



## CHECKLIST FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE NEMA EIA REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED)

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

(For official use only)	
NEMA Applicability Reference Number:	
Date received by Department:	
Date received by Directorate:	
Date received by Case officer:	

### GENERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(This must include an overview of the project including the Farm name/Portion/Erf number)

Outeniqua Game Farm is situated on Farm 420 on the R328 at the foot of the Robinson Pass, in the Mossel Bay municipal area, Western Cape. The property is 489.35 ha in extent.



Figure 1: Location of Farm 420

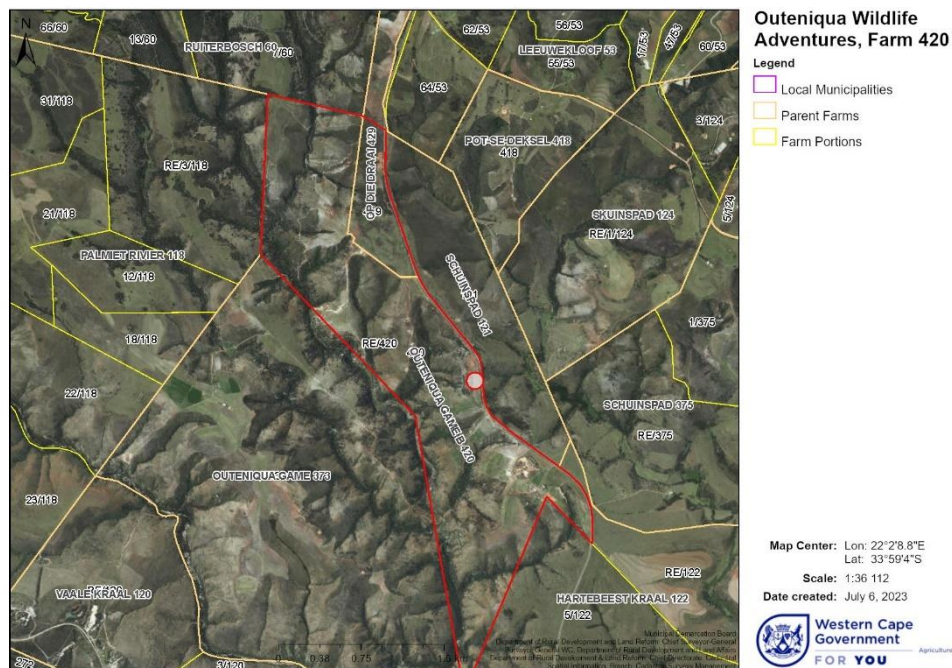


Figure 2: Location of proposed site on Farm 420.

The vision of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to establish a tourism facility where guests can safely participate in professionally and ethically managed Controlled Walks with Lions and Cheetahs. The mission of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to continuously develop and maintain high ethical protocols and standards in husbandry, welfare, and management of captive large predators, whilst utilising wildlife economy initiatives to establish a financially viable business project for investors.

The project is to be completed in phases with Phase 1 the introduction of lions and once proven successful and viable, in Phase 2 with cheetahs will be introduced.

The facility consists of the following:

- ❖ Four (4) Animal Camps of 1 Ha each with outer perimeter consisting of a 2,4m fence.
- ❖ Four (4) Management and night shelters (3m x 6m) of are 18m<sup>2</sup> per unit (72m<sup>2</sup>).
- ❖ Facility outer perimeter fence.
- ❖ Walking camp fence.
- ❖ Waterproof shelters, water features for drinking and cooling down, and climbing infrastructure.

Installation of the fence will not require clearing of vegetation when erecting the fences, only cutting grass shorter where necessary. The only permanent structures are the four Management Rooms that are 18m<sup>2</sup> per unit, and constructed in areas which are currently utilised for cattle grazing purposes. Existing roads and cattle "footpaths" will be used. No new roads to be constructed.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO BE READ PRIOR TO COMPLETING THIS APPLICABILITY CHECKLIST:

### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this checklist is to provide baseline information for the determination of the applicability of the National Environmental Management Act, 19998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Regulations, 2014 (as amended) to the development proposal.

### 2. General

- 2.1 The EIA Regulations is defined in terms of Chapter 5 of NEMA EIA Regulations.
- 2.2 The required information must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The sizes of the spaces provided are not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The tables may be expanded where necessary.
- 2.3 Unless protected by law all information contained in, and attached to this checklist, will become public information on receipt by the Department.
- 2.4 This checklist is current as of **November 2019**. It is the responsibility of the Proponent/Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been released by the Department. Visit the Department's website at <http://westerncape.gov.za/eadp> to check for the latest version of this applicability checklist.
- 2.5 This checklist must be **duly dated and originally signed** by the Proponent/EAP and must be submitted to the Department at the details provided below.
- 2.6 **No faxed or e-mailed checklists will be accepted.**
- 2.7 The Competent Authority will respond in writing and provide the determination of the applicability of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The Competent Authority's response will be based on the information provided by you. As such, the quality, correctness and detail of information submitted by you is extremely important and it remains your responsibility to interrogate the specifics of your proposed development in order to report on the potential listed activities in this checklist.
- 2.8 This **checklist is a guide** to the information that must be submitted. Any additional information, pictorial evidence or explanations prompted by the checklist must be submitted along with this checklist in order to ensure that the Competent Authority does not need to request additional information from you. Incomplete checklists will result in a request for additional information.
- 2.9 It is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA to provide incorrect or misleading information to the Competent Authority.
- 2.10 Section 28(1) of the NEMA must always be taken into account. Section 28 deals with the Duty of Care and the remediation of environmental damage.
- 2.11 Any proposed development must always be designed in a water wise and conscious manner.

### 3. Administrative requirements

This checklist must be used to request the Competent Authority to determine the applicability of the NEMA EIA Regulations.

#### **4. Circulars, Guidelines and Tools**

- 4.1 The Department's latest Circulars pertaining to the "One Environmental Management System" and the EIA Regulations, and guidelines must be taken into account when completing this applicability checklist.
- 4.2 The Screening Tool developed by the National Department of Environmental Affairs must be used to generate a screening report. Please use the Screening Tool link <https://screening.environment.go.za/screeningtool> to generate the Screening Report. The Screening Report must be attached to this checklist as Appendix A.

#### **5. Other Legislative requirements**

- 5.1 If this checklist relates to waste management activities, which will be the primary activity, then this checklist must be submitted for the attention of the Director: Waste Management (tel: 021 483 2756 and fax: 021 483 4425) at the same postal address as the Cape Town Office to determine the applicability of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).

## DEPARTMENTAL DETAILS

<b>CAPE TOWN OFFICE: REGION 1 AND REGION 2</b>  <b>(City of Cape Town, West Coast District, Cape Winelands District &amp; Overberg District)</b>	<b>GEORGE OFFICE: REGION 3</b>  <b>(Central Karoo District &amp; Garden Route District)</b>
<p>Applicability checklists must be sent to the following details:</p> <p>Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</p> <p>Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) Private Bag X 9086 Cape Town, 8000</p> <p>Registry Office 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Utilitas Building 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 1) at: Tel: (021) 483-5829 Fax (021) 483-4372</p>	<p>Applicability checklists must be sent to the following details:</p> <p>Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</p> <p>Attention: Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) Private Bag X 6509 George, 6530</p> <p>Registry Office 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, York Park Building 93 York Street George</p> <p>Queries should be directed to the Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) at: Tel: (044) 805-8600 Fax (044) 805 8650</p>

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Locality Map

A locality map must be attached to this applicability checklist, as Appendix D. The scale of the locality map must be at least 1:50 000. For linear activities of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g. 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map. The map must include the following:

- an accurate indication of the project site position as well as the positions of the alternative sites, if any;
- road names or numbers of all the major roads as well as the roads that provide access to the site(s)
- a north arrow;
- a legend;
- the prevailing wind direction; and
- GPS co-ordinates (Indicate the position of the proposed activity with the latitude and longitude at the centre point for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in degrees and decimal minutes. The minutes should be to at least three decimal places. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS-84 spheroid in a national or local projection)

## ATTACHMENTS

**NOTE:** The appendices must be attached to the applicability checklist as per the list below. Please use a ✓ (tick) or a x (cross) to indicate whether the Appendix is attached to the applicability checklist.

