



**WESCO WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY (PTY) LTD
 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED WESCO WASTE
 MANAGEMENT FACILITY**

**NOTES OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT THE PHILADELPHIA NG KERK BOERESAAL, CHURCH STREET
 HELD ON 01 FEBRUARY 2023, 18H00**

NO.	ITEM
1.	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
1.1.	<p>Antoinette Pietersen (AP), the independent facilitator, welcomed all present, set out her experience as a facilitator and explained her role in the ESIA process. AP then introduced Msizi Cele (independent isiXhosa translator), SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR – the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)) and Wesco Waste Management Facility (Pty) Ltd (Wesco - the Applicant), and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. AP proceeded to explain that the purpose of the meeting was to present information on the proposed project and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. AP highlighted that the formal ESIA process has not commenced, and that the meeting formed part of the Pre-application phase of the ESIA.</p> <p>AP provided a brief overview of the public participation process associated with the ESIA and requested input from attendees to provide details of any additional stakeholders that should be contacted to be informed of the ESIA process and proposed project. She noted that the meeting content presented is the same as what was presented in the previous meeting held in Philadelphia on 7 December 2022.</p> <p>AP presented the proposed meeting format, which included presentations by Wesco and SLR followed by a question-and-answer session (discussion), the proposed guidelines for the meeting to facilitate a constructive discussion. She further noted that the meeting was being recorded for minute-taking purposes and requested if photos could be taken for proof of the meeting. All attendees agreed with the meeting format.</p> <p>The list of attendees is presented in Appendix A and photographs of the meeting are presented in Appendix B. Photographs of the recorded comments and questions raised during the meeting are presented in Appendix C.</p>
2.	PRESENTATIONS - refer to Appendix D
2.1	<p>Kate Stubbs (KS) provided background to Wesco as the project applicant and indicated that Wesco is a subsidiary of Interwaste (Pty) Ltd (Interwaste) which is owned by the Séché Environnement Group (Séché), an international company based in France. KS highlighted the overall experience that Interwaste and Séché have in the Waste Management sector.</p> <p>KS then presented an overview of an existing Waste Management Facility (WMF) located in France that is owned and operated by Séché. The existing facility is considered to be a representation of how the proposed Wesco WMF would be operated. She then provided an outline of the current state of the waste sector in the Western Cape to illustrate the need for a new WMF within the City of Cape Town and broader region.</p> <p>KS went on to provide a description of the proposed project, including the overall vision for the project, the project location and overview of the project components and associated infrastructure. In summary, the proposed WMF would include, amongst others, various waste minimisation/recovery facilities, a waste treatment facility, and a Class A waste disposal facility that would accept both general and hazardous waste.</p>

NO.	ITEM
2.2	<p>Matthew Hemming (MH) noted that SLR had been appointed by Interwaste to undertake the required ESIA process for the proposed project. He provided an overview of the authorisations that are required in terms of, the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA), National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) and National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA). In summary, the ESIA process is required as part of the Waste Management Licence (WML) application in terms of NEM:WA and the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application process in terms of NEMA and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended).</p> <p>MH noted that the decision-making authority would be the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) for the WML application and the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) for the EA application. MH explained there would be a single Scoping and EIA process that would provide information to both authorities for decision making.</p> <p>MH provided additional information about the proposed project site and the desktop screening process that was undertaken to determine the suitability of the proposed project site for the establishment of a WMF. He then provided an overview of the ESIA process, noting that this meeting forms part of the pre-application phase of the proposed project. He indicated that the aim of the pre-application phase is to identify stakeholders that need to be engaged with during the ESIA process and to identify potential risks and benefits of the project on the environment that need to be assessed further in the ESIA process.</p> <p>MH then presented the proposed specialist studies that would be undertaken in the ESIA Phase to assess the identified potential impacts and benefits of the proposed project.</p>
3.	CLARIFICATION QUESTIONS
3.1	Steven Wood (SW), a nearby landowner stated that he has not yet received meeting minutes from the last meeting.
3.1.1	<i>MH indicated that the meeting minutes were not shared with people individually, however, the minutes were available on the SLR website.</i>
3.2	<p>Mienie Wood (MW), a member of the Dassenburg Neighbourhood Watch, made a number of comments and asked several questions, as set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has Séché invested in South Africa because the recent legal changes for managing waste in France means that the overall waste volumes will be reduced? - The Traffic Impact Assessment must include information regarding the volume of traffic in terms of the number of vehicles that will be used and indicate the sizes of those vehicles. - What is the quantity of water that will be used by the proposed project. The abstraction of water from boreholes is a concern as this water source could run dry as evidenced in the recent “day-zero” drought. - Wesco has three options for electricity, Eskom, solar and turbines/generators. If generators are used, Wesco will need sufficient fuel storage capacity on the property which would require an additional assessment. Furthermore, the generators will make noise and create more air pollution. If loadshedding does not affect the facility, electric cables or installed solar panels may be stolen. In such cases, what backup would Wesco have and what will be the impact be should the WMF have no power? - A seismic study is required. - A terrestrial report is required. - The dumpsite saga has been going on since 2007, the City of Cape Town (CCT) has had a Record of Decision (ROD) for a facility since August 2013 - why has CCT never implemented the project since the ROD was issued in 2013?
3.2.1	<i>KS explained that detailed studies will be undertaken to understand potential of sources for water. She also noted that for other sites operated by Interwaste, they are required to undertake water monitoring and are audited as well.</i>

