PRE-APPLICATION SCOPING REPORT

in support of an

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

for

BRENN-O-KEM WOLSELEY FACILITY WASTE LICENSE APPLICATION IN ORDER TO TREAT MORE THAN 100 TONS PER DAY CELLAR WASTE

DEADP REFERENCE: 19/2/5/7/B5/16/WL0177/18

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April 2019

PROJECT DETAILS

eco impact Environmental Health & Safety Legal Consulting	**Title:** BRENN-O-KEM WOLSELEY FACILITY WASTE LICENSE APPLICATION IN ORDER TO TREAT MORE THAN 100 TONS PER DAY CELLAR WASTE
Eco Impact No: WL0177/18	**Report Status:** Pre-Application Scoping Report
Carried Out By: Eco Impact Legal Consulting (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 45070 Claremont 7735 Tel: 021 671 1660 Fax: 021 671 9976 E-mail: admin@ecoimpact.co.za	**Client:** Brenn-O-Kem (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 71 Wolseley 6830 Tel: 023 231 1060 Fax: 086 416 6691 Email: produksie@brenn-o-kem.co.za
Author: Lauren Abrahams	**Client Contact Person:** Mr. Jacques Jonker

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
Author	EAP	Lauren Abrahams		23 April 2019

Executive Summary

The Brenn-O-Kem (Pty) Ltd Wolseley facility specializes in transforming winery waste, such as skins and seeds into value-added natural products which are used in the wine industry, pharmaceutical industry and other markets.

Proposal:
It is the intension of this application to obtain authorisation for the expansion of the Wolseley facility for the treatment of more than 100 ton per day of pomace.

The reason for the expansion is due the increased pressure from industry to accept more pomace. The capability of the equipment in terms of the same operating hours can process 100% more pomace with no change to operation hours etc.

Current Operations:
The existing facility has been in existence since 1960 and has been processing pomace since 2000. As such there was no requirement for a waste license at the time of commencement. The facility to date is processing the same volumes of grape pomace since the commencement of the activity.

Grape pomace consists of the grape skins and seeds, the stalks are separated from the pomace at the cellar before collection. Brenn-O-Kem receives tons of grape pomace from all major cellars in the Western Cape. These are trucked to the Wolseley plant where it is processed and recycled into valuable products, from grape seed extract to cream of tartar.

What's left after processing is then recycled as animal feed.

The expansion is proposed at an existing agri-industrial processing plant.

PHOTO 1: FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE FACILITY


PHOTO 2: POMACE DELIVERED TO THE FACILITY TO BE PROCESSED. POMACE IS PROCESSED IN THE CYLINDERS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ETHANOL.

PHOTO 3: PROCESSED POMACE IS EITHER TEMPORARILY STORED FOR RETURN TO THE FARMER OR PROCESSED FURTHER (SEE PHOTO BELOW FOR FURTHER PROCESSING)

PHOTO 4: POMACE IS FURTHER PROCESSED (PRESSING – DRYING – SEPARATION) FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL FARM FEED AND GRAPE SEED OIL

PHOTO 5: ANIMAL FEED PRODUCED.

As according to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the type of natural vegetation originally occurring on site is classified as Breede Alluvium Fynbos (Endangered).

Please take note that the entire site is developed, and no natural vegetation is left on the site.

Eco Impact Legal Consulting ("Pty") Ltd ("Eco Impact") is appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the proposed development.

This Environmental Authorization is undertaken in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 and the EIA regulations. Listed activities in terms of these regulations have been identified. The nature of the activities to be undertaken requires that a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process be undertaken.

Below is a summary of the some of the main anticipated impacts related to the proposed development:

- Environmentally friendly disposal of cellar waste (Positive);
- Pomace (end product) – fumes / odours into the atmosphere through further processing (Positive);
- Increase in product – animal feed etc. (positive);
- Increase in nuisance (odours) - fermentation;
- Increase in product (as currently made through the facilities process) (Positive);
- Increased in effluent;
- Increase in jobs (Positive).

Impacts to be assed but will be negligible due to mitigation measures for implementation:

- Increase in noise (delivery vehicles);
- Increase in traffic (delivery vehicle).

The EIA will be evaluated by DEA&DP: Waste Management who will either issue an Environmental Authorization (usually with conditions), or alternatively, refuse the application for authorization.

The nature and extent of this development, as well as potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal are explored in more detail in this Scoping Report.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

GLOSSARY

"Activity" means an activity identified in Government Notice Number R718 of 2009, and GNR. 324, R. 325, and R. 327, of 2017 as a listed activity.
"Alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to property, activity, design or technology.
"Applicant" means a person who has submitted or intends to submit an application.
"Application" means an application for Environmental Authorization in terms of the EIA regulations, 2014 (as amended).
"Associated Infrastructure," means any building or infrastructure that is necessary for the functioning of a facility or activity or that is used for an ancillary service or use from the facility.
"Biodiversity" The variety of life occurring in an area, including the number of different species, the genetic wealth within each species, and the natural habitat where they are found.
"Borehole" Includes a well, excavation or any artificially constructed or improved underground cavity that can be used for the purpose of: • intercepting, collecting or storing water in or removing water from an aquifer; • observing and collecting data and information on water in an aquifer; or • re-charging an aquifer.
"Cultural significance" This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.
"Cumulative impact" in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.
"Environmental Impact Assessment" in relation to an application to which scoping must be applied, means the process of collecting, organizing, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application.
"Environment" The environment has been defined as "The external circumstances, conditions and objects that affect the existence and development of an individual, organism or group". These circumstances include biophysical, social, economic, historical, cultural and political aspects.
"Environmental Assessment Practitioner" Person or company, independent of the applicant (developer), that manages the environmental assessment process of a proposed project on behalf of the applicant.
"Environmental Impact Report" In-depth assessment of impacts associated with a proposed development. This forms the second phase of an Environmental Impact Assessment and follows on from the Scoping Report.
"Environmental Management Programme" means a programme presenting management and mitigation measures in relation to identified or specified activities envisaged in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act and described in regulation 34.
"Heritage resources" This means any place or object of cultural significance. It also includes archaeological resources.

"Interested and Affected Party" means an interested and affected party contemplated in section 24(4) (d) of the Act, and which in terms of that section includes - (a) Any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by an activity; and (b) Any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
"Public Participation Process" means a process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters; *"Registered Interested and Affected Party", in relation to an application, means an interested and affected party whose name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42."*
"Species of Conservation Concern" All those species included in the categories of endangered, vulnerable or rare, as defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
"Significant impact" means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
"The Act" means the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 1998 (Act No.59 of 2008).

ABBREVIATIONS

CBA:	Critical Biodiversity Area
DEA:	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DWA:	Department of Water Affairs
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EMP:	Environmental Management Programme
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR:	Environmental Impact Report
ESA:	Ecological Support Area
FSR:	Final Scoping Report
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&APs:	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
LUPO:	Land Use Planning Ordinance (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
MAR:	Mean Annual Rainfall
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998
NEM:WA:	National Environmental Management: Waste Act No. 59 of 2008
NWA:	National Water Act No. 36 of 1998
PPP:	Public Participation Process
PHRA:	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SACNASP:	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SANBI:	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SDF:	Spatial Development Framework
ToR:	Terms of Reference

PRE-APPLICATION SCOPING REPORT

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the following legislation:

- The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ["NEMA"];
- The Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations contained in Government Notice (GN) No. R982 of 2014 as promulgated in terms of the NEMA ["EIA Regulations"] as amended up to and including GN 326 in GG 40772 of 07 April 2017.

The purpose of these Regulations is to regulate procedures and set criteria as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act to enable the submission, processing, consideration and decision-making regarding applications for environmental authorization of activities and matters pertaining thereto.

1.1 APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AND PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Brenn-O-Kem (Pty) Ltd Wolseley facility specializes in transforming winery waste, such as skins, seeds into value-added natural products which are used in the wine industry, pharmaceutical industry and other markets.

Proposal:
It is the intension of this application to obtain authorisation for the expansion of the Wolseley facility for the treatment of more than 100 ton per day of pomace.

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PHOTO 5: ANIMAL FEED PRODUCED.

Table 1: Listed activities identified are as follows:

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Basic Assessment Activity(ies)** as set out in **Listing Notice 1** (GN No. 327)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
NA		
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Scoping and EIR Activity(ies)** as set out in **Listing Notice 2** (GN No. 324)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
NA		
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Category B Waste Management Activity(ies)** as set out in **List of Waste Management Activities** (GN No. R. 921)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
3	The recovery of waste including the refining, utilisation, or co-processing of the waste at a facility that processes in excess of 100 tons of general waste per day or in excess of 1 ton of hazardous waste per day, excluding recovery that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.	The treatment of more than 100 ton per day of pomace.
6	The treatment of general waste in excess of 100 tons per day calculated as a monthly average, using any form of treatment.	The treatment of more than 100 ton per day of pomace.

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant **Category C Waste Management Activity(ies)** as set out in **List of Waste Management Activities** (GN No. R. 921)	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
5(1)	The storage of general waste at a facility that has the capacity to store in excess of 100m^3 of general waste at any one time, excluding the storage of waste in lagoons or temporary storage of such waste.	The Applicant to comply with the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste.
5(2)	The storage of hazardous waste at a facility that has the capacity to store in excess of 80m^3 of hazardous waste at any one time, excluding the storage of hazardous waste in lagoons or temporary storage of such waste.	The Applicant to comply with the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste.

