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**SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED HOOGLAND WIND FARMS AND GRID CONNECTION PROJECT:
HOOGLAND NORTHERN GRID CONNECTION**

**Report by
Johann Lanz**

5 December 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key findings of this study are:

- The agricultural impact and the amount of agricultural land loss resulting from the development is totally insignificant in the context of the agricultural environment.
- In addition, the land is of very limited agricultural potential, anyway.
- The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have insignificant agricultural impact and will therefore be acceptable in terms of its impact on the agricultural production capability of the site.
- The only potential source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning. This impact can be completely mitigated. However, farmers frequently complain that these impacts occur because the EMPr, that would mitigate the impact, is not adequately implemented.
- In addition, there is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. However nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a real change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an actual agricultural impact.
- Because of the insignificant agricultural impact, there can be no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any route alternatives, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All possible alternatives are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.
- From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the development be approved.

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental authorisation is being sought for the proposed construction and operation of the Hoogland Northern Grid Connection in the Western Cape Province (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA), an application for environmental authorisation requires an agricultural assessment, in this case an Agricultural Compliance Statement (see terms of reference, below).

Johann Lanz was appointed as an independent agricultural specialist to provide the Agricultural Compliance Statement. The objective and focus of an Agricultural Compliance Statement is to assess whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable agricultural impact or not, and based on this, to make a recommendation on whether it should be approved or not.

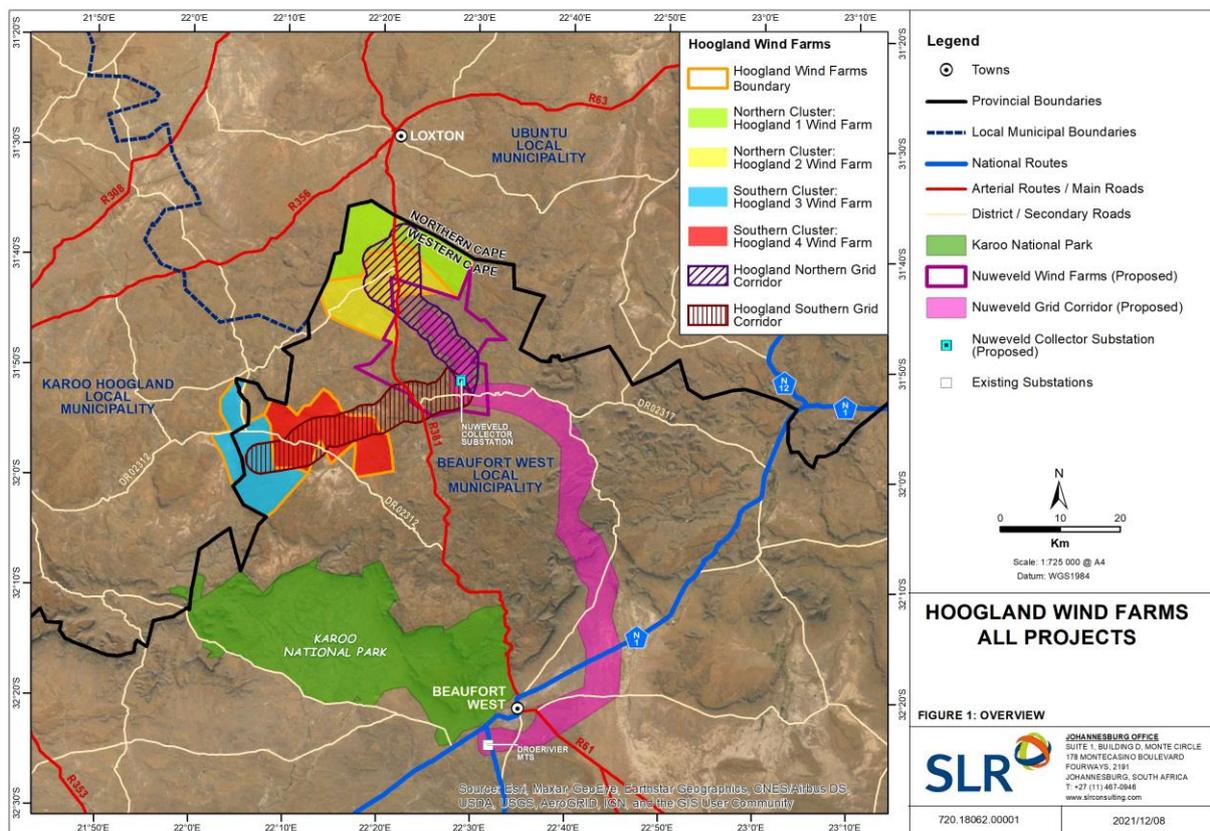


Figure 1. Locality Map of the proposed Hoogland Wind Farms and associated Grid Corridors

