during dry seasons. Additionally, actual emissions data should be collected post-installation to validate the assumptions made in the report. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust management is critical to the safe operation of the facility due to the explosion hazard of fine dust particles. Abatement is to be installed to ensure that emissions are below 10mg/m³, as set out in the AQIA. It must be noted that there is no PM from the drying process. The malt plant is equipped with a de-dusting system based on bag filters. ▪ The AQIA also caters for a paved access road, based on information provided by the Engineering Team.
<p>02 October 2024</p>	<p>4. Impact of Other Local Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facility will operate within a challenging air quality context given existing local background pollution from 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The malt plant will fall within the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) an area with a focus on regional

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
<p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>industries, vehicle emissions, and domestic fuel combustion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation: A collaborative regional air quality management approach might be beneficial. Engaging with local government and nearby industries to align pollution reduction initiatives can mitigate cumulative impacts. 	<p>approach to air quality management. The Applicant's (Soufflet Malt) designated Environmental Manager should join the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) Integrated Task Team (ITT) and the Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG) meetings to collaborate with local government and industries to ensure alignment in management, measurement, and mitigation of air pollution.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>5. Long-term Monitoring and Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report suggests regular ambient air quality monitoring and detailed reporting of NO₂ and PM10 levels, along with maintaining records of odour complaints and corrective actions taken. ▪ Recommendation: Establish a continuous air quality monitoring station near the facility to provide real-time data. This can improve transparency and community trust, while also enabling swift responses to any exceedances. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kliprivier monitoring station (continuous monitoring) is located in close proximity to the facility and can provide insight into the ambient pollutant levels in the area. ▪ Odour impacts are subjective and therefore complaints must be considered and addressed even if no standards were exceeded for specific components contributing to the odour impact.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>6. Buffer Zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report recommends a minimal buffer zone of 100m to 250m from the facility, classifying it as a Category 2 industry. The presence of sensitive receptors within the buffer raises concerns regarding health impacts. ▪ Recommendation: It may be prudent to explore and implement stricter buffer zone policies or community 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sensitive receptors identified are listed in Table 1-1 of the AQIA. These receptors do not fall within the recommend buffer zone. It is acknowledged that communities should be protected from potential emissions and measures to do so have been proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA and in the ESMP.

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
	<p>guidelines to protect nearby residences and schools from potential emissions.</p>	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>7. Cumulative Impact Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While the individual impact assessments have been evaluated, the report should have included a cumulative impact assessment considering the interactions of multiple pollutant sources in the area. ▪ Recommendation: A more robust cumulative assessment should be conducted to account for both existing and proposed developments within the Sedibeng region to understand the broader air quality implications. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumulative impacts are acknowledged by considering the measured ambient pollutant concentrations from the Kliprivier air quality monitoring station. The ambient data indicates that PM2.5, PM10 and ozone standards are exceeded in the area. The potential impact from PM emissions from the facility is shown in section 5.1.5.2 of the AQIA. While the PM impacts are expected to result in exceedences of the NAAQS, the impact would be cumulative to the exceedences already being measured, as acknowledged by the impact significance ratings in section 5.6 of the AQIA. Measures to limit PM emissions from the facility are proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA. ▪ Table 5.11 in the AQIA has been amended to illustrate the 'additive' effect of the malt plant at the monitoring station as a quantitative basis to the cumulative impact rating. The cumulative impact can still be considered medium, as any additional emissions will occur in an area where short term exceedences of PM are present due to other sources of emissions. However, in practice, a significant cumulative PM impact is not

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<p>expected if the plant is operating within the design parameters.</p>
<p>02 October 2024 Sedibeng District Municipality Air Quality Department</p>	<p>8. Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report provides initial mitigation measures but lacks specificity regarding implementation. ▪ Recommendation: Detailed plans, stakeholder engagement, and strategies for regular reviews of mitigation measures should be developed to ensure effective air quality management post-implementation. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A recommendation for the development of a detailed Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), including appropriate management, measurement and mitigation measures, has been added to section 5.7.3 of the AQIA and the ESMP.

Appendix E7: Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report





Reference: GAUT 002/24-25/E0003
Enquiries: Livhuwani Demana
Tel: +27 (0)11 240 3407
Livhuwani.Demana@gauteng.gov.za

Royal HaskoningDHV (Pty) Ltd
P. O. Box 867
GALLOR MANOR
2052

Email: Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com

Dear Ms. Sibongile Gumbi,

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT: THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT ON PORTION 0 OF ERF 244 GRACEVIEW, MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Regarding the above-mentioned Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) received by the Department on 15 August 2024.

1. Description of the development

The malting production process consists of the following stages:

- 1.1 Barley intake and storage;
- 1.2 Steeping: initiation of growth through forced grain hydration;
- 1.3 Germination: controlled growth of barley to facilitate endosperm modification;
- 1.4 Kilning: the termination of grain growth to fix extract potential and malt specifications through grain dehydration; and
- 1.5 Distribution- the kilned malt is dispatched to the Heineken Brewery via a conveyor system.
- 1.6 Development footprint is approximately 10 hectares in extent.

2. Applicable legislation and policies

The activity entails the proposed development of a new Malting Plant, Sedibeng District Municipality that has an impact in terms of:

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended), National Water Act (Act No.36 of 1998) (as amended), National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No.39 of 2004), National Heritage Resources Act, (Act No.25 of 1999), Labour Relations Act (Act No.66 of 1995) (LRA), Basic Conditions of Employment Act.75 of 1997), Employment Equity Act (Act No.55 of 1998), The Constitution of South Africa (No.108 of 1996), National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act No.10 of 2004), Electricity Regulation Act No.4 of 2006 as amended by the Electricity Regulation Amendment Act No.28 of 2007, Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No.85 of 1993). The EMF, 2015 identifies the proposed site as Environmental Management Zone 5 which streamline non-polluting industrial and large-scale

commercial (warehouses etc.) activities in areas that are already used for such purposes and area that are severely degraded but in proximity to required infrastructure within the urban development zones as defined in the Gauteng Spatial Development Framework (GSDF).

3. Description of the receiving environment

The following environmental attributes and activities can be found on the site:

- 3.1 In accordance with the Geographical Information System, the proposed activity falls within a dolomitic area, Agricultural sites, Crops and Cultivation.

4. Listed activities applied for

The following listed activities have been applied for-

Activity No and description	Description of the development related to the listed activity
<p>GNR 327 Listing Notice 1 Activity 2 The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The electricity output is more than 10 megawatts but less than 20 megawatts; or ii. The output is 10 megawatts or less but the total extent of the facility covers an area in excess of 1 hectares. 	<p>Applicable to the Combined Heat and Power generation system (4MW) using liquified natural gas (LNG) and back-up boilers 2x6MW boilers using LNG.</p>

5. Specialist studies

All specialists' reports submitted are noted and must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report. Furthermore, Dolomitic Stability Investigation must be undertaken by a suitable qualified specialist and form part of the final Basic Assessment and comments from Geo-science must be sourced. Stormwater management plan must be included in the final Basic Assessment and a letter of approval of the stormwater management plan must be included in the final basic Assessment and Traffic Impact Study must be forwarded to Midvaal local Municipality Department of Roads and Transport for approval and form part of the final Basic Assessment Report.

6. Impacts Identification, Assessment and Mitigation

Identification of impacts and the proposed impact assessment methodology provided is supported as this will lead to a reliable conclusion that the mitigation measures will reduce impacts.

7. Assessment of alternatives

Only one Site Alternative was considered for the proposed development. This consideration is a result of the site for the Project is within the Graceview Business Park, which is strategically located next to the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery. The malt will be transported via conveyor to the brewery. The Design/Layout Alternatives on page 12 of the Draft BAR is noted and should be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report.

8. Need and desirability of the development

The project aims to alleviate unemployment by providing opportunities for the surrounding communities through direct employment opportunities during the construction phase for skilled and unskilled laborers

(-265 people) as well as indirect opportunities for suppliers of machinery and equipment for the plant. The need and desirability of the development outlined in the report is noted, and it must form part of the final report.

9. Maps, layout plans, services route positioning

The final report must have an a A3 layout plan. The layout plan as well as a locality map must be in color and with visible legend. The layout overlaid on sensitivity map must also form part of the final Basic Assessment Report

10. Public Participation Process

It is noted that the draft report has been circulated for comments. Any further comments and responses from key stakeholders including proof of consultation must be in the Final report. The Public Participation Process attached on the Draft Basic Assessment is noted, however, it must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report and issue raised must be addressed.

11. Other aspects to be considered.

This application is also listed in terms of Listing Notice 1 activity 28 of NEMA Regulation 2014, which will require GPEMF registration, for avoiding two applications for the same site please include activity 28 of Listing Notice 1 in the final Basic Assessment Report

12. Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

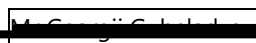
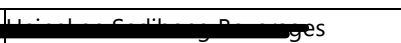

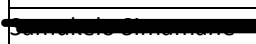


The attached EMPr is noted; however, a matrix of the impacts associated with the development indicating low-high must be included in the final report and must be practical, site specific and easily enforceable. An EMPr is a binding document and all the conditions in it should be enforceable, it is therefore important that words that do not emphasise enforcement must be avoided.

If you have any queries regarding the contents of this letter, please contact the official of the Department using any of the above indicated contact details.

Yours faithfully,



Acting CEO: Grade A-Impact Management
Date: 16/09/2024

Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Date: Monday, 23 September, 2024

Tel:

Email: info@sahra.org.za

Case ID: 23146

Final Comment

In terms of Section 38(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Soufflet Malt (Pty) Ltd

377 Rivonia Boulevard, Edenburg

Sandton

2128

2128

Royal Haskoning DHV (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application for the proposed development of a new malting plant on Erf 244 Graceview, in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Midvaal Local Municipality, in Gauteng Province.

A Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIA) has been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, no 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The proposed development will entail the construction of a malt production plant with annual capacity of 100kT in Phase 1 and 135kT in Phase 2 for the local market. The study area is ±10ha and includes Barley storage silos, Steeping building, Germination vessels, Kilns, Malt storage silos, Conveyor to the Heineken Brewery, and two 1000m³ water tanks. Additional infrastructure includes Admin building, Construction lay-down area, Internal grain conveyor system, Bagging and chemical storage buildings, Fire pump room, gatehouse, weighbridge, truck staging area, waste pick-up area, internal access roads, staff parking, and a Concrete tank at the bottom of the steeping building which will serve as (bulk) process effluent storage with a capacity of 1000 m³.

PGS Heritage and Banzai Environmental have been appointed to provide heritage specialist input as part of the EIA process as required by section 24(4)b(iii) of NEMA and section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA).

Butler, E. 2024. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Sedibeng Maltings Plant in the Sedibeng District Municipality of the Gauteng Province.

The proposed development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and Vaalian aged rocks of the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup). The SAHRIS PalaeoMap indicates that the



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Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Quaternary alluvium is Moderate, while that of the Malmani Subgroup is Very High (Almond and Pether, 2009; Almond et al., 2013, Groenewald et al 2014). The proposed location is classified as having a Very High and Medium Palaeontology Theme Sensitivity in the DFFE Screening Report. Updated geology (2014, Council for Geosciences, Pretoria) indicates that the entire study area is underlain by the Malmani Subgroup. The author notes that No fossiliferous outcrop was detected in the proposed development, and therefore the cumulative impacts of the development are considered to be Medium pre-mitigation and Low post mitigation and falls within the acceptable limits for the project. The construction of the development may thus be permitted in its whole extent, as the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources.

The author recommends:

- No further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.
- If significant fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the Chance Find Protocol must be implemented by the ECO/site manager in charge of these developments.

Tasker, D. 2024. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Sedibeng Maltings Plant in the Sedibeng District Municipality of the Gauteng Province.

The study area currently intersects the 2km buffer of the Provincial Heritage Site of Klip River Quarry, An Acheulean/Middle Stone Age gravel site. Given the area's rich archaeological history the possibility for subsurface finds should not be ignored. A Chance Finds Procedure should be followed.

A total of two heritage resources were identified within the proposed development boundary which include the old road (SM01) and old pipeline (SM02) markers. The author rates these as having a Low heritage grading and are not conservation worthy (NCW). The author notes that a single quartzite lithic artefact found in the tilled and worked soils of the malt facility floor plan. Given its density and displaced nature no scientific value can be immediately attached however given that the lithic was seen in the currently protected Provincial Heritage Sites' buffer, astute attention should be given to the Chance Finds Procedure during the construction phase.

The author recommends the following:

Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province



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P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Stephen van der Heever

Date: Monday, 23 September, 2024

Tel:

Email: svandenheever@sahra.org.za

Case ID: 23146

- A heritage practitioner / archaeologist should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO as well as team leaders in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts during the implementation of the EMPr.
- An appropriately qualified heritage practitioner / archaeologist must be identified to be called upon in the event that any possible heritage resources or artefacts are identified.
- Should an archaeological site or cultural material be discovered during construction (or operation), the area should be demarcated, and construction activities halted.
- The qualified heritage practitioner / archaeologist will then need to come out to the site and evaluate the extent and importance of the heritage resources and make the necessary recommendations for mitigating the find and the impact on the heritage resource.
- The contractor therefore should have some sort of contingency plan so that operations could move elsewhere temporarily while the materials and data are recovered.

Final Comment

The following comments are made as a requirement in terms of section 38(8) of the NHRA in the format provided in section 38(4) of the NHRA and must be included in the Final EIA and EMPr:

- 38(4)a - The SAHRA Development Applications Unit (DAU) has no objections to the proposed development;
- 38(4)b - The recommendations of the specialists are supported and must be adhered to. No further additional specific conditions are provided for the development;
- 38(4)c(i) - If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA DAU (Stephen van den Heever svandenheever@sahra.org.za, Natasha Higgitt 021 202 8660/ nhiggitt@sahra.org.za) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. Non-compliance with this section of the NHRA is an offence in terms of section 51(1)e of the NHRA and item 5 of the Schedule;
- 38(4)c(ii) - If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA DAU (Natasha Higgitt 021 202 8660/ nhiggitt@sahra.org.za) must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. Non-compliance with this section of the NHRA is an offence in terms of section 51(1)e of the NHRA and item 5 of the Schedule;
- 38(4)d - See section 51(1) of the NHRA regarding offences;
- 38(4)e - The following conditions apply with regards to the appointment of specialists:

**Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in the Sedibeng District
Municipality, Gauteng Province**



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Date: Monday, 23 September, 2024

Tel: [REDACTED]

Case ID: 23146

- If heritage resources are uncovered during the course of the development, a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the heritage resource. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required subject to permits issued by SAHRA;
- The Final EIA must be submitted to the SAHRIS application for record purposes;
- The decision regarding the EA application must be submitted to the SAHRIS application for record purposes.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

[REDACTED]
Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

[REDACTED]
Manager: Development Applications Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Proposed Development of a New Malting Plant in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Date: Monday, 23 September, 2024

Tel: [REDACTED]

Email: [\[REDACTED\]@sahra.org.za](mailto:[REDACTED]@sahra.org.za)

Case ID: 23146

Terms & Conditions:

1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for proposed work.
2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
3. SAHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: <https://sahris.org.za/node/351671>

From: [REDACTED]
To: Sibongile Gumbi, [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report
Date: Tuesday, 01 October 2024 10:47:41
Importance: High

This message was sent from an e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV. Please be cautious.

Good day Sibongile,

Herewith the Comments from Midvaal Local Municipality, Engineering Department:

Electrical

- The Municipality has enough capacity in the Graceview substation to supply the required capacity of 15 MVA as per the email below.
- The Developer shall appoint consulting engineers for the electrical design, supervision, and commissioning of the reticulation network as well as the contractor for the construction works.
- Appointed consulting engineers shall discuss the supply point, design, and associated equipment with MLM.
- MLM shall approve the electrical network design and equipment to be installed before implementation.

Water and Sanitation

- The bulk water supply for this zone is currently operating at excess volume over the licence target. Looking at the latest data we are exceeding the license target with an average of 76 411Kl/m leaving no available capacity on the system to supply any further development at the business park.
- Several meetings were held with the developer in which they were advised, there is not enough bulk water supply and they were advised to approach Rand Water directly.
- Erwat indicated they have spare capacity at their plant, however the developer was advised to assess and evaluate available pumping and pipeline capacity at Heineken pump station. They have not come back to us since then.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]
Secretary: MMC and HOD
016 360 5802

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>

Sent: Monday, September 30, 2024 8:54 AM

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

I am following up on the on the comments. A 30 day commenting period ended on 17 September 2024 and an additional two weeks was provided for these comments. Should no comments come through on 02 October 2024, the ESIA report will be finalised and submitted to GDARDE for decision making.

Regards
Sibongile

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Wednesday, September 25, 2024 9:53 AM

To: [Redacted]
[Redacted]
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[Redacted]
Good morning Erano

I am following up on the below email.

Regards
Sibongile

From: Erano Viljoen <erano.viljoen@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2024 10:11 AM
To: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>; [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

This message was sent from an **e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV**. Please be cautious.

Good morning Sibongile,

I am just checking final comments from the HOD.

Will send as soon as possible.

Kind regards,

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2024 9:27 AM
To: Beaula Tshabalala <beaula.tshabalala@rhdhv.com>; Erano Viljoen <erano.viljoen@rhdhv.com>
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

[Redacted]
Good morning,

Can you please provide feedback on the below email trail.

Regards
Sibongile

Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2024 10:48 AM

To: Erano Viljoen <erano.viljoen@rhdhv.com>

Cc: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Subject: FW: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

This message was sent from an **e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV**. Please be cautious.

Kindly refer to the below.

I am not certain if you have received any inputs/comments pertaining to the Proposed Malting Plant Development.

All the best,

Beata

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 September 2024 09:40
To: Beata Tshabalala <BeataT@midvaal.gov.za>
Cc: Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <NomalangaT@midvaal.gov.za>; Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>;
Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <NomalangaT@midvaal.gov.za>
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

The 30 day commenting period on the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report is ending today and I am following up on the comments from the officials in different departments within Midvaal regarding the report and associated specialist studies for the project. Will you please assist me in coordinating the comments.

Regards
Sibongile

From: Beata Tshabalala <BeataT@midvaal.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 10:20 AM
To: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Cc: Sindika Reddy <sindikareddy@idhly.com>; Sulmi Govender <sulmi.govender@idhly.com>; Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <NomalangaT@midvaal.gov.za>; Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

This message was sent from an **e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV**. Please be cautious.

You are welcome.

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 8:47 AM
To: Beata Tshabalala <BeataT@midvaal.gov.za>
Cc: Sindika Reddy <sindikareddy@idhly.com>; Sulmi Govender <sulmi.govender@idhly.com>; Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <NomalangaT@midvaal.gov.za>; Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Thank you. I appreciate that.

Regards
Sibongile

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Monday, August 19, 2024 8:46 AM
To: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

This message was sent from an **e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV**. Please be cautious.

Dear Sibongile

Your mail has been noted.

Before circulation I have sent it through to the relevant HOD for directive.

All the best,

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 2:32 PM
To: Beaula Tshabalala <beaula.tshabalala@rhdhv.com>
Cc: Prashika Reddy <prashikareddy@rhdhv.com>, Seohmi Govender <seohmigoender@rhdhv.com>, Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <nomalanga.christina.tshabalala@rhdhv.com>
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

You don't often get email from sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Please find the letter as requested.

Regards
Sibongile

From: [Redacted]
Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 12:15 PM
To: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>
Cc: Prashika Reddy <prashikareddy@rhdhv.com>, Seohmi Govender <seohmigoender@rhdhv.com>, Nomalanga Christina Tshabalala <nomalanga.christina.tshabalala@rhdhv.com>
Subject: RE: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

This message was sent from an **e-mail domain unknown to Royal HaskoningDHV**. Please be cautious.

Dear Ms Gumbi

The below is well noted.

If I may kindly seek clarity on the below:

Does the shared information refer to the public participation process that is underway? In relation to the affected?

Furthermore, may you kindly share information on a formal letterhead.

We are also required to circulate to the relevant Heads of Departments.

All the best,.

[Redacted Signature]

From: Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com>

Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 11:28 AM

To: **[Redacted Recipient]**

Cc: **[Redacted Recipient]**

Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

You don't often get email from sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

[Redacted Line]

Please be advised that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province is now available for review and comment. This report can be accessed using this link [Environmental reports | Royal HaskoningDHV](#). The review and comment period is from **19 August 2024 until 17 September 2024**.


Comments on the draft ESIA report and any other project related information must be sent to me using the below details.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

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From: [Redacted]
To: Sibongile Gumbi; Michael Nemangaya
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: Re: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Air Quality Comments
Date: Wednesday, 02 October 2024 10:25:09
Attachments: Sedibeng Comments.docx

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As Sedibeng District Municipality, we are not against the proposed Malting Plant, however as it was addressed during the meeting, the project has potential to generate VOCs and Particulate matter, therefore proper emission management strategy needs to be in place to address potential pollutants of concern, VOCs also has potential to create odour, The project itself might not trigger section 21 Listed activity, as it was discussed, the issue of boilers, as we spoke about during the meeting, there is reviewing of section 23 cumulative impacts, this might affect the both By-laws boilers and section 23 boilers. also see the below attached comments.

Regards

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
Sedibeng District Municipality
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

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>>> Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com> 2024/09/30 08:50 >>>

I am following up on the on the air quality comment. A 30 day commenting period ended on 17 September 2024 and an additional two weeks was provided for these comments. Should no comments come through on 02 October 2024, the ESIA report will be finalised and submitted to GDARDE for decision making.

Regards
Sibongile

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2024 9:31 AM
To: [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Air Quality Comments

I am following up on the air quality comments. When can we expect these.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

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A. Classifications of Alcohol as organic chemicals

Alcohols are classified as organic chemicals because they contain carbon atoms and are derived from living organisms or can be synthesized from organic precursors. The general formula for alcohols is (ROH), where (R) is a hydrocarbon group, and (OH) is the hydroxyl group (-OH). The presence of the hydroxyl group is a distinguishing feature of alcohols, making them part of the broader class of organic compounds that includes carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.

Classification as Organic Chemicals:

1. **Carbon Backbone:** Alcohols, like all organic compounds, are primarily composed of carbon (C) atoms. They also generally contain hydrogen (H) atoms and may include other elements like oxygen (O).
2. **Hydroxyl Functional Group:** The presence of the hydroxyl (-OH) group is a key feature of alcohols that differentiates them from other classes of organic chemicals. This functional group influences the chemical behavior and properties of alcohols.
3. **Nature and Sources:** Alcohols can be found in nature (e.g., ethanol in fermented beverages) or produced synthetically. They play roles in biological processes and have numerous applications in pharmaceuticals, food, and industry.

Air Emission Pollutants:

Alcohols can contribute to air pollution through various mechanisms:

1. **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):** Many alcohols are volatile, meaning they can evaporate easily into the atmosphere. Alcohols like ethanol and isopropanol are classified as VOCs, which can contribute to air pollution when released into the environment.
2. **Ozone Formation:** VOCs, including alcohols, can participate in atmospheric chemical reactions that lead to the formation of ground-level ozone. This occurs when VOCs react with nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight, which can lead to smog and have adverse health effects.
3. **Direct Release:** In industries that utilize alcohols as solvents or in chemical processes, there can be direct emissions of alcohol vapors into the atmosphere, contributing to local air pollution concerns.

B Estimation of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant

Estimating air emissions of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant requires specific data about the processes involved, the types of grains used, and the technology implemented in the facility. However, I can provide a general framework for how you might approach estimating these emissions based on a production rate of 500 tons per year.

Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions

1. Sources of PM:

- Dust generated during grain handling (transport, milling, etc.)
- Particles from the drying process (including grain husks)

2. Estimation Approach:

- A rough estimate for PM emissions from malting plants can range from 0.5% to 2% of the total grain processed. This percentage can vary based on efficiency of dust control systems, types of grains, and processing methods.
- For 500 tons/year production:
 - Low estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons PM/year}$
 - High estimate (2%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.02 = 10 \text{ tons PM/year}$

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions

1. Sources of VOCs:

- Emissions can arise from the malting process itself, particularly during the drying phase, as well as from fermentation processes (if applicable).

2. Estimation Approach:

- VOC emissions can vary widely based on the materials used, ranging from 0.1% to 0.5% of the total grain processed for smaller facilities.
- For 500 tons/year production:
 - Low estimate (0.1%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.001 = 0.05 \text{ tons VOC/year} (\sim 100 \text{ lbs})$
 - High estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons VOC/year}$

Summary Estimate

- Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions: 2.5 to 10 tons/year
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions: 0.05 to 2.5 tons/year

Important Considerations

1. Regulatory Standards: Emissions can have regulatory limits. It's important to consider local environmental regulations when calculating potential emissions.
2. Control Technologies: The efficiency of emission control systems (such as baghouses, scrubbers, or cyclone separators) will significantly affect actual emissions.
3. Operational Practices: Good housekeeping and operational practices can reduce dust emissions from grain handling and processing.
4. Field Measurements: Ideally, you would want to measure emissions directly to get a more accurate value rather than relying solely on estimates.

