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SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED FEEDLOT ON PORTION 1 OF FARM 177 VROLYKHEID
NEAR PRINCE ALBERT, WESTERN CAPE

Report by
Johann Lanz & David Lakey

26 August 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it enhances the agriculture production potential and leads to no loss of potential cropland.

The climate is classified as arid (Beck et al, 2018) with a mean annual rainfall of 200 mm and evaporation of 1251 mm (Schulze, 2009). Climate is therefore the limiting factor for land capability, regardless of the soil and terrain capability, although shallow, rocky soils are an additional limitation (DAFF, 2002). Moisture availability is very limiting to any kind of agricultural production, including grazing and is insufficient for reliable rain-fed crop production. The climate constraints mean that the site has very low agricultural potential.

The farm includes areas of irrigated croplands in low-lying areas, generally in the flood plain adjacent to the water course. However, the proposed development boundary has avoided these areas of irrigated cropland.

The land has a long-term grazing capacity of 60 hectares per large stock unit (DAFF, 2018). Because climate is the limiting factor that controls production potential, it is the only aspect of the agro-ecosystem description that is required for assessing the agricultural impact of this development. All other agricultural potential parameters become irrelevant under the dominant limitation of aridity.

The screening tool classifies the assessed site as ranging from low to high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across the site, as high. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of low to medium agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

An agricultural impact is a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. This is primarily caused by the exclusion of agriculture from the footprint of the development. In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland (see Section 7). The proposed development on this land will therefore result in no loss of future agricultural production potential. The overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is therefore assessed as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the proposed feedlot development will enhance the agricultural productivity potential on the farm.

Due to the facts that the proposed feedlot development will not occupy scarce, viable cropland and that the proposed feedlot development will enhance the agricultural productivity potential of the farm, the overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is assessed here as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the

proposed feedlot development would have an overall positive agricultural impact.

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development enhances future agricultural production potential and therefore has a positive agricultural impact. From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be approved.

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental authorisation and change of land use is being sought for the proposed development of a feedlot located on portion 1 of farm 177 Vrolykheid near Prince Albert, Western Cape Province (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998 - NEMA), an application for environmental authorisation requires an agricultural assessment. In this case, based on the verified low to medium agricultural sensitivity of the assessed property and the fact that the proposed development will increase the farm's agricultural productivity potential(see Section 8), the level of agricultural assessment required by NEMA's agricultural protocol is an Agricultural Compliance Statement.

Figure 1. Locality map of the property boundary (blue outline), west of Prince Albert.

The purpose of an agricultural assessment is to answer the question:

> Will the proposed development cause a significant reduction in future agricultural production potential, and most importantly, will it result in a loss of arable land?

Section 9 of this report unpacks this question, particularly with respect to what constitutes a significant reduction. To answer the above question, it is necessary to determine the existing agricultural production potential of the land that will be impacted, and specifically whether it is viable arable land or not. This is done in Section 7 of this report. Sections 7 and 9 of this report

directly address the above question and therefore contain the essence and most important part of the agricultural impact assessment.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed feedlot is planned to the south of the existing irrigated fields. The operation would include the main feedlots, bounding berms (along the southern boundary of the feedlot), manure storage areas, and several new roads for accessing sections of the feedlot area. A summary of the infrastructure to be developed for the feedlot area is:

- Fencing of small kraals will be of wooden poles and wire;
- Each kraal will have a feeding trough on one side, and a water trough on the other side.
- A shade port will be erected in the middle of the two troughs to provide shade for animals.
- It may be necessary to cast a small concrete slab so the troughs can stand on something level.
- Water containing waste will gravitate through an earth furrow to an existing, disuse dam and will be used to periodically irrigate existing fields. Most of the solid faeces will be removed from the feedlot so the runoff should contain minimal solid waste.
- Solid waste will be spread onto existing fields using a manure spreader.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