The following appendices must be attached to this applicability checklist:

APPENDIX	✓ (tick) x (cross)
Appendix A:	Screening Tool Report
Appendix B:	Existing approval(s)
Appendix C:	Zoning map
Appendix D:	Locality map


<b>Appendix E:</b>	<b>Adoption of <i>ad hoc</i> setback lines (where applicable)</b>	X
<b>Appendix F:</b>	<b>Directives under Section 28 of the NEMA (where applicable)</b>	X
<b>Appendix G:</b>	<b>Directives under Section 30A (where applicable)</b>	X
<b>Appendix H:</b>	<b>Directives under Section 24G of the NEMA (where applicable)</b>	X
<b>Appendix I:</b>	<b>Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures PREDATOR MANAGEMENT PLAN</b>	✓



## SECTION A: ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Highlight the relevant Departmental Region in which the proposed development falls		CAPE TOWN OFFICE		GEORGE OFFICE
		REGION 1  (City of Cape Town, West Coast District)	REGION 2  (Cape Winelands District & Overberg District)	REGION 3  (Central Karoo District & Garden Route District)
1.	Name of proponent: RSA Identity/ Passport Number: Name of contact person for proponent (if other): RSA Identity/ Passport Number: Company/ Trading name/State Department/Organ of State : Company Registration Number: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	Eric Jurg Olsen 6802225029084   Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures  Outeniqua Game Farm 420 R328 Mossel Bay  Postal code: 6620 ( ) Cell: 0825539462 rocky.grompie@gmail.com Fax: ( )		
2.	Company of EAP: EAP name: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail: Qualifications: EAPASA registration no:	Eco Route Environmental Consultancy Joclyn Marshall P.O. Box 1252, Sedgefield  Postal code: 6573 ( ) Cell: joclyn@ecoroute.co.za Fax: ( ) MSc Environmental Science EAPASA: 2022/5006		
3.	Name of Person in control of the land: Name of contact person for person in control of the land (if other): Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	Clint Smith and Kerry Smith  Outeniqua Game Farm Mossel Bay  Postal code: 6620 Cell: ogfcc2@gmail.com Fax: ( )		
4.	Municipality in whose area of jurisdiction the activity will fall: Contact person: Postal address: Telephone: E-mail:	Mossel Bay Local Municipality Mushfiqah Abrahams P.O. Box 25, Mossel Bay, 6500  Postal code: 6500 044-6066314 Cell: mushfiqah.abrahams@mosselbay.gov.za Fax: ( )		

## SECTION B: DETAILS OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES/EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

1.	Is the development part of a bigger lawfully approved and commenced with development? If yes, provide details of all approvals and attach a copy/ies as Appendix B.	YES	NO✓
2.	Have any activities physically commenced on the site/s?	YES	NO✓
3.	List the date of commencement of these activities (dd/mm/yy). N/A		
4.	Clearly describe the commencement of these activities.		
No activities have commenced.			
5.	Clearly describe the current state of the site/s/route (This must be supported by recent colour photographs).		
<p>The proposed site consists of old cultivated fields with areas overgrown with <i>Acacia cyclops</i> and <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>, as shown in the photographs below. There are farm roads and fences through the site, which will be incorporated into the camps. The cultivated land is currently utilised as grazing for cattle / antelope species.</p> <p><b>Photographic evidence of the site:</b></p> 			





6. Describe the existing vegetation/ground cover.

The site area is mapped as Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (Endangered) and Garden Route Granite Fynbos (Critically Endangered). The proposed site is a disturbed area that was cleared of vegetation to establish agricultural land. The old agricultural land has been overgrown with invasive aliens (*Acacia cyclops* and *Acacia mearnsii*). The remnant indigenous vegetation on the farm is not in a healthy ecological condition as the farm was clearly subjected over a long period to a high fire frequency and heavy grazing pressure soon after the burns. The poor state of the vegetation is subsequently further exacerbated by the invasion of alien vegetation. The cultivated land is currently utilised as grazing for cattle / antelope species.

7. Describe the ground slope, drainage and any on-site watercourses/wetlands.

The site consists of a fairly flat area on the east of the proposed site, that gradually slopes to the west (Figure 3).



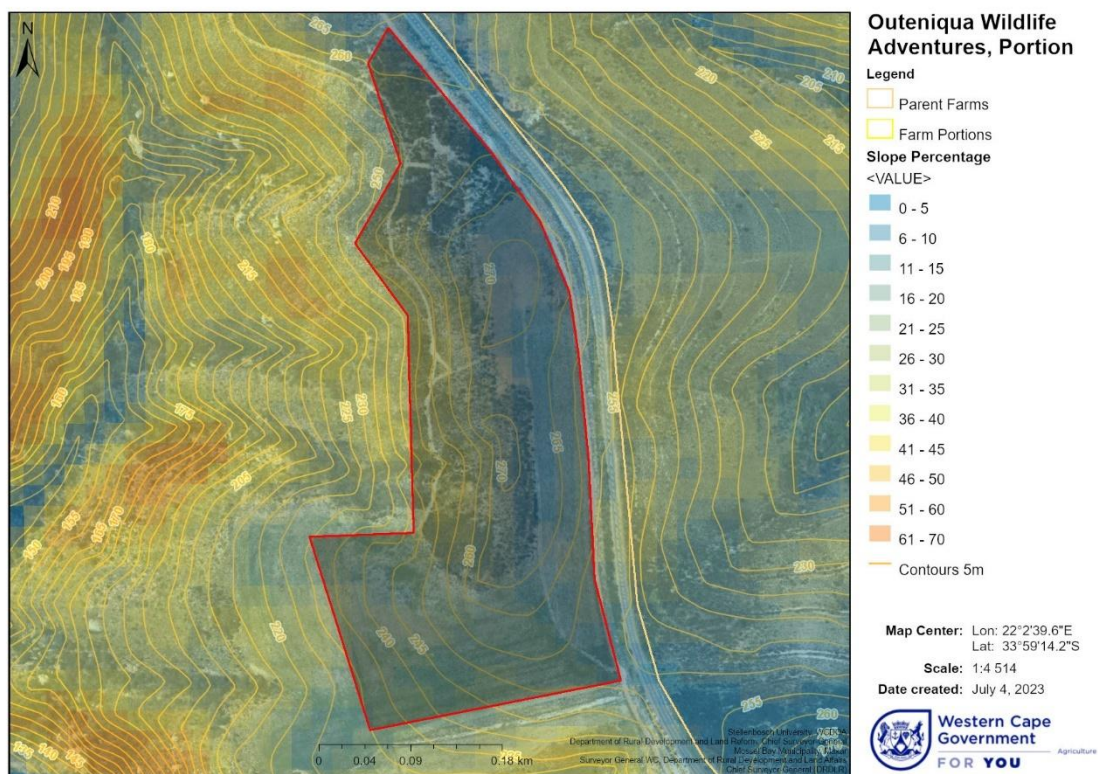


Figure 3: Slope analysis.

There are no watercourses or wetlands on the proposed site (Figure 4).