The aim of the protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources is primarily to preserve scarce arable land for crop production. However, this proposed development poses zero threat to arable land and almost no threat to any agricultural land. There are two reasons for this. The first is that electrical grid infrastructure has insignificant agricultural impact, regardless of the agricultural sensitivity of the

land on which it is located (see impact assessment section). The second is that only land of very low agricultural potential occurs on the site.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project comprises an approximately 40 km long 132 kV overhead power and a switching station of approximately 1.1 hectares on each of the Hoogland 1 and 2 wind farms. This will connect the Hoogland Northern Wind Farms to the Nuweveld Collector Substation, which has been part of a separate application.

Because of the insignificant agricultural impact of electrical grid infrastructure, it is not necessary to consider the detail of the design and layout of the development in this assessment. It would have insignificant agricultural impact, regardless of its design and layout.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

The verified agricultural sensitivity of all proposed switching station alternatives is less than high. The level of agricultural assessment required in terms of the protocol for sites of less than high sensitivity is an Agricultural Compliance Statement. The power lines are linear activities and therefore also require only an Agricultural Compliance Statement.

The terms of reference for an Agricultural Compliance Statement, as stipulated in the protocol, are listed below, and the section number of this report which fulfils each stipulation is given after it in brackets.

1. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must be prepared by a soil scientist or agricultural specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) (**Appendix 1**).
2. The compliance statement must:
 1. be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint;
 2. confirm that the site is of “low” or “medium” sensitivity for agriculture (**Section 7**); and
 3. indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site (**Section 9.7**).
3. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must contain, as a minimum, the following

information:

1. details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the soil scientist or agricultural specialist preparing the statement including a curriculum vitae **(Appendix 1)**;
2. a signed statement of independence by the specialist **(Appendix 2)**;
3. a map showing the proposed development footprint (including supporting infrastructure) with a 50 m buffered development envelope, overlaid on the agricultural sensitivity map generated by the screening tool **(Figure 2)**;
4. confirmation from the specialist that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to avoid or minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities **(Section 9.5)**;
5. a substantiated statement from the soil scientist or agricultural specialist on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval, or not of the proposed development **(Section 9.7)**;
6. any conditions to which this statement is subjected **(Section 11)**;
7. in the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the agricultural specialist or soil scientist, that in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase **(Section 9.6)**;
8. where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr **(Section 10)**; and
9. a description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data **(Section 5)**.

4 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

4.1 Methodology for assessing the agro-ecosystem

This report adheres to the process and content requirements of the gazetted agricultural protocol as outlined in Section 3 above. As per the requirement, the assessment was based on a desktop analysis of existing soil and agricultural potential data for the site.

The following sources of information were used:

- Soil data was sourced from the land type data set, of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). This data set originates from the land type survey that was conducted from the 1970's until 2002. It is the most reliable and comprehensive national database of soil information in South Africa and although the data was collected some time ago, it is still entirely relevant as the soil characteristics included in the land type data do

not change within time scales of hundreds of years.

- Land capability data was sourced from the 2017 National land capability evaluation raster data layer produced by the DAFF, Pretoria.
- Field crop boundaries were sourced from Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019. *Field Crop Boundary data layer, 2019*. Pretoria. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Rainfall and evaporation data was sourced from the SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology (2009, R.E. Schulze) available on Cape Farm Mapper.
- Grazing capacity data was sourced from the 2018 DAFF long-term grazing capacity map for South Africa, available on Cape Farm Mapper.
- Satellite imagery of the site and surrounds was sourced from Google Earth.

5 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

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

6 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA) requires that any long term lease associated with the renewable energy facility be approved by the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). The SALA consent is separate from the application for Environmental Authorisation and needs to be applied for and obtained separately.