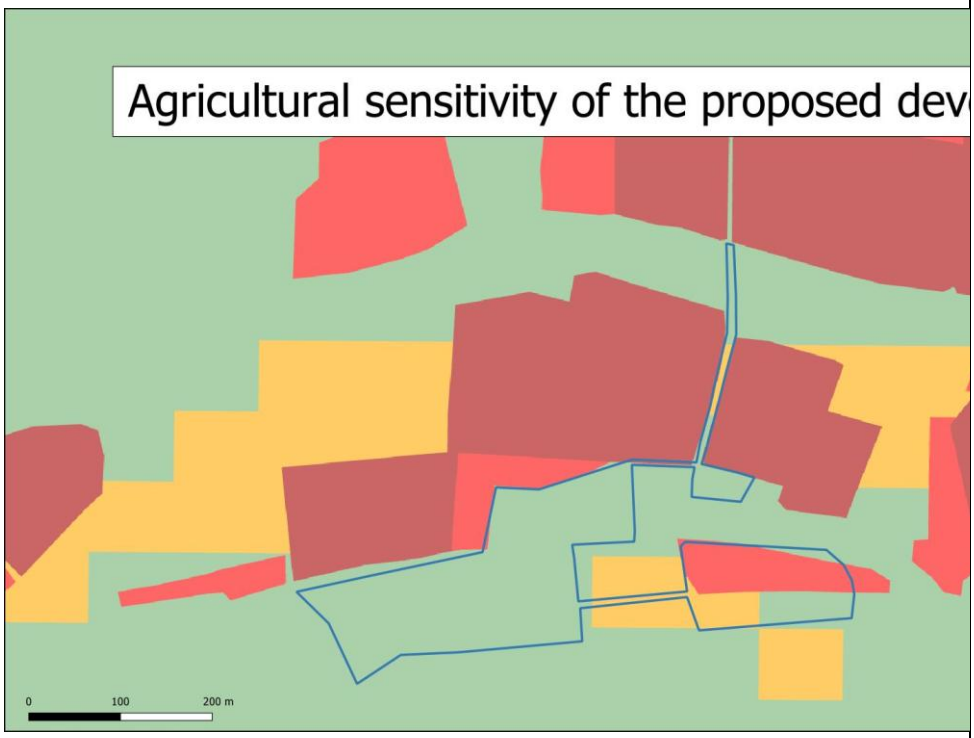
The terms of reference for this study are to fulfill the requirements of the *Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources*, gazetted on 20 March 2020 in GN 320 (in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of NEMA,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

The terms of reference for an Agricultural Compliance Statement, as copied exactly from the protocol, are listed in the table below, and included, is the place in this report where each is addressed.

Table 1: Reporting requirements as per NEMA's Agricultural Protocol

Number	Requirement	Where it is addressed
3.	Agricultural Compliance Statement	
3.1.	The compliance statement must be	Appendix 3

	prepared by a soil scientist or agricultural specialist registered with the SACNASP.	
3.2.	The compliance statement must:	
3.2.1.	be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint;	Figure 2
3.2.2.	confirm that the site is of "low" or "medium" sensitivity for agriculture; and	Section 8
3.2.3.	indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site.	Section 9.1
3.3.	The compliance statement must contain, as a minimum,	

	the following information:	
3.3.1.	contact details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the soil scientist or agricultural specialist preparing the assessment including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix 1
3.3.2.	a signed statement of independence;	Appendix 2
3.3.3.	a map showing the proposed development footprint (including supporting infrastructure) with a 50m buffered development envelope, overlaid on the agricultural sensitivity map generated by the screening	

	tool;	Figure 5
3.3.4.	confirmation from the specialist that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to avoid or minimise fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities;	Section 11.1
3.3.5.	a substantiated statement from the soil scientist or agricultural specialist on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval, or not, of the proposed development;	Section 12
3.3.6.	any conditions to which the statement is subjected;	Section 12
3.3.7.	in the case of a linear	Section 11.2

	activity, confirmation from the agricultural specialist or soil scientist, that in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase;	
3.3.8.	where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr; and	None required
3.3.9.	a description of the assumptions made as well as any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data.	Section 5

3.4.	A signed copy of the compliance statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report.	

4 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The assessment was based on an on-site investigation conducted on 21 January 2025. It was also informed by existing climate, soil, and agricultural potential data for the site (see references). The aim of the on-site assessment was to verify current cropping status, agricultural land use, and agricultural conditions across the site. An assessment of soils and long-term agricultural potential is in no way affected by the season in which the assessment is made, and therefore the date on which this assessment was done has no bearing on its results. The level of agricultural assessment is considered entirely adequate for an understanding of on-site agricultural production potential for the purposes of this assessment.

5 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

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

6 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

This section identifies all applicable agricultural legislation and permit requirements over and above what is required in terms of NEMA.

The project is likely to require agricultural approval (or at least comment from Department of Agriculture) as part of the required approval in terms of applicable municipal land use legislation, as well as in terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970 - SALA), because it is on land currently zoned for agriculture.