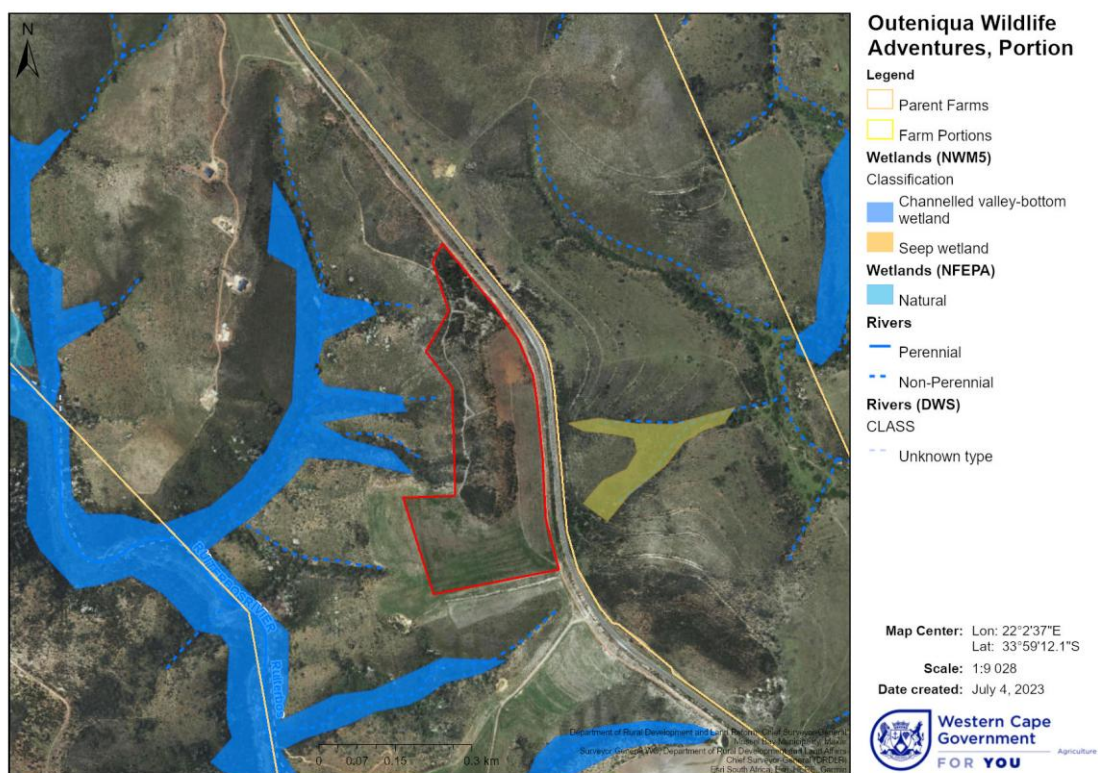


Figure 4: Freshwater features.

8. Describe the proximity to the high-water mark of the sea or any watercourses.

The closest point from the outer perimeter fence is approximately 50 meters from a drainage line (figure 4) to the west of the site, according to the National Geo-spatial Information (DRDLR)

mapping for Rivers. The Channelled valley-bottom wetland to the east of the site and across the R328 is approximately 70 m from the outer perimeter fence.			
9.	Have any <i>ad hoc</i> setback lines in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, been adopted by the Competent Authority for the subject site/s/route? (If yes, copies must be attached as Appendix E).	YES	NO✓
10.	Have any Directives under Section 28 of the NEMA (as amended) been issued by the Competent Authority for the subject site/s/route? (If yes, copies Must be attached as Appendix F).	YES	NO✓
11.	Have any Directives under Section 30A of the NEMA (as amended) been issued by the Competent Authority for the subject site/s/route? (If yes, copies must be attached as Appendix G).	YES	NO✓
12.	Have any Directives under Section 24G of the NEMA (as amended) been issued by the Competent Authority for the subject site/s/route? (If yes, copies must be attached as Appendix H).	Explain:	
N/A			
13.	Describe the current land <b>use</b> of the proposed site(s) for the proposed development.		
The current land use is for agriculture. The area is old, cultivated land currently utilised as grazing for cattle / antelope species.			
14.	Describe all the surrounding and abutting land <b>uses</b> .		
The area is dominant by agricultural land use. There is also the Bow and Arrow restaurant on Farm 420.			
15.	Is the current land use lawful?	YES✓	NO    UNCERTAIN
16.	Explain:		
The property is zoned for Agriculture.			

## SECTION C: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1.	Provide a detailed description of the proposed development and its associated infrastructure. A clear, accurate and comprehensive description will obviate any requests for additional information by the Competent Authority.
<p>The vision of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to establish a tourism facility where guests can safely participate in professionally and ethically managed Controlled Walks with Lions and Cheetahs. The mission of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to continuously develop and maintain high ethical protocols and standards in husbandry, welfare, and management of captive large predators, whilst utilising wildlife economy initiatives to establish a financially viable business project for investors.</p> <p>The project is to be completed in phases with Phase 1 the introduction of lions and once proven successful and viable, in Phase 2 with cheetahs will be introduced.</p> <p>The facility consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Four (4) Animal Camps of 1 Ha each with outer perimeter consisting of a 2,4m fence.</li> <li>❖ Four (4) Management and night shelters (3m x 6m ) of are 18m<sup>2</sup> per unit (72m<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>❖ Facility outer perimeter fence.</li> <li>❖ Walking camp fence.</li> <li>❖ Waterproof shelters, water features for drinking and cooling down, and climbing infrastructure.</li> </ul>	





Figure 5: Layout of the Camps: Outer Perimeter, Walking Camp and Holding Camps. Marked in pink are current fence lines. Numbered in pink are where the Management Rooms will be constructed.

Installation of the fence will not require clearing of vegetation when erecting the fences, only cutting grass shorter where necessary. Majority of the outer perimeter fence will use the existing fence line, replaced with new fencing (Figure 5). The only permanent structures are the four Management Rooms that are 18m<sup>2</sup> per unit, and constructed in areas which are currently utilised for cattle grazing purposes. Existing roads and cattle "footpaths" will be used. No new roads to be constructed.

## SECURITY AND SAFETY (FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS)

The different species are kept in camps designed and built to allow natural behaviour. Camps exceed the minimum size and safety standards set by legislation with various safety features to prevent animals from escaping and to ensure the safety of staff and animals.





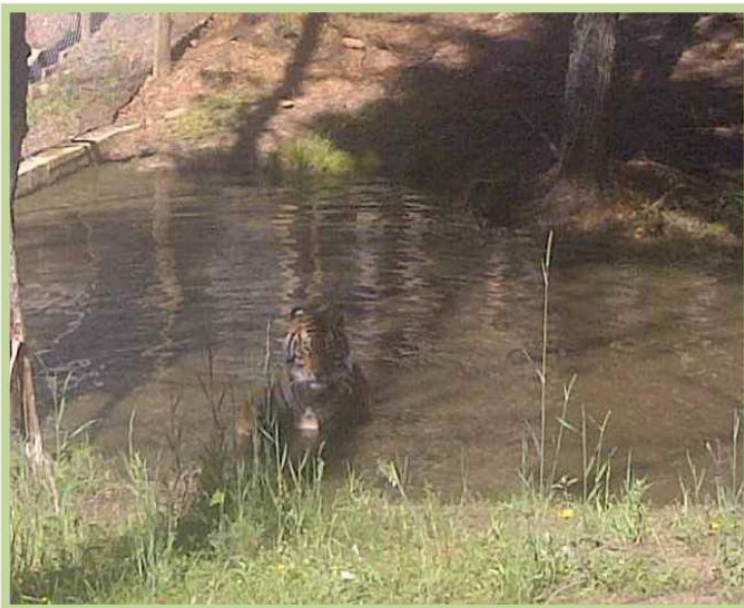
*Figure 6: Example of camps designed, constructed by Jurg Olsen.*

The layout of the camps is designed to prevent animals that are natural enemies from being placed adjacent to each other, and where necessary, barriers will be placed between camps to prevent intimidation or aggression between individuals or species. The layout and design of camps address the specific natural needs of each species. Every species has been researched and studied and camps designed according to their needs.