5. Continuing Studies and Local Data: Local or regional studies on similar facilities can provide more specific insights into expected emissions.

This framework should provide a starting point for estimating PM and VOC emissions from a malting plant with a production capacity of 500 tons per year.

C. Comments form report submitted.

Comments on Air Quality Impact Assessment Report for New Malting Facility

General Overview:

The Air Quality Impact Assessment Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential impact of establishing a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng. The approach includes thorough meteorological data analysis, dispersion modeling, and assessment of ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), ensuring that the findings contribute to informed decision-making regarding air quality management and compliance.

Key Points and Recommendations:

1. **Compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards:**

- The report indicates that concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, and CO comply with short-term standards. However, daily concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are frequently above the applicable NAAQS. This suggests that while the facility may not significantly contribute to these pollutants, contributes to an already existing non-compliance issue.
- **Recommendation:** Continued monitoring of these pollutants is essential to ensure that compliance is maintained and to develop effective pollution mitigation strategies.

2. **Odour Management:**

- The assessment notes potential for increased odour impacts, particularly at receptors to the south and southwest of the facility, primarily due to kiln emissions. Odour nuisance is projected to affect nearby communities.
- **Recommendation:** Implementation of an odour management plan, including a complaints register and a proactive monitoring and mitigation strategy, is crucial. Consideration should be given to technological upgrades that can minimize odours, especially during peak operational times.

3. **Particulate Matter Emissions:**

- The report identifies barley intake, storage, and drying as the primary sources of particulate emissions. The assumption of continuous emissions at a ceiling level may lead to overestimation.
- **Recommendation:** Implement enhanced dust control measures, such as the use of water sprays or dust suppressants, especially during dry seasons. Additionally, actual

emissions data should be collected post-installation to validate the assumptions made in the report.

4. **Impact of Other Local Sources:**

- The facility will operate within a challenging air quality context given existing local background pollution from industries, vehicle emissions, and domestic fuel combustion.
- **Recommendation:** A collaborative regional air quality management approach might be beneficial. Engaging with local government and nearby industries to align pollution reduction initiatives can mitigate cumulative impacts.

5. **Long-term Monitoring and Reporting:**

- The report suggests regular ambient air quality monitoring and detailed reporting of NO₂ and PM10 levels, along with maintaining records of odour complaints and corrective actions taken.
- **Recommendation:** Establish a continuous air quality monitoring station near the facility to provide real-time data. This can improve transparency and community trust, while also enabling swift responses to any exceedances.

6. **Buffer Zones:**

- The report recommends a minimal buffer zone of 100m to 250m from the facility, classifying it as a Category 2 industry. The presence of sensitive receptors within the buffer raises concerns regarding health impacts.
- **Recommendation:** It may be prudent to explore and implement stricter buffer zone policies or community guidelines to protect nearby residences and schools from potential emissions.

7. **Cumulative Impact Assessments:**

- While the individual impact assessments have been evaluated, the report should have included a cumulative impact assessment considering the interactions of multiple pollutant sources in the area.
- **Recommendation:** A more robust cumulative assessment should be conducted to account for both existing and proposed developments within the Sedibeng region to understand the broader air quality implications.

8. **Mitigation Measures:**

- The report provides initial mitigation measures but lacks specificity regarding implementation.
- **Recommendation:** Detailed plans, stakeholder engagement, and strategies for regular reviews of mitigation measures should be developed to ensure effective air quality management post-implementation.

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Air Quality Comments
Date: Wednesday, 02 October 2024 10:25:09
Attachments: Sedibeng Comments.docx

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Regards

[REDACTED]
Coordinator: AEL and Permitting
Sedibeng District Municipality

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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>>> Sibongile Gumbi <sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com> 2024/09/30 08:50 >>>

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Regards
Sibongile

From: Sibongile Gumbi
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2024 9:31 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: Prashika Reddy, prashikareddy@rhdhv.com, Sedimi Sevede, sedimisevede@rhdhv.com
Subject: Proposed Malting Plant Development near Sedibeng Brewery, Gauteng Province - Air Quality Comments

[REDACTED]
I am following up on the air quality comments. When can we expect these.

Regards

Sibongile Gumbi

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Appendix E8: Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report



NOT APPLICABLE

Appendix E9: Copy of the register of I&APs



 PROJECT DATA BASE EIA REFERENCE	
Royal HaskoningDHV	
Project Title:	Soufflet Matings - Sedibeng
Project Number:	M/06/4
Date Modified:	2024/10/16
Name of Organisation	Type of Organisation
CLIENT	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
LANDOWNERS	
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Beverages	Brewery
AHG Property	Consulting
Investec	Bank
Investec	Bank
Asset Auctions Pty Ltd	Business
CBR DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	
GDARDE	Government
GDARDE	Government
DWS	Government
DWS	Government
Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport	Government
SEDIBENG MUNICIPAL	
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	Local Government
AEL and Permitting	Local Government
AEL and Permitting	Local Government
Office of the Speaker	Local Government
MIDVAAL MUNICIPALITY	
Town Planner GIS	Local Government
Water and Sanitation	Local Government
	Local Government
Environmental Health	Local Government
Environmental Health	Local Government
Environmental Management	Local Government
Midvaal Library	Local Government
De Deur Library	Local Government
Midvaal Speakers Office /Marketing	Local Government
Midvaal Speakers Office /Marketing	Local Government
Environmental Planning	Local Government
Development and Planning	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
KLIPPRIVIER POLICE STATION	
Kliprivier Police Station	Law Enforcement
LOCAL BUSINESSES	
AHG TOWN PLANNING	Business
Decorato Events (PTY) Ltd	Business
Royal School Sky City	School
AFM Faithful Faith Center - Sky City	Church
Sky City Luxury guest House	Accommodation
Cosmetic Connection Alberton	Business
M&A Logistics Workshop	Business
Sun Valley Wedding and Golf Venue	Venue
Erfdiel	Accommodation
Drumblade parkrun	Hiking area
Natures Heritage	Farm
Bosco Youth Centre	Youth Centre
Randvaal Chickens CC	Business
Luningseeds Heilloom Seeds (Pty) Ltd	Business
De Vies Attorneys Inc	Business
Lejone Projects and General Suppliers	Business
Engen Blockhouse 1 Stop North	Business
Carmelky	Business
Empress Realty (PTY) LTD	Business
Reliable Print & Art Services	Business
Automotive Refinisher	Business
Drumblade Alpacas	Farm
Blue Saddle Ranches Equestrian Estate	Farm
Mooz Foods	Business
Café du Cirque - Boswell Wilkie Circus	Business
SPRAYMATE	Business
Dabeb Engineering	Business
La B'Elle Vita	Venue
BM Hatters	Business
RimroTel Agri	Agri
Calvary Tankers	Commercial
FabCon Steel	Steel
Kliprivier Guesthouse	Lodging
Sukerbosch Country Guest House & Caterers	Lodging
Landy Dade	Commercial
Enette Building Products	Commercial
M&A	Commercial
Sky Kiddies Daycare	Commercial
Erwat	Business
Randwater	Business
Willbrocke Wedding Venue	Commercial
Twinsaver	Commercial
New Hoppe Agri	Agri
Mersensky	Timber
Airshrink	Commercial
MultiSurge Medical Products	Medical Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
FloSave	Commercial
FloSave	Commercial
Apex Superior Parts	Commercial
Facility Fire	Services
Awesome Fire Braai Products	Commercial
Bal Steel	Steel
Rewie Electrical Transformers	Electrical
Pipetlar	Commercial
Fibre Roofing	Commercial
Kwikspace	Commercial
Isilo Steel	Steel
Fabricated Concrete	Commercial
Lejone Projects and General	Business
Lejone Projects and General	Business
FloSolve Pty	Business
Afriguard Pty Ltd	Business
Devo Auctioneers and Sales	Business
Nuvest Chemicals Pty Ltd	Business
Randvaal Tankers & Implemente	Business
Saagga Breweries	Business
Bierman Agri South Africa	Business
Lynca Factory Shop	Business
Highbeld horse care unit	Business
Bass Lake Adventure	Business
Luningseeds Heilloom Seeds Pty	Business
ATNS	Aviation Authority
GENERAL COMMUNITY	

Appendix E10: Stakeholder Engagement Plan



REPORT

Stakeholder Management Plan - Development of a New Malt Plant, Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng

SEP - New Malt Plant

Client: Soufflet Malt South Africa

Reference: MD6264-RHD-XX-ZZ-RP-Z-0001

Status: Final/01

Date: 6 August 2024

ROYAL HASKONINGDHV (PTY) LTD

21 Woodlands Drive
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Website: royalhaskoningdhv.com

Document title: Stakeholder Management Plan - Development of a New Malt Plant, Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng

Subtitle: SEP - New Malt Plant

Reference: MD6264-RHD-XX-ZZ-RP-Z-0001

Your reference

Status: Final/01

Date: 6 August 2024

Project name: Soufflet Malt New Malt Plant

Project number: MD6264

Author(s): Prashika Reddy

Drafted by: Prashika Reddy

Checked by: Seshni Govender

Date: 30 July 2024

Approved by: Sibongile Gumbi

Date: 06 August 2024

Classification

Project related

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Appendices

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Annexure C: BID

Annexure D: Advert

Annexure E: Comments and Responses Report

Annexure F: Proof of Response to Comments

Acronyms

Acronym	Acronym description
AOI	Area of Influence
BID	Background information document
CA	Competent Authority
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CRR	Comments and Responses Report
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KT	Kilo tonne
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
PS	Performance Standard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Glossary

Glossary Term

Glossary Text

Stakeholder

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a Project, as well as those who may have interests in a Project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a Project's environmental and social impacts.

Stakeholder Management Plan

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a plan that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage and is tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities.

Grievance Mechanism

A grievance mechanism should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the Project and have Affected Communities as its primary user. It should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible, and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.

1 Introduction

The Soufflet Group has developed expertise in process management to achieve high quality malt and optimize energy consumption. Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd (“Soufflet Malt”), a subsidiary of the Soufflet Group, has obtained funding from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the establishment of a malt plant which will be located in the Sedibeng District, Gauteng (“The Project”). The Project, which is expected to be operational for 50 years, will have an annual capacity of 100kT/year in Phase 1 and 135kT/year in Phase 2 for the local market.

The Project is envisaged as an import substitution and enhancement of barley production in the agricultural sector in South Africa. The beer sector in South Africa contributes to roughly 1 in every 66 jobs in the country, with the supply chain comprising farmers, packaging manufacturers, brewers, distributors, and retailers.

Soufflet Malt South Africa has appointed Royal HaskoningDHV to provide independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) services for the proposed Project. As the Project must comply with national legislation and the IFC Performance Standards (PS) and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken and the stakeholder engagement forms the basis for building strong, constructive and responsive that are essential for the successful management of a project's environmental and social impacts.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) sets the framework for Soufflet Malt and the EAP to consult with stakeholders directly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in the Project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

1.1 Project Description

The Project (26° 25' 48.60" S; 28° 04' 12.90" E) is located to the south of the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery within a greenfield area in the Sedibeng District Municipality (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The R59 road runs east of the Project, with the Heineken Solar PV Plant located to the west. The Project site is owned by Heineken South Africa (Pty) Ltd and zoned as “Industrial 1 with an annexure for an Agricultural Industry.”



Figure 1 1: Locality map

The malting production process consists of the following stages - Figure 1-1:

- Barley intake and storage;
- Steeping: initiation of growth through forced grain hydration;
- Germination: controlled growth of barley to facilitate endosperm modification;
- Kilning: the termination of grain growth to fix extract potential and malt specifications through grain dehydration; and
- Distribution – the kilned malt is dispatched to the Heineken Brewery via a conveyor system.

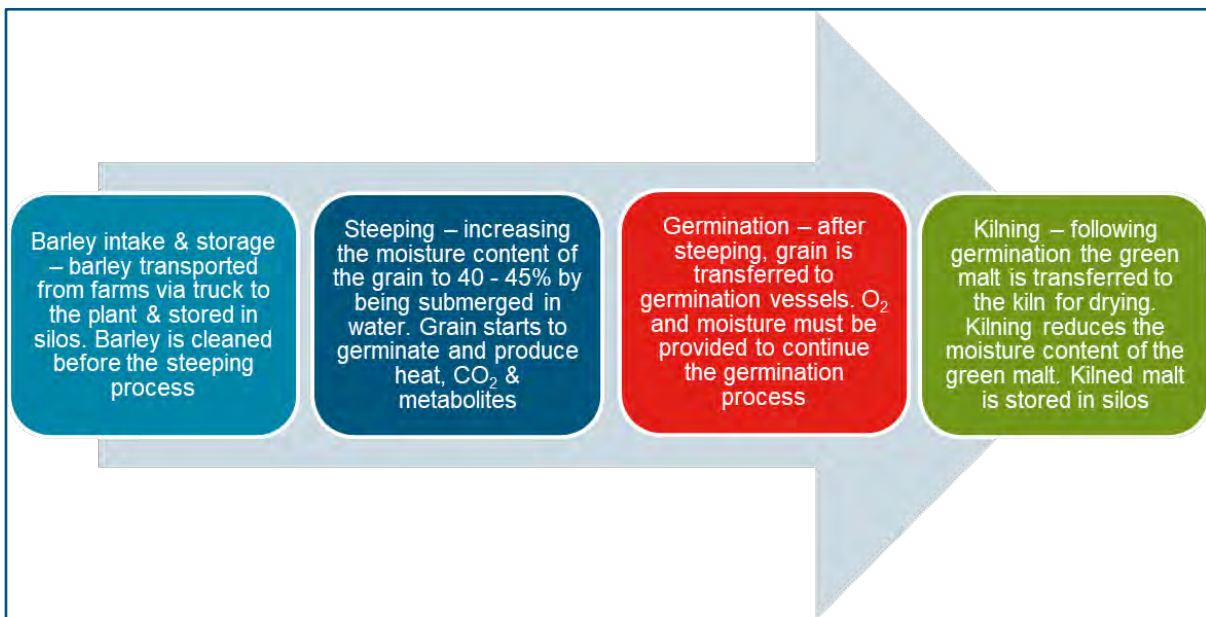


Figure 1-1: Malting process

The Project components are made up of working buildings, malting buildings (storage silos, steeping building, germination vessels, kilns, malt storage silos) and conveyor system to the Heineken Brewery. In addition, the Project will consist of an energy system housed in the Heat and Energy building, water storage tanks, wastewater (effluent) tank, ammonia storage and ancillary infrastructure consisting of admin building, construction lay-down area, internal conveyor system between the malting buildings, bagging and chemical storage, fire pump room, gatehouse, weighbridge, truck staging area, waste pick-up area, internal access roads and staff parking.

1.2 Potential Environmental and Social Issues

The key potential environmental and social issues which are likely to affect stakeholders, include:

- The Project is anticipated to bring direct and indirect benefits to the socio-economic environment. The likely benefits include job creation, business opportunity, revenue generation, provision of raw materials, and knowledge and technology transfer.
- Water and energy consumption required for the malting process.
- Wastewater and emissions generation during operations.
- The Project is sited on dolomite land is susceptible to sinkhole and subsidence formation, primarily through groundwater level drawdown and ingress of water.
- Noise, dust and odour impacts.

2 Regulatory Framework

The legal, regulatory and lender requirements pertaining to stakeholder engagement applicable to the Project are included in the subsequent sections.

2.1 South African Legislation

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) defines public participation (in relation to the assessment of the environmental impact of any application for an environmental authorisation) as a process by which potential interested and affected parties are given opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, the application. Effective public participation also facilitates informed decision-making by the Competent Authority (CA) and may result in better decisions as the issues and concerns of all parties are considered.

Soufflet Malt must comply with the requirements stipulated in the following key national legislation:

- National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (as amended);
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No 39 of 2004);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) as amended;
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999); and
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993).

2.2 International Standards, Policies and Guidelines

The Project must also comply with IFC PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks), whereby a SEP must be compiled that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and provides a framework for stakeholder engagement throughout the project construction, operation and decommissioning phases (where applicable)¹. This SEP describes the arrangement for conducting this engagement in a transparent, consistent, meaningful, inclusive and culturally appropriate manner. In addition, the SEP includes a grievance mechanism which provides a process for managing complaints and grievances received from stakeholders.

3 Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

No previous stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken in support of the ESIA for the Project.

4 Project Stakeholders

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

The objective of the stakeholder analysis is to categorise the identified stakeholders and determine which ones:

- Are directly and/or indirectly affected by the Project (or Project's operations);
- Have interests in the Project that determine them as stakeholders; and
- Have the potential to influence the Project's outcomes or Project's operations.

The stakeholders identified for the Project included:

¹ International Finance Corporation.2021. *Guidance Note 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.*

- National and Provincial Government;
- Organs of State;
- Local government: Midvaal Local- and Sedibeng District Municipality;
- Landowner and adjacent landowners;
- Project affected people i.e. nearby community;
- Neighbouring industries and businesses;
- Parties responding to adverts, background information document and site notices.

All stakeholder information including contact details have been recorded within a database (**Annexure A**) and stakeholders will be informed of the Project, review of reports, meetings and environmental authorisation issued by the Competent Authority and the appeal process. This database will be updated on an on-going basis throughout the Project.

4.2 Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping

Stakeholder analysis is used to characterize stakeholder group interests, how they will be affected by the proposed action and to what degree, and how those groups may influence the Project. The Project's stakeholder mapping (Figure 4-1) provides distinct groups in the Project's area of influence (AOI) and prioritizes these stakeholders for consultation.

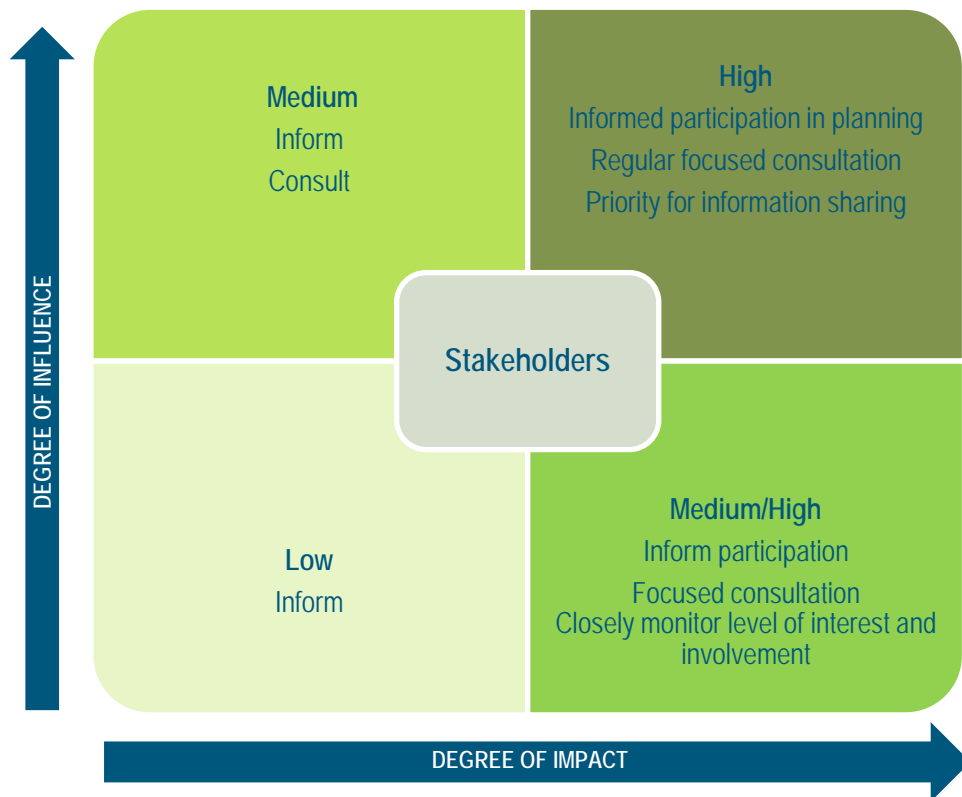


Figure 4-1: The Project's stakeholder mapping

Table 4-1: Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Degree of Impact	Degree of Influence	Resulting Stakeholder Category
Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heineken Sedibeng Brewery ▪ Investec ▪ Blue Rose Group 	High	High	High
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South African National Heritage Resources Agency 	Medium	Medium	Medium
Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment ▪ Gauteng Province Department of Water and Sanitation 	High	High	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport 	Low	Low	Low
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Midvaal Local Municipality ▪ Sedibeng District Municipality ▪ ERWAT ▪ Ward Councillor 	High	High	High
State-owned Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rand Water 	Medium	Medium/High	Medium/High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SANRAL 	Low	Low	Low
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilis Farm 	High	High	High
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Graceview Industrial Park ▪ Kliprivier Business Park ▪ Kliprivier Guest House ▪ Guest House Kliprivier Sinet ▪ Suikerbosch Country Guest House & Caterers ▪ BSi Steel ▪ Awesome Fire Braai Products SA ▪ Revive Electrical Transformers ▪ Pipestar Africa ▪ Isilo Steel ▪ Quality Corrosion and Projects ▪ Kwikspace Modular Buildings ▪ Calvary Tankers and Engineering ▪ FABCON Steel ▪ Egoli Waterworld and Funpark ▪ Everite Building Products ▪ Twinsaver ▪ Willowbrooke Estate ▪ Apex Superior ▪ Livingseeds 	Low	Low	Low

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Degree of Impact	Degree of Influence	Resulting Stakeholder Category
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sky Kiddies Day Care ▪ Little Sprouts Preschool ▪ Sibonile School For The Blind ▪ Greener Pastures Preschool ▪ Future Bokamoso Nursery ▪ Royal School Sky City ▪ Gardenvale Academic School ▪ Queen Academy School 	Low	Low	Low

5 Stakeholder Engagement Programme

The primary objective of the stakeholder engagement programme is:

- To inform stakeholders of the Project;
- To initiate meaningful and timeous participation of stakeholders;
- To identify issues and concerns of key stakeholders with regards to the Project (i.e. Focus on important issues);
- To promote transparency and an understanding of the Project and its potential environmental (social and biophysical) impacts (both positive and negative);
- To ensure inclusivity (the needs, interests and values of stakeholders must be considered in the decision-making process);
- To provide responses to stakeholder queries; and
- To provide information used for decision-making.

5.1 Information Disclosure

Table 5-1 includes a description of how information was made accessible to stakeholders.

Table 5-1: Information disclosure for the Project

Format of Information Disclosure	Method
Landowner consent and written notices	Written consent was obtained from the owner of the land (i.e. Heineken) as Soufflet Malt is not the owner of the site on which the Project is to be undertaken. Occupiers of land adjacent to the site as well as the Municipal Councillor and Local and District Municipalities were notified via written correspondence of the Project.
Notice boards	Appropriately sized notice boards in English and Afrikaans were erected at various noticeable locations around the perimeter of the Project and at strategic locations on or near the Project (e.g. Kliprivier Police Station, entrance to the Kliprivier Business Park, Unnamed intersection east of the site, Meyerton Public Library and De Deur Public Library) – Annexure B . The purpose of the notice boards is to notify the stakeholders of the Project and to invite them to register as a stakeholder and be involved in the Project.