Power lines require the registration of a servitude for each farm portion crossed. In terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA), the registration of a power line servitude requires written consent of the Minister unless either of the following two conditions apply:

- if the servitude width does not exceed 15 metres; and
- if Eskom is the applicant for the servitude.

If one or both of these conditions apply, then no agricultural consent is required. Eskom is currently exempt from agricultural consent for power line servitudes.

Rehabilitation after disturbance to agricultural land is managed by the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA). A consent in terms of CARA is required for the cultivation of virgin land. Cultivation is defined in CARA as “any act by means of which the topsoil is disturbed mechanically”. The purpose of this consent for the cultivation of virgin land is to ensure that only

land that is suitable as arable land is cultivated. Therefore, despite the above definition of cultivation, disturbance to the topsoil that results from the construction of a renewable energy facility and its associated infrastructure does not constitute cultivation as it is understood in CARA. This has been corroborated by Anneliza Collett (Acting Scientific Manager: Natural Resources Inventories and Assessments in the Directorate: Land and Soil Management of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)). The construction and operation of the facility will therefore not require consent from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in terms of this provision of CARA.

7 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

In terms of the gazetted agricultural protocol, a site sensitivity verification must be submitted that:

1. confirms or disputes the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool, such as new developments or infrastructure, the change in vegetation cover or status etc.;
2. contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity.

Agricultural sensitivity, in terms of environmental impact, and as used in the national web-based environmental screening tool, is a direct function of the capability of the land for agricultural production. This is because a negative impact, or exclusion of agriculture, on land of higher agricultural capability is more detrimental to agriculture than the same impact on land of low agricultural capability. The general assessment of agricultural sensitivity that is employed in the national web-based environmental screening tool, identifies all arable land that can support viable production of cultivated crops, as high (or very high) sensitivity. This is because there is a scarcity of arable production land in South Africa and its conservation for agricultural use is therefore a priority. Land which cannot support viable production of cultivated crops is much less of a priority to conserve for agricultural use, and is rated as medium or low agricultural sensitivity.

The screening tool classifies agricultural sensitivity according to only two independent criteria – the land capability rating and whether the land is cultivated or not. All cultivated land is classified as at least high sensitivity, based on the logic that if it is under cultivation, it is indeed suitable for cultivation, irrespective of its land capability rating.

The screening tool sensitivity categories in terms of land capability are based upon the Department of Agriculture's updated and refined, country-wide land capability mapping, released in 2016. Land capability is defined as the combination of soil, climate and terrain suitability factors for supporting rain fed agricultural production. It is an indication of what level and type of

agricultural production can sustainably be achieved on any land. The higher land capability values (≥ 8 to 15) are likely to be suitable as arable land for the production of cultivated crops, while lower values are only likely to be suitable as non-arable, grazing land, or at the lowest extreme, not even suitable for grazing.

A map of the alternative screening station footprints and power line corridor, overlaid on the screening tool sensitivity, is given in Figure 2. Only one tiny patch of land within the corridor is classified as cultivated land and attributed high agricultural sensitivity because of it. The sensitivity of the rest is purely a function of land capability. The land capability varies from 1 to 7. Values of 1 to 5 translate to a low agricultural sensitivity and values of 6 and 7 translate to medium agricultural sensitivity.