7 BASELINE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

The purpose of this section is firstly to present the baseline information that controls the agricultural production potential of the site and then, most importantly, to assess that potential. Agricultural production potential, and particularly cropping potential, is one of three factors that determines the significance of an agricultural impact, together with size of footprint and duration of impact (see Section 9). Cropping potential also directly determines the true agricultural sensitivity of the land and therefore informs the site sensitivity verification.

The climate is classified as arid (Beck et al, 2018) with a mean annual rainfall of 200 mm and evaporation of 1251 mm (Schulze, 2009). Climate is therefore the limiting factor for land capability, regardless of the soil and terrain capability, although shallow, rocky soils are an additional limitation (DAFF, 2002). Moisture availability is very limiting to any kind of agricultural production, including grazing and is insufficient for reliable rain-fed crop production. The climate constraints mean that the site has very low agricultural potential.

The farm includes areas of irrigated croplands in low-lying areas, generally in the flood plain adjacent to the water course. However, the proposed development boundary has avoided these areas of irrigated cropland.

The land has a long-term grazing capacity of 60 hectares per large stock unit (DAFF, 2018). Because climate is the limiting factor that controls production potential, it is the only aspect of the agro-ecosystem description that is required for assessing the agricultural impact of this development. All other agricultural potential parameters become irrelevant under the dominant limitation of aridity.

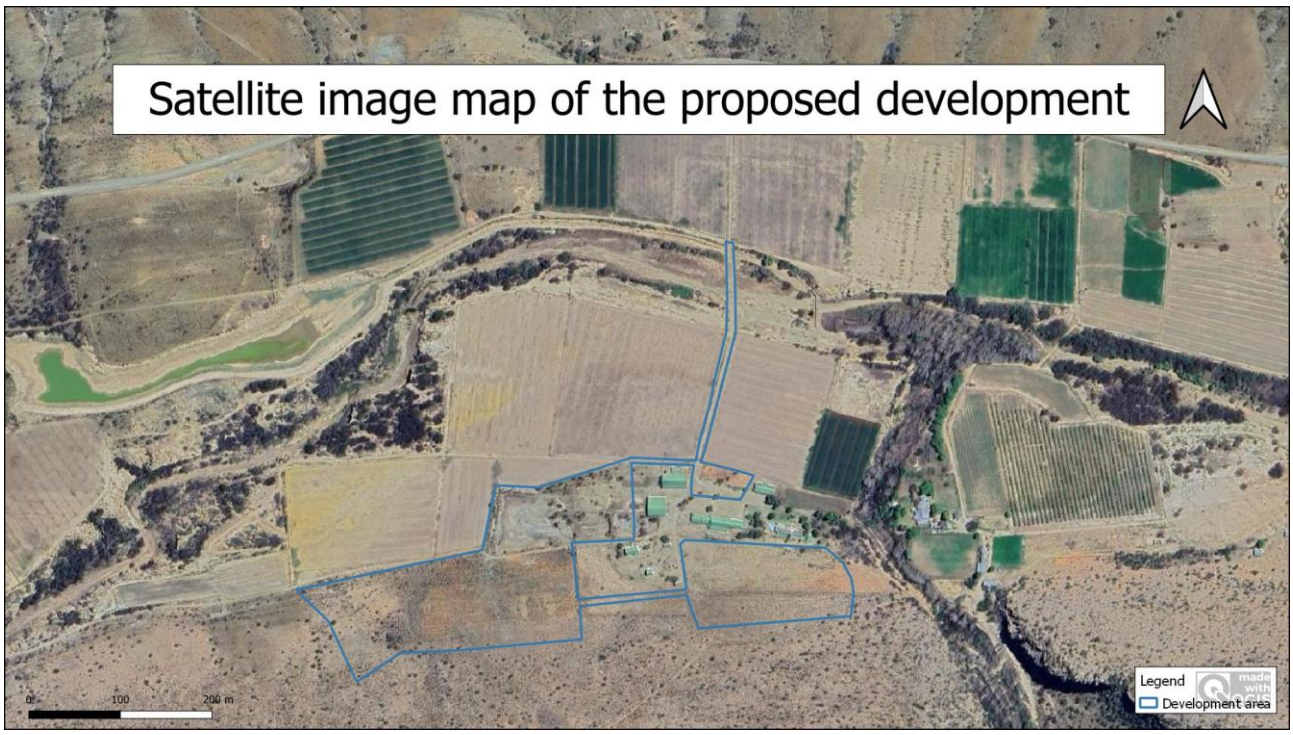


Figure 2. Site map of the development boundary.