Format of Information Disclosure	Method
Background information document (BID)	A background information document (BID) was compiled in English and Afrikaans with a summary in Sesotho (Annexure C). The aim of this document was to provide a brief outline of the application and the nature of the Project. It is also aimed at providing preliminary details regarding the ESIA and explains how stakeholders could become involved in the project. The document was distributed to all identified stakeholders, together with details of the Public Participation Consultant.
Advertisements	<p>Notification of the commencement of the ESIA and availability of the draft ESIA Report for review and comment was advertised in the <i>Northern Star</i>, the on the 13th of August 2024 in English, Afrikaans and Sesotho (Annexure D).</p> <p>Stakeholders were requested to register their interest in the Project and become involved in the study. The primary aim of this advertisement was to ensure that the widest group of stakeholders possible are informed and invited to provide input and questions and comments on the project.</p>
Meetings	<p>The purpose of a public/focus group meeting is to provide an appropriate forum to enable stakeholders to raise concerns related to the proposed Project. The intention is to give stakeholders an opportunity to interact on a one-on-one basis with technical and environmental representatives of Soufflet Malt and the Royal HaskoningDHV team. The following meeting will be conducted:</p> <p>Stakeholders: Midvaal and Sedibeng District Municipality Officials Meeting Type: Focus Group Date: 11 September 2024 Time: 10:00 - 12:00 Venue: Midvaal Municipality Town Hall, 25 Mitchell Street, Meyerton</p> <p>Stakeholders: Community and Landowners Meeting Type: Open Day /Public Meeting Date: 11 September 2024 Time: 14:00 - 17:00 Venue: Midvaal Municipality Town Hall, 25 Mitchell Street, Meyerton</p> <p>Stakeholders: Landowners, Local and Government Entities Meeting Type: Focus Group Date: 12 September 2024 Time: 10:00 - 12:00 Venue: Merchant Business Class Hotel, 155 Springbok road, Highbury, Midvaal Randvaal</p> <p>Formal minutes of the meeting will be compiled and distributed to the attendees. These proceedings will also be included as part of the final ESIA Report.</p>

Format of Information Disclosure	Method
Comments and Responses Report (CRR)	The issues and concerns raised during the stakeholder engagement process has been compiled in a CRR (Annexure E). All comments will be acknowledged and responded to with the assistance of Project team and proof will be provided in Annexure F .
Disclosure of reports	<p>All stakeholders will be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on the draft ESIA Report. A non-technical summary of the report will be translated into English, Afrikaans and Sesotho. A 30-calendar day period has been set aside for this process. Moreover, an advert will be placed in the local newspapers (<i>Northern Star</i>) in English, Afrikaans and Sesotho informing them of the latter. Additionally, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the availability of the report in writing or via email.</p> <p>The draft ESIA Report will be made available at the following public locations within the study area, which are all readily accessible to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ De Deur Public Library, De Deur Municipal Buildings Corner of Weilbach & Middle Street, De Deur, 1884; ▪ Meyerton (Main) Library, Loch Street, Meyerton, 1961; and ▪ Royal HaskoningDHV website - https://www.royalhaskoningdhv.com/en/countries/south-africa/environmental-reports
Notification of the Environmental Authorisation (EA)	On receipt of an EA for the project, all stakeholders registered on the project database will be informed of the authorisation and its associated terms and conditions as well as the appeal procedure, in writing. The Environmental Authorisation will be advertised in the local newspaper in English, Afrikaans and Sesotho.

5.2 Consultation with Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups

An inclusive stakeholder engagement process considers all relevant stakeholders, accounting for e.g. women, youth, vulnerable groups, minorities or the elderly. This will be achieved in the following manner:

- The Project will consider ‘culturally appropriate’ consultation i.e. the stakeholder engagement team will be gender-aware and facilitate consultation that allows both women and men to express their views.
- Meetings (as far as possible) will be more accessible and convenient to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) that will have a regular presence in the local community and will be able to develop and maintain a good relationship with the community and engender trust.

6 Engagement Schedule

The stakeholder engagement schedule is presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Planned stakeholder engagement schedule

Phase	Engagement Method	Communication Method	Recipient Stakeholder/s	Date of Delivery
Pre-application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal arranged meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting 	Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment	21 May 2024
ESIA Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice boards BIDs Introductory emails Surveys 	Interested and affected stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 June - 23 July 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advert Emails Hard copies of the report Website 	Interested and affected stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 - 15 August 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and Focus Group Meetings The Project will remain flexible should an alternative or additional engagement action be required with particular stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings of Minutes meetings 	Interested and affected stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11-12 September 2024
Notification of EA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advert Emails Website 	Registered interested and affected stakeholders	TBD

7 Resources and Responsibilities

The EAPs supported by the Soufflet Malt team, was principally responsible for implementing the SEP for the ESIA. During the operational phase, the CLO undertakes stakeholder engagement and continues with the implementation of the grievance mechanism.

8 Grievance Mechanism

Soufflet Malt will implement a grievance mechanism for receiving, evaluating, and addressing Project-related grievances from affected communities at the level of the company, or Project. For a grievance mechanism to be effective, all Project stakeholders need to understand and support its purpose. The key steps for the Project's grievance management are presented in Figure 8-1.



Figure 8-1: Process steps of the Project's grievance mechanism

Table 8-1: Description of the various steps in the Project's grievance mechanism

Key steps in the Grievance Mechanism	Description
Step 1: Publicising the grievance mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID, notice boards, advert and written communication to interested and affected stakeholders indicating the intention of Soufflet Malt to establish a grievance mechanism. Face-to-face interactions and meetings.
Step 2: Receiving and keeping track of grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievances will be acknowledged in writing, within seven (7) days of receiving the grievance, through appropriate communication medium. During the ESIA study, the EAP will receive Project-related grievances. Grievances will be recorded in a Grievance Log. In the operational phase, Soufflet Malt will allocate a responsible person (CLO) to handle the grievances which will be recorded in the Grievance Register.
Step 3: Review and investigate grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grievances received will be reviewed by the EAP and forwarded to the correct party (e.g. Client, Engineering Team, specialists) to respond to.
Step 4: Respond to grievances and close-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responses (either oral or written) will be forwarded within 30 days of receiving the grievance. If complainants are not likely to be satisfied with the outcome/response, meetings can be held to discuss and further clarify responses. When a resolution is reached, the Grievance Log/Register should be updated accordingly.
Step 5: Monitor and evaluate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned throughout the process of handling grievances can help ensure continual improvement of the Soufflet Malt's operations.



Regional Office Locations

Royal HaskoningDHV is an independent consultancy which integrates 140 years of engineering expertise with digital technologies and software solutions. As consulting engineers, we care deeply about our people, our clients and society at large. Through our mission Enhancing Society Together, we take responsibility for having a positive impact on the world. We constantly challenge ourselves and others to develop sustainable solutions to local and global issues related to the built environment and the industry.

Change is happening. And it's happening fast – from climate and digital transformation to customer demands and hybrid working. The speed and extent of these changes create complex challenges which cannot be addressed in isolation. New perspectives are needed to accommodate the broader societal and technological picture and meet the needs of our ever-changing world.

Backed by the expertise of over 6,000 colleagues working from offices in more than 20 countries across the world, we are helping organisations to turn these challenges into opportunities and make the transition to smart and sustainable operations. We do this by seamlessly integrating engineering and design knowledge, consulting skills, software and technology to deliver more added value for our clients and their asset lifecycle.

We act with integrity and transparency, holding ourselves to the highest standards of environmental and social governance. We are diverse and inclusive. We will not compromise the safety or well-being of our team or communities – no matter the circumstances.

We actively collaborate with clients from public and private sectors, partners and stakeholders in projects and initiatives. Our actions, big and small, are driving the positive change the world needs, and are enhancing society now and for the future.

Our head office is in the Netherlands, and we have offices across Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas.




royalhaskoningdhv.com

Project related

ANNEXURE A

Database

 PROJECT DATA BASE EIA REFERENCE	
Royal HaskoningDHV	
Project Title:	Soufflet Matings - Sedibeng
Project Number:	M/06/4
Date Modified:	2024/10/16
Name of Organisation	Type of Organisation
CLIENT	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
Soufflet Matings	
LANDOWNERS	
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Brewery	Brewery
Heineken Sedibeng Beverages	Brewery
AHG Property	Consulting
Investec	Bank
Investec	Bank
Asset Auctions Pty Ltd	Business
CBR DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	
GDARDE	Government
GDARDE	Government
DWS	Government
DWS	Government
Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport	Government
SEDIBENG MUNICIPAL	
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	Local Government
AEL and Permitting	Local Government
AEL and Permitting	Local Government
Office of the Speaker	Local Government
MIDVAAL MUNICIPALITY	
Town Planner GIS	Local Government
Water and Sanitation	Local Government
	Local Government
Environmental Health	Local Government
Environmental Health	Local Government
Environmental Management	Local Government
Midvaal Library	Local Government
De Deur Library	Local Government
Midvaal Speakers Office /Marketing	Local Government
Midvaal Speakers Office /Marketing	Local Government
Environmental Planning	Local Government
Development and Planning	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
Engineering Department	Local Government
KLIPPRIVIER POLICE STATION	
Kliprivier Police Station	Law Enforcement
LOCAL BUSINESSES	
AHG TOWN PLANNING	Business
Decorato Events (PTY) Ltd	Business
Royal School Sky City	School
AFM Faithful Faith Center - Sky City	Church
Sky City Luxury guest House	Accommodation
Cosmetic Connection Alberton	Business
M&A Logistics Workshop	Business
Sun Valley Wedding and Golf Venue	Venue
Erfdel	Accommodation
Drumblade parkrun	Hiking area
Natures Heritage	Farm
Bosco Youth Centre	Youth Centre
Randvaal Chickens CC	Business
Luningseeds Heilloom Seeds (Pty) Ltd	Business
De Vries Attorneys Inc.	Business
Lejone Projects and General Suppliers	Business
Engen Blockhouse 1 Stop North	Business
Carmelky	Business
Empress Realty (PTY) LTD	Business
Reliable Print & Art Services	Business
Automotive Refinisher	Business
Drumblade Alpacas	Farm
Blue Saddle Ranches Equestrian Estate	Farm
Mooz Foods	Business
Café du Cirque - Boswell Wilkie Circus	Business
SPRAYMATE	Business
Dabeb Engineering	Business
La B'Elle Vita	Venue
BM Hatters	Business
RimnoTel Agri	Agri
Calvary Tankers	Commercial
FabCon Steel	Steel
Kliprivier Guesthouse	Lodging
Sukerbosch Country Guest House & Caterers	Lodging
Landy Dade	Commercial
Enette Building Products	Commercial
M&A	Commercial
Sky Kiddies Daycare	Commercial
Erwat	Business
Randwater	Business
Willbrooke Wedding Venue	Commercial
Twinsaver	Commercial
New Hoppe Agri	Agri
Mersensky	Timber
Airshrink	Commercial
MultiSurge Medical Products	Medical Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
JMB Cranes	Commercial
FloSave	Commercial
FloSave	Commercial
Apex Superior Parts	Commercial
Facility Fire	Services
Awesome Fire Braai Products	Commercial
Bal Steel	Steel
Rewie Electrical Transformers	Electrical
Pipetlar	Commercial
Fibre Roofing	Commercial
Kwikspace	Commercial
Isilo Steel	Steel
Fabricated Concrete	Commercial
Lejone Projects and General	Business
Lejone Projects and General	Business
FloSolve Pty	Business
Afriguard Pty Ltd	Business
Devo Auctioneers and Sales	Business
Nuvest Chemicals Pty Ltd	Business
Randvaal Tankers & Implemente	Business
Saagga Breweries	Business
Bierman Agri South Africa	Business
Lynca Factory Shop	Business
Highbeld horse care unit	Business
Bass Lake Adventure	Business
Luningseeds Heilloom Seeds Pty	Business
ATNS	Aviation Authority
GENERAL COMMUNITY	

Project related

ANNEXURE B

Site Notices

SITE NOTICES



Figure 1 – Site Notices Placed at Kliprivier Police Station



Figure 2 – Site Notice Placed Southwest of the Site



Figure 3 – Site Notices Placed North of the Site



Figure 4 - Placed at Midvaal De Deur Public Library

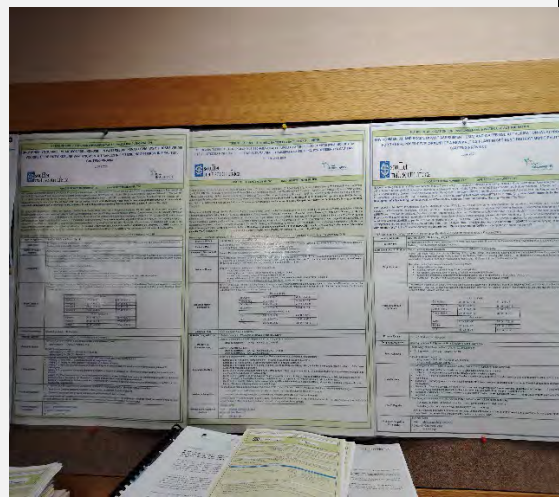


Figure 5 - Placed at Midvaal Municipality Main Library

Project related

ANNEXURE C

Background Information Document

English

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA)
PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN THE SEDIBENG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

(JUNE 2024)



GDARDE REF: TBC

DWS REF: TBC

BACKGROUND

The Soufflet Group, the world’s leading malt producer, operates more than 41 malting plants worldwide and is currently the biggest maltster in the world. The Soufflet Group has developed expertise in process management to achieve high quality malt and to optimize energy consumption. Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of the Soufflet Group, has obtained funding from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the establishment of a malt plant which will be located in the Sedibeng District of Gauteng (“The Project”). The Project which is expected to be operational for 50 years, will have an annual capacity of 100kT/year in Phase 1 and 135kT/year in Phase 2 for the local market.

The Project is envisaged as an import substitution and enhancement of barley production in the agricultural sector in South Africa. The beer sector in South Africa contributes to roughly 1 in every 66 jobs in the country, with the supply chain comprising farmers, packaging manufacturers, brewers, distributors, and retailers.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Project (26° 25’ 48.60” S; 28° 04’ 12.90” E) is located to the south of the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery within a greenfield area in the Sedibeng District- and Midvaal Local Municipality. The R59 road runs east of the Project, with the Heineken Solar PV Plant located to the west. The Project site is owned by Heineken South Africa (Pty) Ltd and zoned as “Industrial 1 with an annexure for an Agricultural Industry.”

The details of the Project are provided below:

Size/Length	Farm Details	Property Owner	Co-Ordinates
Approximately 10ha	Portion 0 of Erf No. 244, Graceview	Heineken South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Corner Points Corner Point 1: 26° 25’ 42.70” S 28° 04’ 08.22” E Corner Point 2: 26° 25’ 45.53” S 28° 04’ 19.57” E Corner Point 3: 26° 25’ 55.33” S 28° 04’ 17.92” E Corner Point 4: 26° 25’ 52.44” S 28° 04’ 06.72” E
Approximately 270m			Main Access: Start: 26° 26’ 03.79” S 28° 04’ 17.62” E Middle: 26° 25’ 59.47” S 28° 04’ 16.92” E End: 26° 25’ 55.33” S 28° 04’ 17.65” E

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The malting production process consists of the following stages:

- Barley intake and storage;
- Steeping: initiation of growth through forced grain hydration;
- Germination: controlled growth of barley to facilitate endosperm modification;
- Kilning: the termination of grain growth to fix extract potential and malt specifications through grain dehydration; and
- Distribution – the kilned malt is dispatched to the Heineken Brewery via a conveyor system.

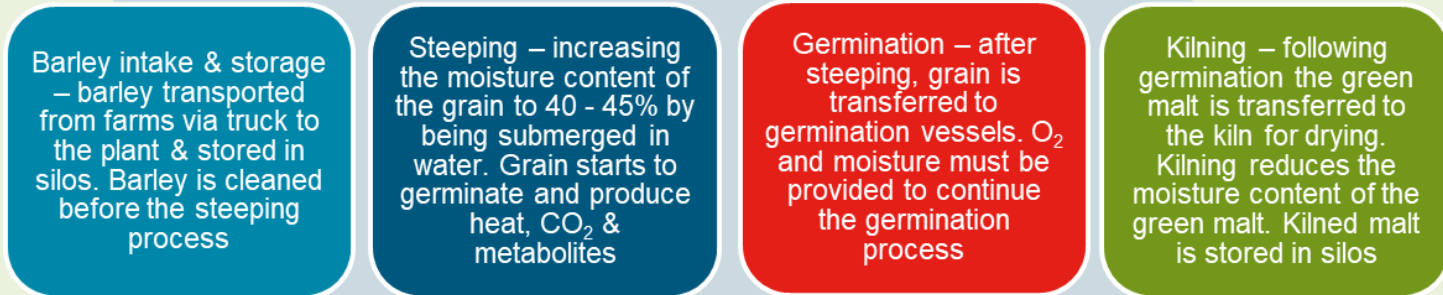


Figure 1: Process description

The key Project components are presented below:

General Arrangement of Proposed Buildings	Description
Working building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of barley intake, cleaning and grading and malt blending, cleaning and bulk shipping will take place at this building.
Malt buildings/infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barley storage silos; Steeping building; Germination vessels; Kilns; Malt storage silos; Conveyor to the Heineken Brewery.
Energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of the combined heat and power genset (CHP) (including back up system) - 8MW of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP Plant, heat pumps and heat exchangers. 70GWh gas for CHP will be used. Approximately 70GWh of gas will be used per year. Capacity of the boilers (back-up) – 2 x 6MW using liquified natural gas (LNG) as a fuel source <i>The Solar PV Project will not form part of the project scope but will be considered in future.</i>
Water storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The malting process consumes large amounts of water daily. The expected water usage for the current mandate based on the process mass energy balance spreadsheet is projected at 1000m³/day peak load. One (1) freshwater tank of 1000m³ available water storage volume. This volume includes 10% spare capacity for malt production usage demand for 24 hours. One (1) process water tank of 1000m³ available water storage volume. This volume including the option to be 50% recycled water.
Wastewater storage and treatment plant	<p>Effluent will either be discharged directly into ERWAT (preferred) or on-site treatment of wastewater and discharge (alternative)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of the following wastewater streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic sewage/wastewater from the Administration building. Industrial effluent/wastewater emanating from the washing and germination process of a maximum of 900m³/d. Volume of wastewater treated per day – 575m³ (Phase 1). Concrete tank at the bottom of the steeping building which will serve as (bulk) process effluent storage with a capacity of 1000m³.
Ammonia storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 1.5 tonnes (2000m³).
Ancillary infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admin building, Construction lay-down area, Internal conveyor system to transport grain between the Steeping building, Germination vessels, Kilning area, Bagging and chemical storage buildings, Fire pump room, gatehouse, weighbridge, truck staging area, waste pick-up area, internal access roads, staff parking.



Figure 2: Locality map

WHAT THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT?

A number of potential environmental impacts associated with the Project have been identified. As part of the ESIA and WUA studies, these potential impacts will be assessed through the following specialist studies:

Specialist Study	Organisation
Air Quality and Climate Change	Airshed Planning Professionals
Freshwater	Scientific Aquatic Services
Geohydrology and Hydrology	GCS Water & Environmental Consultants
Heritage & Palaeontology	PGS Heritage
Noise	Enviro Acoustic Research
Socio-economic	Eco Thunder Consulting
Traffic	Royal HaskoningDHV

WHY ARE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES NEEDED?

In terms of the EIA Regulations Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 324 – 327, published in terms of Section 24(5), and read with Section 44, of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), Soufflet Malt South Africa requires an Environmental Authorisation from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE) for undertaking the Project as it includes electricity generation activities listed under Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended). In addition, the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and Exclusion of Associated Activities from the Requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation (No. 164, 02 March 2018) also has to be considered as the Project is located within Zone 5: Industrial and Commercial Focus Zone whereby certain activities are excluded from obtaining an Environmental Authorisation but rather a registration with the GDARDE as per the exclusion standard prescribed by the GPEMF (GN No.164).

The Project must also comply with the IFC Performance Standards and Good International Industry Practices (GIIP).

The following activities of Listing Notice 1 are triggered:

Listing Notice	Activity Number	Description and Applicability
1 (GNR 327)	2	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where— i. the electricity output is more than 10 megawatts but less than 20 megawatts; or ii. the output is 10 megawatts or less but the total extent of the facility covers an area in excess of 1 hectare. <i>Applicable to the Combined Heat and Power generation system (4MW) using liquified natural gas (LNG) and back-up boilers 2 x 6MW boilers using LNG.</i>
	19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10m ³ into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10m ³ from a watercourse. <i>Construction or upgrading of infrastructure within watercourses.</i>

Since Listing Notice 1 activities of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended) are triggered, a Basic Assessment study as contemplated in Regulation 19 and 20 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), must be followed in order to obtain Environmental Authorisation in order to satisfy the local regulatory requirements.

According to the GPEMF Exclusion Standards, activities have been excluded from obtaining an Environmental Authorisation as per the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), the activities indicated below have been excluded and will follow a registrations process as prescribed in the GPEMF (GN No.164).

Listing Notice	Activity Number	Description and Applicability
1 (GNR 327)	25	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of more than 2,000m ³ but less than 15,000m ³ .
	27	The clearance of an area of 1ha or more, but less than 20ha of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for – i. the undertaking of a linear activity; or ii. maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
	28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: i. will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 ha; or ii. excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.
	56	Activity 56 of LN1 - The widening of a road by more than 6 m, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 km— i. where the existing reserve is wider than 13.5 m; or ii. where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 m excluding where widening or lengthening occur inside urban areas.
2 (GNR 325)	4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 m ³ .

Additionally, as the Project involves several water-related activities, a WUA will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as per Sections 21 (a), (b), (c), (f) (g) and (i) of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (as amended).

The following water uses in terms of Section 21 of the NWA are being applied for:

- Section 21 a: Taking water from a water resource (applicable for borehole abstraction);
- Section 21 b: Storing water (applicable to the storage of potable water in a tank);
- Section 21 c: Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse (applicable for water crossings and/or infrastructure within 500m to the regulated wetland area);
- Section 21 f: Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource (applicable to the discharge of treated effluent from the malting process into the Klip River); and
- Section 21 g: Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource (applicable to the storage of untreated effluent from the malting process in a tank and disposal of effluent into an on-site wastewater treatment plant (alternative option).

- Section 21 i: Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse (applicable for water crossings and/or infrastructure within 500m to the regulated wetland area).

Soufflet Malt South Africa has appointed Royal HaskoningDHV to provide independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) services for the proposed Project. As part of these environmental studies, all I&APs will be actively involved through the PP and stakeholder engagement processes.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION ACT, 2013 (Act No. 14 of 2013) (POPIA)

The purpose of this Act is to —

1. Give effect to the constitutional right to privacy, by safeguarding personal information when processed by a responsible party, subject to justifiable limitations that are aimed at—
 - a. balancing the right to privacy against other rights, particularly the right of access to information; and
 - b. protecting important interests, including the free flow of information within the Republic and across international borders;
2. Regulate the manner in which personal information may be processed, by establishing conditions, in harmony with international standards, that prescribe the minimum threshold requirements for the lawful processing of personal information;
3. Provide persons with rights and remedies to protect their personal information from processing that is not in accordance with this Act; and
4. Establish voluntary and compulsory measures, including the establishment of an Information Regulator, to ensure respect for and to promote, enforce and fulfil the rights protected by this Act.

POPIA and the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended)

As per Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), a BA study must involve a PP and stakeholder engagement process. The PP and stakeholder engagement processes are designed to enable all I&APs to voice their opinion and/or concerns which enables the EAP to evaluate all aspects of the Project, with the objective of improving the Project by maximising its benefits while minimising its adverse effects.

As per Section 42 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), an EAP on behalf of the Applicant (i.e. Soufflet Malt South Africa must ensure that a register of I&APs containing names, contact details and addresses is opened and maintained throughout the study. Proof of the PP and stakeholder engagement process (of which the I&AP database is included) is submitted to the relevant Competent Authority (CA) to ensure all relevant I&APs have been afforded the right to express their concerns and have these concerns documented in a Comments and Response Report so that the CA may be able to make an informed decision on the Project. The personal information provided as part of the PP and stakeholder engagement process will be used purely to update you on the progress of the Project and to inform you of any input required such as details of the commenting period, availability of the reports, meetings etc. as well as notification of the decision and subsequent appeal period. However, it must be stated that registering as an I&AP is a voluntary process, should an I&AP not consent to being registered on the I&AP database, any comment received will not be able to be recorded and shared with the CA.

The I&AP database will also be shared with the CA, and should an appeal be lodged against the Project, the EAP and Applicant is obligated to share the I&AP database containing the personal information with the Appellant as per paragraph 4(1) of the National Environmental Management Act: Appeals Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

Furthermore, the processing of personal information is governed by the Royal HaskoningDHV-SA Protection of Personal Information Policy, which states that, the Company will ensure that it: -

1. Complies with privacy and data protection law and follows good practice;
2. Protect the rights of individuals;
3. Is open about how it stores and processes individuals' data; and
4. Protect itself from the risks of a data breach.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

It is important that relevant I&APs are identified and involved in the PP and stakeholder engagement process from the outset of the Project. To ensure effective PP and stakeholder engagement, the process includes the following key steps:

Step 1
Create awareness & notification-advert, BID, site notices

Step 2
Register I&APs & stakeholders on the database (ongoing)

Step 3
Consultation with & transfer of information to I&APs & stakeholders

Step 4
Invite I&APs to review and comment on the ESIA(30-day comment period) & WUA (60-day comment period)

Step 5
Record all comments, issues & concerns raised by I&APs within the Comments and Responses Record, which will form an integral part of the ESIA.

GRIEVANCES

A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of I&AP concerns and grievances about the Project. The grievance procedures will be in place from the beginning of the ESIA process and exist throughout construction and operations through to the end of project life. The grievance mechanism seeks to resolve concerns promptly using a robust and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to the affected parties.