Please indicate the following periods that are recommended for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

(i)	the period within which commencement must occur,	**5 years**
(ii)	the period for which the environmental authorisation should be granted and the date by which the activity must have been concluded, where the environmental authorisation does not include operational aspects;	**10 years**
(iii)	the period that should be granted for the non-operational aspects of the environmental authorisation; and	**10 years**
(iv)	the period that should be granted for the operational aspects of the environmental authorisation.	**Unlimited**

1.2 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 3 of GN R325, also having considered the provisions of NEMA, it was determined that a scoping process be undertaken.

This report fulfils the requirement of the EIA Regulations for the documentation in the scoping phase. The structure of this report is based on part 3 of GN R.326, of the EIA Regulations as amended, which clearly specifies the required content of a scoping report.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

1.3.1 Role and Competence of the EAP

The role of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (“EAP”) is to manage the application for an Environmental Authorization on behalf of the applicant. The EAP must adhere to all relevant legislation and guidelines, ensuring that the reports contain all the necessary and relevant information required by the competent authority to make

a decision. It is the responsibility of the EAP to perform all work relating to the application in an objective, appropriate and responsible manner. The EAP must comply with Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations R982 of 2014 as amended by GN 326, detailing the requirements for an EAP.

Lauren Abrahams has completed her professional registration in terms of section 20(3)(b) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003) as a Candidate Natural Scientist in the field of practice Biological Science (Registration number 100126/12). She obtained her B Tech in Oceanography at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology in 2010.

Lauren has trained as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner since July 2015 and has been involved in the compilation, coordination and management of Basic Assessment Reports, Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Programmes, Waste Licence Applications, Water Use Licence Applications and Baseline Biodiversity Surveys for numerous clients.

The Curriculum Vitae for the EAP has been included in Appendix G3 of this report

1.3.2 Professional Team

The following are the project team members:

- Lauren Abrahams - Environmental Assessment Practitioner (author); and
- Specialists / Engineers (as required).

This report was compiled by Lauren Abrahams of Eco Impact.

Additional members may be added to the professional team as the project progresses

1.3.3 Terms of Reference

Eco Impact is appointed as environmental consultant with the following Terms of Reference:

- Undertake an environmental evaluation of the applicable options and sites to get an understanding of biophysical characteristics and natural processes prevailing and to assess the proposed development proposals in terms of environmental characteristics by assessing the constraints and opportunities of the situation;
- Identify any anticipated impacts that might be considered at this early stage of the EIA process to suggest any specialist studies that may be required to provide additional information on the significance of these impacts and mitigation that may be necessary to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of the proposed development;
- Co-ordinate the early start of the recommended specialist studies with the view to informing the compilation of the initial Environmental Opportunities and Constraints;
- In association with the specialist consultants, assist the appointed consulting Engineers with the development of the optimum Site Development that will have

the least impact on the both the biophysical and social environments. It is understood that as more detailed information is provided by the various specialist studies and I&APs, that the Environmental Opportunities and Constraints may need revision, and similarly, the SDP may need to be adapted;

- Undertake the applicable Scoping and EIA Process in terms of the Regulations of the NEMA to provide the relevant information for the DEA&DP, and any other government officials, to be able to make informed decisions and to issue an Environmental Authorisation for the proposed development;
- As part of the Scoping and EIA Process, a comprehensive public participation process must be entered into. This process is to provide all the relevant information to the public, NGO's, CBO's and government officials, and to allow for adequate time for the public to respond to such information. The issues as raised by I&AP's must be taken into consideration in assessing the impacts of the proposed development and, making amendments to the proposed development;
- Assess alternative development options for the property in order to reduce any significant impacts that may arise. Prescribe the necessary mitigation to enhance any positive impacts and reduce any negative impacts that may arise as a result of the proposed development must be suggested;
- Facilitate any additional specialist studies that may be required to assist with the planning and future management of the proposed development; and
- Make the necessary environmental management recommendations (mitigation/ enhancement) for the construction and the operational phases of the proposed development, to ensure a sustainable development in the future.

1.4 LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS

1.4.1 Legislation

The following legislation is applicable to this project and has been considered in the preparation of the Scoping Report. Allocation of applicable environmental legislation has been done with the legislation as at March 2019:

Table 2: Applicable legislation

Environmental Legislation	Description of Activity
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 45 Of 1965 Regulations Only	Activities that result in emissions of dust, vehicle emissions and noxious or offensive gasses.
Cape Winelands District Municipality Fire Safety By-Law	Any activities that could result in the start of fires.
Cape Winelands District Municipality Municipal Health By-Law	Activities that may cause a nuisance.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 43 Of 1983	Weeds and the tolerance thereof, which applies in both urban and other areas.
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996	General application to individual rights of all on and adjacent to the Sites
Fencing Act, 31 of 1963	The erection and maintenance of fences.

Environmental Legislation	Description of Activity
National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977 and relevant regulations	The erection of new buildings.
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and relevant regulations	Various general activities as described below, including but not limited to the control of emergency incidents and the care and remediation of environmental damage.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004	The management and conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and relevant regulations	The requirements for, waste removal and transportation, waste disposal, littering and the requirements for an integrated waste management plan
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 39 Of 2004 And Relevant Regulations	Activities that may affect the air quality on site and the environment surrounding it.
National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999	Development of the site and dealing with graves and burial sites and any structures older than 60 years.
National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998	Any activities that could result in the start of veld fires.
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and relevant regulations	The use of water, including any water purification and effluent treatment facilities, dams and irrigation systems.
Water Services Act, 108 Of 1997 And Relevant Regulations	The use of water and sanitation services of a water services provider.
Witzenberg Local Municipality By-Law Relating Public Nuisances and the Keeping of Animals	Activities that may cause a nuisance.
Witzenberg Local Municipality By-Law Relating to Advertising Signs and The Disfigurement of The Front or Frontages of Streets	Activities relating to advertising.
Witzenberg Local Municipality By-Law Relating to Fire Safety	Any activities that could result in the start of fires.
Witzenberg Local Municipality By-Law Relating to Refuse Removal	The requirements for, waste removal and transportation, waste disposal, littering.
Witzenberg Local Municipality By-Law Relating to Water Supply, Sanitation Services and Industrial Effluent	Provision of infrastructure and services and supply of water and sanitation services,

1.4.2 Policies

An environmental policy is derived from the guiding principle whereby an organization first defines the scope of its commitment to the environment. The policy is a public document that communicates the organization's overall approach to managing its interaction with the environment.

Various components of Environmental Management are strongly influenced by the environmental policies in terms of their scope and level of resource allocation. As a rule, objectives and targets are set to achieve compliance with the environmental policy, and overall environmental performance is evaluated against the organization's stated intent reflecting a level of commitment.

Policy must meet the following criteria:

- It must be relevant to the nature of an organization's activities, and the specific environmental aspects associated with those activities;
- It must consider specific local environmental conditions;
- It must consider relevant environmental legislation;
- It must define and formulate the organization's fundamental approach to environmental management; and
- It must set a precedent for communication and liaison with all stakeholders.

Policies considered in the compilation of this document include:

- National Spatial Development Framework;
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework for the Western Cape;
- Witzenberg Spatial Development Framework; and
- Framework for a conservation plan for the Cape Floristic Region.

1.4.3 Guidelines

The following guidelines are applicable to this project, and have been considered in the preparation of the Scoping Report:

- Guideline on Public Participation;
- Information of Generic Terms of Reference and Project Schedules;
- Interpretation guidelines under NEMA;
- Circular EADP 0028/2014: One Environmental Management System;
- Guideline for Environmental Management Plans (June 2005);
- EIA Guideline and Information Document Series (March 2013).

1.5 SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Since water supply, solid waste disposal and electricity services will be provided by the Municipality, you are requested to provide this office with written proof that the Municipality has sufficient capacity to provide the necessary services to the proposed development. Confirmation of the availability of services from the service providers must be provided together with the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reports.

One of the objectives of the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework published by this Department is to minimise the consumption of scarce environmental resources such as water, fuel, building materials, mineral resources, electricity and land. To this effect and as part of the efforts to reduce the effects of climate change, you must as part of the waste management licence process identify energy efficient

technologies (e.g. the use of low voltage or compact fluorescent lights instead of incandescent globes, maximising the use of solar heating, etc.) that could be implemented for the proposed development. Considering that South Africa is a water scarce country and that many catchments in the Western Cape are already water stressed, you must also consider implementing the use of water saving devices and technologies (e.g. dual flush toilets, low-flow shower heads and taps, etc.) for the proposed development. The above must be reported on in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Report.

It is also recommended that you prepare a water demand management, water conservation and storm water management plan and submit this plan with the Scoping and Environmental Impact Report. This plan must include, but not be limited to the management of storm water; the capture and use of rainwater from gutters and roofs; use of locally indigenous vegetation during landscaping and the training of staff to implement good housekeeping techniques.