Figure 3. Typical site conditions.

Figure 4. Typical site conditions.

8 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

A specialist agricultural assessment is required to include a verification of the agricultural sensitivity of the development site as per the sensitivity categories used by the web-based environmental screening tool of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). The screening tool's classification of sensitivity is merely an initial indication of what the sensitivity of a piece of land might be, as indicated by the only data that is available. What the screening tool attempts to indicate is whether the land is suitable for crop production (high and very high sensitivity) or unsuitable for crop production (low to medium sensitivity). To do this, the screening tool uses three independent criteria, from three independent data sets, which are all indicators of suitability for crop production but are limited and were not designed for this purpose. The three criteria are:

1. Whether the land is classified as cropland or not on the field crop boundary data set (Crop

Estimates Consortium, 2019). All classified cropland is, by definition, either high or very high sensitivity.

2. Its land capability rating as per the Department of Agriculture's updated and refined, country-wide land capability mapping (DAFF, 2017). Land capability is defined as the combination of soil, climate, and terrain suitability factors for supporting rain-fed agricultural production. The direct relationship between land capability rating, agricultural sensitivity, and rain-fed cropping suitability is summarised by this author in Table 2 .
3. Whether the land is classified as a protected agricultural area (PAA) or not (DALRRD, 2020). All classified PAAs are, by definition, either high or very high sensitivity.

The limitations for determining cropping suitability based on these data are as follows:

1. The field crop boundary data set used by the screening tool is very outdated
2. Land capability mapping is fairly coarse, modelled data which is not always accurate at site scale.
3. PAAs are demarcated broadly, not at a fine scale, and there is therefore much variation of cropping suitability within a PAA. All land within these demarcated areas is not necessarily of sufficient agricultural potential to be suitable for crop production, due to finer scale terrain, soil, and other constraints.

These three inputs operate independently, and the screening tool's agricultural sensitivity is determined by whichever of these gives the highest sensitivity rating. The agricultural sensitivity of the site, as classified by the screening tool, is shown in