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

If you consider yourself an I&AP for this proposed Project, we urge you to become involved.

- By responding (by phone or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement in the process;
- By completing the attached comment form and mailing it to Sibongile Gumbi at Royal HaskoningDHV;
- In writing, contacting the EAP if you have a query, comment or require further Project information; and
- By reviewing and commenting on the consultation ESIA Report within a 30-day review period and the WUA Application within a 60-day review period.

Your input into this process forms a key part of the environmental study and we would like to hear from you to obtain your views on the proposed Project.

By completing and submitting the accompanying response form, you automatically register yourself as an I&AP for this Project, and ensure that your comments, concerns and/ or queries raised regarding the Project will be noted.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES ON THE PROJECT CAN BE DIRECTED TO

Sibongile Gumbi	Royal HaskoningDHV PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052		 Royal HaskoningDHV <i>Enhancing Society Together</i>
	Tel	087 352 1506	
	Email	sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com	

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA)
PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN THE SEDIBENG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

(JUNE 2024)

GDARDE REF: TBC DWS REF: TBC

YOUR COMMENTS AND QUERIES ARE WELCOME

Please **complete** this Comment Form **in full** and return to:

Sibongile Gumbi	Royal HaskoningDHV		
	PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052, Johannesburg		
	Tel	087 352 1506	
	Email	sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com	

Title (Prof/Mr/Mrs)		First name	
Surname			
Capacity (e.g. Secretary / Director)			
Organisation			
Postal address		Postal code	
Tel No. ()		Cell No.	
Fax No. ()		Email address	

What comments / concerns would you like to raise regarding this proposed Project? (Please use additional pages, if required)

.....

.....

.....

PLEASE REGISTER THE FOLLOWING PERSON(S) ON THE PROJECT DATABASE:

Title (Prof/Mr/Mrs)		First name	
Surname			
Capacity (e.g. Secretary / Director)			
Organisation			
Postal address		Postal code	
Tel No. ()		Cell No.	
Fax No. ()		Email address	
Signature			

IF YOU PREFER NOT TO RECEIVE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THIS PROPOSED PROJECT, AND, WOULD PREFER TO BE REMOVED FROM THE PROJECT DATABASE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PROCESS YOU CAN CONTACT THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION CONSULTANTS LISTED IN THIS DOCUMENT (CONTACT DETAILS AS PROVIDED ABOVE).

Project related

ANNEXURE C

Background Information Document

Afrikaans

**OMGEWINGS- EN MAATSKAPLIKE IMPAKSTUDIE (OSIB) EN WATERGEBRUIKSMAGTIGING(WGM) PROSES
VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN 'N NUWE MOUTAANLEG IN DIE SEDIBENG DISTRIK
MUNISIPALITEIT, GAUTENG PROVINSIE**

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

(JUNIE 2024)



GDARDE VERWYSINGSNOMMER: TBC

DWS VERWYSINGSNOMMER: TBC

AGTERGROND

Die Soufflet Groep, die wêreld se voorste produsent van mout, bedryf meer as 41 mout aanlegte wêreldwyd en is tans die grootste mout vervaardiger in die wêreld. Die Soufflet Groep het kundigheid ontwikkel in prosesbestuur om hoëgehalte mout en geoptimaliseerde energieverbruik te bereik. Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd, 'n filiaal van die Soufflet Groep, het befondsing van die Internasionale Finansieringskorporasie (IFC) verkry vir die oprigting van 'n mout aanleg wat in die Sedibeng-distrik van Gauteng geleë sal wees ("Die Projek"). Die Projek, wat verag word om vir 50 jaar operasioneel te wees, sal 'n jaarlikse kapasiteit van 100kT/jaar in Fase 1 en 135kT/jaar in Fase 2 vir die plaaslike mark hê.

Die Projek word beskou as 'n invoervervanging en verbetering van gars produksie in die landbousektor in Suid-Afrika. Die biersektor in Suid-Afrika dra by tot ongeveer 1 uit elke 66 werksgeleenthede in die land, met die voorsieningsketting wat bestaan uit boere, verpakkingsvervaardigers, brouers, verspreiders, en kleinhandelaars.

EIENDOMSBEKRYWING

Die Projek (26° 25' 48.60" S; 28° 04' 12.90" E) is geleë suid van die Heineken Sedibeng Brouery in 'n groenveld gebied in die Sedibeng-distrik en Midvaal Plaaslike Munisipaliteit. Die R59-pad loop oos van die Projek met die Heineken Solar PV-aanleg wat na die weste geleë is. Die Projekperseel behoort aan Heineken South Africa (Pty) Ltd en is gesoneer as "Industrieel 1 met 'n aanhangsel vir Landbou-bedryf."

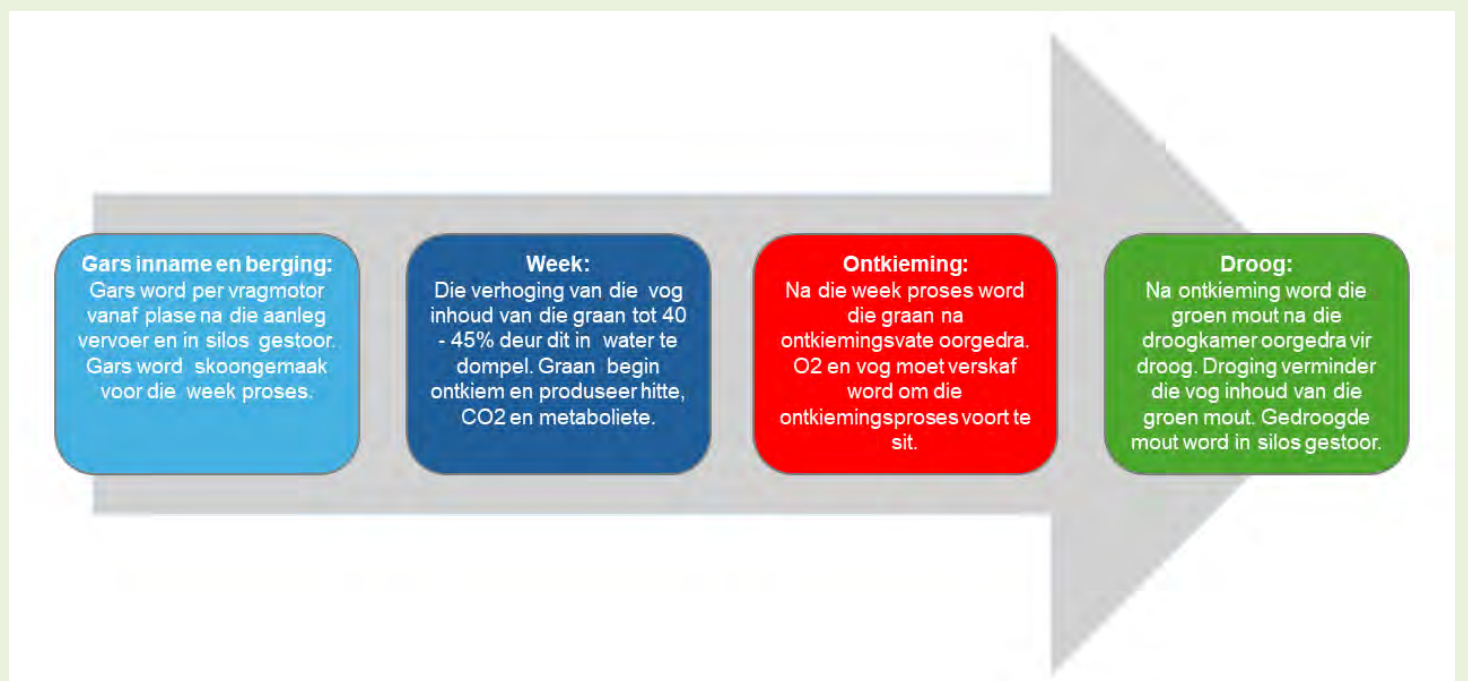
Die besonderhede van die Projek word hieronder verskaf:

Grootte/Lengte	Eiendomse besonderhede	Eiendomseienaar	Koördinate
Ongeveer 10ha	Gedeelte 0 of Erf No. 244, Graceview	Heineken South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Hoekpunte
Ongeveer 270m			Hoekpunt 1: 26° 25' 42.70" S 28° 04' 08.22" E Hoekpunt 2: 26° 25' 45.53" S 28° 04' 19.57" E Hoekpunt 3: 26° 25' 55.33" S 28° 04' 17.92" E Hoekpunt 4: 26° 25' 52.44" S 28° 04' 06.72" E
			Hoof Toegang: Beginpunt: 26° 26' 03.79" S 28° 04' 17.62" E Middelpunt: 26° 25' 59.47" S 28° 04' 16.92" E Eindpunt: 26° 25' 55.33" S 28° 04' 17.65" E

PROJEKBESKRYWING

Die mout produksieproses bestaan uit die volgende stadiums:

- Inname en berging van gars;
- Week: aanvang van groei deur gedwonge graan hidrasie;
- Ontkieming: beheerde groei van gars om endosperm modifikasie te fasiliteer;
- Droog: die beëindiging van graangroei om verdere potensiaal en mout spesifikasie vas te stel deur graan dehidrasie; en
- Verspreiding: die gedroogde mout word via 'n vervoerbandstelsel na die Heineken Brouery gestuur.



Figuur 1: Proses beskrywing

Die hoof komponente van die Projek word hieronder aangebied:

Algemene Rangskikking van Voorgestelde Geboue	Beskrywing
Werksgebou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Die proses van gars inname, skoonmaak en gradering, mout menging, skoonmaak en massaverstuur sal by hierdie gebou plaasvind.
Moutgeboue/infrastruktuur:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garsberging silos; Weekgebou; Ontkiemingsvate; Droogkamers; Moutberging silos; Vervoerband na die Heineken Brewery.
Energie stelsel:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kapasiteit van die gekombineerde hitte- en kragopwekker (CHP) (insluitend rugsteunstelsel) - 8MW verhittingsenergie, 4MW verkoelingsenergie, en 3MW elektriese krag deur die CHP Plant hittepompe en hittewisselaars. 70GWh gas sal jaarliks gebruik word. Kapasiteit van die ketels (rugsteun) – 2 x 6MW wat vloeibare aardgas (LNG) as brandstofbron gebruik. <i>Die Solar PV Projek sal nie deel uitmaak van die projekomvang nie, maar sal in die toekoms oorweeg word.</i>
Waterberging:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Die mout proses verbruik daagliks groot hoeveelhede water. Die verwagte waterverbruik vir die huidige mandaat gebaseer op die proses massa energie balans sigblad word geprojekteer op 1000m³/d piekbelasting. Een (1) varswater tenk van 1000m³ beskikbare waterberging volume. Hierdie volume sluit 10% spaar kapasiteit in vir mout produksie gebruiksaanvraag vir 24 uur. Een (1) proses watertenk van 1000m³ beskikbare waterberging volume. Hierdie volume sluit die opsie in om 50% herwinde water te wees.
Afvalwater berging en behandelingsaanleg:	<p>Afvalwater sal óf direk in ERWAT geloog word (voorkeur) óf op die perseel behandeling van afvalwater en ontslag (alternatief).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behandeling van die volgende afvalwater strome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huishoudelike riool/afvalwater van die Administrasiegebou. Industriële afvalwater wat voortspruit uit die was- en ontkiemingsproses van 'n maksimum van 900m³/d. Volume van afvalwater wat per dag behandel word – 575m³ (Fase 1). Beton tenk aan die onderkant van die weekgebou wat sal dien as (grootmaat) proses afvalwaterberging met 'n kapasiteit van 1000m³.
Ammoniakberging:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongeveer 1.5 ton (2000m³).
Hulpinfrastruktuur:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrasiegebou, Konstruksie-uitsakgebied, Interne vervoerbandstelsel om graan in die Weekgebou te vervoer, Versak- en chemiese bergingsgeboue, Brandpomp kamer, Wagkamer, Weegbrug, Vragmotor opstel area, Afval optel area, Interne toegangspaaie, Personeel parkering.



Figuur 2: Liggingskaart

WAT IS DIE POTENSIELE OMGEWINGSIMPACTE SE VERBAND MET DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEEK?

'n Aantal potensiele omgewingsimpakte wat met die Projek verband hou, is geïdentifiseer. As deel van die OSIB en WGM studies sal hierdie potensiele impakte deur die volgende spesialisstudies beoordeel word:

Spesialis Studie	Organisasie
Luggehalte en Klimaatsverandering	Airshed Planning Professionals
Varswater	Scientific Aquatic Services
Geohidrologie en Hidrologie	GCS Water & Environmental Consultants
Erfenis & Paleontologie	PGS Heritage
Geraas	Enviro Acoustic Research
Sosio-ekonomies	Eco Thunder Consulting
Verkeer	Royal HaskoningDHV

WAAROM IS OMGEWINGSSTUDIES NODIG?

In terme van die OIB Regulasies Regeringskennisgewing Regulasie (GNR) 324 – 327, gepubliseer in terme van Artikel 24(5), en gelees met Artikel 44, van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NOBW) (Wet No. 107 van 1998), benodig Soufflet Malt South Africa 'n Omgewingsmagtiging van die Gauteng Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling en Omgewing (GDARDE) om die Projek uit te voer aangesien dit elektrisiteitsopwekking aktiwiteite insluit wat onder Lyste Kennisgewing 1 van die OIB Regulasies 2014 (soos gewysig) gelys word. Daarbenewens moet die Gauteng Provinsiale Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (GPEMF) en Uitsluiting van Verwante Aktiwiteite van die Vereiste om 'n Omgewingsmagtiging te verkry (No. 164, 02 Maart 2018) ook oorweeg word aangesien die Projek binne Sone 5: Industriële en Kommersiële Fokus Sone geleë is, waar sekere aktiwiteite uitgesluit is van die verkryging van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging, maar eerder 'n registrasie by die GDARDE vereis soos per die uitsluitingsstandaard voorgeskryf deur die GPEMF (GN No.164).

Die Projek moet ook voldoen aan die Internasionale Finansiële Korporasie (IFC) Prestasiestandaarde en Goeie Internasionale Besigheidspraktyke (GIBP).

Die volgende aktiwiteite van Lyste Kennisgewing 1 sal toegepas word:

Lyste Kennisgewing	Aktiwiteits-nummer	Beskrywing en Toepaslikheid
1 (GNR 327)	2	Die ontwikkeling en verwante bedryf van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit uit 'n nie-hernubare hulpbron waar— i. die elektrisiteitsuitset meer as 10 megawatt maar minder as 20 megawatt is; of ii. die uitset 10 megawatt of minder is, maar die totale omvang van die fasiliteit 'n area van meer as 1 hektaar dek. <i>Toepaslik op die Gekombineerde Hitte en Krag opwekkingsstelsel (4MW) wat vloeibare aardgas (LNG) gebruik en rugsteunketels 2 x 6MW ketels wat LNG gebruik.</i>
	19	Die opvulling of afsetting van enige materiaal van meer as 10m ³ in, of die baggering, uitgraving, verwydering of verskuiwing van grond, sand, skulpe, skulpgroef, klipies of rots van meer as 10m ³ vanaf 'n waterloop. <i>Konstruksie of opgradering van infrastruktuur binne waterlope vir die ontslag in die Kliprivier (alternatiewe afvalwater wegdoeningsopsie).</i>

Aangesien Lyste Kennisgewing 1 aktiwiteite van die OIB Regulasies 2014 (soos gewysig) geaktiveer word, moet 'n Basiese Asseseringstudie soos beoog in Regulasie 19 en 20 van die OIB Regulasies 2014 (soos gewysig), gevolg word om Omgewingsmagtiging te verkry om aan die plaaslike regulatoriese vereistes te voldoen.

Volgens die GPEMF Uitsluitingsstandaarde, is aktiwiteite uitgesluit van die verkryging van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging soos per die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig), die aktiwiteite wat hieronder aangedui word, is uitgesluit en sal 'n registrasieproses volg soos voorgeskryf in die GPEMF (GN No.164).

Lyste Kennisgewing	Aktiwiteits-nummer	Beskrywing en Toepaslikheid
1 (GNR 327)	25	Die ontwikkeling en verwante bedryf van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die behandeling van effluent, afvalwater of riool met 'n daaglikse deursetkapasiteit van meer as 2,000m ³ maar minder as 15,000m ³ .
	27	Die opruiming van 'n gebied van 1ha of meer, maar minder as 20ha van inheemse plantegroei, behalwe waar sodanige opruiming van inheemse plantegroei benodig word vir – i. die uitvoering van 'n lineêre aktiwiteit; of ii. onderhoudsdoeleindes wat uitgevoer word in ooreenstemming met 'n onderhoudsbestuursplan.
	28	Residensiële, gemengde, kleinhandel, kommersiële, industriële of institusionele ontwikkelings waar sodanige grond vir landbou, wildboerdery, perdeboerdery of bebossing gebruik is op of na 01 April 1998 en waar sodanige ontwikkeling: i. sal binne 'n stedelike gebied plaasvind, waar die totale grond wat ontwikkel moet word groter is as 5 ha; of ii. uitgesluit waar sodanige grond reeds vir residensiële, gemengde, kleinhandel, kommersiële, industriële of institusionele doeleindes ontwikkel is.
	56	Aktiwiteit 56 van LN1 - Die verbreding van 'n pad met meer as 6 m, of die verlenging van 'n pad met meer as 1 km — i. waar die bestaande reserwe wyer as 13.5 m is; of ii. waar geen reserwe bestaan nie, waar die bestaande pad wyer as 8 m is, uitgesluit waar verbreding of verlenging binne stedelike gebiede plaasvind.
2 (GNR 325)	4	Die ontwikkeling en verwante bedryf van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur, vir die berging, of berging en hantering van gevaarlike goed, waar sodanige berging in houers met 'n gesamentlike kapasiteit van meer as 500 m ³ plaasvind.

Boonop, aangesien die Projek verskeie waterverwante aktiwiteite behels, sal 'n WGM (Watergebruikmagtiging) ingevolge Afdelings 21 (a), (b), (c), (f), (g) en (i) van die Nasionale Waterwet (Wet No. 36 van 1998) (soos gewysig) by die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS) ingedien word.

Die volgende watergebruike ingevolge Afdeling 21 van die NWA word aansoek gedoen vir:

- Afdeling 21 a: Neem water uit 'n waterbron (toepaslik vir boorgatonttrekking);
- Afdeling 21 b: Stoor water (toepaslik vir die berging van drinkbare water in 'n tenk);
- Afdeling 21 c: Belemmer of herlei die vloei van water in 'n waterloop (toepaslik vir wateroorgange en/of infrastruktuur binne 500m van die gereguleerde vleilandgebied);

- Afdeling 21 f: Loog afval of water wat afval bevat in 'n waterbron (toepaslik vir die logging van behandelde afvalwater van die moutproses in die Kliprivier); en
- Afdeling 21 g: Wegdoen van afval op 'n manier wat die waterbron nadelig kan beïnvloed (toepaslik vir die berging van onbehandelde afvalwater van die moutproses in 'n tenk en wegdoen van afvalwater in 'n plaaslike afvalwaterbehandelingsaanleg (alternatiewe opsie).
- Afdeling 21 i: Verander van die bedding, oewers, loop of kenmerke van 'n waterloop (toepaslik vir wateroorgange en/of infrastruktuur binne 500m van die gereguleerde vleilandgebied).

Soufflet Malt South Africa het Royal HaskoningDHV aangestel om onafhanklike Omgewingsbeoordelingspraktisyn (EAP) dienste vir die voorgestelde Projek te verskaf. As deel van hierdie omgewingsstudies, sal alle B&GPs (belangstelende en geaffekteerde partye) aktief betrokke wees deur die PD (publieke deelname) en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsprosesse.

BESKERMING VAN PERSOONLIKE INLIGTINGSWET, 2013 (Wet No. 14 van 2013) (POPIA)

Die doel van hierdie Wet is om —

1. Uitdrukking te gee aan die grondwetlike reg op privaatheid, deur persoonlike inligting te beskerm wanneer dit deur 'n verantwoordelike party verwerk word, onderworpe aan regverdigbare beperkings wat daarop gemik is om—
 - a. die reg op privaatheid teen ander regte te balanseer, veral die reg op toegang tot inligting; en
 - b. belangrike belange te beskerm, insluitend die vrye vloeï van inligting binne die Republiek en oor internasionale grense;
2. Die wyse te reguleer waarop persoonlike inligting verwerk mag word, deur voorwaardes te vestig, in harmonie met internasionale standaarde, wat die minimum drempelvereistes vir die regmatige verwerking van persoonlike inligting voorskryf;
3. Persone met regte en oplossings te voorsien om hul persoonlike inligting te beskerm teen verwerking wat nie in ooreenstemming met hierdie Wet is nie; en
4. Vrywillige en verpligte maatreëls te vestig, insluitend die instelling van 'n Inligtingsreguleerder, om respek vir bevordering, afdwinging en vervulling van die regte wat deur hierdie Wet beskerm word, te verseker.

POPIA en die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig)

Volgens Hoofstuk 6 van die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig), moet 'n Basiese Assessering (BA) studie, 'n Publieke Deelname (PD) en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsproses insluit. Die PD en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsprosesse is ontwerp om alle B&GPs in staat te stel om hul mening en/of bekommernisse uit te spreek, wat die EAP in staat stel om alle aspekte van die Projek te evalueer, met die doel om die Projek te verbeter deur die voordele daarvan te maksimeer terwyl die nadelige gevolge geminimaliseer word.

Volgens Artikel 42 van die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig), moet 'n EAP namens die Aansoeker (d.w.s. Soufflet Malt South Africa) verseker dat 'n register van B&GPs wat name, kontakbesonderhede en adresse bevat, geopen en in stand gehou word gedurende die studie. Bewys van die PD en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsproses (waarvan die B&GP databasis ingesluit is) word aan die betrokke Bevoegde Owerheid (BO) voorgelê om te verseker dat alle relevante B&GPs die reg gehad het om hul bekommernisse uit te spreek en dat hierdie bekommernisse gedokumenteer is in 'n Kommentaar- en Antwoordverslag sodat die BO in staat is om 'n ingeligte besluit oor die Projek te neem. Die persoonlike inligting wat deel vorm van die PD en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsproses sal slegs gebruik word om u op hoogte te hou van die vordering van die Projek en om u in te lig oor enige insette wat benodig word, soos besonderhede van die kommentaarperiode, beskikbaarheid van die verslae, vergaderings ens. asook kennisgewing van die besluit en daaropvolgende appèlperiode. Dit moet egter gesê word dat registrasie as 'n B&GP 'n vrywillige proses is, en indien 'n B&GP nie instem om op die B&GP databasis geregistreer te word nie, enige kommentaar wat ontvang word, nie opgeteken en gedeel kan word met die BO nie.

Die B&GP databasis sal ook gedeel word met die BO, en indien 'n appèl teen die Projek ingedien word, is die EAP en Aansoeker verplig om die B&GP databasis wat die persoonlike inligting bevat met die Appellant te deel ingevolge paragraaf 4(1) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet: Appèlregulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig).

Die B&GP databasis sal ook gedeel word met die BO, en indien 'n appèl teen die Projek ingedien word, is die EAP en Aansoeker verplig om die B&GP databasis wat die persoonlike inligting bevat met die Appellant te deel ingevolge paragraaf 4(1) van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet: Appèlregulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig). -

1. Voldoen aan privaatheids- en databeskermingswetgewing en goeie praktyke volg;
2. Die regte van individue beskerm;
3. Oop is oor hoe dit individue se data stoor en verwerk; en
4. Persone beskerm teen die risiko's van 'n databreuk.

PUBLIKE DEELNAME & BELANGHEBBENDE BETROKKENHEIDSPROSES

Dit is belangrik dat relevante B&GPs geïdentifiseer en betrek word in die PD en belanghebbende betrokkenheidsproses van die begin af van die Projek. Om effektiewe PD en belanghebbende betrokkenheid te verseker, sluit die proses die volgende sleutelstappe in:

Stap 1 Skep bewustheid & kennisgewing – advertensie, BID, terreinkennisgewings

Stap 2 Registreer B&GPs en belanghebbendes in die databasis (deurlopend)

Stap 3 Konsultasie met en oordrag van inligting aan B&GPs en belanghebbendes

Stap 4 Nooi B&GPs uit om die ESIA (30-dae kommentaarperiode) en WUA (60-dae kommentaarperiode) te hersien en kommentaar daarop te lewer

Stap 5 Neem alle kommentare, kwessies en bekommernisse wat deur B&GPs geopper is op in die Kommentaar- en Antwoorder-verslag, wat 'n integrale deel van die ESIA sal vorm

Klagtes

'n Klagtemeganisme sal ingestel word om insette en die oplossing van die belange en klagtes van B&GPs oor die Projek te ontvang en te fasiliteer. Die klagteprosedures sal vanaf die begin van die OSIB-proses in plek wees en deurlopend tydens konstruksie en bedrywigheide tot die einde van die projeklewenduur bestaan. Die klagtemeganisme streef daarna om insette vinnig op te los deur 'n robuuste en deursigtige konsultatiewe proses wat kultureel toepaslik is en maklik toeganklik is vir die betrokke partye.