This Department further wish to inform you that consideration must be given to ways to minimise waste and wastage in the design, construction and operational phase of the proposed development. Your attention is therefore drawn to the Department's Waste Minimisation Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment Reviews (May 2003). Available from the Competent Authority on request. The Guideline raises awareness to waste minimisation issues and highlights waste and wastage minimisation practices. In particular. It is recommended that Part B be considered as it covers general waste and wastage minimisation and general construction activities. It is important to remember that a recycling programme must adopt the cradle-to-grave approach.

In terms of the EIA Regulations, when considering an application, the Competent Authority must take into account a number of specific considerations including inter alia, the need for and desirability of any proposed development. As such, the need for and desirability of the proposed activity must be considered and reported on in the Scoping and Environmental Impact Report. The Scoping and Environmental Impact Report must reflect how the strategic context of the site in relation to the broader surrounding area. has been considered in addressing need and desirability.

The Waste Management Additional Information Annexure must be completed and submitted together with the Scoping and the Environmental Impact Report.

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

2.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The existing facility is situated on Farm 268/38 Tulbagh, located south of the R46 from Wolseley to Ceres approximately 2.4km east of the town Wolseley.

Existing Facility: Farm 268/38 Tulbagh
5.02ha [extent]
C07500000000026800038 [SG Code]
Latitude (S): 33° 25’ 05.54”
Longitude (E): 19° 14’ 18.42”

NOTE: this proposal will not result in the increase of the existing facility footprint, nor will there be any additional infrastructure added to the existing facility.

2.2 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND LAND USE

The expansion is proposed at an existing agri-industrial processing plant.

PHOTO 1: FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE FACILITY


PHOTO 2: PORTION OF EXISTING FACILITY WERE POMACE WILL BE TREATED.

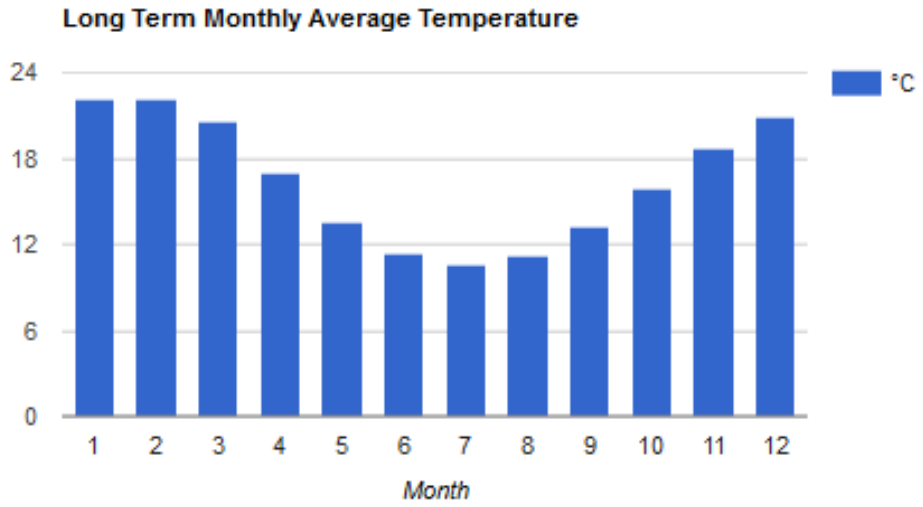
2.3 SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1. Biophysical Elements

2.3.1.1 Climate

Temperature:

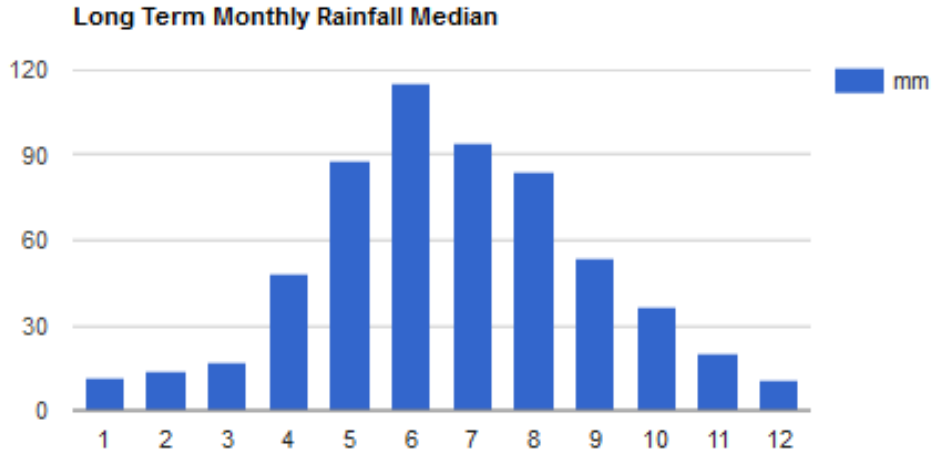
Witzenberg has a mean annual temperature of 16.50°C, as depicted in the graph below, based on data collected for the year period of 1950 - 2000.



Source: SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology (2009, R.E. Schulze)[CapeFarmMapper - https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#]

Rainfall:

Witzenberg has a warm temperate climate with dry and hot summer. The area receives a mean annual rainfall of 655mm per annum, as depicted in the graph below, based on data collected for the year period of 1950 - 2000.



Source: SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology (2009, R.E. Schulze)[CapeFarmMapper - https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#]

2.3.1.2 Topography

The area is characterised by a relatively flat landscape.

2.3.1.3 Geology and Geohydrology

The site consists of land type Ia23.

Geology:
Alluvium on shale and greywacke of the Porterville Formation, Malmesbury Group.
Soil:
Soils with limited pedological development. Soils with negligible to weak profile development, usually occurring on recent flood plains.
Depth: >=750mm
Clay: <15%
Erodibility: Moderate with an erodibility factor of 0.48.

Sources:
Soils and Geology (ENPAT). https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#. 30/01/2019.
Soil Types. Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry. https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#.
Soil Erodibility. SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology (R.E. Schulze, 2009). https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#.

2.3.1.4 Surface Water Features

No surface water features on and adjacent to the facility.

2.3.1.5 Flora

As according to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the type of natural vegetation originally occurring both sites are classified as Breede Alluvium Fynbos (*Endangered*). Please take note that the entire site is developed, and no natural vegetation is left on the site.

2.3.1.6 Fauna

No known rare or special fauna species were observed or are known to occur or breed on the site.

2.3.2. Historical and Archaeological Characteristics

Not applicable.

2.3.3. Socio-Economic Elements
Source: Witzenberg Spatial Development Plan 2012.

Introduction
Witzenberg Municipality (WC022) is a Category B (Local) Municipality. It borders on the Northern Cape Province to the north and north-east, while the Laingsburg Municipality forms the eastern boundary. To the west it is bounded by the West Coast District Municipality and to the south-east by the Drakenstein Municipality and Breede Valley Municipality, respectively. The Municipality was established in terms of Provincial Notice 487 of the Provincial Gazette 5590 dated 22 September 2000 and originally consisted of the disestablished municipality of Ceres, Matroosberg Transitional Representative Council, Municipality of Prince Alfred's Hamlet, Tulbagh Municipality, Witzenberg Transitional Representative Council and the Municipality for the area of Wolseley. In 2011, the Witzenberg Municipality was extensively enlarged by incorporating most of the previous District Management Area (DMA) of the Cape

Winelands District Municipality into its jurisdiction. The Witzenberg Municipality includes the following main settlements:
a) Bella Vista (next to Ceres).
b) Ceres.
c) Nduli (near to Ceres).
d) Op-die-Berg.
e) Prince Alfred Hamlet.
f) Steinthal (close to Tulbagh).
g) Tulbagh.
h) Wolseley

The Witzenberg Municipality covers 50% of the Cape Winelands District Municipality and is by far the largest local municipality. The largest contributors to the Municipality's economy are agriculture and manufacturing followed by the wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation sector. Although Witzenberg's economy is the smallest in the district, the importance of the agriculture sector's contribution to the Western Cape's economy is reflected by the fact that over 6% of all agricultural production occurs in this area (Witzenberg IDP, 2007-2011).

Witzenberg is characterised by a unique diversity of landscapes and areas that have historically been identified (intuitively, in terms of bioregional principles) such as the Warm Bokkeveld, Koue Bokkeveld, Tankwa and Ceres Karoo and the Land of Waveren.

Ceres (after the mythical Goddess of Agriculture and Fertility) is the main town of the Witzenberg Municipality and is the hub of administrative activities in the region.

Population

The 2001 Census data puts the population of the Witzenberg Municipality at approximately 83 568 people, with a fairly even distribution according to age and gender. The average density ratio is 31.98 persons per square kilometre with 7.67 black people per km², 2.91 white people per km², 21.35 coloured people per km², and 0.05 Asians per km².

The population of the amended Witzenberg Municipality is estimated to be 90 066 people with the major ethnic group being the Coloured population, representing approximately 70% of the entire population (refer to Table B13). The sex structure is almost equal with 50.1% (45 114) of the total population being female. The male population constitutes the remaining 49.9% (44 952).

ETHNIC GROUP									
BLACK		COLOURED		WHITE		INDIAN/ASIAN		TOTAL POPULATION	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9 869	8 076	30 999	32 904	4 013	4 173	71	52	44 952	45 114
17 945		63 812		8 186		123		90 066	

(Adapted 2001 Census, as amended in 2005).