NO.	ITEM
	<p><i>KS noted that the site would be fenced and security would be in place to prevent theft on site. She also indicated that the source of power is not certain at this stage as there is no clarity on what project infrastructure would be approved for development, however, this issue is noted and will be considered in the project design going forward.</i></p> <p><i>MH explained that at this stage SLR is commissioning a series of specialist studies to investigate potential impacts and the scope of those studies will be disclosed to the public during Scoping Phase. A seismic study has not been proposed at this stage, however, SLR will engage with Wesco and the Authorities to determine if it is necessary.</i></p> <p><i>MH explained that the CCT received a ROD in 2013 which subsequently went under appeal. When a decision goes under appeal, it is suspended. The appeal went through multiple high court applications and the supreme court made a judgement in April 2022. Therefore, the CCT could not proceed previously as the decision was under appeal and thus suspended.</i></p> <p><i>MH noted MW raised a number of impacts and many of them are related to a landfill and need to be understood and that is part of the ESIA process. He indicated that the SLR team will do its best to ensure that information is gathered and presented in the subsequent reporting.</i></p>
3.3	<p>Wayne Thomas (WT) from Dassenberg asked the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can Wesco provide a guarantee/fund where the landowners can be compensated for any damages due to water contamination? - As Interwaste has Level 1 Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) certification, are any of those directors or representatives located in the Western Cape?
3.3.1	<p><i>Lise Steyn (LS) of Interwaste/Wesco explained that the National Water Act makes provision for compensation to affected water users should there be any proven pollution of water resources by Wesco operations.</i></p> <p><i>MH further noted that South Africa’s environmental legislation provides very specific provisions regarding liability and should a person or a company do something that compromises the environment, there are mechanisms in the law for that liability. He also explained that typically for such a project, there would be a requirement for a financial provision to be made for rehabilitation during the operational and post-closure phases.</i></p> <p><i>KS stated that she did not have details of the relevant B-BBEE partners for Interwaste, however, disclosing that information at a later stage would not be a problem.</i></p>
3.4	<p>Ronel Botes (RB), a representative from Dassenburg Neighbourhood Watch, stated that she witnessed CCT personnel taking water samples from the Donkergat River on 16 January 2023 and asked whether they have permission from the landowner to obtain these samples?</p>
3.4.1	<p><i>MH explained that SLR has not appointed CCT to do any work on this project and thus he was not able to comment on the actions of CCT employees. However, he did note that there were a series of appointed environmental specialists that have been appointed to do work for the ESIA process but they are all private consultants.</i></p>
3.5	<p>RB stated that she would like representatives from CCT and CapeNature (Jacques, Dale and Kyle) to attend the public meetings.</p>
3.5.1	<p><i>AP noted that the suggestion to invite CapeNature and CCT to the next meeting is recorded and will be considered.</i></p>
3.6	<p>RB wanted to know if Wesco is starting to establish the electrical infrastructure for the project as there is currently work being undertaken in the Eskom servitude located on the site.</p>
3.6.1	<p><i>MH highlighted that Eskom is not doing any work for this project at this stage.</i></p>
3.7	<p>Sakkie Stoffberg (SS) made a statement that the site should be described as one of the best agricultural farms in the area with good underground water because it is adjacent to the Witzands aquifer.</p>