HOE KAN JY BETROKKE RAAK?

Indien jy jousef beskou as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde Projek, dring ons daarop aan dat jy betrokke raak.

- Deur te reageer (per telefoon of e-pos) op ons uitnodiging vir jou betrokkenheid in die proses;
- Deur die aangehegde kommentaarvorm volledig in te vul en dit te pos na Sibongile Gumbi by Royal HaskoningDHV;
- Skriftelik, deur die EAP te kontak indien jy 'n vraag, kommentaar, klagte het of verdere Projekinligting benodig; en
- Deur die konsultasie OSIB-verslag binne 'n 30-dae hersieningsperiode en die WGM-aansoek binne 'n 60-dae hersieningsperiode te hersien en kommentaar te lewer.

Jou insette in hierdie proses vorm 'n sleutelrol in die omgewingsstudie en ons wil graag van jou hoor om jou sienings oor die voorgestelde Projek te bekom.

Deur die aangehegde reaksievorm te voltooi en in te dien, registreer jy jousef outomaties as 'n B&GP vir hierdie Projek, en verseker dat jou kommentare, bekommernisse en/of vrae rakende die Projek genoteer sal word.

KOMMENTAAR EN VRAE OOR DIE PROJEK KAN GERIG WORD AAN

Sibongile Gumbi	Royal HaskoningDHV PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052		 Royal HaskoningDHV Enhancing Society Together
	Tel	087 352 1506	
	E-pos	sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com	

OMGEWINGS- EN SOSIALE IMPAK ASSESSERING (OSIB) EN WATERGEBRUIKSMAGTIGING (WGM) PROSES
VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN 'N NUWE MOUT AANLEGGING IN DIE SEDIBENG
DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT, GAUTENG PROVINSIE

(JUNIE 2024)

GDARDE REF: TBC

DWS REF: TBC

U KOMMENTARE EN VRAE IS WELKOM

Vul asseblief hierdie Kommentaarvorm **volledig** in en stuur terug aan:

Sibongile Gumbi	Royal HaskoningDHV		
	PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052, Johannesburg		
	Tel	087 352 1506	
	E-pos	sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com	

Titel (Prof/Mnr/Mev)		Voornaam	
Van			
Kapasiteit (bv. Sekretaris / Direkteur)			
Organisasie			
Posadres		Poskode	
Tel No. ()		Sel No.	
Faks No. ()		E-pos adres	

Watter kommentare/bekommernisse wil jy graag oor hierdie voorgestelde Projek uitbring? (Gebruik asseblief addisionele bladsye indien nodig)

REGISTREER ASB. DIE VOLGENDE PERSONE OP DIE PROJEK DATABASIS:

Titel (Prof/Mnr/Mev)		Voornaam	
Van			
Kapasiteit (bv. Sekretaris / Direkteur)			
Organisasie			
Pasadres		Poskode	
Tel No. ()		Sel No.	
Faks No. ()		E-pos adres	
Handtekening			

INDIEN JY VERKIES OM GEEN VERDERE INLIGTING OOR HIERDIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEK TE ONTVANG NIE, EN SOU JY VERKIES OM OP ENIGE TYD GEDURENDE DIE PROSES VAN DIE PROJEKDATABASIS VERWYDER TE WORD, KAN JY DIE OPENBARE DEELNEMINGSKONSULTANTE WAT IN DIE DOKUMENT GELYS WORD KONTAK (KONTAKBESONDERHEDE SOOS HIERBO AANGEDUI).

Project related

ANNEXURE C

Background Information Document

Sesotho

TEKOLO EA TŠEBELETSO EA TIKOLOHO LE SECHABA (ESIA) LE TUMELLO EA TSHEBELISO EA METSI (WUA), MOKHOA OA TŠEBELETSO EA NTSHETSOPELE E E NCHA EA MALTING MMASIPALENG OA SEDIBENG , POROFENSENG YA GAUTENG.

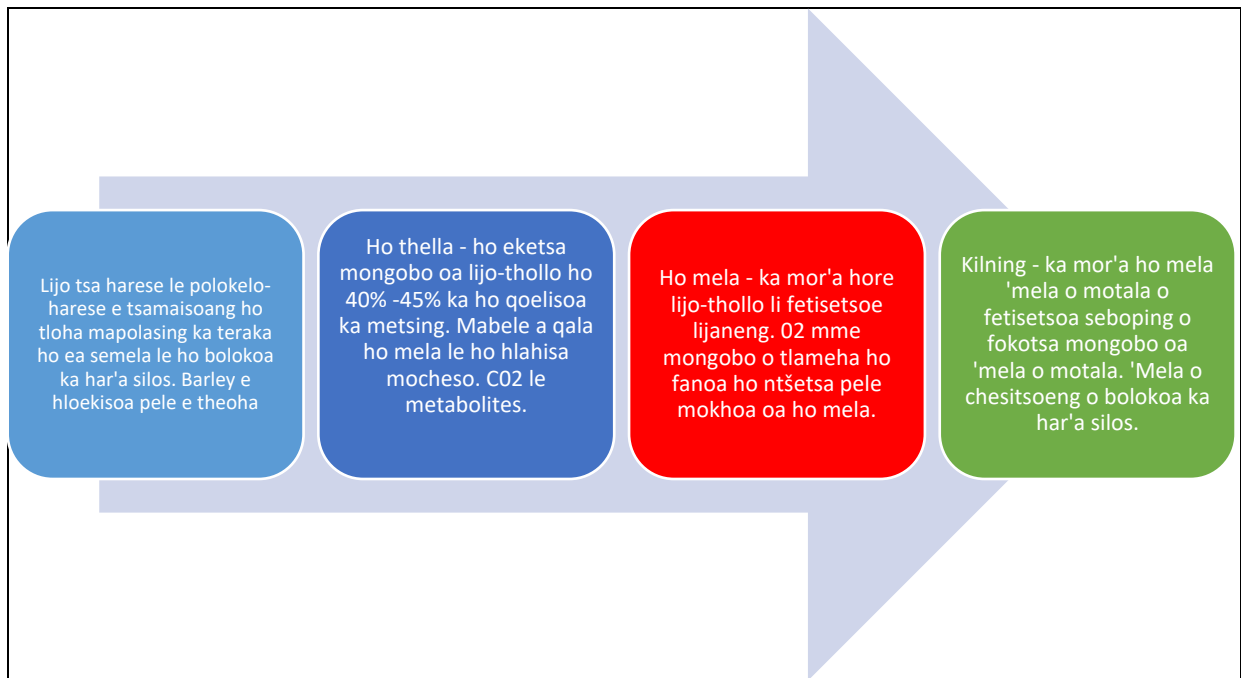
Soufflet Malt Aforika Borwa e kgethile Royal HaskoningDHV ho fana ka ditshebeletso tse ikemetseng tsa Tekolo ya Tikoloho (EAP) bakeng sa ntshetsopele e sisintsweng ya polante e ntjha ya malt ("Project"). Morero (26° 25' 48.60" S; 28° 04' 12.90" E) o ka boroa ho Heineken Sedibeng Brewery Seterekeng sa Sedibeng ka har'a Masepala oa Lehae oa Midvaal.



Setšoantšo sa 1: 'Mapa oa Sebaka

1. Ts'ebetso ea ho mela

Ts'ebetso ea malting e hlalositsoe ho **Setšoantšo sa 2** se ka tlase. 'Mela o chesitsoeng o romelloa Heineken Brewery ka mokhoa oa conveyor.



Setšoantšo sa 2: Tlhaloso ea Ts'ebetso

Morero “*Project*” e tlameha ho ikamahanya le Melawana ya EIA ya 2014 (jwalo ka ha e fetotswe) mme Soufflet Malt Afrika Borwa e hloka Tumello ya Tikoloho ho tswa ho Lefapha la Temothuo, Ntshetsopela ya Dibaka tsa Mahae le Tikoloho la Gauteng (GDARDE) bakeng sa ho etsa morero ona kaha e kenyeletsa mesebetsi ya ho fehla motlakase e thathamisitsweng tlasa Ditsebiso tsa Lenane. 1 ea Melaoana ea EIA 2014 (joalokaha e fetotsoe).

Mesebetsi e latelang ea Tsebiso ea Lethathamo 1 (GNR 327) e ea qala:

- **Ketsahalo ea 2** - bakeng sa Sistimi e Kopantsong ea Mocheso le Motlakase (4MW) e sebelisang khase ea tlhaho e nang le metsi (LNG) le liboiler tse bolokang 2 x 6MW tse sebelisang LNG.
- **Ketsahalo ea 19** - Kaho kapa ntlafatso ea meralo ea motheo ka har'a litselana tsa metsi, e sebetsang bakeng sa ho qhalloa ha litšila tse hloekisitsoeng Nokeng ea Klip River (khetho e 'ngoe ea ho lahla metsi a litšila).

Kaha Tsebiso ea Lethathamo la 1 mesebetsi ea Melawana ea EIA 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe) e qalisoa, boithuto ba Tlhahlobo ea Motheo joalo ka ha bo hlalositsoe ho Regulation 19 le 20 ea Melaoana ea EIA 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe), e tlameha ho lateloa molemong oa ho fumana Tumello ea Tikoloho molemong oa ho khotsofatsa lithoko tsa taolo ea lehae.

Morero hape o tlameha ho ikamahanya le Maemo a Ts'ebetso a IFC le Mekhoa e Metle ea Indasteri ea Machabeng (GIIP) ka mantsoe a IFC a sebelisoang joalo ka Tekolo ea Phello ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESIA) le Leano la Taolo ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESMP).

Morero o boetse o kenyetse mesebetsi e mengata e amanang le metsi, kahoo kopo ea Tumello ea Tšebeliso ea Metsi e tla romelloa Lefapheng la Metsi le Tsamaiso ea likhoerekhoere (DWS) ho latela **Karolo ea 21 (a), (b), (c), (f) (g).) le (i)** ea Molao oa Naha oa Metsi (Molao oa 36 oa 1998) (joalokaha o fetotsoe).

2. Litšusumetso tsa Tikoloho

Lits'enyehelo tse 'maloa tse ka bang teng tikolohong tse amanang le Morero li se li hlokometsoe. E le karolo ea Tekolo ea Liphello tsa Sechaba le Lithuto tsa Tumello ea Tšebeliso ea Metsi, litlamorao tsena tse ka bang teng li tla hlalohoa ka liphuputso tse latelang tsa litsebi:

Thuto ea Litsebi	Mokhatlo
Boleng ba Moea le Phetoho ea Boemo ba Leholimo	Airshed Planning Professionals
Metsi a hloekileng	Scientific Aquatic Services
Geohydrology le Hydrology	GCS Water & Environmental Consultants
Heritage & Palaeontology	PGS Heritage
Lerata	Enviro Acoustic Research
Tsa bophelo le moruo	Eco Thunder Consulting
Sephethephethe	Royal HaskoningDHV

3. Seabo sa Sechaba le Puisano ea Bankakarolo

Ho bohlokoa hore mekha e amehang e nang le Thahasello (I&APs) e khethoe le ho kenya letsoho tšebetsoeng ea ho kenya letsoho ha sechaba ho tloha qalong ea Morero. Ho netefatsa bonkakarolo bo atlehileng ba setjhaba le ho ba le seabo, tshebetso e kenyeletsa mehato e latelang ya bohlokwa:



Setšoantšo sa 3: Ts'ebetso ea Phatlalatso ea Sechaba le Ts'ebetso ea Kopanelo ea Batšehetsi

4. Litletlebo

Ho tla theoa mokhoa oa litletlebo ho amohela le ho thusa ho rarolla mathata le litletlebo tsa I&AP mabapi le Morero. Mekhoa ea litletlebo e tla ba teng ho tloha qalong ea ts'ebetso ea ESIA 'me e tla ba teng nakong eohle ea kaho le ts'ebetso ho fihlela qetellong ea bophelo ba morero. Mokhoa oa litletlebo o batla ho rarolla mathata ka potlako ka ho sebelisa mokhoa o matla le o pepeneneng oa therisano o loketseng moetlo le ho fihleleha habonolo ho ba amehang.

5. Lintlha tsa Khokahano

Haeba u inka u le I&AP bakeng sa Morero ona o reriloeng, re u khothaletsa ho nka karolo.

- Ka ho araba (ka mohala kapa lengolo-tsoibila) memong ea rona bakeng sa ho kenya letsoho ha hau ts'ebetsong;
- Ka ho tlatsa foromo ea maikutlo e khomaretsoeng le ho e romela ho Sibongile Gumbi ho Royal HaskoningDHV;
- Ka ho ngola, ho iteanya le EAP haeba o na le potso, maikutlo kapa o hloka tlhaiso-leseling e eketsehileng ea Morero; le
- Ka ho hlaloha le ho fana ka maikutlo mabapi le Tlaleho ea ESIA ea lipuisano nakong ea tlhahlobo ea matsatsi a 30 le Kopo ea WUA nakong ea tlhahlobo ea matsatsi a 60.

Maikutlo a hau tšebetsong ena ke karolo ea bohlokoa ea thuto ea tikoloho, 'me re lakatsa ho utloa ho tsoa ho uena ho fumana maikutlo a hau mabapi le Morero o sisintsoeng.

Ka ho tlatsa le ho fana ka foromo e tsamaeang le karabo, u ingolisa ka bouena u le I&AP bakeng sa Morero ona, 'me u etsa bonnete ba hore maikutlo, matšoenyeho le/kapa lipotso tse hlalositsoeng mabapi le Morero li tla hlokomeloa.

DIKGELO LE DIPOTSO KA MORERO O KA LEBISWA HO

Sibongile Gumbi	Royal HaskoningDHV PO Box 867, Gallo Manor, 2052		 <p>Royal HaskoningDHV <i>Enhancing Society Together</i></p>
	Mohala	087 352 1506	
	Email	sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com	

Project related

ANNEXURE D

Advert

Lifeless body discovered in open veld

Sifiso Jimta

BOPHELONG – The painful cry of a grief-stricken mother who stumbled upon the lifeless body of her son lying in an icy open veld, broke the quietness of a blue Monday morning (August 5) in Bophelong.

Following the hysteric screams, dozens of residents in Ext 11 gathered at the scene around 8:00 where the deceased was covered in foil - their faces fixed with sorrow and disbelief. This comes after Zakes Mokoena (29) drew his last breath reportedly after leaving his family on a mission to purchase *nyaope*. According to the family spokesperson, Seipati Mokoena, Zakes had been in poor health since August 2 and was advised to stay indoors. Despite strict warnings and efforts to lock him in until he was fully recovered, the young man left his home and never returned. Speaking to Sedibeng Ster at their family home later on the day - a stone's throw away from the scene - Seipati explained the last moments

before the incident.

“When Zakes wanted to go out, his mother pleaded with him and suggested he send someone to go buy the drugs. He forcefully left the house even though he knew he was weak,” she said. When Zakes took too long, his stepdad went to look for him and discovered him in the veld. “What breaks everyone’s heart is that he had to meet his demise in the streets. His mother is left reeling. A small comfort is that at least he wasn’t killed for stealing or anything like that,” she added. Seipati highlighted the devastating impact of *nyaope*. “For many years, Zakes has been in and out of rehab only to come back and relapse. Only they [users] know the pain of being hooked to this monster. In his last moments, he pleaded to be saved from using. We would helplessly watch him plead with tears rolling down his face to help him quit,” she said.

Vanderbijlpark police spokesperson Sergeant Sabelo Sigcu said an inquest docket has been opened.



Zakes Mokoena met his untimely death last Monday in an open veld.
Photo: Sifiso Jimta

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION PROCESS FOR A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN THE SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

OMGEWINGS- EN SOSIALE IMPAKBEORDELING (OSIB) EN WATERGEBRUIKSMAGTIGING (WGM) PROSES VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN 'N NUWE MOUT AANLEG IN DIE SEDIBENG DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT, GAUTENG PROVINSIE

TEKOLO EA TŠEBELETSO EA TIKOLOHO LE SECHABA (ESIA) LE TUMELLO EA TSHEBELISO EA METSI (WUA), MOKHOA OA TŠEBELETSO EA NTSHETSO-PELE E E NCHA EA MALTING MMSIPALENG OA SEDIBENG, POROFENSING YA GAUTENG

GDARDE REF NO: TBD DWS REF NO: WU35825

Project Details: In June 2024, notice was given in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) published in Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 324 - GNR 327, in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act - NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended) and the National Water Act - NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998) of the Applicant, Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd requiring an Environmental Authorisation for the development of a new malting plant situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 244, Graceview within the Graceview Industrial Park in the Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Province (the "Project").

As the Project includes electricity generation activities listed under Listing Notice 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), Soufflet Malt South Africa (Pty) Ltd requires an Environmental Authorisation from the Competent Authority, the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE). The Project must also comply with the IFC Performance Standards and Good International Industry Practices (GIIP).

The following listed activities are being applied for as per the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) for the Project: Listing Notice 1 - GNR 327 of April 2017: Activity 2 applicable to the Combined Heat and Power (CHP) genset including back-up system with 8MW of heating energy, 4MW of cooling energy and 3MW of electrical power through the CHP plant, heat pumps and heat exchangers.

A Water Use Authorisation (WUA) will also be required from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) as contemplated in Chapter 4 of the NWA as well as a registration is required in terms of the Gauteng Province EMF Exclusion Standard (GN No.164) where certain listed activities are excluded from the requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation.

Projekte Opsomming: In terme van die OIB Regulasies Regeringskennisgewing Regulasie (GNR) 324 - 327, gepubliseer in terme van Artikel 24(5), en gelees met Artikel 44, van die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (NOBW) (Wet No. 107 van 1998), benodig Soufflet Malt South Africa 'n Omgewingsmagtiging van die Gauteng Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling en Omgewing (GDARDE) om die Projek uit te voer aangesien dit elektrisiteitsopwekking aktiwiteite insluit wat onder Lyste Kennisgewing 1 van die OIB Regulasies 2014 (soos gewysig) gelys word. Die volgende aktiwiteite word voor aansoek gedoen soos per die OIB Regulasies, 2014 (soos aangepas) vir die projek: Kennisgewing 1 - GNR 327 van April 2017: Aktiwiteit 2 van toepassing tot die "Combined Heat and Power" (CHP) generatorstel insluitend bystand sisteem met 8MW van hitte energie, 4MW van verkoelende energie en 3MW van elektriese krag deur die CHP stel, hitte pompe, en hitte wisselaar.

Daarbenewens moet die Gauteng Provinsiale Omgewingsbestuursraamwerk (GPMEF) en Uitsluiting van Verwante Aktiwiteite van die Vereiste om 'n Omgewingsmagtiging te verkry (No. 164, 02 Maart 2018) ook oorweeg word aangesien die Projek binne Sone 5: Industriële en Kommerisiële Fokus Sone geleë is, waar sekere aktiwiteite uitgesluit is van die verkryging van 'n Omgewingsmagtiging, maar eerder 'n registrasie by die GDARDE vereis soos per die uitsluitingsstandaard voorgeskryf deur die GPMEF (GN No.164). 'n "Water Use Authorisation" (WUA) word ook benodig van die Department van Water en Sanitasie soos verwys in hoofstuk 4 van die NWA asook 'n registrasie in terme van "Gauteng Province EMF Exclusion Standard" waar sekere gelyste aktiwiteite uitgesluit is van die vereistes om omgewingsmagtiging te kry.

Die Projek moet ook voldoen aan die Internasionale Finansiële Korporasie (IFC) Prestasiestandaarde en Goeie Internasionale Besigheidspraktyke (GIIP).

Lintsha tsa Morero: Morero "Project" e tlameha ho ikamahanya le Melawana ya EIA ya 2014 (jwalo ka ha e fetotse) mme Soufflet Malt Afrika Borwa e hloka Tumello ya Tikoloho ho tswa ho Lefapha la Temothuo, Ntshetsopole ya Dibaka tsa Mahae le Tikoloho la Gauteng (GDARDE) bakeng sa ho etsa morero ona kaha e keneletsela mesebetsi ya ho fela motlakase e thathamisweng tlasa Ditsebisio tsa Lenane. 1 ea Melaoana ea EIA, 2014 (joalokaha e fetotse).

Mesebetsi e latelang ea Tsebisio ea Lethathamo 1 (GNR 327) e ea qala: Ketsahalo ea 2.

Kaha Tsebisio ea Lethathamo la 1 mesebetsi ea Melawana ea EIA, 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe) e qalisoa, boithuto ba Tihahlobo ea Motheo joalo ka ha ho hlalositsoe ho Regulation 19 le 20 ea Melaoana ea EIA, 2014 (joalo ka ha e lokisitsoe), e tlameha ho lateloa molemong oa ho fumana Tumello ea Tikoloho molemong oa ho khotsafatsa litlithoko tsa taolo ea lehae. Morero hape o tlameha ho ikamahanya le Maemo a Ts'ebetsa a IFC le Mekhoa e Metle ea Indasteri ea Machabeng (GIIP) ka mantsoe a IFC a sebelisoang joalo ka Tekolo ea Phello ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESIA) le Leano la Taolo ea Tikoloho le Sechaba (ESMP).

Morero o boetse o keneletsela mesebetsi e mengata e amanang le metsi, kahoo kopo ea Tumello ea Tsebeliso ea Metsi e tla romelloa Lefapheng la Metsi le Tsamaiso ea Ilkhookerehoere (DWS) ho latela Karolo ea 21 (a), (b), (c), (f) (g) le (i) ea Molao oa Naha oa Metsi (Molao oa 36 oa 1998) (joalokaha o fetotsoe).

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESIA) FOR REVIEW KENNISGEWING OOR DIE BESKIKBAARHEID VAN DIE KONSEP OMGEWINGS EN SOSIALE IMPAK ASSESSERINGS DOKUMENT (ESIA) VIR RESENSIE TSEBISO EA HO FUMANA KA TLALEHO EA MORALO EA TŠEBELETSO EA TIKOLOHO LE SECHABA (ESIA) HO HLAHLIJOA

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report will be available for review and comment from 19 August to 17 September 2024 and will be available at the following places:

- De Deur Public Library, De Deur Municipal Buildings, Corner of Weilbach & Middle Street, De Deur, 1884;
- Meyerton (Main) Library, Loch Street, Meyerton, 1961; and
- Royal HaskoningDHV website <https://www.royalhaskoningdhv.com/en/countries/south-africa/environmental-reports>

OPEN DAY

OPEDAG

LETSATS LA HUBULO

All I&APs are invited to attend an open day to be held at the venue listed below. The Project team will be available to discuss and answer any questions you may have regarding the findings of the draft ESIA Report. The date, time and venue for the open day is as follows:

- Date: 11 September 2024 • Time: 14:00-17:00 • Venue: Midvaal Municipality Town Hall, 25 Mitchell Street, Meyerton

Comments on the draft ESIA Report can also be sent to the environmental consultant as well as any further information you may require regarding the open day. Contact details are provided below.

In accordance with the Protection of Personal Information (POPI) Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013), your contact details will only be used to record any comments that have been provided as part of the process as well as to provide updates on the progress of the project, identifying information will only be shared with the Competent Authority to provide proof for the Public Participation process as required according to Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

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E-mail: sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com



Setjhaba Mazibuko (27) spent his birthday giving back to learners at Lesedi La Thuto Primary School in Sebokeng.

Man spends his birthday giving back

Moleboheng Chaha

SEBOKENG - The 27-year-old Setjhaba Mazibuko ensured smiles on the faces of learners at the Lesedi La Thuto Primary School in Zone 17 after he gifted them with 36 pairs of brand new school shoes on his birthday.

Mazibuko was accompanied by his father Colonel Mkhulu Hadebe from Sebokeng SAPS together with various stakeholders, including Sebokeng SAPS Victim Friendly Facility, Social Crime Prevention, Sector Managers, the Community Policing Forum, Gauteng Traffic Wardens and Indibano Victim Empowerment.

Speaking about the gesture, Mazibuko said he believes in the saying "It takes a village to raise a child" adding that it is important to him to give back to the community as he was raised by the

community.

Hadebe stated that it has always been his son's desire to give back to the community. He explained how the number 27 has a special meaning to his family. He divulged that he had Setjhaba when he was 27 years old and that Setjhaba is also turning 27.

He mentioned how touched he was when his son approached him about celebrating his day giving back to the community.