The compound population growth rate between 1996 and 2008 was 1.7%, characterised by the following breakdown per racial group (Global Insight in Witzenberg IDP 2007-2011):

- Blacks at 6.2%
- Coloureds at 0.9%
- Asians at 5.3%
- Whites at -0.7%

In stark contrast to the above, the 2012-2017 Witzenberg IDP estimated the population of the Municipality to be 75 152 people in 2007 with a negative growth rate of 1.8% between 2001 and 2007. According to the IDP, the Coloured population group represented 68.5% of the population in 2007, followed by Africans at 18.9%, Whites at 12.7% and Asians at 0.02%. Discrepancies such as these present a major challenge to ensure proper forward planning for any municipality.

As mentioned in the note above, for the purpose of strategic planning, the adapted data from the 2001 Census, as amended in 2005, therefore remains the baseline data for the purpose of the SDF.

Education

Education is a strong lever for change and normally has a direct bearing on better prospects of employment as it increases chances of securing employment in the presence of job-creating economic growth.

A good education also escalates the likelihood of better health prospects and is a key influence on those with a higher socio-economic standing (Witzenberg IDP 2007-2011). Only 7% of the population of Witzenberg is illiterate and approximately 24% is functional illiterate. The high rate of literacy contributes to the Municipality's above national average HDI, which is indicative of relatively highly developed society.

	LITERACY LEVELS	
	TOTAL	%
% Totally Illiterate	6 615	7.34%
% Functional Illiterate	21 190	23.52%
Some secondary	17 006	18.88%
Complete Grade 12	6 934	7.69%
Higher Education	3 211	3.56%

(Adapted 2001 Census, as amended in 2005).

More recent data from Global Insight Southern Africa (2008) pertaining to the level of education in the Witzenberg Municipality is summarised in the table below.

	No schooling	Grade 0 - 6	Grade 7-11	Grade 12	Grade 12 & Certificate/Degree
Black	1697	3856	9132	1718	269
White	44	86	1619	2512	2426
Coloured	2373	8473	23184	6279	1506
Asian	5	34	34	36	-
TOTAL	**4 119**	**12 449**	**33 969**	**10 545**	**4 201**

(Source: Global Insight Southern Africa, 2008 in Witzenberg IDP 2007-2011).

Health

Effective health systems and primary health care services are vital for the sustainability and overall quality of life of communities. A strong health care system not only

promotes the population's longevity, but can also contribute towards the region's economic development. The population relies on government to administer and deliver affordable and quality health care services that encompass critical health care treatment, diagnosis, rehabilitation and disease prevention.

In the prevalence of a weak social fiber—and consequently, low human and social capital—the healthcare sector bears the brunt of negative consequences arising from risky behaviour, skew distribution of resources, and social and economic exclusion. Settlement patterns (influenced by inner city gentrification, destitution, informal settlements, etc.), high levels of substance abuse and high tuberculosis (TB) prevalence are a few examples which demonstrate the extent that societal values have been eroded.

The Witzenberg IDP (2007-2011) identified tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS as the leading causes of premature death at 16,3%, and 15,4% respectively. It is suggested that the high TB death rate can be contributed to a low cure rate. The increase in HIV infections is very disconcerting. Recent figures of the Witzenberg Department of Socio-Economic Development indicates an alarming increase in the HIV/AIDS figures of more than 13 times year on year from 1996 to 2010. The municipality has 1 anti-retroviral treatment (ART) service sites and 15 TB clinics (Witzenberg IDP, 2012-2017).

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important measure of the well-being of infants, children and pregnant women and is indicative of a number of factors such as maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socio-economic conditions, and public health practices.

The Witzenberg Municipality IMR of 42 per 1000 live births, with an under-five mortality rate of 51 per 1000 live births was the highest in the Boland/Overberg region when measured in 2005.

It has been suggested that the leading causes of infant and child deaths were pre-maturity, congenital abnormalities, HIV, diarrhoea, protein energy malnutrition, and ill-defined natural causes (Witzenberg IDP 2007-2011).

Clearly the provision of primary health care and access thereto could be improved in the Municipality. The current circumstances warrant a paradigm shift in the approach to population health and resource allocation. The facts stated above should form the basis of the parameters for health investment decisions. Investments should be directed to those areas that have the greatest potential to positively influence health.

Employment Income Status

It is recognized that poverty remains the core obstacle to a stable and prosperous future in South Africa. Despite commendable efforts of government and state-supported efforts, poverty continues to be chronic problem for much of South Africa's population, including Witzenberg Municipality.

The Poverty Index indicates that unemployment and the poverty levels of the Cape Winelands District have gradually increased over the past few years. The Witzenberg Municipality, at 21.42 points on the index, ranks as the highest in the district. Comparative figures show a disconcerting trend in Witzenberg, e.g. the 1996 Census

showed a figure of 18.2, climbing marginally to 18.6 in 2001, and the most recent available estimate according to Stats SA's Community Survey 2007 shows that the poverty index for Witzenberg increased to 21.42.

Global Insight's published figures indicate that 30.1% of the Witzenberg residents live in poverty while the number of people accessing social grants are estimated at 10 173 (Witzenberg IDP 2012-2017).

Access to Services and Infrastructure

According to the 2001 census data, there are 22 398 households present in the Municipality. Of these households, approximately 83% live in formal dwellings, whilst 10% live in informal dwellings. Recent figures by the Directorate Community Services: Housing of the Witzenberg Municipality indicate the number of people on the waiting list for subsidised housing at 7 119. This figure excludes an estimate of 2 800 farm dwellers who also qualifies. The figure below summarises the number of applicants on the housing waiting list per settlement.

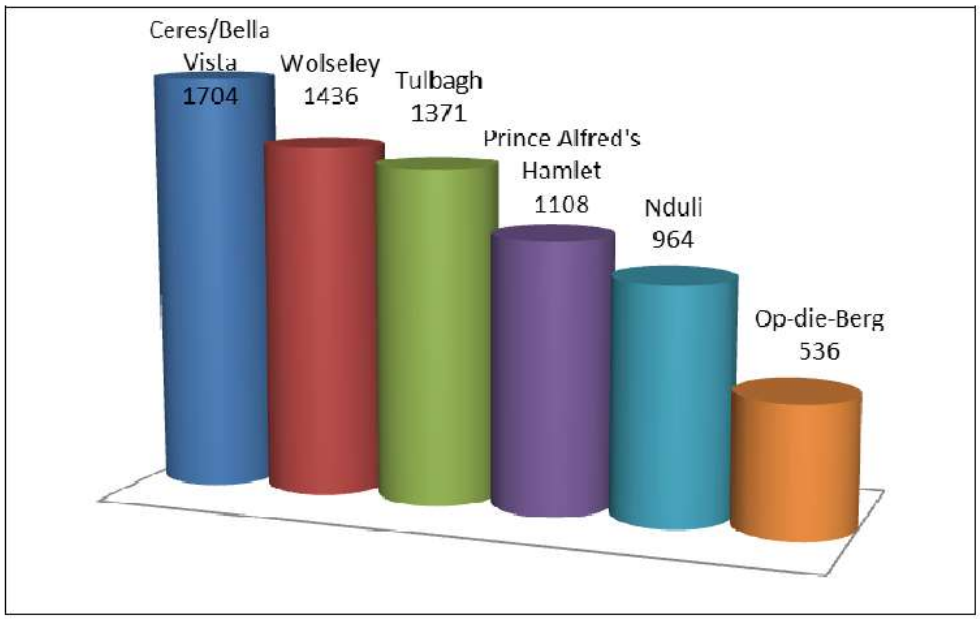


Figure B10: Housing waiting list (Source: Witzenberg Municipality, 2011).

Sewage:

In 2001, approximately 4 000 households in the current Witzenberg Municipality did not have access to water borne sanitation. This figure represents 18% of the total number of households in the Municipality. According to the SA Census 2001 statistics, approximately 82% of households have flush toilets and approximately 9.79% of households have no sanitation facilities.

In 2007, 91% of households had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). The use of pit toilets decreased as 2% of households made use of pit toilets as a means of sanitation in 2007. The municipality has also experienced a decrease in the use of the bucket toilet system from 1.8 to 1.2% of households. Although there had been an improvement in access to sanitation, 2.3% of households still did not have access to sanitation in 2007 (Witzenberg IDP 2012-2017).

Water Reticulation:

In 2011, the Witzenberg Municipality achieved the prestigious Blue Drop status for excellent water quality and management, which implies that the Municipality complied with 95% of the weighted criteria in the biannual assessment. According to Farmer (2011), the Blue Drop assessment for 2009 and 2010 of Witzenberg Municipality is as follows:

SYSTEM	2009 (%)	2010 (%)
Ceres	77	96.15
Op die Berg	77	93.5
Prince Alfred Hamlet	49	95
Tulbagh	77	92
Wolseley	77	89.75
Overall 2009 (%)	71.4	
Overall 2010 (%)	93.3 (improvement of 21.9%)	

(Source: Farmer, 2011).

More than 88% of households have access to running water either by means of water points situated on their erven (20.9%) or from taps within their dwelling (67.37%). Approximately 61% of households rely on a regional or local water scheme as their source of potable water with the remaining households relying on boreholes, natural springs, dams, rivers and water vendors for their supply of water.