NO.	ITEM
3.8	AP asked MH to provide a brief explanation of what will be looked at in terms of the Water Use Licence Application (WULA).
3.8.1	<i>MH explained that the NWA aims to protect water in South Africa in terms of both quality and availability, it also defines water uses as things related to consumptive use and activities that can impact water sources by contaminating water or changing the runoff of water. A WULA is a complex process and the exact licensing requirements for the project will depend on the details of the project. However, any water use that the project would require, would not be able to take away from someone else's existing lawful water use. MH explained that the WULA does not run exactly in parallel with the EA application but the information related to the WULA will be made available in the public domain.</i>
3.9	MW stated that questions regarding the CCT ROD will be sent to SLR by email.
3.10	AP gave a summary of concerns raised during the meeting mentioning the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential impacts on the value of neighbouring properties; - Heritage value of the project site; - Agricultural potential of the property; and - Potential impacts of depletion and pollution of water resources by the proposed project.
3.10.1	<i>SW indicated that the summary provided by AP is her view and does not represent the views of himself nor everyone else attending the meeting.</i>
3.11	Christo Liebenberg (CL) asked if CapeNature has been involved in the process?
3.11.1	<i>MH explained that CapeNature has been notified.</i>
4.	MEETING CLOSURE
4.1	AP thanked everyone for their attendance. Meeting closed at approximately 20h00.