Note: The Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures management team and staff have a combined 40 years' experience in managing wildlife and large predators in captive situations.

#### **FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOR**

The camps incorporate vantage points such as large logs, natural bush and thicket and flat areas to run and play, bushy areas to hide and stalk each other etc.



*Figure 7: Example of a Water feature designed by J Olsen.*

Various activities and enrichment programs will be added to daily routines ensuring animals receive sufficient exercise and stimulation. This includes logs of various shapes and sizes to play with, sharpen claws on, jump up and down from and sleep on, specifically designed balls to play with, different feeding methods, bags of hay to rip and tear, motorcycle and quad-bike tires (no steel belt) single or tied together to exercise pulling and ripping and various other methods of stimulation.

### **CAMPS, ACCOMODATION AND DESIGN**

The camps will be built and designed with environmental novelty, stimuli, complexity and safety of animals and humans in mind, and comply with National Norms and Standards set for the ethical keeping of large predators in captivity.

These standards ensure that the animals benefit from the safety, complexity, environmental novelty, and stimulus provided with enclosure design, and ensures the safety of staff and animals. Each enclosure has a management / isolation unit for the restraint and treatment or inspection of animals. Management and night shelters (3m x 6m) constructed with brick, steel gates and solid concrete roof will be built to ensure optimum safety when dealing with the predators. The management camps and isolation units form part of the larger camps of the animals. It is utilised to accommodate sick or injured animals, animals that are to be immobilised for veterinary purposes or prior to introduction into the main camp. Animals are also secured in the management / isolation units when staff cleans or do maintenance in camps.



*Figure 8: Example of Management rooms and camp (under construction), designed and constructed by J Olsen; Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary Oudtshoorn.*

Waterproof shelters constructed with bricks or rock, built in each enclosure as well as natural pools for drinking and cooling down and climbing infrastructure (tree trunks, rocks piles, etc). The camps will exceed minimum standards, in terms of size, safety and security. Upon completion officials of Cape Nature Conservation will inspect the camps and facility. Camps are constructed according to the specific needs of each individual species and careful consideration and planning have been done in this regard. With management buildings and camps, it is possible to isolate animals, clean camps, monitor the individual animal's behaviour, food intake, excretion and to do maintenance work etc.

All camps will be equipped with electrified fencing as prescribed by Cape Nature minimum Specifications for keeping large predators in captivity. A double energizer system will be incorporated, supplying a minimum of 6000V to the camp electric lines and overhangs respectively. An overhang, 1m long and with five live electric lines energized by a separate energizer is added to the top of enclosure fencing.



*Figure 9: Camps and electric overhangs designed and constructed by J Olsen at Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary in Oudtshoorn.*

The Predator Outer Perimeter consists of a 2,4m fence. An animal attempting to escape must negotiate both fence systems. The predator camps are constructed in a mountainous and extremely rocky area making burying fence impossible. Where applicable the fence is attached to a Y-standard dropper, buried 700mm into the ground. An alarm system is incorporated in the Energizer system to warn about power cuts, line breaks etc and an emergency battery power and a battery inverter supply system are used to supply electricity for at least 24 hours on all electric lines which automatically starts when the electricity supply is interrupted. Two separate solar powered Nemtek Energizers are used for electrification of overhangs and fence lines. Both Energizers are solar powered with battery backup systems.

### **ENCLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS**

Large Predators (+50kg) Lion (6 animals) for Phase 1:

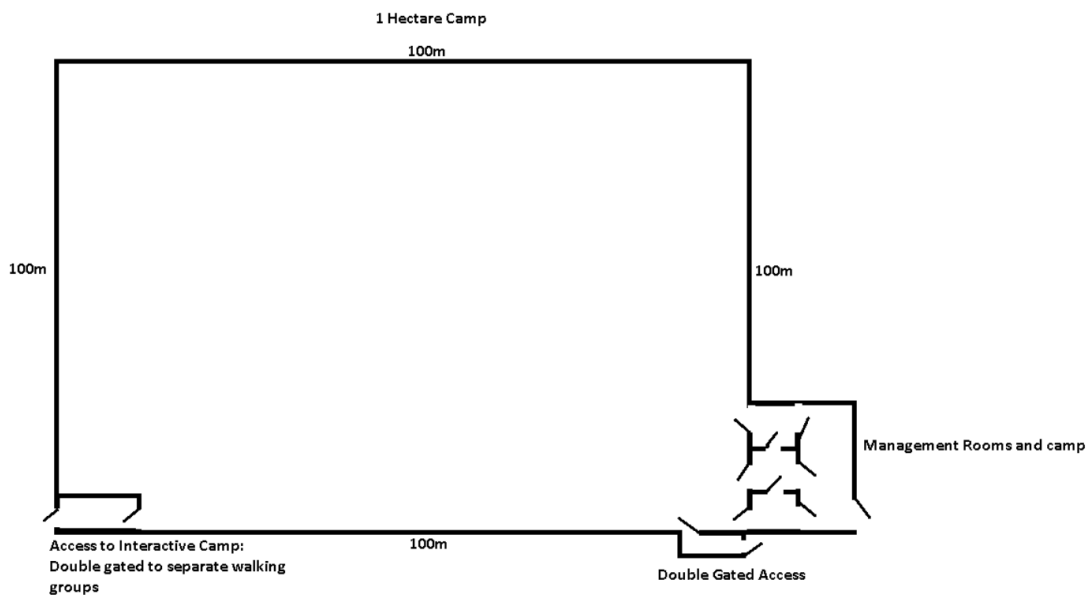
- ❖ Size: one x 1 hectare (10 000m<sup>2</sup>) camp for 6 animals.
- ❖ Fencing: Galvanized Bonnox Predator fencing, 2,4 m high. Seven (7) x electric strands starting 300mm from bottom of fence and spaced 300mm to 450mm to height of 2,4 m. A 1m overhang with five live electric lines. A 1 x Tripwire mounted on outside of the camp, 300mm from ground level on an Offset of 500mm.
- ❖ Access to the enclosure is via electrified double gated systems.
- ❖ The fence is pegged into the earth every 5m with Y Standards (600mm).
- ❖ Management and isolation rooms and camp.
- ❖ Entrance for staff to the management area is via an electrified gate.
- ❖ The management containment area is utilized when repairs or maintenance is done inside enclosure, animals need be separated, veterinary consultations etc.
- ❖ Animal access to the management containment area is via a sliding gated system operated from outside the enclosure.
- ❖ Individuals can be separated inside the management building via sliding gate systems.

Cheetah (6 x animals) for Phase 2

- ❖ Size: One x 1 hectare (10 000m<sup>2</sup>) for 6 animals:



- ❖ Fencing: Galvanize Predator Fence, 2,4 m high. Eight (8) x electric strands starting 500mm from bottom of fence and spaced 300mm to 450mm to approximately 2,4 m high, with a 1m overhang fitted with 5 x electric lines.
- ❖ Access to the enclosure is through an electrified gated system.
- ❖ Entrance for staff to the management area is via an electrified gate.
- ❖ The management containment area is utilized when repairs or maintenance is done inside enclosure. Animals need be separated, veterinary consultations etc.
- ❖ Animal access to the management containment area is via a sliding gated system operated from outside the enclosure.
- ❖ Individuals can be separated inside the management building via sliding gate systems.