Roads and Streets:

The road network of the Witzenberg Municipality consists of proclaimed provincial roads, under the authority and ownership of the Provincial Roads Authority, and a local street network, which is the responsibility of the Municipal Roads Authority. The proclaimed roads are the main distribution network in the Province and may towns and settlements have formed around these roads. As a result, the road reserve widths should be taken note of and respected.

The road network through Witzenberg consists of approximately 1970km of provincial roads. Major provincial roads include MR310 (R301) from Ceres, past Op-die-Berg towards Citrusdal, TR22/1 and TR22/2 (R46), and MR302 (R43). Provincial roads are classified into four categories according to function, and include trunk roads, main roads, divisional roads and minor roads. Trunk roads and main roads link larger towns and provide access to bordering districts. Divisional roads link rural areas to trunk and main roads, while minor roads provide local access (Witzenberg IDP 2012-2017).

Refuse Removal:

According to the Witzenberg IDP 2012-2017, the current waste management system in Witzenberg is fairly successful in the collection and disposal of municipal waste, however, no or very little effort is made to reduce the generation of waste within the municipal area. Due to the relatively small amount of waste generated, mainly due to the below population figures, the economic feasibility of waste recovery through recycling and composting should be carefully investigated. The analyses of the current waste management system have shown the following (Witzenberg IDP, 2012-2017):

a) All formal urban residential erven are receiving a weekly door-to-door waste collection service.

b) All collected municipal waste is disposed at the municipality's engineered and licensed waste disposal site near Wolseley. The permit for this site expires in 2013.

c) No significant waste recovery is done, except for private enterprises.
d) No significant waste avoidance is done.

The majority of households in the Witzenberg Municipality have access to refuse removal, either by the Municipality or by their own arrangements. Almost 57% of households are serviced by the Municipality/private company either once a week (54.62%) or less often (2.72%). Approximately 40% of households in the Witzenberg Municipality make their own arrangements with only 2.9% that has no access to refuse removal services at all (Rode Plan, 2009 in SRK Consulting, 2011).

Integrated Waste Management Plan:
The Witzenberg Municipality Integrated Waste Management Plan (December 2010) prepared by Jan Palm Consulting Engineers states the municipality is committed to a system of waste management that will see the least possible amount of waste going to modern engineered landfills. This will be achieved through the use of education, law enforcement and material recovery, and treatment plants. New and emerging technologies, where applicable and affordable, will also play a part in overall waste management. The Waste Management Strategic Objectives for Witzenberg Municipality on which this Waste Management Plan is based, commits the municipality to:
a) Create an atmosphere in which the environment and natural resources of the region are conserved and protected.
b) Develop a communication/information/education strategy to help ensure acceptance of 'ownership' of the strategic objectives among members of the public and industry throughout the municipality and to promote co-operative community action.
c) Provide a framework to address the municipality's growing problem of waste management in accordance with best prevailing norms, financial capacity and best environmental practice.
d) Provide solutions for the three main objectives:

- The avoidance of waste generation.
- The reduction of waste volumes.
- The safe disposal of waste.

No significant waste minimisation efforts could be identified in Witzenberg, but the ideal is to avoid the creation of waste in the first place. Waste avoidance refers to a pro-active approach by industrial as well as domestic waste producers to minimise the volume of waste, by not creating the waste in the first place. Regular audits should be conducted by an independent entity on the avoidance practices, to form a basis for applying incentives/penalties. An important tool for monitoring purposes is a proper Waste Information System (WIS). This WIS should be developed for Witzenberg and be aligned with the provincial and national guidelines in order to feed information directly into these systems.

The best place to start implementing waste avoidance would be at the well-established industries on a voluntary basis. A joint venture between such industries and the Witzenberg Municipality may be mutually beneficial. The industry will receive positive advertising of these 'green' initiatives through the media, whilst Witzenberg will be taking a leading a role in South Africa through proactively spawning waste avoidance to the benefit of the community and the environment. Successful waste avoidance will

result in further lowering of the demand on the Witzenberg waste management infrastructure and the functions of collection, recovery and disposals will be done more efficiently.

Currently, there is no need to replace the fleet of waste collecting vehicles, and the vehicles should ideally not be operated beyond 7 to 8 years in age since the maintenance costs increase dramatically with age. A waste collection service is provided by Witzenberg Municipality for all residents in urban areas, and all formal residential erven are receiving a weekly door-to-door collection service. Furthermore, all the towns in Witzenberg receive a street cleansing service in the CBD areas.

Witzenberg Municipality has no formal facilities for waste recovery as yet. There is however a private company operating a materials recovery facility between Ceres and Prince Alfred Hamlet, sorting source separated wastes and baling it for transport to Cape Town as well as a number of smaller recyclers operating in Tulbagh area. The private companies in total recover approximately 11% of Witzenberg's waste stream.

Household garden waste generated in the Witzenberg municipal area (only urban areas) amounts to approximately 45 tons per month on average. In order to operate a central composting facility economically a minimum garden waste volume of 350 tons per month is required. However, in Witzenberg Municipality, due to its unique agricultural activities, large volumes of fruit wastes are produced in the Ceres area. Combining this with the garden waste generated by the urban residents a composting facility may be borderline economically sustainable.

It has been shown that home composting can reduce the waste stream by 20% to 30% if carried out properly. This is a prime example of 'reduction at source' or waste avoidance. This should be promoted in the Witzenberg Municipality. Another method to decompose composts is vermicomposting – the deliberate introduction of earthworms during early stages of the composting process. Vermicomposting lends itself well to household-sized ventures, as it requires very careful control, but produces very high quality compost in a relative short period of time.

Witzenberg Municipality currently operates three landfills:
(i) Wolseley landfill: It receives waste form Ceres, Wolseley, Tulbagh and Prince Alfred Hamlet. This site is used as interim landfill until a permanent site has been permitted and the current permit expires in 2013. The technical location of the site is good and consideration should be given to modifying this site's status to permanent. The future of the Wolseley site will also be depending on the outcome of the investigation into a regional landfill for the district municipality.
(ii) Tulbagh landfill: Is used for garden waste and builder's rubble only, and operation of the site is average.
(iii) Op-die-Berg landfill: Is licensed as a communal site and is operated according to the trench method and operation is average to good.

The previous Ceres landfill has been closed and partially rehabilitated, and the rehabilitation of this site should be finalised. Witzenberg Municipality has no dedicated builder's rubble sites since all existing waste sites receive builder's rubble, and there are no waste transfer stations in Witzenberg. There are no public drop-off facilities to date in any of the towns within the municipal area.

Electricity:
Electricity is supplied by Witzenberg Municipality for the towns of Ceres, Wolseley and Tulbagh. Prince Alfred's Hamlet and the rural areas are directly supplied by Eskom. Statistics South Africa differentiates between the percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating. In 2001 approximately 84% of households' dwellings were provided with electricity, while some 16% of households still had not have access to electricity and have to rely on candles or paraffin for lighting purposes. It is interesting to note that not all of these households make use of electricity for cooking purposes.

2.3.4. Visual Elements

The application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please take note that the existing visual character of the site will not change from its current form. No visual impact is therefore expected.

2.3.5. Agricultural Potential

The application is for the expansion of an existing facility. The application will therefore have no impact on the agricultural potential on which the facility is currently located on.

2.3.6 Existing Services

2.3.6.1 Electricity

The Wolseley electrical network is owned and operated by the Witzenberg Municipality, and it buys electricity in bulk from Eskom via a single kV bulk metering point at Eskom's Wolseley Substation.

The facility is connected to the Municipal electrical grid and obtains its power from the municipality. The facility has a backup generator should the electrical supply fail. The application will not result in any additional capacity being required from the electrical grid.

The impacts associated with electrical supply is therefore negligible.

2.3.6.2 Roads

The facility is located off the R46, which is the regional road connecting Wolseley to Ceres. An existing tarred access road from the R46 to the facility already exists as well as all the internal roads within the facility.

No new roads (internal or access) would be required in terms of the application.

2.3.6.3 Water and Sewage

The facility is connected to the municipal sewerage system. Please note that the proposed application will not result in any additional sewerage being generated from the existing facility. Impacts relating to the sewerage network as a result of the application is therefore negligible.

The facility has an existing Water Use Authorisation for the abstraction of water. The facility is entitled to take 8333m^3 per month. Current usage of the facility is 4000m^3 per month. The proposed application would not require any additional water as such the impacts relating to water consumption as a result of the application is therefore negligible.

SECTION 3: NEED AND DESIRABILITY

3.1 NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Witzenberg is predominantly rural and dependent on agriculture not to just feed its people but as the backbone of economic activity. Environmental conservation is critical to ensure the sustainability of economic activity going forward.

According to the EMF (2011) for the Cape Winelands District Municipality agriculture is by far the most important sector in Witzenberg and in the previous District Management Area of the Cape Winelands (most of which currently forms part of the Witzenberg). In fact, agriculture generated R430 million for Witzenberg, and R60 million for the previous DMA. Agriculture plays the largest role in northern parts of the Witzenberg, the old Cape Winelands DMA, where it contributes nearly 80% to the total GDP of that area.