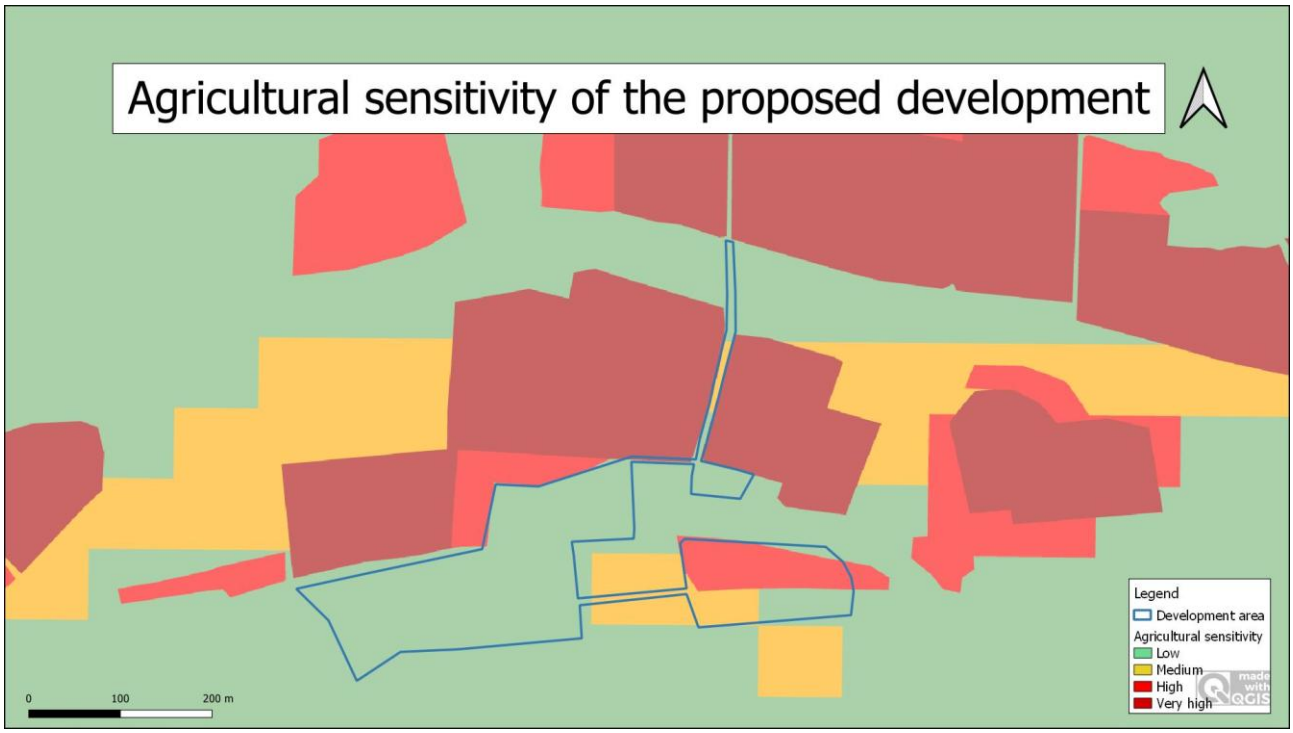


Figure 5.

The true agricultural sensitivity of any land is equivalent to its actual suitability for crop production on the ground, rather than being determined by a parameter that serves as a proxy for crop suitability in a dataset, which is how the screening tool determines sensitivity. The land's suitability for cropping directly determines how important it is to conserve that land as agricultural production land. To determine suitability for crop production, and hence sensitivity, requires a site-specific assessment, as has been conducted in this assessment.

Despite the detail in this section above, the determinants of agricultural sensitivity are actually very straightforward and may be summed up as follows. If land is suitable for viable crop production - that is if it has the capability to deliver an above break-even crop yield on a sustainable basis - then it is of high or very high agricultural sensitivity. If it has limitations that prevent it from being able to deliver an above break-even crop yield on a sustainable basis, then it is of medium or low agricultural sensitivity.

Table 2: Relationship between land capability, agricultural sensitivity, and rain-fed cropping suitability.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Land capability value</th><th rowspan="2">Agricultural sensitivity</th><th colspan="2">Rain-fed cropping suitability</th></tr>
<tr><th>Summer rainfall areas</th><th>Winter rainfall areas</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 - 5</td><td>Low</td><td rowspan="3">Unsuitable</td><td rowspan="2">Unsuitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td rowspan="2">Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td rowspan="3">Suitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>8 - 10</td><td>High</td><td rowspan="2">Suitable</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 - 15</td><td>Very High</td></tr>
</table>