### HOLDING CAMP INFRASTRUCTURE

All the camps will be fitted with:

- ❖ Isolation camp/temporary-holding facility. This can also double up as a treatment facility for sick animals if required.
- ❖ Shelter against elements.
- ❖ Watering system inside the management rooms.
- ❖ Management area and building with isolation facilities.
- ❖ Double gated access systems
- ❖ Electrification





Figure 10: Management Rooms for the lions and cheetahs.

### OTHER FACILITIES

- ❖ Basic first aid facilities as required by the health and safety norms for businesses employing workers, will be provided. Local paramedic services as well as private paramedic services will be contacted in emergency situations.
- ❖ Ablution facilities are provided for staff and guests at the Bow and Arrow Restaurant.
- ❖ Parking is provided at the Bow and Arrow Restaurant.

2.	Is the proposed development:		
2.1	a linear activity?	YES	NO
2.2	an activity directly related to prospecting or exploration of a mineral and petroleum resource or extraction and primary processing of a mineral resource?	YES	NO
2.3	Is this a strategic infrastructure project (SIP) as contemplated in the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014 (Act No. 23 of 2014)?	YES	NO
3.	Property location of all proposed sites:	Outeniqua Game Farm is situated on the R328 at the foot of the Robinson Pass, in the Mossel Bay municipal area.	
4.	Farm/Erf name(s) & number(s) (including portion) of all proposed sites:	FARM 420	
5.	Property size(s) (m <sup>2</sup> ) of all proposed sites:	489.35 HA	
6.	What is the existing lawfully development footprint size in m <sup>2</sup> ?	UNKNOWN – THERE ARE 7 HOUSES ON FARM 420, WITH STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FARM ACTIVITIES.	
7.	Development footprint size(s) in m <sup>2</sup> (i.e. the total area of land to be physically cleared for the proposed development (including associated infrastructure). Provide clear details of the required footprint).	Four (4) Management and night shelters (3m x 6m) of are 18m <sup>2</sup> per unit = 72m <sup>2</sup> . 690m of fence installed for the outer perimeter fence.	
8.	SG 21 Digit code(s) of all proposed sites:	C 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
9.	Coordinates of all proposed sites: Latitude (S)	33°	59'
	Longitude (E)	22°	2'
9.	Does the proposed development entail the expansion or changes to an existing lawful facility or the development of a new facility? Explain.		
	Development of a new facility.		
10.	Does the proposed development entail the expansion of an existing lawful development footprint or the "like for like replacement" of anything existing? Explain.		

Reception, Parking, Ablution and Restaurant will be located at the existing Bow and Arrow Restaurant on Farm 420, from where tourists will go on interactive programs with Lions and Cheetahs in a game farm environment. Current access roads and fence lines will be utilised when constructing the Camps.

11. Specifically list any dangerous goods that are listed in terms of the South African National Standard No. 10234 supplement 2008 1.00 and volumes thereof that will be stored on the site during development or operational activities.

None.

12. Does the site/s/route form part of a Critical Biodiversity Area or critically endangered or endangered ecosystem or contain any indigenous vegetation? Explain.

The proposed facility is within a Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Area (Figure 11).

Category 1: CBA: Terrestrial

Category 2: CBA: Terrestrial

Definition: Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.

Objective: Maintain in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.



Figure 11: Critical Biodiversity Area and Ecological Support Areas.

The Ecosystem Threat Status of the site is Critically Endangered and Endangered (Figure 11).



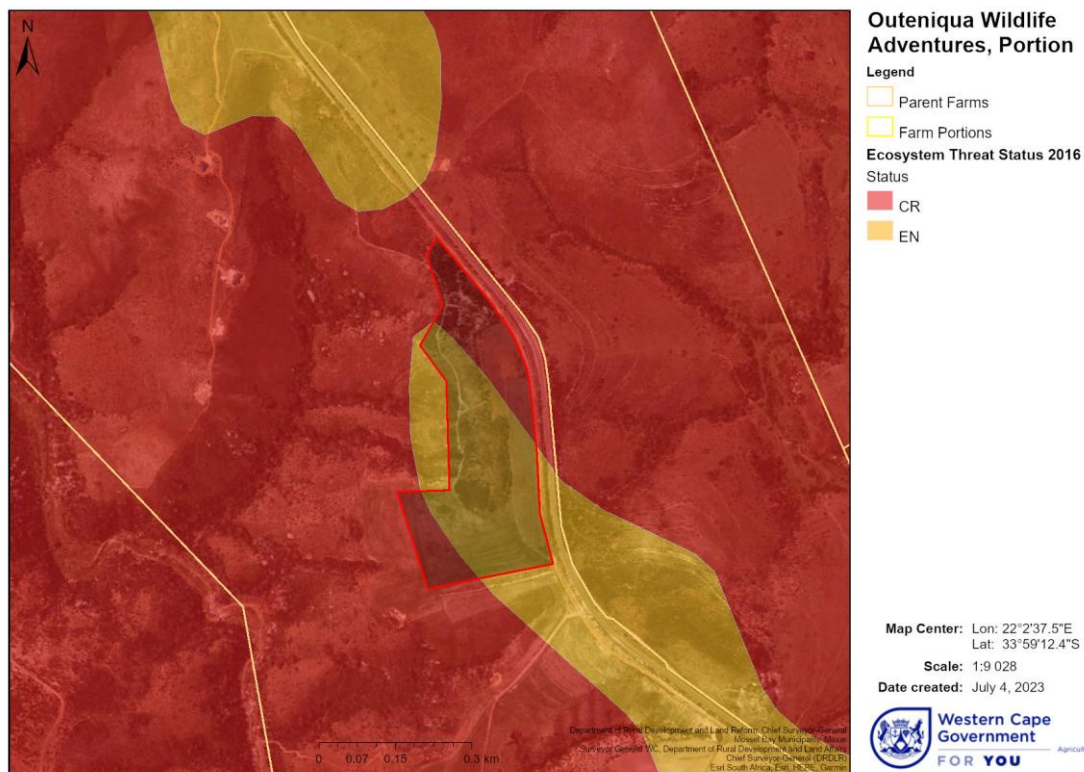


Figure 12: Ecosystem Threat Status.

There are two vegetation types on the proposed site, Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (Endangered) and Garden Route Granite Fynbos (Critically Endangered). Trees, shrubs, and natural foliage will be retained as shade for the predators. One of the project aims is to generate funds that can be utilised to continue with the control and eradication of alien plant species and general rehabilitation of disturbed sites on the farm. This will be done in accordance with a Invasive Alien Plant Control Plan.