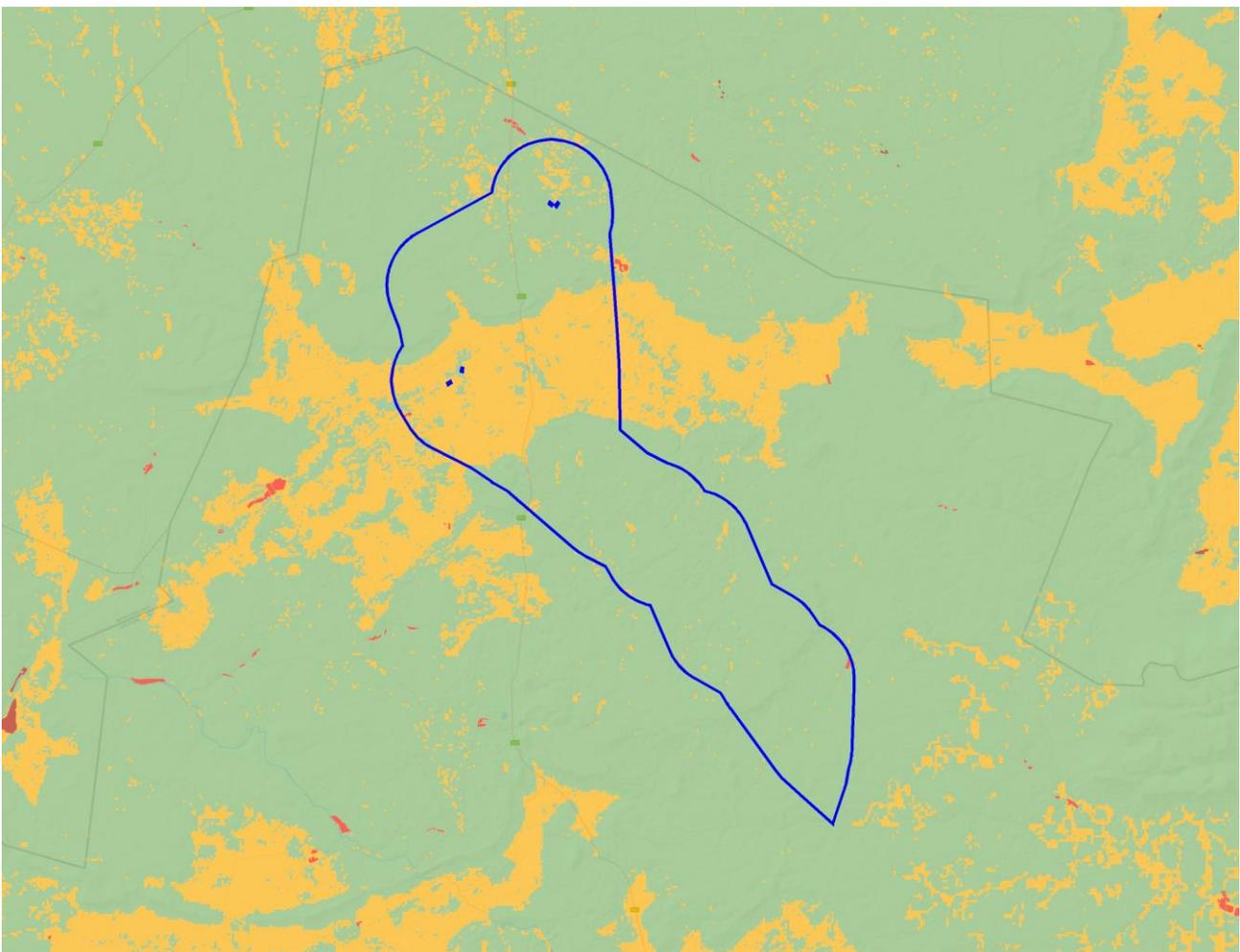


Figure 2. The corridor within which the proposed power line will be located plus the alternative sites for the switching stations (blue outlines) overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high).

Because the environment is unsuited to cultivation, the differences in land capability across the project area are not very significant and are more a function of how the land capability data is

generated by modelling, and strongly influenced by terrain in this environment, than actual meaningful differences in agricultural potential on the ground.

The low and medium agricultural sensitivity, as identified by the screening tool, is confirmed by this assessment. The motivation for confirming the sensitivity is predominantly that the climate data (low rainfall of approximately 160 to 190 mm per annum) proves the area to be arid, and therefore of limited land capability. A predominantly low agricultural sensitivity is entirely appropriate for this land which is totally unsuitable for crop production.

The small patch of high agricultural sensitivity land is of no relevance because, even if the power line crossed it, it would have no agricultural impact on it.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Grazing of both sheep and game is the dominant agricultural land use in the area. Grazing capacity of the site is fairly low at 26 to 28 hectares per large stock unit. There is almost no cultivation in the corridor and surrounding area and what there is, is confined to small, isolated patches of pasture or fodder crops around farmsteads.

9 ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

9.1 General

The focus and defining question of an agricultural impact assessment is to determine to what extent a proposed development will compromise (negative impacts) or enhance (positive impacts) current and/or potential future agricultural production. The significance of an impact is therefore a direct function of the degree to which that impact will affect current or potential future agricultural production. If there will be no impact on production, then there is no agricultural impact.