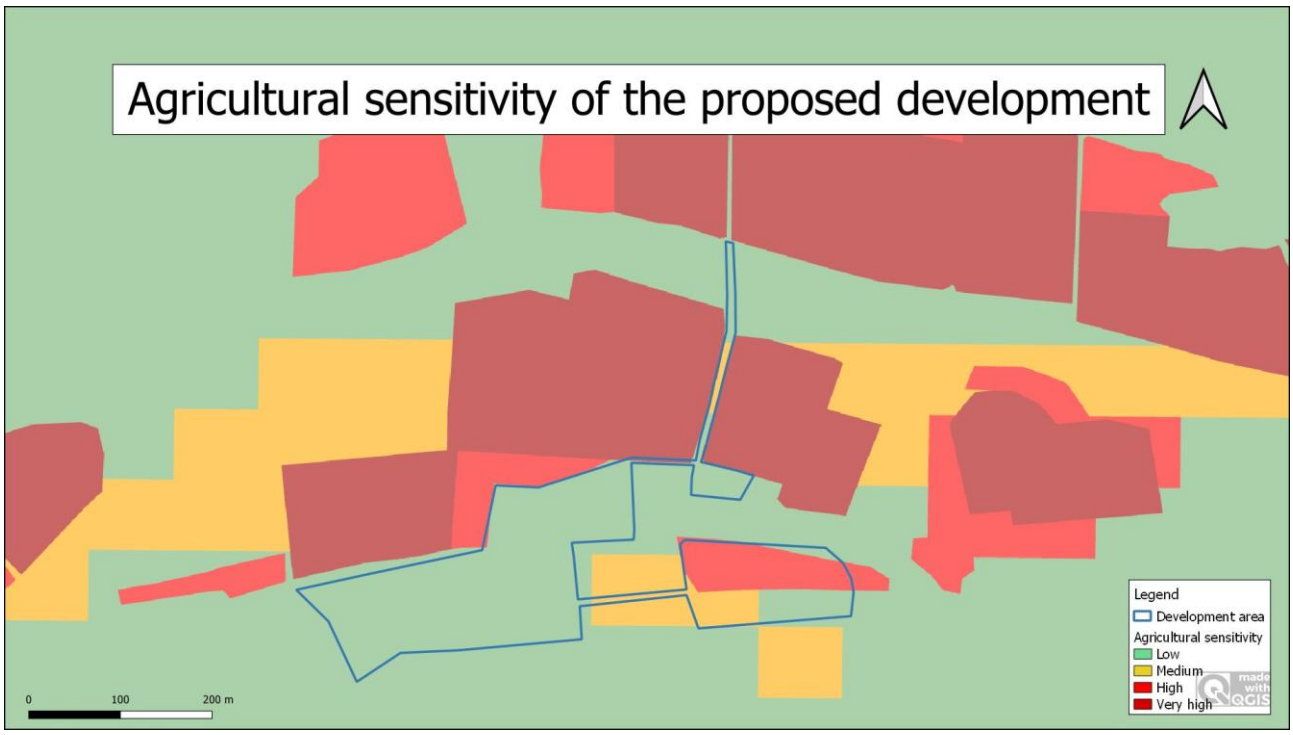


Figure 5. The assessed development boundary (blue outline) overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool.

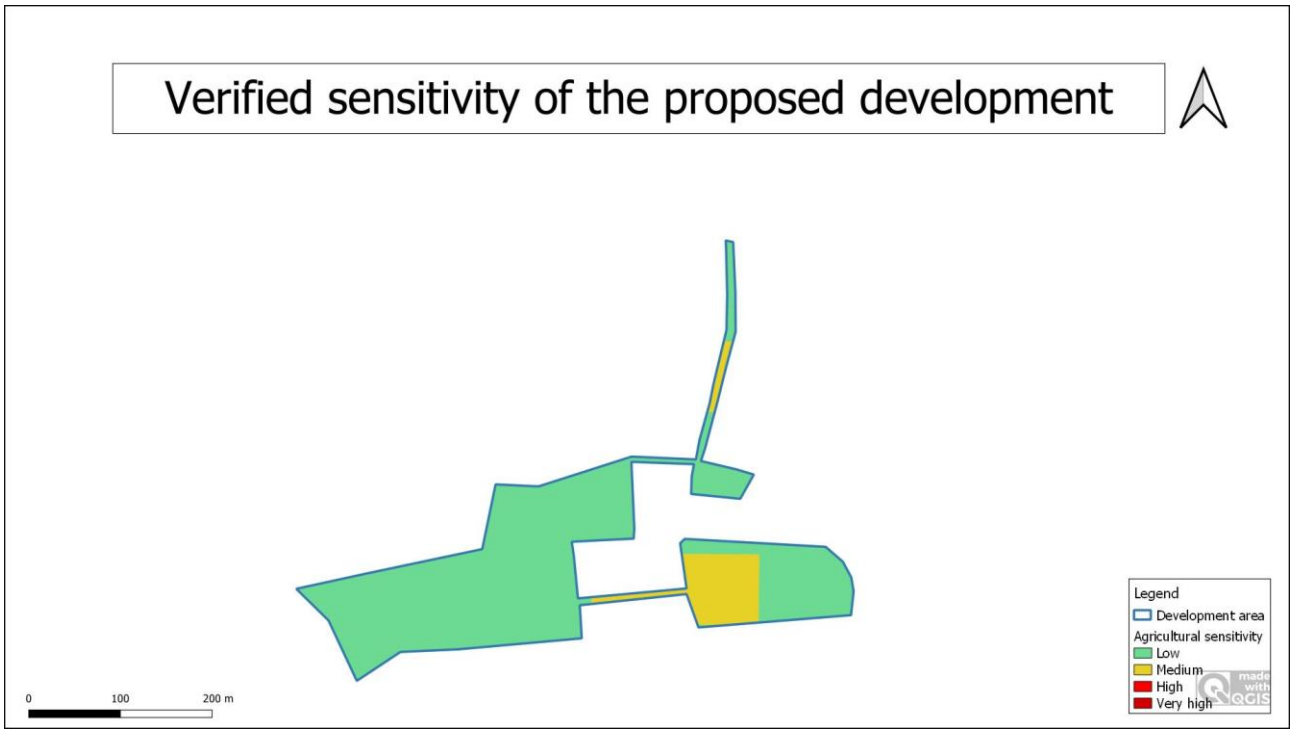


Figure 6. Agricultural sensitivity of the assessed development boundary, as verified by this assessment.