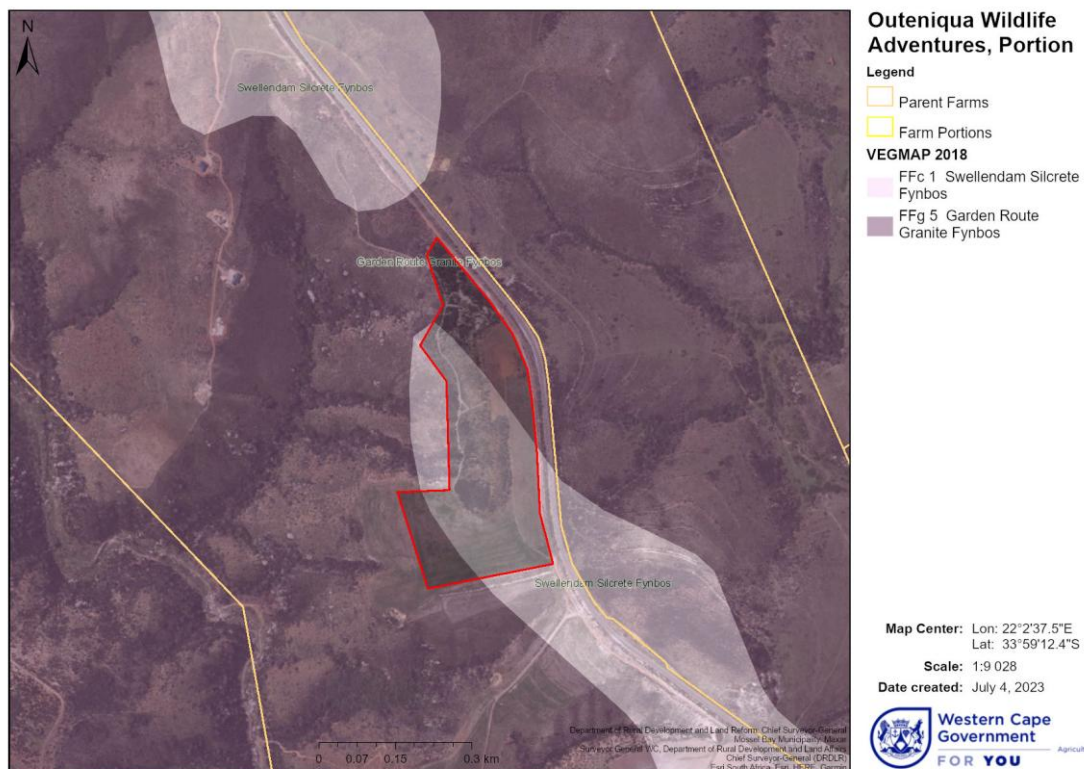


Figure 13: Vegetation Type based on VegMap 2018.

### FFc 1 Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos

VT 46 Coastal Renosterbosveld (59%) (Acocks 1953). South Coast Renosterveld (62%) (Moll & Bossi 1983). LR 63 South and South-west Coast Renosterveld (85%) (Low & Rebelo 1996). BHU 19 Suurbraak Grassy Fynbos (41%), BHU 34 Riversdale Coast Renosterveld (29%) (Cowling et al. 1999b, Cowling & Heijns 2001).

**Distribution** Western Cape Province: Relatively large patches on southern foothills of the Langeberg from around Swellendam to north of Dekriet/Soutpan (between Riversdale and Albertinia), becoming highly fragmented between Albertinia and the southern side of Robinson Pass to around Molenrivier (north of Klein-Brak River). Altitude 100–400 m.

**Vegetation & Landscape Features** Mainly undulating hills on the coastal forelands, the remains of the old African surface. Structurally it is a medium tall evergreen shrubland or grassland. Predominantly asteraceous fynbos, but graminoid fynbos on summits and northern slopes where disturbed. Proteoid fynbos occurs on southern slopes and ericaceous fynbos is found in wetter habitats. Afrotemperate forest occurs in fire-safe alluvial areas, such as along perennial rivers. It is uncertain whether proteoid fynbos, renosterveld or thicket was the dominant type in some of the eastern plateaus—it has all been converted to pasture.

**Geology & Soils** Silcrete and conglomerate with dry, shallow, loamy sand of Houwhoek form. Land types mainly Db and Gb.

**Climate** MAP 320–860 mm (mean: 520 mm), with no clear peak, but a low in December–January. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures 28°C and 5.5°C for January and July, respectively. Frost incidence about 3 days per year. See also climate diagram for FFc 1 Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (Figure 4.83).

**Important Taxa** Tall Shrubs: *Erica prolata* (d), *Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*, *Metalasia densa*, *Passerina corymbosa*, *Protea coronata*, *P. neriifolia*, *P. repens*. Low Shrubs: *Cliffortia ruscifolia* (d), *Leucadendron salignum* (d), *Agathosma foetidissima*, *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, *Erica klotzschii*, *E. peltata*, *Euchaetis longicornis*, *Leucadendron brunioides* var. *brunioides*, *L. teretifolium*, *Leucospermum calligerum*, *L. cuneiforme*, *Morella quercifolia*, *Oedera imbricata*, *Pelargonium ovale*, *Protea decurrens*, *Salvia chamelaeagnea*, *Serruria acrocarpa*, *Stoebe plumosa*. Herbs: *Berkheya armata*, *Helichrysum crispum*. Geophytic Herbs: *Bobartia macrospatha* subsp. *macrospatha*, *Lanaria lanata*. Herbaceous Climber: *Cyphia volubilis*. Graminoids: *Cymbopogon marginatus*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *C. incompletus*, *Ehrharta ramosa* subsp. *aphylla*, *Eragrostis capensis*, *Ischyrolepis triflora*, *Juncus scabriusculus*, *Merxmüllera stricta*, *Pentaschistis eriostoma*, *Restio triticeus*, *Themeda triandra*.

**Endemic Taxa** Tall Shrub: *Psoralea filifolia*. Low Shrubs: *Acmadenia laxa*, *Chrysocoma flava*, *Erica burchelliana*, *E. filamentosa*, *E. physantha*, *Gnidia strigillosa*, *Wahlenbergia effusa*. Succulent Shrub: *Ruschia cymbifolia*. Geophytic Herbs: *Cyrtanthus leptosiphon*, *Geissorhiza foliosa*, *Gladiolus bilineatus*, *G. engysiphon*. Graminoid: *Isolepis brevicaulis*.

**Conservation** Endangered. Target 30%. Only 4% statutorily conserved in the Bontebok National Park and small patches also in Langeberg-oos (mountain catchment area). More than 40% already transformed for cultivation (pastures) and pine plantations. Alien *Acacia cyclops* occurs in places. Erosion generally moderate and very low, but also high in some places.

**Remarks** This little known vegetation unit shows floristic features of both fynbos and of renosterveld. Overgrazing converts this to graminoid fynbos on the northern slopes and to a species-poor renosterveld elsewhere. It appears to be easily converted to pasture by frequent burning and liming.

**References** Grobler & Marais (1967), Taylor (1972a), Rebelo et al. (1991), McDonald (1993b), C. Boucher (unpublished data), L. Mucina (unpublished data).



### **FFg 5 Garden Route Granite Fynbos**

VT 46 Coastal Renosterbosveld (70%) (Acocks 1953). South Coast Renosterveld (22%) (Moll & Bossi 1983). LR 2 Afromontane Forest (67%) (Low & Rebelo 1996). BHU 100 Knysna Afromontane Forest (64%), BHU 28 Blanco Fynbos/Renosterveld Mosaic (36%) (Cowling et al. 1999b, Cowling & Heijnis 2001).

**Distribution** Western Cape Province: Garden Route—three main blocks south of the Outeniqua Mountains on the coastal plain from Botterberg west of Brandwaghoogte (south of Robinson Pass) to Groot Brak River; the largest block from Groot Brak River to Woodfield near the Wilderness (with a few strips along the coast from Bothastrand to the Wilderness); lastly, north of the lakes from Woodville to Hoogekraal Pass, west of Karatara. Altitude 0–300 m.

**Vegetation & Landscape Features** Moderately undulating plains and undulating hills on the coastal forelands. Dense proteoid and ericoid shrubby grassland. Proteoid and graminoid fynbos are dominant with ericaceous fynbos in seeps. In the west, most remnants of this type are dominated by proteas. Eastwards graminoid and ericaceous fynbos are dominant on the flat plateaus, with proteas confined to the steep slopes.

**Geology & Soils** George Batholith of the Cape Granite Suite. Deep, prisma-cutanic- and pedocutanic-dominated soils typical of Db land types (mainly).

**Climate** MAP 350–880 mm (mean: 600 mm), with a slight low in early winter. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures 27.8°C and 6.8°C for January–February and July, respectively. Frost incidence 2 or 3 days per year.