The agricultural sector includes:

a) Wine Industry
b) Potato Farming
c) Other Fruits
d) Forestry
e) Other Products

Background of the Facility:

Brenn-O-Kem(Pty)Ltd was started by a large German groups of companies(Benckiser) in 1968 with the purpose to collect filter cakes from the wine industry for the production of tartaric acid in Germany. The late Chris du Toit, the previous Chairman of Brenn-O-Kem oversaw the production of the plant that was started in the buildings of the Old Waverley blanket factory, just outside Wolseley. Some of the original buildings, erected in 1875, where blankets were produced during both the Anglo-Boer and First World Wars, are still in existence today.

After the German group sold the company during the 70's, Chris took over the company, which over the year had various shareholders, until the du Toit family became sole owners in 1997. Chris passed away in 2001 and the second generation sons, Kobus and Wynand du Toit have continued to manage the company until today. Brenn-O-Kem is all about recycling by-products of the South African wine industry, such as skins and seeds to produce value-added natural products, including an anti-ageing-oxidant (Oxiprovin) made from grape seed extract. They also produce cream of tartar, raw materials for the production of tartaric acid, alcohol and grapeseed oil. Brenn-O-Kem's products are manufactured to international standards and are exported to Europe, North and South America, Asia and Australia.

To add to the sustainability of the operation, once the relevant extracts have been drawn from both seeds and skins, they are dried, compacted and used as a fuel in the factory boilers.

What's left after processing is then recycled as animal feed.

Each year, Brenn-O-Kem receives tons of grape pomace waste from all major cellars in the Western Cape. These are trucked to the Wolseley plant where it is processed and recycled into valuable products, from grape seed extract to cream of tartar.

Brenn-O-Kem Values and Mission:
To maintain our commitment to higher standards in the manufacturing, quality control and technical expertise of all our products and to respond to our industry's needs with the safe, environmentally friendly and sustainable products and services.

Brenn-O-Kem carries a large responsibility to process and add value to the waste products of the industry. Brenn-O-Kem also plays a critical role in the disposal of winery waste in an environmentally friendly manner. This is a huge benefit to wineries that do not have access to suitable environmentally friendly disposal sites and can often be complex and costly to administer.

We aim to be as energy efficient and sustainable in our practices. We recycle our office waste, we use grape skin pellets as a source of energy, and we also dispose of the waste water that is used in the manufacturing of our products environmentally friendly at a water effluent plant in Worcester called Solomoya.

Motivation:
It is the purpose of this application to increase the capacity of the Wolseley facility which would allow them to accept and process in excess of 100 tons per day of cellar waste / pomace at their existing facility. The increase in capacity is based on the availability of grape pomace available in the region for this purpose. This will continue to support the wine making industry in providing a sustainable environmentally friendly way of dealing with their waste. This will result in an increase in the number of semi-skilled jobs provided to persons within the community from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The facility and the way that the facility and its services support the wine industry is in line with the economic development and waste management objectives manifested by the Municipality. The expansion of the facility is desirable based on the needs of the wine industry in the region as a waste management solution for cellar waste generated by the industry.

The expansion of the facility is desirable as the animal feed produced by the facility is a drought aid which is sought after in the drought affected Western Cape. The expansion of the facility would allow for the increased production of animal feed.

3.2 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework

The facility and the way that the facility and its services support the wine industry is in line with the economic development and waste management objectives manifested by the Municipality. The expansion of the facility is in line with the IDP in providing services integral for the wine industry of the region.

3.2.2 Urban Edge and Planning Guidelines

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

SECTION 4: ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Regulation 21(3) of EIA Regulations R326 of 2014 requires that the Scoping Report include a description of any feasible and reasonable alternatives that have been identified. Regulation 1 of GN R326 defines alternatives as follows:

"alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the—
(a) property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
(b) type of activity to be undertaken;
(c) design or layout of the activity;
(d) technology to be used in the activity; or
(e) operational aspects of the activity;
and includes the option of not implementing the activity;

Refer to the Plan of Study in Section 7 below for a description of the alternatives assessment methodology. The alternatives considered for this project are described below.

4.1 PROPERTY AND LOCATION/SITE ALTERNATIVES

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

4.2 ACTIVITY ALTERNATIVES

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

It is the purpose of this application to increase the capacity of the Wolseley facility which would allow them to accept and process in excess of 100 tons of cellar pomace at their existing facility. The increase in capacity is based on the availability of grape

pomace available in the region for this purpose. This will continue to support the wine making industry in providing a sustainable way of dealing with their cellar waste.

The facility and the way that the facility and its services support the wine industry is in line with the economic development and waste management objectives manifested by the Municipality. The expansion of the facility is desirable based on the needs of the wine industry in the region as a waste management solution for cellar waste generated by the industry.

Motivation:
The reason for the expansion is due the increased pressure from industry to accept more pomace. The capability of the equipment in terms of the same operating hours can process 100% more pomace with no change to operation hours etc.

4.3 DESIGN OR LAYOUT ALTERNATIVES

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

Motivation:
The reason for the expansion is due the increased pressure from industry to accept more pomace. The capability of the equipment in terms of the same operating hours can process 100% more pomace with no change to operation hours etc.

4.4 TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

Motivation:
The reason for the expansion is due the increased pressure from industry to accept more pomace. The capability of the equipment in terms of the same operating hours can process 100% more pomace with no change to operation hours etc.

4.5 OPERATIONAL ALTERNATIVES

It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

Motivation:
The reason for the expansion is due the increased pressure from industry to accept more pomace. The capability of the equipment in terms of the same operating hours can process 100% more pomace with no change to operation hours etc.

4.6 THE OPTION OF NOT IMPLEMENTING THE ACTIVITY (THE NO-GO OPTION)

The No-Go option will result in the facility remaining as it currently is and operating at its current capacity. The facility will continue to provide wineries with an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner to dispose of their cellar waste, however the facilities capacity will remain at its current extent and will not be able to service the current demand that exists within the region.

SECTION 5: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Public participation is an integral part of the environmental assessment process, and affords potentially interested and affected parties (I&Aps) an opportunity to participate in the EIA process, or to comment on any aspect of the development proposals. The public participation process to be undertaken for this project complies with the requirements of the EIA Regulations. The description of the public participation process as included below itemizes the steps and actions undertaken to date and as appropriate at this stage of the project.

5.2 IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF KEY DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER I&APS

Liaison with the relevant authorities plays a crucial role in the successful completion of any environmental assessment process. In addition to the DEA&DP, the key departments such as the provincial departments having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the project, the local municipality and municipal councillor as well as other potentially affected I&Aps, including adjacent property owners and dwellers, were identified.

The parties listed in the table below were identified as potential I&Aps to date as per the requirements of the Regulation 42 of R982 of 2014 as amended. A list with complete details of the I&Aps is kept by the EAP and will be updated as the project progresses. Refer to Appendix D.

Table 4: Key Departments identified to date

Organisation
1. Breede Gouritz Catchment Management Agency
2. Cape Winelands District Municipality
3. CapeNature
4. DEA&DP: Air Quality Management
5. DEA&DP: Development Management
6. DEA&DP: Pollution & Chemicals Management
7. DEA&DP: Waste Management **(Competent Authority)**
8. Western Cape Department of Agriculture
9. Witzenberg Local Municipality
10. Western Cape Department of Public Works: Road Network Management

5.3 NOTIFICATION OF I&APS

Potential I&AP's were notified about the project. The notification took place in the following manner (this is in compliance with Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations, 2014).

- Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of the site where the activity to which the application relates is or is to be undertaken and any alternative site;
- Written notifications sent to potential I&APs inviting them to register and give comments on the proposed development. These notifications were in line with the requirements of Regulation 41 of GN R982 of 2014 as amended; and
- Placing an advertisement in the local newspaper in compliance with Regulation 41(2)(c)(i) of GN R982 of 2014 as amended.

All potential I&APs are afforded the opportunity to register for the project. All registered I&APs will be informed of further activities regarding the project.

5.4 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

No public meetings have been held as of yet. A public participation meeting will be held if requested by any of the registered I&APs and/or key departments.

5.5 AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT

As per the requirements of Regulation 43 of GN R982 of 2014 as amended, the pre-application and draft Scoping Reports will made available for 30-day commenting periods.

The report is to be included for statutory comment with the written notice as sent to the commenting organs of state.

Electronic copies (CDs) will be made available to any I&AP. Proof of delivery and document placement will be attached in Appendix D.

5.6 COMMENTS AND REPONSES DURING THE SCOPING PHASE

Comments received will be responded to as per the requirements of Regulation 44 of GN R982 of 2014 as amended. The comments and response report as well as all comments received will be attached in Appendix D.

5.7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Public participation during the EIA phase involves submitting the draft EIR to the registered I&AP's and Key Departments for a 30-day period to discuss the findings of the report. Once all comments have been received, the EIR will be finalised taking into account the comments.

The final EIR will then be submitted to the DEA&DP: Waste Management for approval. As per the requirements of GN R982 of 2014 as amended, should any

additional comments be received during this stage, these will be submitted to DEA&DP: Waste Management.

5.8 DECISION AND APPEAL PERIOD

Once DEA&DP: Waste Management has reviewed the final EIR and are satisfied that it contains sufficient information to make an informed decision, they will use the information contained within the EIR to determine the environmental acceptability of the applicant's preferred options. A decision on the applications and associated reports will be made by the DEA&DP: Waste Management based on the findings of the EIR.