The screening tool classifies the assessed site as ranging from low to high agricultural sensitivity and therefore classifies the overall site sensitivity, which is the highest sensitivity encountered across the site, as high. The high sensitivity classification by the screening tool is due to some land being classified as cropland (high sensitivity). However, as shown in the previous section, the site is not suitable for viable crop production and its true sensitivity, as assessed on the ground, is therefore low to medium. This assessment therefore disputes the high sensitivity classification of the site by the screening tool and verifies the entire site as being of low to medium agricultural sensitivity because of its assessed cropping potential.

9 ASSESSMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

9.1 Impact identification and assessment

It should be noted that an Agricultural Compliance Statement is not required to formally rate agricultural impacts by way of impact assessment tables.

The single, direct agricultural impact of this development is the total loss of agricultural production potential due to the permanent exclusion of agriculture from the development site. The significance of this loss is a direct function of the following factors:

1. the size of the footprint of land from which agriculture will be excluded
2. the baseline production potential (particularly cropping potential) of that land

The most significant loss of potential, for any development anywhere in the country, is on high yielding cropland, and the least significant possible, is on low carrying capacity grazing land. Cropping potential is highlighted in factor 2, above, because the threshold, above which it is a priority to conserve land for agricultural production, is determined by the scarcity of arable crop production land in South Africa (approximately only 13% of the country's surface area) and the relative abundance of the rest of agricultural land across the country that is only good enough to be used for grazing. If land can support viable and sustainable crop production, then it is considered to be above the threshold and is a priority for being conserved as agricultural production land. If land is unable to support viable and sustainable crop production, then it is considered to be below the threshold and of much lower priority for being conserved.

In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland (see Section 7). The proposed development on this land will therefore result in no loss of future agricultural production potential. The overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is therefore assessed as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the proposed feedlot development will enhance the

agricultural productivity potential on the farm.

Due to the facts that the proposed feedlot development will not occupy scarce, viable cropland and that the proposed feedlot development will enhance the agricultural productivity potential of the farm, the overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is assessed here as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the proposed feedlot development would have an overall positive agricultural impact.

9.2 Cumulative impact assessment

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include an assessment of cumulative impacts. The cumulative impact of a development is the impact that development will have when its impact is added to the incremental impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities that will affect the same environment. The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss of future agricultural production potential.

The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss of future agricultural production potential. Due to it having a positive agricultural impact, the assessed development will contribute positively to the cumulative impact. It is therefore recommended, from a cumulative agricultural impact perspective, that the development be approved.

9.3 Assessment of alternatives

Specialist assessments for environmental authorisation are required to include a comparative assessment of alternatives, including the no-go alternative. Because there is no viable cropland within the assessed site, the exact positions of all proposed infrastructure within it will make absolutely no difference to agricultural impacts. Any alternative layouts within the same assessed site will have equal agricultural impact and are assessed as equally acceptable.

The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. The one identified potential impact is that due to irregular rainfall, which is likely to be exacerbated by climate change, agriculture in the area will come under increased pressure in terms of economic viability.

The development compliments agriculture by providing an additional income source, without excluding agriculture from the land, or decreasing production but instead, increasing production. Therefore, the negative agricultural impact of the no-go alternative is more significant than that of the development, and so, purely from an agricultural impact perspective, the proposed development is the preferred alternative between the development and the no-go.

10 MITIGATION

The most important and effective mitigation of agricultural impacts for any development is avoidance of viable croplands. This development has already applied this mitigation by selecting a site on which there is no viable, potential cropland.

Generic mitigation measures that are effective in preventing soil degradation are all inherent in the engineering of such a project and/or are standard, best-practice for construction sites. These include:

- A system of storm water management, which will prevent erosion on and downstream of the site, will be an inherent part of the engineering design on site. Any occurrences of erosion must be attended to immediately and the integrity of the erosion control system at that point must be amended to prevent further erosion from occurring there.
- Most of the solid faeces should be removed from the feedlot so that the runoff should contain minimal solid waste.

11 ADDITIONAL ASPECTS REQUIRED IN AN AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

11.1 Micro-siting

The agricultural protocol requires confirmation that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities. The choice of the site has already avoided viable cropland. Further micro-siting will make no material difference to agricultural impacts and disturbance.

11.2 Confirmation of linear activity exclusion

If linear infrastructure has been given exclusion from complying with certain requirements of the agricultural protocol because of its linear nature, the protocol requires confirmation that the land impacted by that linear infrastructure can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase. No such exclusion applies to this project.