The principal of Lesedi la Thuto Primary School extended words of gratitude to Mazibuko.

Mammuso Mokoena from Indibano taught learners about the importance of humanity.

Mokoena encouraged learners by saying that there will always be someone to give them support despite any hardships they may face in life.

Warning against illegal termination of pregnancies

Moleboheng Chaha

The Gauteng Department of Health (GDoH) has warned members of the community against facilities operating in various areas in the province offering unlawful termination of pregnancy services, stating that unsafe termination remains one of the leading causes of maternal mortality.

To fight the scourge of backdoor and illegal abortion clinics, the department says it has increased the number of public health facilities that provide safe termination of pregnancy from 36 in 2022 to 47 in 2024.

“These facilities include eight hospitals providing second-trimester terminations, ensuring that more women receive the care and service they need.”

Gauteng MEC for Health and Wellness Nomantu Nkomo-Ralehoko states that the service expansion is crucial in providing accessible and safe reproductive health services to women in the province.

“Government has free and safe health facilities that provide termination of pregnancy. We want to urge the public to refrain from going to backdoor abortion clinics as they will cause harm to one's life. Our

institutions also provide counselling services.”

Furthermore, GDoH has trained 30 professional nurses to help with the choices regarding termination of pregnancy to expand sexual and reproductive health rights services.

“These initiatives reflect the department's dedication to enhance service delivery and expand access to vital healthcare.”

To increase access to long-acting reversible contraceptives, GDoH has partnered with Bayer and Organon, to provide more options and support for family planning.

VUT student hails as a Miss Limpopo semi-finalist

VANDERBIJLPARK - When the Miss Limpopo beauty pageant announced their list of semi-finalists, guess whose name was there Ndivhuwo Mufamadi, a third-year Public Relations student at the Vaal University of Technology (VUT). Ndivhuwo, who hails from the Ha Khakhu Village in Venda, has proven to be a multi-talented individual who is making waves both on and off campus. When the 22-year-old is not strutting her stuff on the pageant ramps, she is dedicated to her academics and also actively involved in co-curricular activities on campus. She is a prominent figure on the VUT Campus TV, where she engages the student community with her vibrant presentations and informative interviews. Outside of campus, Ndivhuwo is also an avid golf player.

On joining Miss Limpopo, she says she did so to seek larger platforms that align with her aspirations. “I consistently advocate

for being the change you wish to see, and Miss Limpopo supports this philosophy,” she said. According to Ndivhuwo she draws inspiration from her mother who is a single parent raising three children. Despite having Ndivhuwo before finishing her education, her mother went to school in her late 40s and persevered to become a teacher.

Ndivhuwo's experience competing in beauty pageants is quite inspirational. She has taken part in various pageants such as Miss Nzhelele, Miss Purpose South Africa, and Miss Diepkloof. Each of these experiences has contributed to her growth, confidence, and advocacy for various causes.

The dark and beautiful Ndivhuwo dedicates this latest achievement to her late father, whose legacy lives on through her. She works hard to pay tribute to him with each achievement, and her successes are evidence of the motivation and values he instilled in her.

Project related

ANNEXURE E

Comments and Responses Report

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND
WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE

JUNE – OCTOBER 2024



RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence XXXXXXXXXX I&AP	I support the project because of the prospective employment opportunities.	EAP: The support for the project is acknowledged especially with regards to potential employment opportunities.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence XXXXXXXXXX I&AP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smell is a concern with regards to the processes that will take place at a maltery. Idea is neither good or bad. I believe job creation is great. A green belt should be considered and a proper impact study on the environment considering fauna and flora. 	Air Quality Specialist: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Odourous compounds is unlikely to be emitted as this is a germination process and not a fermentation process and no chemicals are used in the process. It is likely that odour may emanate from the wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) but this will be addressed appropriately. Increased odour impacts are possible at receptors located towards the south and south-west of the plant. It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken for the Project. With regards to a green belt, note that the Project is situated within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily

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		transformed. According to the DFFE Screening Tool, the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Plants Species theme is indicated as Low sensitivity due to the transformed nature of the site and the Animal theme is Moderate due to the presence of the spotted-necked otter.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence _____ _____ I&AP	Complimentary industries are very good idea, especially when looking at carbon footprint.	EAP: The Graceview Industrial Park has been selected as the best location for the malting plant as it is within a site that has been zoned as “Industrial 1” and falls within an area earmarked for “industrial/commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.
16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence _____ I&AP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is already a water, light and sound pollution issue from Heineken and Kliprivier Business Park. 2. Plus, there are a lot of small animals who live on that land who will again be displaced. 3. There is already a water pollution issue from Heineken. 4. There is not sufficient road infrastructure for the existing businesses at Kliprivier Business Park, adding in another big factory will seriously impact that. 5. Also, this will bring in more outside people and will increase the crime rate in the area. 	Engineering Team and Noise Specialist: 1. Pollution: Water pollution – We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavors to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet’s commitment to the environment.

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		<p>Light pollution – The Engineering Team will ensure that the lighting designs for the new malt plant will include but is not limited to ensuring that all external lights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angled/directed to only the areas that they are meant to illuminate. ▪ Are not angled/directed upwards to the open sky. ▪ Are not directed to adjacent properties or public areas. ▪ Are designed to the correct lux levels based on the area they illuminate. ▪ To the correct specification based on the area they illuminate. <p>Sound pollution - the Environmental Noise Impact Assessment recommends the following in terms of noise levels, which will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for daytime residential use; and ▪ 45 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for night-time residential use. ▪ The plant should also limit the noise level to less than 60 dBA on the boundary (70 dBA during the daytime period, and 60 dBA at night for a 70 dBA day-night noise limit).

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At all stages, surrounding receptors should be informed about the Project, providing them with factual information without setting unrealistic expectations. ▪ The Project Applicant must implement a line of communication (i.e., a help line where complaints could be lodged). All potential sensitive receptors should be made aware of these contact numbers. The plant should maintain a commitment to the local community (people staying within 1,000m from construction or operational activities) and respond to noise concerns in an expedient fashion. ▪ The plant must investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 1,000m from the processing plant. <p>EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The vegetation within the study area is predominantly herbaceous, and support species typically associated with secondary/disturbed grassland. From historical satellite imagery, it is apparent that the entire site was previously disturbed by mowing for the production of livestock fodder. Within the greater investigation area, the vegetation is also indicative of previous disturbance.

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		<p>The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) Screening Tool has indicated that a small portion of the western section of the site as medium sensitivity due to the possible presence of Mammalia - <i>Hydriectis maculicollis</i> (spotted-necked otter) with the majority of the site has been classified as a Low sensitivity. The project is located in an urban area within the Graceview Industrial Park and the likeliness of the <i>Hydriectis maculicollis</i> being present on site is considered unlikely due to the transformed nature of the site and with the closest riparian habitat located approximately ~1 km away from the site separated by an access road bordering the Kliprivier Business Park and Graceview Industrial Park. The Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>3. We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the</p>

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		<p>effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavors to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.</p> <p>Traffic Impact Specialist:</p> <p>4. The Traffic Impact Assessment indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is expected that the development will generate an additional 50 vehicles per hour in both weekdays AM and PM peak periods on the surrounding road network. ▪ The analysis indicates that all the intersections are currently operating at acceptable levels of service – LOS (A) in the 2024 scenario. This correlates with the visual observation. ▪ The AM peak and PM peak scenarios for the future traffic in 2029 without development have been analysed. The results indicate that all three intersections will continue to operate at an acceptable LOS. Therefore, additional measures are not necessary to improve traffic conditions at these intersections.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no intersection upgrade required to improve the performance of the network near the site. However, all roads anticipated to provide access to the proposed development, should be paved to improve accessibility (3.0 - 5.5m roadway (two way)). ▪ The proposed Project will be constructed within the Graceview Industrial Park, which will still be developed with other industries in future. <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>5. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period.

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence Ruben Lourenco I&AP</p>	<p>1. All the trucks that cause congestion, pollution and uneasiness for motorists and pedestrians. Development pressure in areas that until relatively recently were being farmed.</p> <p>2. More people will move into the informal settlements at Piels and surrounds in the hope of getting a job (I can guess that a minimal number of long term jobs will be created). More residents mean potentially more crime and a corresponding decrease in property values. I anticipate that more people will move into the informal settlement and this will increase the pressure</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. Traffic management measures will be included in the ESMP. A Traffic Management Method Statement/Plan must be compiled by the Contractor to manage congestion, pollution and safety for motorists and pedestrians.</p> <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>2. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p>

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	<p>on the finite facilities and lead to increased levels of crime, etc.</p> <p>3. It feels like this is a foregone conclusion that the project will go ahead irrespective of any comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The objective of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to consider the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project as well as</p>

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<p>comments and issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and rating these impacts in terms of their probability, duration, scale and magnitude resulting in significance before and after mitigation and presenting these results in a transparent and objective manner that will allow the Competent Authority to make a decision on the Project. Therefore, approval of the Project is not a foregone conclusion.</p>
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<p>Creating more jobs.</p>	<p>EAP: The potential for the Project to create employment opportunities are noted.</p>
<p>16 May 2024 Survey Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<p>Grain that’s malted locally is good for the community, the environment, and the economy. Needless to say, local malt makes beer taste better as well.</p>	<p>EAP: Your comment is acknowledged, and it should be noted that the Project greatly contributes as an import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in South Africa.</p>
<p>16 May and 24 June 2024 Lee and Kobus [Redacted] [Redacted] Correspondence [Redacted] I&AP</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The environmental impact of burst pipelines/dischARGE from local business over lands into river courses and obnoxious odours within the community of the greater Klipriver region. 2. The current climate is that there have been past issues where burst pipelines occurred in the area where the community reported to local authorities and businesses involved. Lack of responsibility was an 	<p>EAP and Engineering Team and Applicant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/dischARGE. Upon further correspondence (27 June 2024) with you regarding the matter, the spatial location and date, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality,

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	<p>issue where none of the entities involved took initial charge causing the environment to suffer along with the residents in its path. Currently there are outstanding environmental concerns being investigated from 2021. The community and environment are the ones suffering due to the lack of responsibility and action.</p> <p>3. Negative impact on the area, animal and aquatic life and human health and lifestyle including: burst pipelines; burst wall dams; discharging effluent over land into furrows into rivers; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains); excessive pest issues due to effluent releases and burst pipelines; eco-systems being negatively impacted; health concerns for the residents in the area; endangerment to animal life; ozone and odour pollution; reduced property values; direct impact on tourism businesses; underground; water concerns due to effluent release into fields, rivers and burst pipes.</p> <p>4. Lack of responsibility when impact occurs.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding impact on ERWAT and pump stations have caused breakdowns and overloading causing overflowing and effluent release over lands in</p>	<p>ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided.</p> <p>2. The Midvaal Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of existing infrastructure i.e. pipelines and pump station. It is therefore recommended that via the Ward Councilor, a meeting is held with the Midvaal Municipality to raise existing/current issues.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in Point 1 above, the malting plant is a greenfield development and impacts such as burst wall dams; pipelines, discharging effluent over land into furrows; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains) appear to be associated with the current operations of the businesses in the area as well as Midvaal and ERWAT. Discharge into any watercourse, will be subject to approvals from the relevant authorities.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the proposed Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Commercial Focus) of the GPEMF, and the proposed malt plant falls within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p>

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	<p>proximity to residential property and rivers being affected.</p> <p>6. ERWAT Design & Maintenance capacity for additional discharge (Burst Wall February 2024) current overload concerns. Recent failure of the retaining walls along the ponds (structural issue).</p> <p>7. Discharge of black water into the Klip River and across lands not far from residents and boreholes/dams.</p> <p>8. The pipe burst has occurred on the line from the Pump Station in Joan Road to ERWAT on numerous times. The “fatal” incident where it affected our spring lake occurred in January 2021, the matter is currently still being investigated. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities on the 4 January 2021.</p> <p>When the incident occurred, there was a delay in repairing the fix and when it was eventually repaired the pipe broke in the same place. It was not the first time that the pipe burst. The secondary issues when the pipe bursts is that effluent continues being discharged to the pump station where it will eventually overflow at the pump house and expel into the Klip River which is an environmental catastrophe. A third issue was with extensive load shedding periods when the pump stations generator was not operational rendering the pump house ineffective and failing in</p>	<p>4. The various mechanisms of reporting incidents and complaints with the surrounding businesses, Midvaal and ERWAT need to be pursued further and appropriate investigations and the results thereof need to be shared with yourself as the Complainant. The Ward Councilor may be able to assist further. A grievance mechanism will be established for <u>this</u> Project (new malt plant) to receive and facilitate resolution of I&AP concerns and grievances about this specific Project. The proposed Project cannot respond on behalf of ERWAT. It is recommended that the concerns are referred directly to ERWAT to respond to.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding is a nation-wide problem. It is recommended that contact is made with ERWAT to determine what plans are in place if and when loadshedding occurs.</p> <p>6. The source of the “black water” is unknown and not related to this Project.</p> <p>7. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence with you regarding the matter regarding the location (GPS coordinates) and date of the burst pipeline and incidents recorded, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you</p>

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	<p>operations causing spillage over the lands into the Klip River.</p> <p>As explained, we have had to deal as residents with foul smells polluting the air, pests breeding in contaminated water and our water being compromised on our property as well as the Klip River. I have done extensive reports on this matter. My own business and property have been negatively affected to the point that is undesirable to sell due to the odour emanating from the pump house when spillages occur as well as when there are no spillages a foul smell at times occurs and is incredibly offensive. We further have to deal with offensive odours from ERWAT caused by spillages, breakdowns, pipes being stolen causing sludge spillage, not able to rehabilitate area due to location of spills (vlei area) plus there is concern that the plant needs an upgrade to increase its capacity so perhaps this should occur first before any new developers tap into this already strained plant.</p> <p>9. I have quite a few incidents on video however due to file size they are too large to send. The images attached indicate the site of burst pipe and the proximity of the pumpstation to the burst pipe and river.</p>	<p>raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties to obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>8. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties i.e. Midvaal, ERWAT, surrounding businesses, to raise existing and new issues and obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>9. The photos provided of the incident that occurred in 2021 have been received. It was also indicated that the matter was reported in 2021 when the incident occurred by residents in the area. The local authorities were notified via email and Whatsapp groups and telephonically. Unfortunately, the EAP is not in a position to respond on behalf of the local authorities in this regard.</p>
<p>10 July 2024 Kameshree Reddy</p>	<p>1. Project location</p>	<p>EAP & Engineering Team: 1. The Project location is correct as stated.</p>

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<p>Letter Correspondence Midvaal Local Municipality Assistant Director: Land Use</p>	<p>1.1 Remaining Extent of Erf 244 Graceview Extension 3 Township.</p> <p>2. Zoning of the properties as per Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>2.1 The property is zoned “Industrial 1” with an annexure for Commercial uses, place of refreshment of own employees only and with the written consent of the local authority such as retail trade and industries which subordinate and related to the main commercial use and Agricultural Industry for a malting plant.</p> <p>3. Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p> <p>3.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011</p> <p>4.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. Dolomite</p> <p>5.1 The properties are affected by dolomite and thus will be subject to a dolomite stability report prior to building plan approval in line</p>	<p>2. The property zoning as “Industrial 1” is confirmed in the zoning certificates dated 26 May 2021 (REF 15/2-MLUS81) and 05 Jul 2024 (REF 15/1/6) received for the Project from the Midvaal Municipality.</p> <p>3. Noted that in terms of the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025 that the properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. Noted that in terms of the R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. A Dolomite Stability Report will be submitted to the Midvaal Municipality prior to building plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. Portions of the site is classified as dolomite D4 area designation, as such a Competence Level 4 [L4 Geo-professional] will be included in the team.</p> <p>6. Future K-routes i.e. K77 and a Class 3 road are planned in the vicinity of the Project. The Route Determination Reports have been requested from the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport to determine the impact on these future planned routes.</p>

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
	<p>with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>6. Provincial Roads 6.1 The application properties are affected by existing Gautrans routes.</p> <p>7. Land Use Section 7.1 The proposed Malting Plant can be accommodated as a primary right on the portion zoned "Industrial 1" and no land use application is required subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Development Plan being submitted for consideration. - Building Plans being submitted for consideration. 	<p>7. We are in the process of compilation of the documents required for the Site Development Plan and Building Plans and will be submitted to Midvaal prior to construction.</p>
<p>12 July 2024 Email Correspondence XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Midvaal Local Municipality</p>	<p>(Thanks) for including Midvaal in the distribution list. I am pleased to see that various specialists have been appointed to further investigate the potential environmental impact.</p> <p>1. One of our biggest concerns is the impact of ground water extraction in an area underlain by dolomite, especially with areas denoted as D3 and D4 in close proximity to the proposed plant.</p> <p>2. Please note that Midvaal has a height restriction on any structures built within the Midvaal area of jurisdiction. This also applies to the height of future silos for storage.</p>	<p>Geohydrologist:</p> <p>1. The Geohydrological Assessment has modelled the potential aquifer drawdown of the compartment from which the proposed abstraction will take place, as well other abstractions from the compartment and evaluated the cumulative impact. Indications based on the information at the time of study and based on the models and the proposed volumes, the impact is considered marginal. No cumulative impact is anticipated on the dolomite compartment from which water will be drawn, due to the low volumes proposed. The Geohydrological Assessment does not foresee</p>

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	<p>3. The officials from Midvaal will solicit comments from all internal departments and submit a consolidated response obo MLM.</p>	<p>any major impacts associated with the proposed dewatering/abstraction activity.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>2. One building will be affected by this condition and an application will be made to increase the height.</p> <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The EAP would greatly appreciate the comments to be provided during the 30-day review period of the draft ESIA Report in order for these comments to be integrated into the said report.</p>
<p>25 July 2024</p> <p>Letter Correspondence</p> <p>Midvaal</p> <p>ATNS</p>	<p>1. The proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA is in close proximity to Tedderfield Air Park and Panorama aerodromes.</p> <p>2. ATNS does not oppose the establishment of the proposed Sedibeng Soufflet Malting SA, however this does not serve as an approval/no objection letter, the applicant still needs to apply for a detailed obstacle assessment in order to obtain a letter of objection /no objection from ATNS and a conditional Approval from the South African Civil Aviation Authority.</p> <p>3. Please contact obtacles@atns.co.za for a detailed Obstacle Assessment application.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. The confirmation of the project in proximity of Tedderfield Air Park and Panorama aerodromes is acknowledged.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>2. Detailed obstacle assessment & Conditional Approval will be considered for the project.</p> <p>3. The Obstacles Assessment Department will be consulted.</p>
<p>11 September 2024</p>	<p>1. Heineken Sedibeng Brewery was supposed to acquire an Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) prior to this</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist, EAP and Engineering Team:</p>

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<p>Focus Group Meeting</p> <p>Michael Nkomo</p> <p>&</p> <p>Ravhudzanyi Ncoana</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p>	<p>process and are currently in discussions with Heineken regarding this. Sedibeng District Municipality will provide written comments before the 17th of September 2024</p> <p>2. In terms of air quality, the focus is not only on smoke and pollution but also on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted through the production process as the VOCs are also a source of pollution as they represent a nuisance.</p> <p>3. Enquiry about the role of the baghouses in the production process as it is generally used to contain pollutants prior to being emitted and what other point sources are within the plant.</p> <p>4. Enquiry about the size of the pellet that will be used for animal feed, and if are there any additional carcass for the animal feed.</p> <p>5. Enquiry about the role of kilning in the production process.</p> <p>6. Enquiry about the mitigation measures to control odours and VOCs as this common in similar projects that the odour is a significant issue.</p> <p>7. Enquiry whether the conveyor belts that will be distributing the malt to Heineken Brewery will be covered and if gas will be used to generate electricity.</p> <p>8. There are two proposed 6MW boilers mentioned in the report, there is currently a review of the Section 23</p>	<p>1. Noted that there is some confusion and stated that this Project i.e. new malt plant will be owned and operated by Soufflet Malt South Africa and not Heineken which are two separate entities. The malt plant will be providing malt to Heineken for beer production but is a completely separate project.</p> <p>2. The malting production process involves adjusting the moisture content and temperature of the barley to produce malt and there is no addition of any other chemicals and in terms of air quality there would be minimal impacts. The emission of VOCs will be low as the malting production process is a closed system. Air Quality Report that was conducted for this project has been provided and should further discussion be required then this can be arranged.</p> <p>3. The baghouses within the context of this Project will be for the barley intake and storage which will remove any dust from the barley received that might block machine and prevent creating potentially explosion prone conditions. There is no traditional baghouse for this project but the closest would be the barley intake building. Barley will be trucked to the plant where it will be emptied into a storage vessel where it will then be sorted and injected into the process as and when needed, a closed conveyor system will be used to transfer the grain from one step of the process to the</p>

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	<p>Controlled Emitter permit, where boilers have to be registered, currently Sedibeng does not have Air Quality By-laws, these are currently being drafted and will be submitted for approval. This will also need to be considered in the absence of the District By-laws, they will also have a look at the MLM By-laws and advise.</p> <p>9. The final timelines are not known yet.</p>	<p>next. The dust and by-product of the malt is mixed to create a pellet that can be used for animal feed.</p> <p>4. There will be no carcasses as the by-product is a combination of dust and the rootlet from the germination step to produce animal feed. The material that will be used for the pellets is the by-product of the malting process and no additional chemicals or substances will be added. Odour may be generated from the on-site Wastewater equalization tank, but the wastewater is only contained for a short period of time as there is a direct connection to ERWAT where the wastewater will be discharged to the off-site ERWAT WWTW.</p> <p>5. The role of kilning is to dry and reduce the moisture content of the barley at a peak temperature of 80-85°C and this process is contained to re-circulate the heat generated. The heated air will be contained between the kiln and the energy building and recirculated so as to not lose any of the heat generated, i.e. the heated air will be conveyed via pipes to the kilns and then will be recirculated back into the heat pumps and exchangers, hence this process is designed to be a closed system.</p> <p>6. The malting process is different from brewing process. In the malting process there is no fermentation or maceration of the grain and cannot be compared to</p>

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		<p>the brewing process. Additional mechanisms can be considered to determine what mitigations can be used to lessen the emission of VOC's and odours and if feasible will be included as part of the final ESIA. An Air Quality Specialist will be engaged on the possible mitigation measures that can be implemented and the ESMP will be updated to include the comments on the feasible mitigation measures before submitting the Final ESMP to GDARDE.</p> <p>7. The CHP will be fed by gas, the gas will run the turbines to generate power. The cooling system of the CHP will be circulated to heat the water that's needed for the production process. Boilers are used to maximise the temperature of the water to 105°C, these boilers will be used as back up and will be fuelled by LNG as well.</p> <p>8. Enquiry about the timelines of the by-laws that Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is developing.</p> <p>9. The response was noted, and the Project will comply when required.</p>
<p>11 September 2024</p> <p>FGM</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXX</p>	<p>1. Comments from Midvaal Town Planning Department were submitted on 10 July 2024 and no further will be provided in this meeting. Not certain if other Departments will be providing comments.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>The comment was noted, and necessary follow ups will be done with other Departments.</p>

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<p>Midvaal Local Municipality</p> <p>16 September 2024</p> <p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.</p>	<p>1. Specialist studies</p> <p>1.1. All specialists' reports submitted are noted and must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report. Furthermore,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dolomitic Stability Investigation must be undertaken by a suitable qualified specialist and form part of the final Basic Assessment and comments from Geo-science must be sourced. b) Stormwater Management Plan must be included in the final Basic Assessment and a letter of approval of the stormwater management plan must be included in the final Basic Assessment. c) Traffic Impact Study must be forwarded to Midvaal local Municipality Department of Roads and Transport for approval and form part of the final Basic Assessment Report. <p>2. Impacts Identification, Assessment and Mitigation</p> <p>2.1. Identification of impacts and the proposed impact assessment methodology provided is supported as this will lead to a reliable conclusion that the mitigation measures will reduce impacts.</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. Specialist studies</p> <p>1.1. Specialist's reports which formed part of the draft Basic Assessment Report have been attached in Appendix G of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Geotechnical and Dolomitic Stability Investigation Report as well as comments from the Council of Geoscience are attached in Appendix G11 of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report. b) The Stormwater Management Plan and the Traffic Impact Study has been forwarded to the Midvaal Local Municipality for comment, but the approval forms part of the building approval process which is a separate process to the Basic Assessment/ESIA process. Thus, we have provided the correspondence from the Midvaal Local Municipality attached as Appendix G12. <p>2.1 The comment is noted. The Project developer will ensure that the environmental impacts are minimised during the life-cycle of the Project.</p>