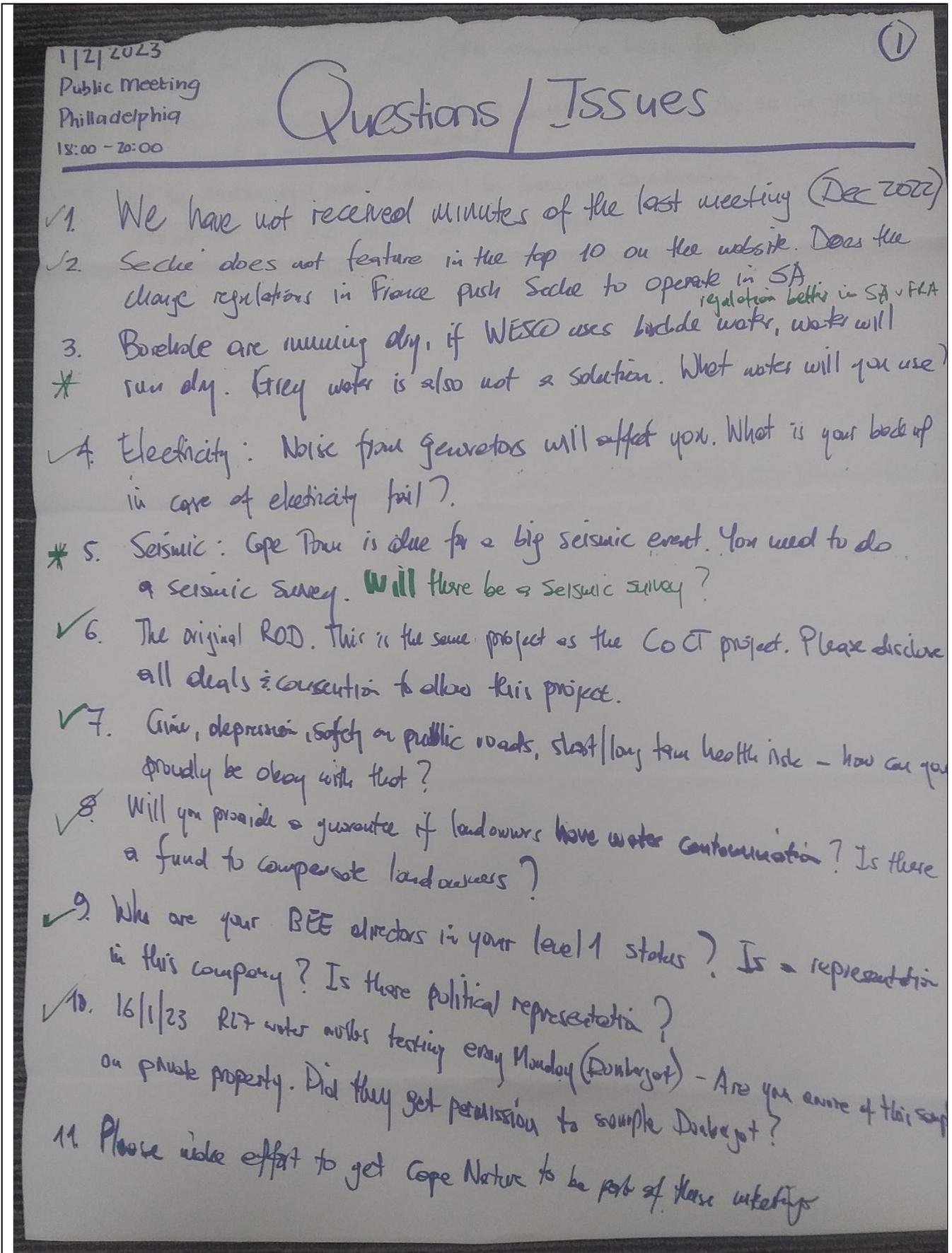
APPENDIX A: LIST OF ATTENDEES

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION	ABBR.
1.	Liezel Stoffberg	Vaaitjie	LS
2.	Sakkie Stoffberg	Vaaitjie	SS
3.	Alan Orthuizen	Enviroserv	AO
4.	Mienie Wood	DNHW	MW
5.	Steven Wood	DNHW	SW
6.	W. Thomas	DNHW	WT
7.	L. Thomas	DNHW	LT
8.	Ronel Botes	DNHW	RB
9.	Makgabo Van Niekerk	Enviroserv	MV
10.	Cristo Liebenberg	Kaalmeer Private Game Lodge	CL
11.	Chey De Wet	DMHW	CDW
12.	Malisi Mootshawa	Enviroserv	MM
13.	Antoinette Pietersen	Independent Facilitator	AP
14.	Msizi Cele	Independent isiXhosa translator	MC
15.	Kate Stubbs	Interwaste (Pty) Ltd - Interwaste	KS
16.	Lise Steyn	Interwaste	LS
17.	Antoine Deffay	Interwaste	AD
18.	Matthew Hemming	SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd - SLR	MH
19.	Nicholas Arnott	SLR	NA
20.	Castro Ravhuhali	SLR	CR

APPENDIX B: PHOTOS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA



APPENDIX C: PHOTOS OF ATTENDEES COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS SUMMARISED



- ✓ 12. Concerned for the water which is the reservoir & basin for this area.
13. This is the first project that the Franch undertakes in SA. Are we the ground with such a sensitive environment.
- ✓ 14. Will the biodiversity (animal & plants) be taken into consideration?
15. Doubergat historic background dating back to 1800's

APPENDIX D: PRESENTATION



LICENSING OF PROPOSED WESCO WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

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Public Information Meetings
Jan/Feb 2023

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1. Introductions

- Independent Facilitator:
 - Antoinette Pietersen
- Applicant: Wesco Waste Management Facility (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of Interwaste (Pty) Ltd / the Séché Group
 - Kate Stubbs
 - Antoine Deffay
 - Lise Steyn
- Environment Assessment Practitioner (EAP): SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
 - Matthew Hemming (Reviewer)
 - Nicholas Arnott (Project Manager)
 - Castro Ravuhali (Project Assistant)
 - Msizi Cele (isiXhosa translation)

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2. Health and Safety

- Continue practice of social distancing
- Emergency procedure: Building Safety Instructions




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3. Meeting Objectives

- For Applicant and EAP to provide an introduction to:
 - the proposed project
 - the authorisations required
 - Assessment and public participation process to be undertaken
- For Interested and/or Affected Parties (I&APs) to:
 - Engage and ask questions, raise issues of concern, or contribute comments about the proposed project, potential environmental or social impacts and the EIA process

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4. Proposed Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Acceptance of the Agenda
- Project Overview – Wesco
- ESIA Overview – SLR
- Next Steps – SLR
- Questions & Discussion - All



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5. What you need to know about the meeting

- Attendance register (POPI Act)
- Permission to digitally record the meeting and take photos
- Languages:
 - Presentations and responses in English
 - Translation available for questions / comments / responses in English/Afrikaans/isiXhosa
- Content:
 - As presented in prior meetings (December 2022)

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5. What you need to know about the meeting

- Proposed flow of meeting:
 - Presentations: approximately 20 - 25 minutes each
 - Questions and discussion session after all presentations
 - Meeting duration: approximately 2 hours
- Project team available after meeting.
- Proceedings of the meeting will be included in Draft Scoping Report (to be posted to SLR's website and data free website, when available).

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6. Constructive Discussion Guidelines

Public consultation is **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process, rather a process of collecting input for purpose of enabling decision-maker to consider issues and impacts.

- Respect one another.
- Agree to disagree.
- Focus on the issue, not the person.
- Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator.
 - Identify yourself (name & surname, organization).
 - Give everyone a fair chance to be heard.
- One question at a time.
- Please take calls outside or turn your cell phones on silent.