**Important Taxa** Tall Shrubs: *Passerina corymbosa* (d), *Cliffortia serpyllifolia*, *Protea coronata*, *P. lanceolata*, *P. neriifolia*. Low Shrubs: *Erica discolor* variant 'speciosa' (d), *E. peltata* (d), *Phyllica confusa* (d), *Syncarpha paniculata* (d), *Agathosma ovata*, *Anthospermum prostratum*, *Aspalathus asparagoides*, *Cliffortia falcata*, *Cullumia bisulca*, *Erica canaliculata*, *E. diaphana*, *E. formosa*, *Eriocephalus africanus*, *Hermannia angularis*, *Leucadendron salignum*, *Lobelia tomentosa*, *Metalasia pungens*, *Mimetes cucullatus*, *Pelargonium fruticosum*, *Relhania calycina*. Succulent Shrub: *Lampranthus sociorum*. Semiparasitic Shrubs: *Osyris compressa*, *Thesium virgatum*. Semiparasitic Epiphytic Shrub: *Viscum capense*. Geophytic Herb: *Schizaea pectinata*. Graminoids: *Tetraria cuspidata* (d), *Brachiaria serrata*, *Eragrostis capensis*, *Ficinia nigrescens*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Pentastichis eriostoma*, *Restio triticeus*, *Themeda triandra*.

**Conservation** Endangered. Target 23%. Only about 1% conserved in the proposed Garden Route National Park. About 70% has been transformed for cultivation (56%), pine plantations (7%) and by urban development (6%). Remnants are largely confined to isolated pockets on steeper slopes. Erosion moderate and high. Very few patches of this type remain in a pristine condition as most of it has been converted to pasture by liming, bush-cutting and frequent burning, and augmented with pasture grasses. Western remnants suggest that proteoid fynbos might have been dominant historically. It is easily converted to graminoid fynbos by regular fires and augmentation with pasture grasses.

**References** Drews (1980b), Hoare et al. (2000).

13.	Will the proposed development entail the infilling of a watercourse/wetland?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain.			
14.	Will the proposed development be located within 32m of a watercourse/wetland?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain.			
15.	Will the proposed development be located within 100m of the highwater-mark of the sea?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain.			

## SECTION D: LIST THE POTENTIAL LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT YOU MAY REGARD TO BE APPLICABLE TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

All activities listed in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations that may be associated with the proposed project must be provided below.

Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant <b>Basic Assessment Activity(ies)</b> as set out in <b>Listing Notice 1</b>	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant <b>Basic Assessment Activity(ies)</b> as set out in <b>Listing Notice 3</b>	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
Activity No(s):	Provide the relevant <b>Scoping and EIA Activity(ies)</b> as set out in <b>Listing Notice 2</b>	Describe the portion of the proposed project to which the applicable listed activity relates.
12	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p><b>i. Western Cape</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</u></li> <li>ii. <u>Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;</u></li> <li>iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas;</li> <li>iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning; or</li> <li>v. On land designated for protection or conservation purposes in an Environmental Management Framework adopted in the prescribed manner, or a Spatial Development Framework adopted by the MEC or Minister</li> </ul>	<p>Approximately 72m<sup>2</sup> of vegetation will be cleared for installation of permanent structures for the management rooms. Installation of the fence will not require clearing of vegetation when erecting the fences, only cutting grass shorter where necessary. The only permanent structures are the four management rooms that are 18m<sup>2</sup> per unit, and constructed in areas which are currently utilised for cattle grazing purposes. Existing roads and cattle "footpaths" will be used. No new roads to be constructed.</p> <p>The vegetation type on the proposed site is described as Endangered and Critically Endangered. The proposed site area has however been transformed for agricultural purpose within the last 10 years. <b>"indigenous vegetation"</b> refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.</p> <p>The site is within a Critical biodiversity Area - however the bioregional plans for the Western Cape have not yet been adopted and as such this activity is not applicable.</p>

**Note:**

- The Minister responsible for mineral resources is the Competent Authority to deal with all applications where the listed or specified activity is directly related to-
  - (a) prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or
  - (b) extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource.
- Where the National Minister for the Environmental Affairs is the Competent Authority in terms of Section 24C of NEMA, your request for the determination of the applicability of the NEMA EIA Regulations must be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs.

**SECTION E: OTHER LEGISLATION/APPROVALS****1. Applicability of Specific Environmental Management Acts ("SEMA")**

1.	Does the proposed project require an application for a waste management license in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain:			
2.	Does the proposed project require an application for a Water Use License in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain:			
Note: where a WULA is required, the WULA/EIA Synchronisation process must be followed.			
3.	Does the proposed project require an application for an Atmospheric Emissions License in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain:			
4.	Does the proposed project require a Heritage permit in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain:			
5.	Does the proposed project require an application for a Coastal Waters Discharge Permit in terms of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)?	YES	NO✓
If yes, explain:			

**2. Existing approvals**

2.1.	Explain if there are any existing approval(s) linked to the property? If so, indicate which approvals were granted (attach approvals as Appendix B).
No previous approvals linked to the proposed facility. The property has existing lawful buildings and a restaurant.	
2.2.	Explain whether the above approval(s) will be in conflict with the proposed development.
No.	

**SECTION F: PLANNING CONTEXT**

**Note:** In instances where more than one zoning is applicable, attach a list or map of the properties that indicates their respective zoning as Appendix C.

1.	What is the current zoning of the property?		
Agriculture 1			
2.	Is a rezoning application required?	YES	NO✓
3.	Is any other land use approval(s) (e.g. consent) required?	YES✓	NO
If yes, provide details:			
An Animal Care Centre will require a consent use application.			
4.	Will the proposed development be located in an urban area?	YES	NO✓
5.	Is the activity permitted in terms of the property's existing land use rights?	YES✓	NO
Please explain:			
The property is zoned as Agriculture 1, an Animal Care Centre is allowed as a consent use.			
6.	Are there any building restrictions in terms of the applicable Municipal By-laws?	YES	NO✓

Please explain:		
Standard building restrictions as per the MB Land Use By-Laws.		
7.	Will the activity be aligned with the following:	
7.1.	The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)?	YES NO
Please explain:		
The proposed development is consistent with the Mossel Bay SDF (2021), which is also aligned with the PSDF - highly accessible and will contribute to the local economy of Mossel Bay.		
7.2.	The Spatial Development Framework of the Local Municipality?	YES NO
Please explain:		
<p>The Mossel Bay SDF / EMF must illustrate how it actively seeks to support/achieve objectives at local level. One of the aspects that the Mossel Bay spatial reality must endeavour to ensure is: Activation of inclusive rural economies through the stimulation of small-scale agriculture, <b>tourism</b>, infrastructure investment and social service delivery (Chapter 6 of the MBSDF 2021).</p> <p>The MB IDP 2022 confirms that the Spatial Vision of the Municipality is to create a long-term, sustainable land-use pattern to support <b>rural tourism</b> and agricultural economic growth and employment creation. The Municipality places a greater focus on leveraging its history, heritage and sense of place of the natural scenic areas and old town to revive its underperforming <b>tourism economy</b>. Outeniqua Wildlife Adventure will contribute towards the tourism industry as well as tourism in the rural setting.</p> <p>Agri-tourism plays an important part in providing an additional income to farmers. Some of the establishments in the Mossel Bay are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jakkalsvlei Private Wine cellar</li> <li>• Little Creek farm cottages</li> <li>• Jonqua farm cottages</li> <li>• Ruiterbosch Lodge</li> <li>• Groot Brak Fragrance Route</li> <li>• Outeniqua Moon Percheron Stud farm</li> <li>• Bottelierskop Game farm</li> <li>• Nyaru Game farm</li> <li>• Hakuna Matata Game farm</li> <li>• Bonniedale Holiday farm (Hartenbos)</li> <li>• Skaapplaas Guest farm (Ruiterbos)</li> </ul>		
7.3.	The urban edge as delineated in the Municipality's Spatial Development Framework	YES NO
Please explain:		
The property is not within the urban edge.		
7.4.	An Environmental Management Framework (EMF)?	YES NO
Please explain:		
The Mossel Bay SDF / EMF must illustrate how it actively seeks to support/achieve objectives at local level. One of the aspects that the Mossel Bay spatial reality must endeavour to ensure is: Activation of inclusive rural economies through the stimulation of small-scale agriculture, <b>tourism</b> , infrastructure investment and social service delivery (Chapter 6 of the MBSDF 2021).		
7.5.	Any other Policies, Plans, Guidelines, Spatial Tools, Development Planning Frameworks and instruments applicable to the development.	YES NO
Please explain:		
<p>The issuing of permits will require submission and approval of a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Management plan.</li> </ul> <p>No large predator may be kept under captive circumstances unless the applicant satisfies the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls that the capture, keeping and/or breeding of the predator/s has a conservation, commercial, rehabilitation or education objective or forms part of a bona fide research programme or project attached to a recognized institution of research or higher learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Large predators may not be kept as pets. Exhibition of large predators must conform to the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No 24 of 1935) (PAA), the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No 71 of 1962) and the NSPCA Act, 1993. The issuance of licenses in terms of the PAPA must consider the guidelines as set out in this document.</li> </ul>		