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	<p>3. Assessment of Alternatives 3.1. Only one Site Alternative was considered for the proposed development. This consideration is a result of the site for the Project is within the Graceview Business Park, which is strategically located next to the Heineken Sedibeng Brewery. The malt will be transported via conveyor to the brewery. The Design/Layout Alternatives on page 12 of the Draft BAR is noted and should be included in the Final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>4. Need and Desirability of the Development 4.1. The project aims to alleviate unemployment by providing opportunities for the surrounding communities through direct employment opportunities during the construction phase for skilled and unskilled laborers (-265 people) as well as indirect opportunities for suppliers of machinery and equipment for the plant. The need and desirability of the development outlined in the report is noted, and it must form part of the final report.</p> <p>5. Maps, Layout Plan Services Route Positioning 5.1. The final report must have an A3 layout plan. The layout plan as well as a locality map must be in color</p>	<p>3.1 The Design/Layout Alternatives is included in Appendix C of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report.</p> <p>4.1 The need and desirability of the development is included in the Final Basic Assessment Report under Section 5.9.</p> <p>5.1 The A3 layout plan is attached as Appendix A.</p>

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	<p>and with visible legend. The layout overlaid on sensitivity map must also form part of the final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>6. Public Participation Process</p> <p>6.1. It is noted that the draft report has been circulated for comments. Any further comments and responses from key stakeholders including proof of consultation must be in the Final report. The Public Participation Process attached on the Draft Basic Assessment is noted, however, it must form part of the final Basic Assessment Report and issue raised must be addressed.</p> <p>7. Other Aspects to be Considered</p> <p>7.1. This application is also listed in terms of Listing Notice 1 activity 28 of NEMA Regulation 2014, which will require GPEMF registration, for avoiding two applications for the same site please include activity 28 of Listing Notice 1 in the final Basic Assessment Report.</p> <p>8. Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)</p> <p>8.1. The attached EMPr is noted; however, a matrix of the impacts associated with the development indicating low-high must be included in the final report and must</p>	<p>6.1 The Public Participation documents are attached in Appendix E of the Final Basic Assessment/ESIA Report including further comments received during the review period.</p> <p>7.1 Listing Notice 1 activity 28 of NEMA Regulation 2014, which will require GPEMF registration has also been included in the Final Basic Assessment /ESIA Report and amended Application Form as per the Department recommendation.</p> <p>8.1 The impact ratings table as per Section 5 of the Basic Assessment Report and as per the GDARDE report</p>

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	<p>be practical, site specific and easily enforceable. An EMPr is a binding document and all the conditions in it should be enforceable, it is therefore important that words that do not emphasise enforcement must be avoided.</p>	<p>format has been included in the final Environmental and Social Management Plan as Appendix D.</p>
<p>18 September 2024</p> <p>Mr. Howard</p> <p>Willowbrooke</p>	<p>1. Thank you for your response. I am mailing to confirm that the same pipe burst on the 18/08/2024. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities however the management of the said leak was once again questionable. The pipeline is under the Midvaal Municipality management and has nothing to do with ERWAT or the management thereof.</p> <p>The said fix of the pipe was to collect the effluent from the broken pipe via honey suckers and dispel at the Joan Road Pump House where it was noted that the effluent would then go back into the “system” en-route to ERWAT however this proved unsuccessful as the burst pipe is post the pump station (located between the pump house and ERWAT). In effect the effluent was collected, dispersed, and then ended up in the same position it was collected due to the broken pipe. On discovery of this the honey suckers then collected from the source of the broken pipeline and dispelled direct to ERWAT. However, the effluent was a continuous flow due to valves most likely not</p>	<p>EAP:</p> <p>1. All associated environmental impacts have been duly considered for the proposed Malting Plant development. These potential environmental impacts were further detailed during the Public Participation meetings held on 11/09/2024 and 12/09/2024. Further note that the activities of a Malting Plant differ from a Brewery and therefore cannot be used to draw a comparison.</p> <p>The current infrastructure issues described in the email below are to be addressed with the relevant parties.</p>

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	<p>closed. The effluent eventually reached the sleeve under the road and was dispelling on both sides of Joan Road, making its path to the Klip River. To date there is still effluent lying on the surface of the land with a vile smell which has not been collected or area rehabilitated. The cynobacteria algae green hue with its vile and offensive smell should be a cause of concern for all local business and council which negatively impacts the environment and local residents.</p> <p>The valves where not closed as ERWAT has no mandate over the valves and can only close on the authority of Midvaal Council. Council has yet to confirm if this was done. I have requested a meeting with the Midvaal Mayor or delegate of authority but have not received a response to such request.</p> <p>It was further discovered at the pump house that beer labels where blocking the pipeline, this was reported to the Corporate Affairs Director of the local Beer company in Sedibeng.</p> <p>Our concern is that it appears that local business is passing this matter onto the relevant authorities with no concern over the environment. Once again as our</p>	

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	<p>property is in proximity to the pipeline and line that has various bursts we are negatively impacted. The matter has been reported to the Department of Environmental Affairs DWS, Green Scorpions and Rand Water.</p> <p>The leaking pipe was repaired 4.5 weeks later on the 13 September 2024.</p>	
<p>01 October 2024</p> <p>Midvaal Local Municipality</p> <p>Engineering Department.</p>	<p>1. Electrical</p> <p>1.1. The Municipality has enough capacity in the Graceview substation to supply the required capacity of 15 MVA as per the email below.</p> <p>1.2. The Developer shall appoint consulting engineers for the electrical design, supervision, and commissioning of the reticulation network as well as the contractor for the construction works.</p> <p>1.3. Appointed consulting engineers shall discuss the supply point, design, and associated equipment with MLM.</p> <p>1.4. MLM shall approve the electrical network design and equipment to be installed before implementation.</p>	<p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>1. Electrical</p> <p>1.1. Formal engagements have been made with Midvaal Local Municipality and Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of Soufflet Malt. The relevant approvals on the electrical network design and equipment will be sought from Midvaal Local Municipality before implementation.</p> <p>1.2. Royal HaskoningDHV is the appointed consulting engineers for the project.</p> <p>1.3. Refer to 1.1 above.</p>

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	<p>2. Water and Sanitation</p> <p>2.1. The bulk water supply for this zone is currently operating at excess volume over the licence target. Looking at the latest data we are exceeding the license target with an average of 76 411Kl/m leaving no available capacity on the system to supply any further development at the business park.</p> <p>2.2. Several meetings were held with the developer in which they were advised, there is not enough bulk water supply, and they were advised to approach Rand Water directly.</p> <p>2.3. Erwat indicated they have spare capacity at their plant, however, the developer was advised to assess and evaluate available pumping and pipeline capacity at Heineken pump station. They have not come back to us since then.</p>	<p>2. Water & Sanitation</p> <p>2.1. Soufflet Malt is aware of the potential water and sanitation constraints and have been engaging with ERWAT, Rand Water and Midvaal Local Municipality on these matters since. Various meetings have taken place with the Municipality and minutes were forwarded to Ms Erane Viljoen and Ms Beaula Tshabalala on 11 October 2024. A letter from ERWAT dated 8 November 2023, confirming their support of the Soufflet Malt development as well as a capacity assessment completed by Royal HaskoningDHV on 02 April 2024. was also forwarded in the email of 11 October 2024</p> <p>2.2. Refer to 2.1 above.</p> <p>2.3. Refer to 2.1 above.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p><u>General Comments</u></p> <p>Prior to addressing the comments, it should be reiterated that the proposed Project is an acceleration of the natural process of germination in a controlled environment. No fermentation takes place in the malting process. Further to this, the malting plant is not an extension to the Sedibeng Heineken Brewery and both facilities are separate entities.</p> <p>1. Classifications of Alcohol as organic chemicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alcohols are classified as organic chemicals because they contain carbon atoms and are derived from living organisms or can be synthesized from organic precursors. The general 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are no alcohols used or produced from the malting process. The malt produced will be replacing malt currently utilised within the existing Heineken Brewery (separate facility). No fermentation will be

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	<p>formula for alcohols is (ROH), where (R) is a hydrocarbon group, and (OH) is the hydroxyl group (-OH). The presence of the hydroxyl group is a distinguishing feature of alcohols, making them part of the broader class of organic compounds that includes carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.</p> <p>Classification as Organic Chemicals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carbon Backbone: Alcohols, like all organic compounds, are primarily composed of carbon (C) atoms. They also generally contain hydrogen (H) atoms and may include other elements like oxygen (O). 2. Hydroxyl Functional Group: The presence of the hydroxyl (-OH) group is a key feature of alcohols that differentiates them from other classes of organic chemicals. This functional group influences the chemical behaviour and properties of alcohols. 3. Nature and Sources: Alcohols can be found in nature (e.g., ethanol in fermented beverages) or produced synthetically. They play roles in biological processes and have numerous applications in pharmaceuticals, food, and industry. 	<p>taking place during the malting process at the proposed malt plant. There is often a confusion between this first transformation which is an acceleration of a natural process that happens in the fields (germination) and activities using the barley as raw material for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.</p>

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	<p>Air Emission Pollutants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Many alcohols are volatile, meaning they can evaporate easily into the atmosphere. Alcohols like ethanol and isopropanol are classified as VOCs, which can contribute to air pollution when released into the environment. 2. Ozone Formation: VOCs, including alcohols, can participate in atmospheric chemical reactions that lead to the formation of ground-level ozone. This occurs when VOCs react with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight, which can lead to smog and have adverse health effects. 3. Direct Release: In industries that utilize alcohols as solvents or in chemical processes, there can be direct emissions of alcohol vapours into the atmosphere, contributing to local air pollution concerns. 	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Estimation of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant</p> <p>Estimating air emissions of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant requires specific data about the processes involved, the types of grains used, and the technology implemented in the facility. However, I can provide a general framework for how you might approach estimating these emissions based on a production rate of 500 tons per year.</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p>

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	<p>1. Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions</p> <p>1.1. Sources of PM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust generated during grain handling (transport, milling, etc.). ▪ Particles from the drying process (including grain husks). <p>1.2. Estimation Approach:</p> <p>1. A rough estimate for PM emissions from malting plants can range from 0.5% to 2% of the total grain processed. This percentage can vary based on efficiency of dust control systems, types of grains, and processing methods.</p> <p>2. For 500 tons/year production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons PM/year}$. ○ High estimate (2%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.02 = 10 \text{ tons PM/year}$. 	<p>1.1. Sources of PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The generation of PM from these sources has been considered in the Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA). PM emissions are generated during goods handling in dry phase. <p>All conveying equipment is close type, connected and interlocked with aspiration systems that will catch and collect the dust.</p> <p>1.2. Estimation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated. The AQIA uses a PM calculation for the de-dusting system assumed that air moves through the silo and through a closed system (which would collect dust from grain receiving, sieving and the conveyor system) and exits through the bag filter (with an emission limit of 10mg/m^3). While the routing of the air flow does not affect the emissions calculated, the air flow used does. The model assumed that 3l/s/ton (http://storedgrain.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GRDC-Aeration-Book-2013_Final.pdf) moves through the system in a

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		<p>continuous manner (24/7/365). This results in an overestimation of the air flow when compared to the updated estimated provided by the Engineering Team which assumes 70% workload and 4380 hours of operation per annum and an accurate calculation of the actual air flow required. The PM emissions utilized are therefore overestimated as 31.8t/a when compared with the actual expected emissions of 4t/a as calculated by the Engineering Team. The impacts that the AQIA has modelled are therefore likely to be overestimating the expected impact.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions</p> <p>2.1. Sources of VOCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emissions can arise from the malting process itself, particularly during the drying phase, as well as from fermentation processes (if applicable). <p>2.2. Estimation Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOC emissions can vary widely based on the materials used, ranging from 0.1% to 0.5% of the total grain processed for smaller facilities. ▪ For 500 tons/year production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low estimate (0.1%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.001 = 0.05 \text{ tons VOC/year (~100 lbs)}$ 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and Engineering Team:</p> <p>2.1. Sources of VOCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOCs can arise from the malting process and this was quantified using a conservative emission factor as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. In order to determine the ambient impact of potential VOC emissions, ambient fence-line monitoring is proposed as set out in section 5.7.1 of the AQIA. <p>2.2. Estimation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided by Sedibeng that have been estimated.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o High estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons VOC/year}$. <p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions: 2.5 to 10 tons/year. ▪ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions: 0.05 to 2.5 tons/year. 	<p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to basis of the figures quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>Important Considerations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory Standards: Emissions can have regulatory limits. It's important to consider local environmental regulations when calculating potential emissions. 2. Control Technologies: The efficiency of emission control systems (such as baghouses, scrubbers, or cyclone separators) will significantly affect actual emissions. 3. Operational Practices: Good housekeeping and operational practices can reduce dust emissions from grain handling and processing. 4. Field Measurements: Ideally, you would want to measure emissions directly to get a more accurate value rather than relying solely on estimates. 5. Continuing Studies and Local Data: Local or regional studies on similar facilities can provide more specific insights into expected emissions. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist, Engineering Team and EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The calculation of potential emissions was based on emission factors, emission limits provided by the Engineering Team as well as measurements from similar facilities (in the case of odour specifically) as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. 2. Source monitoring is recommended in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA to ensure that the abatement equipment functions according to design specifications. 3. Facility-wide inspections will be undertaken to ensure that no excessive emissions occur is proposed in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA and the ESMP. A Maintenance Management Plan will be compiled that will outline good housekeeping and operational practices related to the Project.

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	<p>This framework should provide a starting point for estimating PM and VOC emissions from a malting plant with a production capacity of 500 tons per year.</p>	<p>4. Fence-line monitoring is proposed in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA and the ESMP.</p> <p>5. Where possible, technological differences and operating principles should be considered when comparing the emissions from different facilities.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p><u>Comments specific to the AQIA</u></p> <p>a. General Overview:</p> <p>The Air Quality Impact Assessment Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential impact of establishing a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng. The approach includes thorough meteorological data analysis, dispersion modelling, and assessment of ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), ensuring that the findings contribute to informed decision-making regarding air quality management and compliance.</p>	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>1. Compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report indicates that concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, and CO comply with short-term standards. However, daily concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are frequently above the applicable NAAQS. This suggests that while the facility may not significantly contribute to these pollutants, contributes to an already existing non-compliance issue. ▪ Recommendation: Continued monitoring of these pollutants is essential to ensure that compliance is maintained and to develop effective pollution mitigation strategies. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that the facility does not have a significant ambient impact over and above the baseline impact, fence-line ambient monitoring and source monitoring is proposed in sections 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 of the AQIA and ESMP. ▪ The AQIA and ESMP recommends using passive diffusive monitoring at the fence-line.

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<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>2. Odour Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assessment notes potential for increased odour impacts, particularly at receptors to the south and southwest of the facility, primarily due to kiln emissions. Odour nuisance is projected to affect nearby communities. <p>Recommendation: Implementation of an odour management plan, including complaints register and a proactive monitoring and mitigation strategy, is crucial. Consideration should be given to technological upgrades that can minimize odours, especially during peak operational times.</p>	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed measures have been included in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA and ESMP. It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. This measure is also included in the ESMP. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register. Corrective actions may include technological upgrades if required.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>3. Particulate Matter Emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report identifies barley intake, storage, and drying as the primary sources of particulate emissions. The assumption of continuous emissions at a ceiling level may lead to overestimation. ▪ Recommendation: Implement enhanced dust control measures, such as the use of water sprays or dust suppressants, especially during dry seasons. Additionally, actual emissions data should be collected post-installation to validate the assumptions made in the report. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust management is critical to the safe operation of the facility due to the explosion hazard of fine dust particles. Abatement is to be installed to ensure that emissions are below 10mg/m³, as set out in the AQIA. It must be noted that there is no PM from the drying process. The malt plant is equipped with a de-dusting system based on bag filters. ▪ The AQIA also caters for a paved access road, based on information provided by the Engineering Team.
<p>02 October 2024</p>	<p>4. Impact of Other Local Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facility will operate within a challenging air quality context given existing local background pollution from 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The malt plant will fall within the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) an area with a focus on regional

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<p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>industries, vehicle emissions, and domestic fuel combustion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation: A collaborative regional air quality management approach might be beneficial. Engaging with local government and nearby industries to align pollution reduction initiatives can mitigate cumulative impacts. 	<p>approach to air quality management. The Applicant's (Soufflet Malt) designated Environmental Manager should join the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) Integrated Task Team (ITT) and the Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG) meetings to collaborate with local government and industries to ensure alignment in management, measurement, and mitigation of air pollution.</p>
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>5. Long-term Monitoring and Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report suggests regular ambient air quality monitoring and detailed reporting of NO₂ and PM10 levels, along with maintaining records of odour complaints and corrective actions taken. ▪ Recommendation: Establish a continuous air quality monitoring station near the facility to provide real-time data. This can improve transparency and community trust, while also enabling swift responses to any exceedances. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kliprivier monitoring station (continuous monitoring) is located in close proximity to the facility and can provide insight into the ambient pollutant levels in the area. ▪ Odour impacts are subjective and therefore complaints must be considered and addressed even if no standards were exceeded for specific components contributing to the odour impact.
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>6. Buffer Zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report recommends a minimal buffer zone of 100m to 250m from the facility, classifying it as a Category 2 industry. The presence of sensitive receptors within the buffer raises concerns regarding health impacts. ▪ Recommendation: It may be prudent to explore and implement stricter buffer zone policies or community 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sensitive receptors identified are listed in Table 1-1 of the AQIA. These receptors do not fall within the recommend buffer zone. It is acknowledged that communities should be protected from potential emissions and measures to do so have been proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA and in the ESMP.

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
	<p>guidelines to protect nearby residences and schools from potential emissions.</p>	
<p>02 October 2024</p> <p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> <p>Air Quality Department</p>	<p>7. Cumulative Impact Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While the individual impact assessments have been evaluated, the report should have included a cumulative impact assessment considering the interactions of multiple pollutant sources in the area. ▪ Recommendation: A more robust cumulative assessment should be conducted to account for both existing and proposed developments within the Sedibeng region to understand the broader air quality implications. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumulative impacts are acknowledged by considering the measured ambient pollutant concentrations from the Kliprivier air quality monitoring station. The ambient data indicates that PM2.5, PM10 and ozone standards are exceeded in the area. The potential impact from PM emissions from the facility is shown in section 5.1.5.2 of the AQIA. While the PM impacts are expected to result in exceedences of the NAAQS, the impact would be cumulative to the exceedences already being measured, as acknowledged by the impact significance ratings in section 5.6 of the AQIA. Measures to limit PM emissions from the facility are proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA. ▪ Table 5.11 in the AQIA has been amended to illustrate the 'additive' effect of the malt plant at the monitoring station as a quantitative basis to the cumulative impact rating. The cumulative impact can still be considered medium, as any additional emissions will occur in an area where short term exceedences of PM are present due to other sources of emissions. However, in practice, a significant cumulative PM impact is not

RAISED BY	ISSUE/COMMENT	RESPONSE
		<p>expected if the plant is operating within the design parameters.</p>
<p>02 October 2024 Sedibeng District Municipality Air Quality Department</p>	<p>8. Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report provides initial mitigation measures but lacks specificity regarding implementation. ▪ Recommendation: Detailed plans, stakeholder engagement, and strategies for regular reviews of mitigation measures should be developed to ensure effective air quality management post-implementation. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist and EAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A recommendation for the development of a detailed Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), including appropriate management, measurement and mitigation measures, has been added to section 5.7.3 of the AQIA and the ESMP.

ANNEXURE F

Responses to Comments

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Interested and Affected Party

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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smell is a concern with regards to the processes that will take place at a maltery. Idea is neither good or bad. I believe job creation is great. A green belt should be considered and a proper impact study on the environment considering fauna and flora. 	<p>Air Quality Specialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Odourous compounds is unlikely to be emitted as this is a germination process and not a fermentation process and no chemicals are used in the process. It is likely that odour may emanate from the wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) but this will be addressed appropriately. <p>Increased odour impacts are possible at receptors located towards the south and south-west of the plant.</p> <p>It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register.</p>

	<p>2. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being undertaken for the Project. With regards to a green belt, note that the Project is situated within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed. According to the DFFE Screening Tool, the Terrestrial Biodiversity and Plants Species theme is indicated as Low sensitivity due to the transformed nature of the site and the Animal theme is Moderate due to the presence of the spotted-necked otter.</p>
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We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORIZATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Grain that's malted locally is good for the community, the environment and the economy. Needless to say local malt makes beer taste better as well.	EAP: 1. Your comment is acknowledged and it should be noted that the Project greatly contributes as an import substitution and for the enhancement of barley production for the agricultural sector in South Africa.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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~~Ms. Ms. Faultley~~
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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

~~Dear Ms. Faultley,~~

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is already a water, light and sound pollution issue from Heineken and Klipriver Business Park. Plus there are a lot of small animals who live on that land who will again be displaced. There is already a water pollution issue from Heineken. There is not sufficient road infrastructure for the existing businesses at Klipriver Business Park, adding in another big factory will seriously impact that. Also this will bring in more outside people and will increase the crime rate in the area. 	<p>Engineering Team and Noise Specialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution: Water pollution – We cannot comment on Heineken’s operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavours to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.

Comment	Response
	<p>Light pollution – The Engineering Team will ensure that the lighting designs for the new malt plant will include but is not limited to ensuring that all external lights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Angled/directed to only the areas that they are meant to illuminate. ▪ Are not angled/directed upwards to the open sky. ▪ Are not directed to adjacent properties or public areas. ▪ Are designed to the correct lux levels based on the area they illuminate. ▪ To the correct specification based on the area they illuminate. <p>Sound pollution - the Environmental Noise Impact Assessment recommends the following in terms of noise levels, which will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 55 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for daytime residential use; and ▪ 45 dBA (as recommended by the IFC) for night-time residential use. ▪ The plant should also limit the noise level to less than 60 dBA on the boundary (70 dBA during the daytime period, and 60 dBA at night for a 70 dBA day-night noise limit). ▪ At all stages, surrounding receptors should be informed about the Project, providing them with factual information without setting unrealistic expectations. ▪ The Project Applicant must implement a line of communication (i.e., a help line where complaints could be lodged). All potential sensitive receptors should be made aware of these contact numbers. The plant should maintain a commitment to the local community (people staying within 1,000m from construction or operational activities) and respond to noise concerns in an expedient fashion. ▪ The plant must investigate any reasonable and valid noise complaint if registered by a receptor staying within 1,000m from the processing plant. <p>EAP:</p>

Comment	Response
	<p>2. The vegetation within the study area is predominantly herbaceous, and support species typically associated with secondary/disturbed grassland. From historical satellite imagery, it is apparent that the entire site was previously disturbed by mowing for the production of livestock fodder. Within the greater investigation area, the vegetation is also indicative of previous disturbance.</p> <p>The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) Screening Tool has indicated that a small portion of the western section of the site as Medium sensitivity due to the possible presence of Mammalia - <i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i> (spotted-necked otter) with the majority of the site has been classified as a Low sensitivity. The project is located in an urban area within the Graceview Industrial Park and the likeliness of the <i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i> being present on site is considered unlikely due to the transformed nature of the site and with the closest riparian habitat located approximately ~1 km away from the site separated by an access road bordering the Kliprivier Business Park and Graceview Industrial Park. The Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Large Commercial Focus) of the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and not within a Critical Biodiversity Area, and heavily transformed.</p> <p>Engineering Team:</p> <p>3. We cannot comment on Heineken's operations. The effluent stemming from the malt facility (this Project) is as a result of barley and water interacting under different temperatures. The process occurs naturally and without any chemical additives, as such the effluent is wholly organic in nature. The plant further endeavours to responsibly discharge any effluent via the correct pathways to fully comply with its legislative obligations as well as Soufflet's commitment to the environment.</p> <p>Traffic Impact Specialist:</p>

Comment	Response
	<p>4. The Traffic Impact Assessment indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is expected that the development will generate an additional 50 vehicles per hour in both weekdays AM and PM peak periods on the surrounding road network. ▪ The analysis indicates that all the intersections are currently operating at acceptable levels of service – LOS (A) in the 2024 scenario. This correlates with the visual observation. ▪ The AM peak and PM peak scenarios for the future traffic in 2029 without development have been analysed. The results indicate that all three intersections will continue to operate at an acceptable LOS. Therefore, additional measures are not necessary to improve traffic conditions at these intersections. ▪ There is no intersection upgrade required to improve the performance of the network near the site. However, all roads anticipated to provide access to the proposed development, should be paved to improve accessibility (3.0 - 5.5m roadway (two way)). ▪ The proposed Project will be constructed within the Graceview Industrial Park, which will still be developed with other industries in future. <p>Social Specialist:</p> <p>5. The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed. ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development.

Comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. <p>A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 11 July 2024 refers.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project location <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Remaining Extent of Erf 244 Graceview Extension 3 Township. 2. Zoning of the properties as per Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 The property is zoned “Industrial 1” with an annexure for Commercial uses, place of refreshment of own employees only and with the written consent of the local authority such as retail trade and industries which subordinate and related to the main commercial use and Agricultural Industry for a malting plant. 3. Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development 	<p>EAP & Engineering Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project location is correct as stated. 2. The property zoning as “Industrial 1” is confirmed in the zoning certificates dated 26 May 2021 (REF 15/2-MLUS81) and 05 Jul 2024 (REF 15/1/6) received for the Project from the Midvaal Municipality. 3. Noted that in terms of the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025 that the properties fall within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes. 4. Noted that in terms of the R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted. 5. A Dolomite Stability Report will be submitted to the Midvaal Municipality prior to building
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<p>Boundary and are earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes.</p> <p>4. R59 Corridor Strategic Development Plan, 2011 4.1 In terms of the above-mentioned policy, the subject area is earmarked as Existing Industrial” whereby “Industrial/Commercial” land uses are permitted.</p> <p>5. Dolomite 1.1 The properties are affected by dolomite and thus will be subject to a dolomite stability report prior to building plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023.</p> <p>6. Provincial Roads 6.1 The application properties are affected by existing Gautrans routes.</p> <p>7. Land Use Section 7.1 The proposed Malting Plant can be accommodated as a primary right on the portion zoned “Industrial 1” and no land use application is required subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Development Plan being submitted for consideration. - Building Plans being submitted for consideration. 	<p>plan approval in line with the provisions of Clause 20 of the Midvaal Land Use Scheme, 2023. Portions of the site is classified as dolomite D4 area designation, as such a Competence Level 4 [L4 Geo-professional] will be included in the team.</p> <p>6. Future K-routes i.e., K77 and a Class 3 road are planned in the vicinity of the Project. The Route Determination Reports have been requested from the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport to determine the impact on these future planned routes.</p> <p>7. We are in the process of compilation of the documents required for the Site Development Plan and Building Plans and will be submitted to Midvaal prior to construction.</p>
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We hope the above responses have addressed the concerns.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 12 July 2024 refers.

<p>(Thanks) for including Midvaal in the distribution list. I am pleased to see that various specialists has been appointed to further investigate the potential environmental impact.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One of our biggest concerns is the impact of ground water extraction in an area underlain by dolomite, especially with areas denoted as D3 and D4 in close proximity to the proposed plant. Please note that Midvaal has a height restriction on any structures built within the Midvaal area of jurisdiction. This also applies to the height of future silo's for storage. The officials from Midvaal will solicit comments from all internal departments and submit a consolidated response obo MLM. 	<p>Geohydrologist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Geohydrological Assessment has modelled the potential aquifer drawdown of the compartment from which the proposed abstraction will take place, as well other abstractions from the compartment and evaluated the cumulative impact. Indications based on the information at the time of study and based on the models and the proposed volumes, the impact is considered marginal. No cumulative impact is anticipated on the dolomite compartment from which water will be drawn, due to the low volumes proposed. The Geohydrological Assessment does not foresee any major impacts associated with the proposed dewatering/abstraction activity. <p>Engineering Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One building will be affected by this condition and an application will be made to increase the height.
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	<p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The EAP would greatly appreciate the comments to be provided during the 30-day review period of the draft ESIA Report in order for these comments to be integrated into the said report.</p>
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We hope the above responses have addressed the concerns.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May and 16 July 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Complimentary industries are very good idea, especially when looking at carbon footprint. It makes perfect sense to have a malting operation right next to the brewery. Reduction of carbon footprint of malt inputs as transport and shipping of the final product is eliminated. 2. Very happy to see quality development in the Midvaal.	EAP: 1. The Graceview Industrial Park has been selected as the best location for the malting plant as it is within a site that has been zoned as "Industrial 1" and falls within an area earmarked for "industrial/commercial" purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025. 2. The support for the project is acknowledged.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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~~Mr. Pieter Lawrence~~
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Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

~~Dear Mr. Lawrence~~

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All the trucks that cause congestion, pollution and uneasiness for motorists and pedestrians. Development pressure in areas that until relatively recently were being farmed. More people will move into the informal settlements at Piels and surrounds in the hope of getting a job (I can guess that a minimal number of long term jobs will be created). More residents means potentially more crime and a corresponding decrease in property values. I anticipate that more people will move into the informal settlement and this will increase the pressure on the finite facilities and lead to increased levels of crime, etc. 	<p>EAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management measures will be included in the ESMP. A Traffic Management Method Statement/Plan must be compiled by the Contractor to manage congestion, pollution and safety for motorists and pedestrians. <p>Social Specialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Socio-economic Impact Assessment conducted for the project recommends the following measures to be implemented for the Project and will be incorporated into the ESMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Community Liaison Officer should be appointed.

Comment	Response
<p>3. It feels like this is a foregone conclusion that the project will go ahead irrespective of any comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The communities which are most in need of employment on a local level should be considered for employment before outsourcing. ▪ Making the surrounding landowners aware of the dangers associated with the influx of workers during the construction period. ▪ Access in and out of the construction area should be strictly controlled. ▪ Prioritising local hiring to reduce the influx of external job seekers and support community development. ▪ Implementing training programs for local residents to enhance employability in the project, thereby reducing reliance on external semi-skilled and unskilled labour. ▪ A method of communication should be implemented whereby procedures to lodge complaints are set out in order for the local community to express any complaints or grievances with the construction process. <p>EAP:</p> <p>3. The objective of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is to consider the positive and negative impacts of the proposed Project as well as comments and issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and rating these impacts in terms of their probability, duration, scale and magnitude resulting in significance before and after mitigation and presenting these results in a transparent and objective manner that will allow the Competent Authority to make a decision on the Project. Therefore, approval of the Project is not a foregone conclusion.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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~~Mr. Sibongile Gumbi~~
Interested and Affected Party
~~Suburban City, Johannesburg~~

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Enclosures N/A

~~Dear Mr. Weyers,~~

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE
AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A
NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE
MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE**

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 refers.

Comment	Response
1. Creating more jobs.	EAP: 1. The potential for the Project to create employment opportunities is noted.

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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Date:	18 July 2024	Contact name:	Sibongile Gumbi
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Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

~~Dear Mr and Ms Residant,~~

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE: COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 16 May 2024 and 24 June 2024 refers.

Comments	Response
<p>1. The environmental impact of burst pipelines/discharge from local business over lands into river courses and obnoxious odours within the community of the greater Klipriver region.</p> <p>2. The current climate is that there have been past issues where burst pipelines occurred in the area where the community reported to local authorities and businesses involved. Lack of responsibility was an issue where none of the entities involved took initial charge causing the environment to suffer along with the residents in its path. Currently there are outstanding environmental concerns being investigated from 2021. The community and</p>	<p>EAP and Engineering Team and Applicant:</p> <p>1. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence (27 June 2024) with you regarding the matter, the spatial location and date, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided.</p> <p>2. The Midvaal Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of existing infrastructure i.e., pipelines and pump station. It is therefore recommended that via the Ward Councilor, a</p>

Comments	Response
<p>environment are the ones suffering due to the lack of responsibility and action.</p> <p>3. Negative impact on the area, animal and aquatic life and human health and lifestyle including: burst pipelines; burst wall dams; discharging effluent over land into furrows into rivers; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains); excessive pest issues due to effluent releases and burst pipelines; eco-systems being negatively impacted; health concerns for the residents in the area; endangerment to animal life; ozone and odour pollution; reduced property values; direct impact on tourism businesses; underground; water concerns due to effluent release into fields, rivers and burst pipes.</p> <p>4. Lack of responsibility when impact occurs.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding impact on ERWAT and pump stations have caused breakdowns and overloading causing overflowing and effluent release over lands in proximity to residential property and rivers being affected.</p> <p>6. ERWAT Design & Maintenance capacity for additional discharge (Burst Wall February 2024) current overload concerns. Recent failure of the retaining walls along the ponds (structural issue).</p> <p>7. Discharge of black water into the Klip River and across lands not far from residents and boreholes/dams.</p> <p>8. The pipe burst has occurred on the line from the Pump Station in Joan Road to ERWAT on numerous times. The “fatal” incident where it affected our spring lake occurred in January 2021, the matter is currently still being investigated. The matter was reported to the relevant authorities on the 4 January 2021. When the incident occurred, there was a delay in repairing the fix and when it was eventually repaired the pipe broke in the same place. It was not the first time that the pipe burst. The secondary issues when the pipe bursts is that effluent continues being discharged to the pump station where it will eventually overflow at the pump house and expel into the Klip River which is an environmental catastrophe. A third issue was with extensive load shedding</p>	<p>meeting is held with the Midvaal Municipality to raise existing/current issues.</p> <p>3. As mentioned in Point 1 above, the malting plant is a greenfields development and impacts such as burst wall dams; pipelines, discharging effluent over land into furrows; overflowing pump houses causing the Klip River to receive effluent from the overflow; obnoxious and offensive smells from local businesses (hop/sewerage/grains) appear to be associated with the current operations of the businesses in the area as well as Midvaal and ERWAT. Discharge into any watercourse, will be subject to approvals from the relevant authorities.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the proposed Project is within Zone 5 (Industrial and Commercial Focus) of the GPEMF and the proposed malt plant falls within the demarcated Urban Development Boundary and earmarked for “Industrial/Commercial” purposes according to the Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2024/2025.</p> <p>4. The various mechanisms of reporting incidents and complaints with the surrounding businesses, Midvaal and ERWAT need to be pursued further and appropriate investigations and the results thereof need to be shared with yourself as the Complainant. The Ward Councilor may be able to assist further. A grievance mechanism will be established for <u>this</u> Project (new malt plant) to receive and facilitate resolution of I&AP concerns and grievances about this specific Project. The proposed Project cannot respond on behalf of ERWAT. It is recommended that the concerns are referred directly to ERWAT to respond to.</p> <p>5. Loadshedding is a nation-wide problem. It is recommended that contact is made with ERWAT to determine what plans are in place if and when loadshedding occurs.</p> <p>6. The source of the “black water” is unknown and not related to this Project.</p> <p>7. Our Project is a greenfield development and is in the design phase and as such, existing industries, may be responsible for the burst pipeline/discharge. Upon further correspondence with you regarding the matter</p>

Comments	Response
<p>periods when the pump stations generator was not operational rendering the pump house ineffective and failing in operations causing spillage over the lands into the Klip River. As explained we have had to deal as residents with foul smells polluting the air, pests breeding in contaminated water and our water being compromised on our property as well as the Klip River. I have done extensive reports on this matter. My own business and property has been negatively affected to the point that is undesirable to sell due to the odour emanating from the pump house when spillages occur as well as when there is no spillages a foul smell at times occurs and is incredibly offensive. We further have to deal with offensive odours from ERWAT caused by spillages, breakdowns, pipes being stolen causing sludge spillage, not able to rehabilitate area due to location of spills (vlei area) plus there is concern that the plant needs an upgrade to increase its capacity so perhaps this should occur first before any new developers tap into this already strained plant.</p> <p>9. I have quite a few incidents on video however due to file size they are too large to send. The images attached indicate the site of burst pipe and the proximity of the pumpstation to the burst pipe and river.</p>	<p>regarding the location (GPS coordinates) and date of the burst pipeline and incidents recorded, it was indicated that the incident occurred in 2021 and you raised the matter with the Midvaal Municipality, ERWAT and Heineken, however no response was provided. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties to obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>8. It is recommended that further discussions are held with the responsible parties i.e. Midvaal, ERWAT, surrounding businesses, to raise existing and new issues and obtain closure on the matter.</p> <p>9. The photos provided of the incident that occurred in 2021 have been received. It was also indicated that the matter was reported in 2021 when the incident occurred by residents in the area. The local authorities were notified via email and Whatsapp groups and telephonically. Unfortunately, the EAP is not in a position to respond on behalf of the local authorities in this regard.</p>

We hope the above concerns have been addressed.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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Our reference:	MD6264-RHD-XX-XX-CO-X-0001	Email:	Sibongile.gumbi@rhdhv.com
Classification:	Project related		
Enclosures	N/A		

Dear Sirs

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND WATER USE AUTHORISATION (WUA) PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MALTING PLANT SITED ON GRACEVIEW INDUSTRIAL PARK WITHIN THE MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE (REF Gaut 002/24-25/E0003): COMMENT RESPONSE

Your comments dated 02 October 2024 refers.

Prior to addressing the comments, it should be reiterated that the proposed Project is an acceleration of the natural process of germination in a controlled environment. No fermentation takes place in the malting process. Further to this, the malting plant is not an extension to the Sedibeng Heineken Brewery and both facilities are separate entities.

i. General Comments:

<p>1. Classifications of Alcohol as organic chemicals</p> <p>Alcohols are classified as organic chemicals because they contain carbon atoms and are derived from living organisms or can be synthesized from organic precursors. The general formula for alcohols is (ROH), where (R) is a hydrocarbon group, and (OH) is the hydroxyl group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no alcohols used or produced from the malting process. The malt produced will be replacing malt currently utilised within the existing Heineken Brewery (separate facility). No fermentation will be taking place during the malting process at the proposed malt plant. There is often a confusion between this first transformation which is an acceleration of a
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(-OH). The presence of the hydroxyl group is a distinguishing feature of alcohols, making them part of the broader class of organic compounds that includes carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.

Classification as Organic Chemicals:

1. Carbon Backbone: Alcohols, like all organic compounds, are primarily composed of carbon (C) atoms. They also generally contain hydrogen (H) atoms and may include other elements like oxygen (O).
2. Hydroxyl Functional Group: The presence of the hydroxyl (-OH) group is a key feature of alcohols that differentiates them from other classes of organic chemicals. This functional group influences the chemical behaviour and properties of alcohols.
3. Nature and Sources: Alcohols can be found in nature (e.g., ethanol in fermented beverages) or produced synthetically. They play roles in biological processes and have numerous applications in pharmaceuticals, food, and industry.

Air Emission Pollutants:

1. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Many alcohols are volatile, meaning they can evaporate easily into the atmosphere. Alcohols like ethanol and isopropanol are classified as VOCs, which can contribute to air pollution when released into the environment.
2. Ozone Formation: VOCs, including alcohols, can participate in atmospheric chemical reactions that lead to the formation of ground-level ozone. This occurs when VOCs react with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight, which can lead to smog and have adverse health effects.
3. Direct Release: In industries that utilize alcohols as solvents or in chemical processes, there can be direct emissions of alcohol vapours into the atmosphere, contributing to local air pollution concerns.

natural process that happens in the fields (germination) and activities using the barley as raw material for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

2. Estimation of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant

Estimating air emissions of particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from a malting plant requires specific data about the processes involved, the types of grains used, and the technology implemented in the facility. However, I can provide a general framework for how you might approach estimating these emissions based on a production rate of 500 tons per year.

1. Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions

1.1. Sources of PM:

- Dust generated during grain handling (transport, milling, etc.).
- Particles from the drying process (including grain husks).

1.2. Estimation Approach:

- A rough estimate for PM emissions from malting plants can range from 0.5% to 2% of the total grain processed. This percentage can vary based on efficiency of dust control systems, types of grains, and processing methods.
- For 500 tons/year production:
 - Low estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons PM/year}$.
 - High estimate (2%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.02 = 10 \text{ tons PM/year}$.

1.1. Sources of PM

1. The generation of PM from these sources has been considered in the Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA). PM emissions are generated during goods handling in dry phase. All conveying equipment is close type, connected and interlocked with aspiration systems that will catch and collect the dust.

1.2. Estimation Approach

- We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated. The AQIA uses a PM calculation for the de-dusting system assumed that air moves through the silo and through a closed system (which would collect dust from grain receiving, sieving and the conveyor system) and exits through the bag filter (with an emission limit of 10mg/m^3). While the routing of the air flow does not affect the emissions calculated, the air flow used does. The model assumed that 3l/s/ton (http://storedgrain.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/GRDC-Aeration-Book-2013_Final.pdf) moves through the system in a continuous manner (24/7/365). This results in an overestimation of the air flow when compared to the updated estimated provided by the Engineering Team which

	<p>assumes 70% workload and 4380 hours of operation per annum and an accurate calculation of the actual air flow required. The PM emissions utilized are therefore overestimated as 31.8t/a when compared with the actual expected emissions of 4t/a as calculated by the Engineering Team. The impacts that the AQIA has modelled are therefore likely to be overestimating the expected impact.</p>
<p>2. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions</p> <p>2.1. Sources of VOCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emissions can arise from the malting process itself, particularly during the drying phase, as well as from fermentation processes (if applicable). <p>2.2. Estimation Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOC emissions can vary widely based on the materials used, ranging from 0.1% to 0.5% of the total grain processed for smaller facilities. ▪ For 500 tons/year production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low estimate (0.1%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.001 = 0.05 \text{ tons VOC/year (~100 lbs)}$ ○ High estimate (0.5%): $500 \text{ tons} * 0.005 = 2.5 \text{ tons VOC/year}$. <p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions: 2.5 to 10 tons/year. ▪ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Emissions: 0.05 to 2.5 tons/year. 	<p>2.1. Sources of VOCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOCs can arise from the malting process and this was quantified using a conservative emission factor as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. In order to determine the ambient impact of potential VOC emissions, ambient fence-line monitoring is proposed as set out in section 5.7.1 of the AQIA. <p>2.2. Estimation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to the basis (i.e. the source) of the emission factors provided by Sedibeng that have been estimated. <p>2.3. Summary Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are unsure as to basis of the figures quoted by Sedibeng that have been estimated.
<p>Important Considerations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory Standards: Emissions can have regulatory limits. It's important to consider local environmental regulations when calculating potential emissions. 2. Control Technologies: The efficiency of emission control systems (such as baghouses, scrubbers, or cyclone separators) will significantly affect actual emissions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The calculation of potential emissions was based on emission factors, emission limits provided by the Engineering Team as well as measurements from similar facilities (in the case of odour specifically) as set out in section 4.1.1 of the AQIA. 2. Source monitoring is recommended in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA to ensure that the abatement

<p>3. Operational Practices: Good housekeeping and operational practices can reduce dust emissions from grain handling and processing.</p> <p>4. Field Measurements: Ideally, you would want to measure emissions directly to get a more accurate value rather than relying solely on estimates.</p> <p>5. Continuing Studies and Local Data: Local or regional studies on similar facilities can provide more specific insights into expected emissions.</p> <p>This framework should provide a starting point for estimating PM and VOC emissions from a malting plant with a production capacity of 500 tons per year.</p>	<p>equipment functions according to design specifications.</p> <p>3. Facility-wide inspections will be undertaken to ensure that no excessive emissions occur is proposed in section 5.7.2 of the AQIA. A Maintenance Management Plan will be compiled that will outline good housekeeping and operational practices related to the Project.</p> <p>4. Fence-line monitoring is proposed in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA.</p> <p>5. Where possible, technological differences and operating principles should be considered when comparing the emissions from different facilities.</p>
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ii. Comments specific to the AQIA

a. General Overview:

The Air Quality Impact Assessment Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the potential impact of establishing a New Malting Plant in Sedibeng. The approach includes thorough meteorological data analysis, dispersion modelling, and assessment of ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), ensuring that the findings contribute to informed decision-making regarding air quality management and compliance.

<p>1. Compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report indicates that concentrations of SO₂, NO₂, and CO comply with short-term standards. However, daily concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are frequently above the applicable NAAQS. This suggests that while the facility may not significantly contribute to these pollutants, contributes to an already existing non-compliance issue. ▪ Recommendation: Continued monitoring of these pollutants is essential to ensure that compliance is maintained and to develop effective pollution mitigation strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that the facility does not have a significant ambient impact over and above the baseline impact, fence-line ambient monitoring and source monitoring is proposed in sections 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 of the AQIA. ▪ The AQIA recommends using passive diffusive monitoring at the fence-line.
<p>2. Odour Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The assessment notes potential for increased odour impacts, particularly at receptors to the south and southwest of the facility, primarily due 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed measures have been included in section 5.7.1. of the AQIA. It is recommended that an odour complaints register be kept, and all complaints received

<p>to kiln emissions. Odour nuisance is projected to affect nearby communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation: Implementation of an odour management plan, including complaints register and a proactive monitoring and mitigation strategy, is crucial. Consideration should be given to technological upgrades that can minimize odours, especially during peak operational times. 	<p>noted, investigated and corrective action taken, where appropriate. This measure is also included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Any corrective action taken should be noted in the register. Corrective actions may include technological upgrades if required.</p>
<p>3. Particulate Matter Emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report identifies barley intake, storage, and drying as the primary sources of particulate emissions. The assumption of continuous emissions at a ceiling level may lead to overestimation. ▪ Recommendation: Implement enhanced dust control measures, such as the use of water sprays or dust suppressants, especially during dry seasons. Additionally, actual emissions data should be collected post-installation to validate the assumptions made in the report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dust management is critical to the safe operation of the facility due to the explosion hazard of fine dust particles. Abatement is to be installed to ensure that emissions are below 10mg/m³, as set out in the AQIA. It must be noted that there is no PM from the drying process. The malt plant is equipped with a de-dusting system based on bag filters. ▪ The AQIA also caters for a paved access road, based on information provided by the Engineering Team.
<p>4. Impact of Other Local Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facility will operate within a challenging air quality context given existing local background pollution from industries, vehicle emissions, and domestic fuel combustion. ▪ Recommendation: A collaborative regional air quality management approach might be beneficial. Engaging with local government and nearby industries to align pollution reduction initiatives can mitigate cumulative impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The malt plant will fall within the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) an area with a focus on regional approach to air quality management. The Applicant's (Soufflet Malt) designated Environmental Manager should join the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) Integrated Task Team (ITT) and the Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG) meetings to collaborate with local government and industries to ensure alignment in management, measurement, and mitigation of air pollution.
<p>5. Long-term Monitoring and Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report suggests regular ambient air quality monitoring and detailed reporting of NO₂ and PM10 levels, along with maintaining records of odour complaints and corrective actions taken. ▪ Recommendation: Establish a continuous air quality monitoring station near the facility to provide real-time data. This can improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kliprivier monitoring station (continuous monitoring) is located in close proximity to the facility and can provide insight into the ambient pollutant levels in the area. <p>Odour impacts are subjective and therefore complaints must be considered and addressed even if no standards were</p>

<p>transparency and community trust, while also enabling swift responses to any exceedances.</p>	<p>exceeded for specific components contributing to the odour impact.</p>
<p>6. Buffer Zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report recommends a minimal buffer zone of 100m to 250m from the facility, classifying it as a Category 2 industry. The presence of sensitive receptors within the buffer raises concerns regarding health impacts. ▪ Recommendation: It may be prudent to explore and implement stricter buffer zone policies or community guidelines to protect nearby residences and schools from potential emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sensitive receptors identified are listed in Table 1-1 of the AQIA. These receptors do not fall within the recommend buffer zone. It is acknowledged that communities should be protected from potential emissions and measures to do so have been proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA and in the ESMP.
<p>7. Cumulative Impact Assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While the individual impact assessments have been evaluated, the report should have included a cumulative impact assessment considering the interactions of multiple pollutant sources in the area. ▪ Recommendation: A more robust cumulative assessment should be conducted to account for both existing and proposed developments within the Sedibeng region to understand the broader air quality implications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumulative impacts are acknowledged by considering the measured ambient pollutant concentrations from the Kliprivier air quality monitoring station. The ambient data indicates that PM2.5, PM10 and ozone standards are exceeded in the area. The potential impact from PM emissions from the facility is shown in section 5.1.5.2 of the AQIA. While the PM impacts are expected to result in exceedences of the NAAQS, the impact would be cumulative to the exceedences already being measured, as acknowledged by the impact significance ratings in section 5.6 of the AQIA. Measures to limit PM emissions from the facility are proposed in sections 5.7.1. and 5.7.2. of the AQIA. ▪ Table 5.11 in the AQIA has been amended to illustrate the 'additive' effect of the malt plant at the monitoring station as a quantitative basis to the cumulative impact rating. The cumulative impact can still be considered medium, as any additional emissions will occur in an area where short term exceedences of PM are present due to other sources of emissions. However, in practice, a significant cumulative PM impact is not expected if the plant is operating within the design parameters.

<p>8. Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The report provides initial mitigation measures but lacks specificity regarding implementation.▪ Recommendation: Detailed plans, stakeholder engagement, and strategies for regular reviews of mitigation measures should be developed to ensure effective air quality management post-implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A recommendation for the development of a detailed Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), including appropriate management, measurement and mitigation measures, has been added to section 5.7.3 of the AQIA and the ESMP.
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We hope the above responses have addressed the concerns.

Kind Regards



Sibongile Gumbi

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Southern Africa