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Vision for Wesco Waste Management Facility

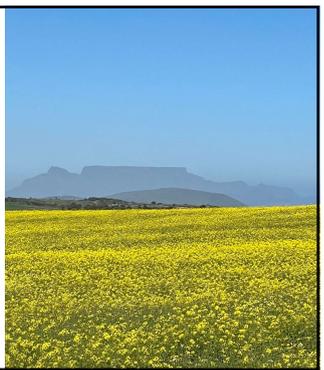


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Agenda

- Company Introduction
- State of Waste & Western Cape Analysis
- Project Vision & Overview



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GROUP OVERVIEW



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Séché Company Overview

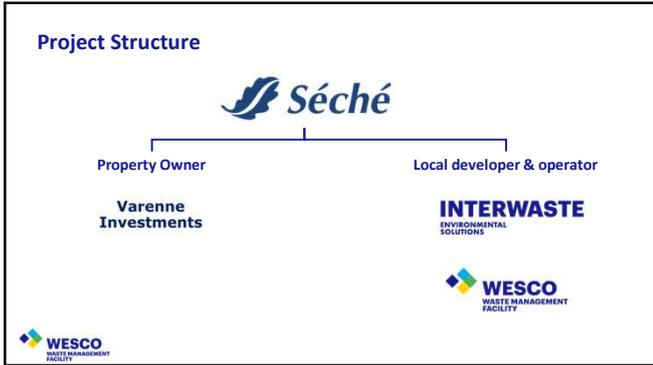
- Founded in 1985
- Family-owned French industrial group and global leader specialized in treatment and recovery of waste
- Protection and restoration of environment and biodiversity sits at heart of strategy
- Focused on R&D, circular economy and green innovations
- Listed on Euronext by Euronext since 1997
- Numerous ISO, EcoCert and OHSAS certifications



 WESCO
 Séché
environnement
séché global solutions

   Euronext

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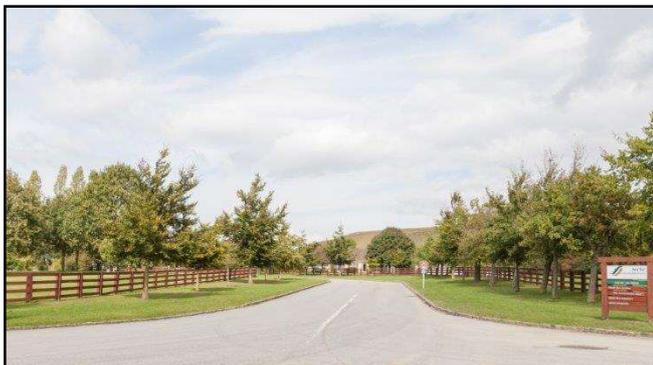
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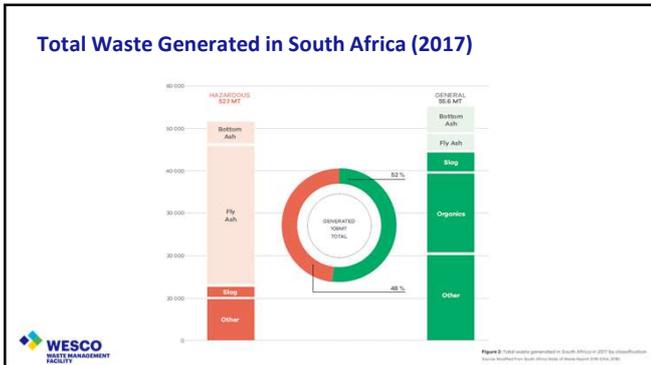
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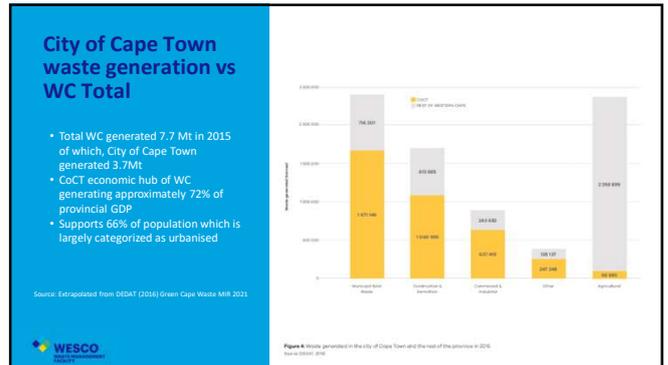
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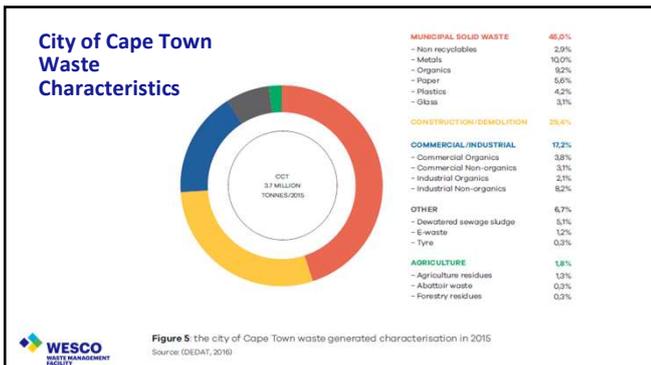
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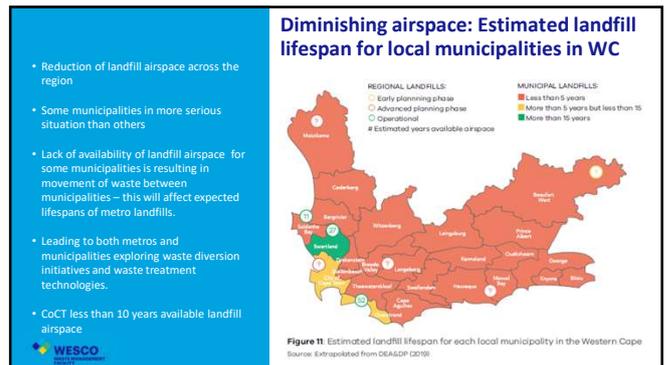
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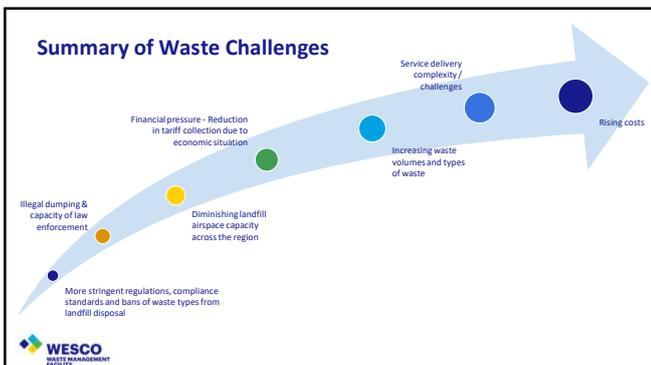
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Project Vision