12 CONCLUSION: AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development is acceptable because it enhances the agriculture production potential and leads to no loss of potential cropland.

The climate is classified as arid (Beck et al, 2018) with a mean annual rainfall of 200 mm and evaporation of 1251 mm (Schulze, 2009). Climate is therefore the limiting factor for land capability, regardless of the soil and terrain capability, although shallow, rocky soils are an additional limitation (DAFF, 2002). Moisture availability is very limiting to any kind of agricultural production, including grazing and is insufficient for reliable rain-fed crop production. The climate constraints mean that the site has very low agricultural potential.

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An agricultural impact is a change to the future agricultural production potential of land. This is primarily caused by the exclusion of agriculture from the footprint of the development. In this case, the entire development footprint is considered to be below the threshold for needing to be conserved as agricultural production land because of the limitations that make it unsuitable as viable cropland (see Section 7). The proposed development on this land will therefore result in no loss of future agricultural production potential. The overall negative agricultural impact of the development (loss of future agricultural production potential) is therefore assessed as being of low significance and as acceptable. Instead, the proposed feedlot development will enhance the agricultural productivity potential on the farm.

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The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development enhances future agricultural production potential and therefore has a positive agricultural impact. From an

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

13 REFERENCES

Beck, H.E., N.E. Zimmermann, T.R. McVicar, N. Vergopolan, A. Berg, E.F. Wood. 2018. Present and future Köppen-Geiger climate classification maps at 1-km resolution, Nature Scientific Data. Available at: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/.

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APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CURRICULUM VITAE

Johann Lanz
Curriculum Vitae

Education

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

Professional work experience

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

Soil & Agricultural Consulting **Self employed** **2002 - present**

Within the 23 years of running my soil and agricultural consulting business, I have completed more than 1000 agricultural assessments (EIAs, SEAs, EMPRs) in all 9 provinces for renewable energy, mining, electrical grid infrastructure, urban, and agricultural developments. I was the appointed agricultural specialist for the nation-wide SEAs for wind and solar PV developments, electrical grid infrastructure, and gas pipelines. My regular clients include: Zutari; CSIR; SiVEST; SLR; WSP; SRK; Environamics; Royal Haskoning DHV; ABO; Enertrag; WKN-Windcurrent; JG Afrika; Mainstream; Redcap; G7; Mulilo; and Tiptrans. Agricultural clients for soil resource evaluations and mapping include Cederberg Wines; Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Vogelfontein Citrus; De Grendel Estate; Zewenwacht Wine Estate; and Goedgedacht Olives. In 2018 I completed a ground-breaking case study that measured the agricultural impact of existing wind farms in the Eastern Cape.

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

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

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

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

Publications

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

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

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APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST DECLARATION FORM AUGUST 2023

Specialist Declaration form for assessments undertaken for application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

REPORT TITLE:

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for assessment that are in support of applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting, where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of August 2023. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms.
3. An electronic copy of the signed declaration form must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. The specialist must be aware of and comply with '*the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the act, when applying for environmental authorisation - GN 320/2020)'*, where applicable.

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Title of Specialist Assessment	Agricultural Assessment
Specialist Company Name	SoilZA – sole proprietor
Specialist Name	Johann Lanz
Specialist Identity Number	6607045174089
Specialist Qualifications:	M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) Reg. no. 400268/12 Member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa
Physical address:	2 Roeland Terrace, CAPE TOWN, 8001
Postal address:	Postnet Suite #500, Private Bag X16 Constantia, 7848
Telephone	Not applicable
Cell phone	+27 82 927 9018
E-mail	johann@soilza.co.za

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Johann Lanz** declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I am aware of the procedures and requirements for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, as amended, when applying for environmental authorisation which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. “the Protocols”) and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020.
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing –
  - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and;
  - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA Act.

Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA (sole proprietor)

Name of Company:

6 August 2025

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

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

Signature of the Specialist

SoilZA – sole proprietor

Name of Company

06/08/25

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

Date

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
CAMPS BAY SAPS
06 AUG 2025
CAMPS BAY KAMPSBAAI
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

APPENDIX 3: SACNASP REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

SACNASP

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions

herewith certifies that

Johan Lanz

Registration Number: 400268/12

is a registered scientist

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)
in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Soil Science (Professional Natural Scientist)

Effective **15 August 2012** Expires **31 March 2026**

Chairperson

Chief Executive Officer

To verify this certificate scan this code