Following the issuing of the decision, I&APS will be notified. All I&APs will be provided with the opportunity to appeal the decision to the Minister in terms of the NEMA.

SECTION 6: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED TO DATE

The potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified by the EAP. Issues identified by Key Departments and I&APs will be taken into account in the determination of impacts. A detailed impact assessment and environmental impact statement will be provided in the EIA. The assessment will be based on the criteria as set out below in the Plan of Study (PoS).

6.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

NOT APPLICABLE
The application is for the expansion is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for.

6.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

Below is a summary of the some of the main anticipated impacts related to the proposed development:

- Environmentally friendly disposal of cellar waste (Positive);
- Pomace (end product) – fumes / odours into the atmosphere through further processing (Positive);
- Increase in product – animal feed etc. (positive);
- Increase in nuisance (odours) - fermentation;
- Increase in product (as currently made through the facilities process) (Positive);
- Increased in effluent;
- Increase in jobs (Positive).

Impacts to be assed but will be negligible due to mitigation measures for implementation:

- Increase in noise (delivery vehicles);
- Increase in traffic (delivery vehicle).

6.3 CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING PHASE IMPACTS

It is not anticipated that decommissioning will occur in the near future as the facility

has been in operation for so long (refer to background of the facility in the need and desirability section of the report. Should decommissioning occur, the expected impacts are similar to those expected in the “construction phase” with the additional positive impact of rehabilitating the decommissioned area to a near natural/indigenous state and negative impact of destroying the facility and infrastructure.

SECTION 7: PLAN OF STUDY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 TASKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

The EIA report is informed by the scoping phase. Should the need for specialist studies be identified, input from specialists will be obtained to further advise on the potential impacts that may occur due to the proposed activities. The specialists will identify opportunities and constraints as associated with the site and the proposed development and provide their input to the concept design.

The following steps will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase:

- Alternatives will be further investigated, in a re-iterative manner, so as to avoid or minimize negative impacts and maximize potential benefits;
- Statements regarding the potential significance of residual impacts, taking into account proposed mitigation measures will be provided in the EIA;
- An Environmental Management Programme (EMP) covering operational and decommissioning phases of the application will be prepared after input from specialists (to the extent that this may be required), incorporating recommendations for mitigation, monitoring and evaluation are received.

7.2 CONSULTATION WITH COMPETENT AUTHORITY

DEA&DP: Waste Management as the Competent Authority regarding the Environmental Authorization application will be consulted throughout the application process.

All documentation (Draft and Final) will be sent to DEA&DP: Waste Management. Communication with DEA&DP: Waste Management will be attached to the documents to be submitted.

7.3 ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVES

The objective of an impact assessment is to find the alternative having the least negative environmental impact, and which best benefits society. The assessment and evaluation of potential impacts associated with the development would thus be undertaken in a re-iterative manner, to optimally inform pro-actively the development proposal. The following methodology for assessing alternatives has been developed and will be used during the application process.

GN R982 of 2014 as amended requires, in part, that the Scoping and EIA Reports include a description of any feasible and reasonable alternatives that have been identified. Regulation 1 of GN R982 of 2014 as amended defines alternatives as follows:

*"**alternatives**", in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to –*

(a) *the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity* (alternative properties as well as alternative sites on the same property)*;*
(b) *the type of activity to be undertaken;*
(c) *the design or layout of the activity;*
(d) *the technology to be used in the activity* (consideration of such alternatives is to include the option of achieving the same goal by using a different method or process)*; and*
(e) *the operational aspects of the activity;*

The following additional alternative types (as applicable to this project) have also been suggested for inclusion, where applicable, by both the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) in their EIA guidelines and information documents on alternatives. These alternatives are discussed where applicable.

- Demand - when a demand for a certain product or service can be met by some alternative means;
- Input - applicable to applications that may use different raw materials or energy sources in their process;
- Scheduling and Timing - a number of measures might play a part in an overall programme, but the order in which they are scheduled will contribute to the overall effectiveness of the end result; and
- Scale and Magnitude - activities that can be broken down into smaller units and can be undertaken on different scales, each may have a different impact.

These were considered as well.

All the above alternative types, including the no-go option (i.e. the option of not implementing the activity) have been investigated according to the methodology described below.

7.3.1 Alternative determination methodology

Alternatives are described in terms of the various types of alternatives ("alternative types") as listed above, as well as the proposed and alternative project activity(ies) ("project alternatives") which includes a combination of all the separate factors. Both the identification, investigation, and assessment of alternatives, and the generation and consideration of modifications and changes to activities must be well documented. A reasoned explanation as to why an alternative was or was not found to be reasonable and feasible has been provided for each alternative type. The criteria in **Error! Reference source not found.**6 were used during the identification and a ssessment of alternatives.

7.3.2 Role of the various parties in the consideration of alternatives

7.3.2.1 The role of the Applicant

- Consider the strategic planning and environmental context within which the development and alternatives are to be considered;
- Consider all feasible and reasonable alternatives (not only the preferred option); and
- Provide the EAP with access to all information at the disposal of the applicant regarding the application.

Table 5: Alternatives assessment methodology

Criteria	General description / methodology for alternatives assessment	Project specific action taken for alternatives assessment
Identification of alternatives	Alternatives have been identified as early as possible in the process (planning and design phase). Alternatives will further be considered and assessed throughout the project life as amendments to the alternatives are made. Assessment of the alternatives will only cease once final alternatives have been decided upon. These will be the final alternatives for which Environmental Authorisation will be applied for. The identification of alternatives should be broad, objectively done and well documented.	It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for. Where possible, alternatives were considered.
Comparative assessment	The project alternatives will be determined according to the alternative types identified as feasible and reasonable and assessed comparatively.	
Reasonability and feasibility	All alternatives were considered in terms of reasonability, feasibility, practicability, relevancy and viability. As determined throughout the process, not all alternatives will be reasonable or	Only alternatives considered reasonable and feasible at the scoping phase have been included in this

	feasible. These will in subsequent reports be mentioned as being considered but will not be described in detail.	report. Alternatives discarded prior to this phase have not been included and will not be considered further. It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for. Where possible, alternatives were considered.
Sustainability considerations and effectiveness of alternatives	The alternatives identified have taken into account the triple bottom-line of sustainability i.e. meeting the socio-economic and ecological needs of the public. The alternatives aim to maximise the benefits and avoid or minimise the negative impacts. The primary objective has been to avoid all negative impacts (where possible), rather than to minimise them. The alternatives further took into consideration the need to maximise resource use efficiency.	Alternatives with regards to the proposed development considered the best practical environmental option in terms of timeframes and implementation methods/ designs. It must be noted that the application is for the expansion of an existing facility. Please note that the existing footprint will not increase as a result of the application. It will however allow the facility to increase its current capacity for the activity applied for. Where possible, alternatives were considered.
Discrete vs. incremental alternatives	Initial alternatives identified, also known as discrete alternatives were identified during the early stages of a project (pre-feasibility and feasibility) and comparatively assessed during the assessment phases. During subsequent consideration, as the project progresses, incremental modifications and changes to activities will occur. These incremental changes will be considered during the amendment to the project activities during project progression. Impacts and issues of these changes will also be considered, as and when they are identified	
Advantages and disadvantages	For each alternative, the related advantages and disadvantages have been considered for each alternative type. These have not been discussed in terms of the project alternatives.	

Impacts and aspects	Impacts and aspects related to the implementation of each alternative are listed with the alternative type descriptions. Detailed impacts are described in Section 7 for each project alternative. The aim is to address the key impacts of the proposed alternative by maximising benefits and avoiding or minimising the negative impacts. The primary objective must be to avoid all negative impacts, rather than to minimise them.	Main impacts identified to be considered in determining alternatives are as follows: • Aquatic fauna and flora • Surface water quality • Health and safety • Social aspects
Other considerations	The "feasibility" and "reasonability" of and the need for alternatives should be determined by considering, amongst others: (a) the general purpose and requirements of the activity; (b) need and desirability; (c) opportunity costs; (d) the need to avoid negative impact altogether; (e) the need to minimise unavoidable negative impacts; (f) the need to maximise benefits;, and (g) the need for equitable distributional consequences. Also refer to Section 4 for a detailed description of the need and desirability of the project.	The need and desirability of the project took into account various strategic planning documents applicable to the area as well as socio-economic priorities. This determined the feasibility and reasonability of the project. The need and desirability influenced the timeframes and design specifications considered for the project.
I&APs	I&APs have to be notified of both the preferred and alternative activities. They should also be allowed to comment on both.	Public participation will be undertaken in line with the requirements of Regulations 39 to 44 of GN R982 of 2014 as amended.
No-go option	The option of not implementing the activity has been to the same level of detail as the other feasible and reasonable alternatives.	The option of not proceeding with the activity (no-go option) provides a reliable baseline against which to compare and evaluate feasible and reasonable alternatives.

7.3.2.2 The role of the EAP

- Consider the strategic planning and environmental context within which the development and alternatives are to be considered;
- Identify, investigate and assess alternatives;
- Afford opportunities for interested and affected parties to provide input into the identification, investigation and assessment of alternatives;
- Disclose all information relevant to the consideration of alternatives to the applicant and competent authority;
- Document the process of identification, investigation and assessment of alternatives (including providing the methodology and criteria used, and how the level of investigation applied to each alternative was established); and
- Provide a comprehensive consideration of the impacts of each of the alternatives assessed.