- Investment & development
- Location, site design & layout
- Waste management services & facilities
- Community development
- Biodiversity

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Investment & development

Initial Investment & development

- Land Acquired 670 hectares
- Licensing
- Site Development
- Infrastructure
 - Waste treatment, processing and disposal facilities

Ongoing Investment

- Alternative Technologies
- Cell development
- Community & biodiversity programs

Estimated job creation

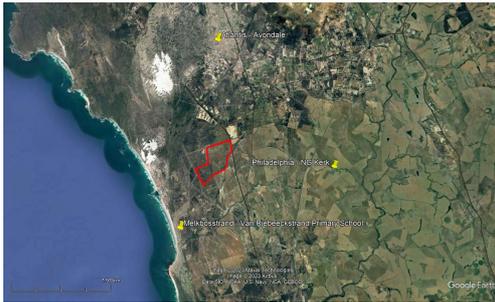
- 50 direct employment
- 100 indirect employment



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Location

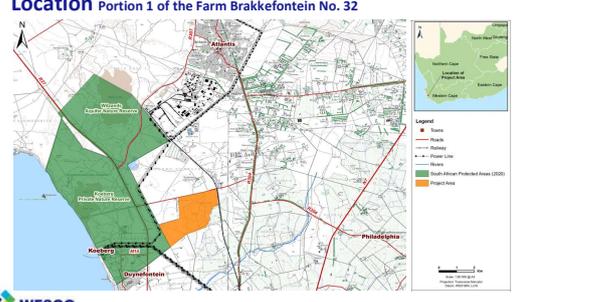
Portion 1 of the Farm Brakkefontein No. 32



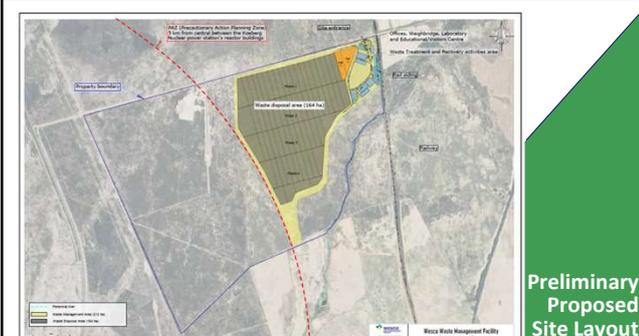
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Location