- ❖ All large predators in a captive operation shall be subject to micro-chipping. The applicant will be responsible for the costs of such micro-chipping. Information will be saved in a national database, to be established by DFFE for this purpose, to ensure standardization. Standardised micro-chips to be used as prescribed by DFFE. Fencing specifications as prescribed by the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls for the management of wild large predators must be adhered to.
- ❖ Adjacent landowners have been notified about establishing a captive facility for large predators. Outeniqua Game Farm owns Portions 420 and 373, Dist Mosselbay, Western Cape Province, South Africa. The owners of Outeniqua Game Farm have given written consent to establish the Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures facility on the land.
- ❖ No permit for the keeping of large predators in captivity will be issued before the facility has been inspected and approved by the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls.
- ❖ Animals kept captive for exhibition purposes must be sterilized, or birth control be applied.

Outeniqua Game Farm has been approved and managed as a game farm with a Certificate of Adequate Enclosure issued by Cape Nature Conservation. Approved for the breeding, selling of wildlife species as per approved Outeniqua Game Farm Management Plan and Addendums.

7.6.	Are any Amendments of the above-mentioned required?	YES	NO
Please explain:			
N/A			
8.	Will the proposed development lie within coastal public property, the coastal protection zone, or coastal access land as defined in terms of the NEW: ICMA, 2008?	YES	NO
Please explain:			
The property is not within the coastal management lines.			

## SECTION G: GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Solid waste management

(i)	Will the activity produce any solid waste (including rubble/sewage) during the development or operational phases?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(ii)	If YES or UNCERTAIN, explain.			
Solid waste associated with operating the facility. The camps will be cleaned daily, removing excretion and left-over bones. The cleaning routine will take care to remove bones, uneaten meat and offal that attracts flies, which may cause discomfort and / or disease.				
(iii)	If YES, will it feed into a municipal waste stream?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(iv)	If NO to (iii) above, describe how each type of waste will be treated / disposed of.			
N/A				

### 2. Hazardous Waste Management

(i)	Will the activity produce any hazardous waste?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
If YES or UNCERTAIN, explain.				
(ii)	Indicate whether or not the hazardous waste will be treated and/or disposed of into a municipal system?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(iii)	If NO, describe how it will be treated and/or disposed of:			

### 3. Effluent Waste Management

(i)	Will the activity produce any effluent?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(ii)	If YES or UNCERTAIN, explain. Effluent associated with animal care such as cleaning of cages, etc.			
(iii)	Indicate whether or not the effluent will be treated and/or disposed of into a municipal system?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(iv)	If NO, describe how it will be treated and/or disposed of:			

Effluent will be disposed of on site in a manner that will not cause harm to the environment.

#### 4. Emissions into the atmosphere

(i)	Will the activity produce emissions that will be vented into the atmosphere?	YES	NO	UNCERTAIN
(ii)	If YES or UNCERTAIN, explain. Describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration and how it will be treated/mitigated prior to venting:			
N/A				

## 2. Water Requirements

Please indicate the source(s) of water for the proposed development by highlighting the appropriate box(es)

Municipal	Water board	Groundwater	River, Stream, Dam or Lake	Other	The activity will not use water
2.1. Please explain your selection above.					
<p>Various water sources (borehole and rainwater) will provide adequate water for the needs of the animals. In situations of severe droughts clean water can be purchased from Municipalities and private entities.</p> <p>Water to be provided in water troughs inside management rooms from boreholes, river, and rainwater with auxiliary reservoir storage capacity in 5000L tanks. Fresh drinking water will be provided daily.</p>					
2.2. The volume of water required per month is:					UNKNOWN m <sup>3</sup>

## 3. Power/Electricity Requirements

3.1.	Please indicate the source of power supply eg. Municipality / Eskom / Renewable energy source/ Self
Solar and battery power.	
3.2.	Explain clearly how power will be generated/transmitted/distributed?
<p>An alarm system is incorporated in the Energizer system to warn about power cuts, line breaks etc and an emergency battery power and a battery inverter supply system are used to supply electricity for at least 24 hours on all electric lies which automatically starts when the electricity supply is interrupted. Two separate solar powered Nemtek Energizers are used for electrification of overhangs and fence lines. Both Energizers are solar powered with battery backup systems.</p>	

## SECTION H: DECLARATIONS

### DECLARATION OF THE PROPONENT

**Note:** Duplicate this section where there is more than one proponent.

I, ERIC JURG ONSER, ID number 6802225029084, in my personal capacity or duly authorised thereto hereby declare/affirm that:

- the information provided or to be provided as part of this checklist, is true and correct;
- I am fully aware of my responsibilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as defined in Chapter 5 of NEMA (as amended) and any relevant Specific Environmental Management Acts and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute an offence in terms of relevant environmental legislation;
- I am aware that it is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA should I commence with a listed activity prior to obtaining an Environmental Authorisation;
- I am aware of my general duty of care in terms of Section 28 of the NEMA; and
- I will be responsible for the costs incurred in complying with the NEMA EIA Regulations and other environmental legislation including but not limited to –
  - costs incurred for the appointment of an EAP or any person legitimately contracted by the EAP; and
  - costs in respect of specialists (if any).



Signature of the Proponent:

2023-07-05

Date:

OUTENIQUA WILDLIFE ADVENTURES

Name of company (if applicable):

## DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER ("EAP")

I ...**Joclyn Marshall**..... EAPASA registration no:.....**2022/5006**....., as the appointed EAP hereby declare/affirm that:

- the information provided or to be provided as part of this checklist, is true and correct;
- I have disclosed/will disclose, to the Proponent, the specialist (if any) and the Competent Authority, all material information that have or may have the potential to influence the determination of the applicability of the NEMA EIA Regulations with respect to the proposed development;
- I have ensured/will ensure the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from any specialists in respect of the checklist, where relevant;
- I am aware that it is an offence in terms of Section 24F of the NEMA should the proponent commence with a listed activity prior to obtaining an Environmental Authorisation; and
- I am aware of my general duty of care in terms of Section 28 of the NEMA.



**06/07/2023**

Signature of the EAP:

Date:

### **Eco Route Environmental Consultancy**

Name of company (if applicable):