7.3.2.3 The role of specialists

- Assess impacts, especially the direct footprint as well as indirect and potential cumulative impacts of the development;
- Take into account the context and the intensity of the impact as related to their specific field of expertise;
- Highlight any impacts that could be irreversible or result in an irreplaceable loss of resource;
- Evaluate the significance of residual impacts associated with the proposed development, taking into account scientific information, local community and societal values attached to the environment as being impacted upon;
- Use accepted or formal standards, thresholds or targets for environmental quality, where available, as a key indicator of potential significance, since these measures reflect societal values. Where these benchmarks are absent, specialists should draw on a combination of criteria used to assess potential impacts, to indicate their potential significance, as well as feedback from key stakeholders; and
- Assess and respond to all comments made by Key Departments and Registered I&APs.

7.3.2.4 The role of I&APs

- Declare their interests;
- Assist in the identification, investigation and assessment of alternatives, particularly where local knowledge is required;
- Within the specified timeframes, provide comment on the consideration of alternatives.

7.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

Below is the assessment methodology utilized in determining the significance of the construction, operational and decommission impacts of the proposed activities, and where applicable the possible alternatives, on the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The methodology is broadly consistent to that described in Integrated Environmental Management Series.

For each impact, the significance is determined by various factors. Significance is described prior to mitigation as well as with the most effective mitigation measure(s) in place.

The mitigation described in the Environmental Management Programme (EMP) document, to be attached to the EIA, represents the full range of plausible and pragmatic measures *but does not necessarily imply that they all should or will be implemented*. The decision as to which mitigation measures to implement lies with the applicant and ultimately with the competent authority. To facilitate informed decision-making, EIAs must endeavour to come to terms with the significance of the potential environmental impacts associated with particular development activities. Despite the attempts at providing a completely objective and impartial assessment of the environmental implications of development activities, EIA processes can never completely escape the subjectivity inherent in attempting to define significance. Recognising this, potential subjectivity in the EIA process will be addressed as follows:

- Be clear about the difficulty of being completely objective in the determination of significance;
- Develop an explicit methodology for assigning significance to impacts and outlining this methodology in detail. Having an explicit methodology not only forces the assessor to come to terms with the various facets contributing toward determination of significance, thereby avoiding arbitrary assignment, but also provides the reader of the EIA Report with a clear summary of how the assessor derived the assigned significance; and
- Wherever possible, differentiating between the likely significance of potential environmental impacts as experienced by the various affected parties.

Although these measures may not totally eliminate subjectivity, they do provide an explicit context within which to review the assessment of impacts.

Table 6: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts

Criteria	**Description**		
Nature	A description of what causes the effect, what will be affected, and how it will be affected.		
	Type	**Score**	**Description**
Extent (E)	None (No)	1	Footprint
	Site (S)	2	On site or within 100 m of the site
	Local (L)	3	Within a 20 km radius of the centre of the site
	Regional (R)	4	Beyond a 20 km radius of the site
	National (Na)	5	Crossing provincial boundaries or on a national / land wide scale

Criteria	Description		
Duration (D)	Short term (S)	1	0 – 1 years
	Short to medium (S-M)	2	2 – 5 years
	Medium term (M)	3	5 – 15 years
	Long term (L)	4	> 15 years
	Permanent(P)	5	Will not cease
Magnitude (M)	Small (S)	0	will have no effect on the environment
	Minor (Mi)	2	will not result in an impact on processes
	Low (L)	4	will cause a slight impact on processes
	Moderate (Mo)	6	processes continuing but in a modified way
	High (H)	8	processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease
	Very high (VH)	10	results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.
Probability (P) the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability is estimated on a scale, and a score assigned	Very improbable (VP)	1	probably will not happen
	Improbable (I)	2	some possibility, but low likelihood
	Probable (P)	3	distinct possibility
	Highly probable (HP)	4	most likely
	Definite (D)	5	impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
Significance (S)	Determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above: **S = (E+D+M) x P** Significance can be assessed as low, medium or high		
Low: < 30 points:	The impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area		
Medium: 30 - 60 points:	The impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated		
High: < 60 points:	The impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area		
No significance	When no impact will occur or the impact will not affect the environment		
Status	Positive (+)		Negative (-)
The degree to which the impact can be reversed	Completely reversible (R)	90-100%	The impact can be mostly to completely reversed with the implementation of the correct mitigation and rehabilitation measures.
	Partly reversible (PR)	6-89%	The impact can be partly reversed providing that mitigation measures as stipulated in the EMP are implemented and rehabilitation measures are undertaken
	Irreversible (IR)	0-5%	The impact cannot be reversed, regardless of the mitigation or rehabilitation measures taking place

Criteria	Description		
The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Resource will not be lost (R)	1	The resource will not be lost or destroyed provided that mitigation and rehabilitation measures as stipulated in the EMP are implemented
	Resource may be partly destroyed (PR)	2	Partial loss or destruction of the resources will occur even though all management and mitigation measures as stipulated in the EMP are implemented
	Resource cannot be replaced (IR)	3	The resource cannot be replaced no matter which management or mitigation measures are implemented.
The degree to which the impact can be mitigated	Completely mitigatible (CM)	1	The impact can be completely mitigated providing that all management and mitigation measures as stipulated in the EMP are implemented
	Partly mitigatible (PM)	2	The impact cannot be completely mitigated even though all management and mitigation measures as stipulated in the EMP are implemented. Implementation of these measures will provide a measure of mitigatibility
	Un-mitigatible (UM)	3	The impact cannot be mitigated no matter which management or mitigation measures are implemented.

Cumulative impact: Consideration must be given to the extent of any accumulative impact that may occur due to the proposed development. Such impacts must be evaluated with an assessment of similar developments already on the environment. Such impacts will be either positive or negative, and will be graded as being of negligible, low, medium or high impact.

Degree of confidence in predictions: The specialist should state what degree of confidence (low, medium or high) is there in the predictions based on the available information and level of knowledge and expertise.

7.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation processes will be undertaken as follows:

- Registered I&APs will be appraised of the draft Scoping Report and Plan of Study for EIA; and
- During the EIA phase, the draft EIA Report will be open for comment and input from registered I&APs.

The project team will evaluate any comment and input as may be forthcoming and will respond as appropriate to issues and concerns as raised by I&APs.
Should amendments to any Draft Reports be substantive, or should the Final Report contain substantive information that was not included in the Draft Report, registered I&APs will be afforded an opportunity to again comment on the Final Report before it is submitted to the competent authority as provided for by Regulation.

Once all comments have been addressed, the Final EIA Report will be submitted to the competent authority for evaluation.

7.6 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR SPECIALIST STUDIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE EIA PHASE

The specialists will be provided with set criteria for undertaking their assessments, to allow for comparative assessment of all issues, inclusive of input as received from IA&Ps. These criteria are inclusive of the need to consider the no go option as the base line option. These criteria are defined in the EIA Regulations: Guideline and Information Document Series: Generic Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessment Practitioners: For Basic Assessment and Scoping-EIA. Specialists will also comply with Regulation 23 of the EIA Regulations.

Please take note that no specialist studies have been identified as needing to be conducted at this stage. This section will be amended should the need for specialist input be identified by stakeholders or key departments.

SECTION 8: ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

8.1 ASSUMPTIONS

The assumption is that the information on which the report is based (such as base line studies and project information, as well as existing information) is correct. The baseline information provided is preliminary and may need more detailed investigation, which will form part of the subsequent stages of the Scoping - EIA process. Statements or indicators of significance must be considered in the light of uncertainty regarding the extent and significance of such resources on the site.

8.2 LIMITATIONS

This report is based on currently available information and, as a result, the following limitations are implicit:

- The report is based on a project description taken from design specifications from the existing facility, this may be subject to amendments before they can be regarded as definitive;
- A definitive project description based on the proposed activity will be provided in the EIA Phase; and
- Descriptions of the natural and social environments are based on limited fieldwork and local knowledge as well as available literature.

More information will be provided in the EIA phase based on the outcomes of the specialist studies.

SECTION 9: CONCLUSION

It is the purpose of this application to increase the capacity of the Wolseley facility which would allow them to accept and process in excess of 100 tons per day of cellar waste / pomace at their existing facility. The increase in capacity is based on the availability of grape pomace available in the region for this purpose. This will continue

to support the wine making industry in providing a sustainable environmentally friendly way of dealing with their waste.

The facility and the way that the facility and its services support the wine industry is in line with the economic development and waste management objectives manifested by the Municipality. The expansion of the facility is desirable based on the needs of the wine industry in the region as a waste management solution for cellar waste generated by the industry.

The EIA phase will determine the most feasible alternative according to the results of the specialist studies (to the extent that they may be required) as well as the input from all I&APs and key departments. Detailed impacts will be determined accordingly, and appropriate management and mitigation measures provided.

SECTION 10: REFERENCES:

Brenn-O-Kem website: https://www.brenn-o-kem.co.za

CapeFarmMapper: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#

Witzenberg Integrated Development Plan 2017 – 2022.

Witzenberg Spatial Development Plan, 2012.