Portion 1 of the Farm Brakkefontein No. 32



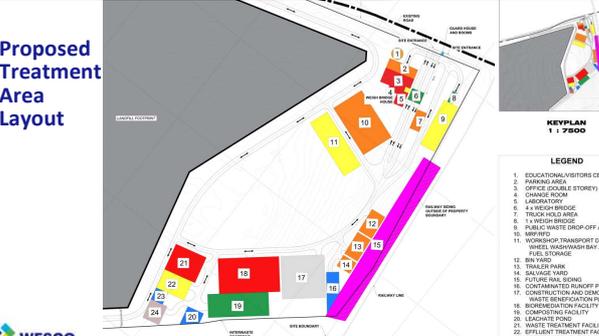
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Preliminary Proposed Site Layout

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Proposed Treatment Area Layout



KEY PLAN 1 : 7500

LEGEND

1. EDUCATIONAL/VISITORS CENTRE
2. PARKING AREA
3. OFFICE DOUBLE STOREY
4. CHANGE ROOM
5. LABORATORY
6. 4 x WALKER BRIDGE
7. TRUCK RAMP AREA
8. 1 x WALKER BRIDGE
9. PUBLIC WASTE DROP OFF AREA
10. WIPESHED
11. WORKSHOP/TRANSPORT DEPOT
12. FUEL STORAGE
13. BULK TANK
14. SALVAGE YARD
15. FUTURE RAIL SIDING
16. CONTAMINATED RUNOFF POND
17. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION
18. BIOMETHANATION PLANT
19. BIOMETHANATION FACILITY
20. LEACHATE POND
21. WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY
22. EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITY
23. TREATED EFFLUENT POND
24. LANDFILL GAS EXTRACTOR
25. PROCESSING

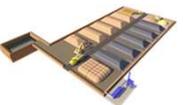
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Waste minimisation and recovery facilities

- Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) manufacturing plant
- Composting facility
- Bioremediation facility
- Construction & demolition waste beneficiation plant
- Public waste drop-off area
- Waste treatment facility
- Effluent treatment plant
- Additional ancillary infrastructure



Conceptual layout of facility entrance including access control, weighbridges, office and visitors' centre.

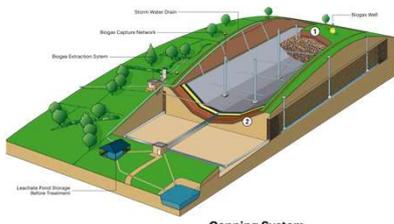



Composting facility Bioremediation facility

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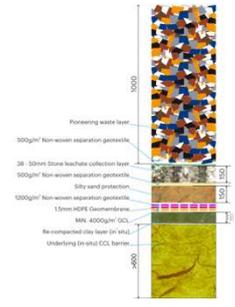
Legal Requirements for Engineered Landfill Sites in SA



Storm Water Drain
Ridge Capture Network
Ridge Extraction System
Biogas Well
Leachate Pond Storage
Biogas Treatment

Capping System

- 1 Grass cover
- Topsoil layer
- Semi-impermeable layer: clay



Finishing waste layer
1000g/m² Non-woven separation geotextile
38-50mm Stone leachate collection layer
500g/m² Non-woven separation geotextile
Silty sand protection
1000g/m² Non-woven separation geotextile
15mm HDPE Geomembrane
New, geotextile GCL
Re-compacted clay layer (in situ)
Underlying in-situ CCL barrier

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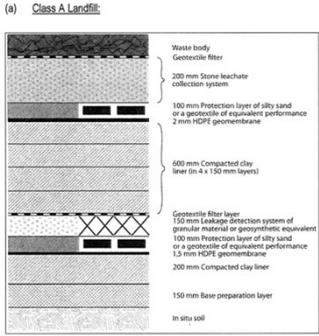
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SA Class A Landfill Requirements

Figure 23: Standard containment barrier design of a Class A containment barrier in terms of the Norms & Standards for the Disposal of Waste to Landfill (GNR 636 of 2013) *Note that the figure is as per the standard design in the Regulations.