The proposed electrical grid infrastructure has insignificant agricultural impact for three reasons:

- Overhead transmission lines have no agricultural impact because all agricultural activities that are viable in this environment, can continue completely unhindered underneath transmission lines.
- The direct, permanent, physical footprint of the development that has any potential to interfere with agriculture, is entirely insignificant within this agricultural environment.
- The affected land has very limited agricultural potential, anyway.

The only possible source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning. The single agricultural impact is therefore minimal soil and land degradation (erosion and topsoil loss) as a result of land disturbance. Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics, which can be caused by construction related land surface disturbance, vegetation removal, and the establishment of hard surface areas including roads and laydown areas. Soil degradation will reduce the ability of the soil to support vegetation growth. This is a direct, negative impact that applies to only two of the phases of the development (construction and decommissioning).

This impact can be completely mitigated. However, farmers frequently complain that these impacts occur because the EMPr that would mitigate the impact, is not adequately implemented.

There is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. A common complaint from farmers is that gates are left open by contractors. However nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an agricultural impact as defined in the first paragraph of this section.

9.2 Cumulative impact

The cumulative impact of a development is the impact that development will have when its impact is added to the incremental impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities that will affect the same environment. It is important to note that the cumulative impact assessment for a particular project, like what is being done here, is not the same as an assessment of the impact of all surrounding projects. The cumulative assessment for this project is an assessment only of the impacts associated with this project but seen in the context of all surrounding impacts. It is concerned with this project's contribution to the overall impact, within the context of the overall impact.

The most important concept related to a cumulative impact is that of an acceptable level of change to an environment. A cumulative impact only becomes relevant when the impact of the proposed development will lead directly to the sum of impacts of all developments causing an acceptable level of change to be exceeded in the surrounding area. If the impact of the development being assessed does not cause that level to be exceeded, then the cumulative impact associated with that development is not significant.

The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss (including by degradation) of agricultural land, with a consequent decrease in agricultural production. The defining question for assessing the cumulative agricultural impact is this:

What level of loss of agricultural land use and associated loss of agricultural production is acceptable in the area, and will the loss associated with the proposed development, when considered in the context of all past, present or reasonably foreseeable future impacts, cause that level in the area to be exceeded?

Because the development itself leads to insignificant agricultural land loss, its cumulative impact must also logically be insignificant. It therefore does not make sense to conduct a more formal assessment of power line cumulative impacts as per DFFE requirements for cumulative impacts. Many times more electricity grid infrastructure than currently exists, or is currently proposed, can be accommodated before acceptable levels of change in terms of agricultural land loss are exceeded. Acceptable levels of change in terms of other types of impact, for example visual impact, would be exceeded long before the levels for agricultural impact became an issue. In reality the landscape in this environment could be covered with power lines and agricultural production would continue, largely unaffected.

Due to all of the considerations discussed above, the cumulative impact of loss of agricultural land use can confidently be assessed as insignificant impact on the agricultural production capability of the area. In terms of cumulative impact, the proposed development is therefore acceptable and it is therefore recommended that it be approved.

9.3 Comparative assessment of alternatives

Because of the insignificant agricultural impact, there can be no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any route alternatives, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All possible alternatives are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

9.4 Impacts of the no-go alternative

The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. There is no agricultural impact of the no-go option and it is therefore considered to be neutral. Therefore, the extent to which the development and the no-go alternative will impact agricultural production are more or less equal, which results in there being, from an agricultural impact perspective only, no preferred alternative between the development and the no-go.

However, the no-go option would prevent the wind energy facility from contributing to the environmental, social and economic benefits associated with the development of renewable energy.

9.5 Micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities

The agricultural protocol requires confirmation that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities. However, the agricultural uniformity and low potential and the nature of the agricultural impact mean that the exact positions of all infrastructure will not make any material difference to agricultural impacts. It should be noted however, that the applicant has included crop boundaries as no-go areas in their consolidated sensitivity mapping for the siting of pylons and access roads.

9.6 Confirmation of linear activity impact

The protocol provision of a linear impact confirmation only makes sense when the requirement for an Agricultural Compliance Statement is based on the fact that the development is a linear activity. In this case the low and medium agricultural sensitivity determines that an Agricultural Compliance Statement suffices, anyway, even for non-linear activities. Nevertheless, it is hereby confirmed that, due to the low impact of this linear activity, the temporarily disturbed land can be returned to the current state of agricultural production potential within two years of completion of the construction phase.