Examples of prohibited wastes from landfill disposal:

- Nuclear or reactive waste
- Untreated health care risk waste
- Explosive wastes



(a) Class A Landfill

Waste body
Geotextile filter
200 mm Stone leachate collection system
100 mm Protection layer of silty sand or a geotextile of equivalent performance
2 mm HDPE geomembrane
600 mm Compacted clay liner (in 4 x 150 mm layers)
Geotextile filter layer
150 mm Leakage detection system of granular material or geosynthetic equivalent
100 mm Protection layer of silty sand or a geotextile of equivalent performance
1.5 mm HDPE geomembrane
200 mm Compacted clay liner
150 mm Base preparation layer
In situ soil

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Community Development

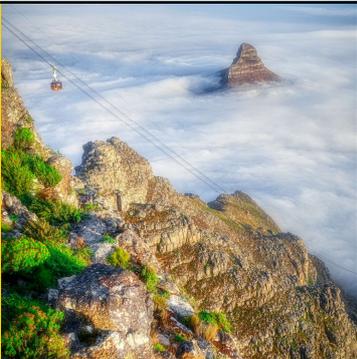


- Local employment
- Education & Awareness
- Training and Development
- Community Initiatives

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Biodiversity strategy

- Group biodiversity strategy and commitments – Act4Nature
- Consideration and integration of biodiversity throughout project
- Protect, preserve and monitor the biodiversity onsite
- Identify and support biodiversity projects in the region



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Conclusion

- Economic growth – investment, development, resource recovery
- Integrated Facility supporting WC Strategy, IWMP & regional landfill airspace shortage
- Partnership approach – better together, strong relationships & stakeholder engagement
- Job creation and skill upliftment
- Sustainable service delivery
- Green innovation and circular economy solutions
- Environmental stewardship - healthier and safer environment



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Scoping and EIA

- The WML and EA require a Scoping and EIA process
- The Scoping an EIA process is undertaken to gather information to inform authority decision-making by:
 - identifying potential risks and benefits on the environment,
 - through consultation with landowners and stakeholders
 - assessing the significance of potential impacts (++ and --),
 - with inputs from specialist studies
 - identifying measures to prevent or mitigate impacts, should the project be approved.
- The EIA concludes in an **Environmental Management programme (EMPr)**
- The Scoping and EIA process and timeframes are defined in the **EIA Regulations 2014** (as amended)

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Scoping and EIA Process

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Proposed Specialist Studies

- Agricultural Agro-Ecosystems Assessment;
- Air Quality Impact Assessment;
- Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment;
- Community Health Impact Assessment;
- Economic Impact Assessment;
- Geohydrology Impact Assessment;
- Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Hydrology Assessment;
- Land Use and Planning Assessment;
- Noise Impact Assessment;
- Social Impact Assessment;
- Terrestrial Biodiversity (including, flora and fauna);
- Traffic Impact Assessment; and
- Visual Impact Assessment.

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Next Steps

- Minutes of meetings to be compiled.
- I&APs to:
 - contact SLR for information and / or documents.
 - submit comments / questions / issues to SLR.
- All registered I&APs (by completing meeting attendance register) will be notified of the next round of public participation – e.g. availability of Draft Scoping Report for review and comment.
- Documents will be made available in hard copy and posted to SLR's website and data free website, when available.

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Opportunities to Comment / Participate

EIA Process

Pre-Application Phase (Q4 2022 to Q1 2023):	Scoping Phase (Q1 2023):	Impact Assessment Phase (2023):	Decision / Appeal (Q4 2023):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I&AP notification and registration. Update of project I&AP database. Public Information meetings. Preliminary specialist screening of site conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of WML/EA/WUL applications. Distribute Draft Scoping Report for public review and comment (30-days). Update Scoping Report with comments received. Submission of Scoping Report to the CA. DFFE & DEA&DP accept or reject the Scoping Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute Draft EIA Report for public review and comment (30-days). Public meetings. Update EIA Report with comments received. Submission of EIA Report to the CA. DFFE & DEA&DP review the EIA Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFFE & DEA&DP grants WML/EA or rejects the application. Registered I&APs notified of WML/EA decision and appeals process. 20 days to submit an appeal from date of notification.

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Reminder: Constructive discussion guidelines

Public consultation is **NOT** a voting or consensus-driven process, rather a process of collecting input for purpose of enabling decision-maker to consider issues and impacts.

- Respect one another.
- Agree to disagree.
- Focus on the issue, not the person.
- Raise your hand to comment or ask a question and work through the facilitator.
 - Identify yourself (name, surname and organization).
 - Give everyone a fair chance to be heard.
- One question at a time.

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Open Session: Questions & Discussion

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END

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