9.7 Impact assessment and statement

Although an Agricultural Compliance Statement is not required to formally rate agricultural impacts, it is hereby confirmed that the agricultural impact of the proposed development is insignificant. An Agricultural Compliance Statement is only required to indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. It must provide a substantiated statement on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval, or not of the proposed development.

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. The proposed development is therefore acceptable. This is substantiated by the following points:

- Overhead transmission lines have no agricultural impact because all agricultural activities that are viable in this environment, can continue completely unhindered underneath transmission lines.
- The direct, permanent, physical footprint of the development that has any potential to interfere with agriculture, is entirely insignificant within this agricultural environment.
- The affected land has very limited agricultural potential, anyway.

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME INPUTS

There are no additional mitigation measures required, over and above what has already been included in the Generic EMPr for overhead electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure as per Government Notice 435, which was published in Government Gazette 42323 on 22 March 2019.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have insignificant agricultural impact and will therefore be acceptable in terms of its impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. This is substantiated by the fact that the amount of agricultural land loss resulting from the development is totally insignificant, and that the land is of very limited agricultural potential, anyway.

The only potential source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning. This impact can be completely mitigated. However, farmers frequently complain that these impacts occur because the EMPr, that would mitigate the impact, is not adequately implemented.

In addition, there is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. However nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a real change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an actual agricultural impact.

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

Because of the insignificant agricultural impact, there can be no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any route alternatives, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All possible alternatives are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

The conclusion of this assessment on the acceptability of the proposed development and the recommendation for its approval is not subject to any conditions.

12 REFERENCES

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

Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019. *Field Crop Boundary data layer, 2019*. Pretoria. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

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

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

Schulze, R.E. 2009. SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology, available on Cape Farm Mapper. Available at: <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>

APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CURRICULUM VITAE

Johann Lanz Curriculum Vitae

Education

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

Professional work experience

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

Soil & Agricultural Consulting Self employed 2002 - present

In the past 5 years of running my soil and agricultural consulting business, I have completed more than 120 agricultural assessments (EIAs, SEAs, EMPRs) in all 9 provinces for renewable energy, mining, urban, and agricultural developments. My regular clients include: Aurecon; CSIR; SiVEST; Arcus; SRK; Environamics; Royal Haskoning DHV; Jeffares & Green; JG Afrika; Juwi; Mainstream; Redcap; G7; Mulilo; and Tiptrans. Recent agricultural clients for soil resource evaluations and mapping include Cederberg Wines; Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Vogelfontein Citrus; De Grendel Estate; Zewenwacht Wine Estate; and Goedgedacht Olives.

In 2018 I completed a ground-breaking case study that measured the agricultural impact of existing wind farms in the Eastern Cape.

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

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

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

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

Publications

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

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



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Reference Number:

Date Received:

DEA/EIA/

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED HOOGLAND WIND FARMS: HOOGLAND NORTHERN GRID CONNECTION

Kindly note the following:

- This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
- This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
- A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
- All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
- All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address: Department of Environmental Affairs, Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations, Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001

Physical address: Department of Environmental Affairs, Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations, Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:

Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

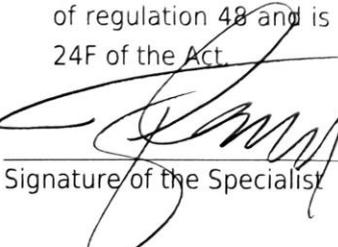
1 SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	Johann Lanz – Soil Scientist		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition
			100%
Specialist name:	Johann Lanz		
Specialist Qualifications:	M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)		
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) Reg. no. 400268/12 Member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa		
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Telephone:	082 927 9018	Fax:	Who still uses a fax? I don't
E-mail:	johann@johannlanz.co.za		

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Johann Lanz**, declare that -

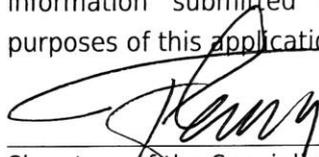
- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.


Signature of the Specialist

Johann Lanz - Soil Scientist (sole proprietor)
Name of Company:
22 November 2021
Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

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


Signature of the Specialist

Johann Lanz - Soil Scientist (sole proprietor)
Name of Company

22 November 2021
Date


Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

2021-11-22
Date

