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GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 165 OF 2009

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107
OF 1998)
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT REGULATIONS

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby, in terms of section 47(1), publish for public comment, the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations under section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in the Schedule.

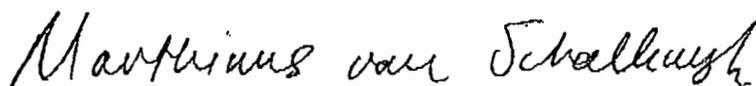
Any person who wishes to submit written representations or comments in connection with the draft regulations are invited to do so within 30 days of the date of this notice. All written representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

By post to: The Director-General: Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
Private Bag X447
Pretoria, 0001

Delivered to: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
Fedsure Building
South Tower Room
315 Pretorius Street
PRETORIA

By fax to: (012) 3103688, and by e-mail to abritz@deat.gov.za

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

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CHAPTER 1

INTERPRETATION AND PURPOSE OF THESE REGULATIONS

Interpretation

1. (1) In these Regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning, and unless the context requires otherwise—

“activity” means an activity identified in any notice published by the Minister or MEC in terms of section 24D of the Act as a listed activity or specified 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—

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (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; and
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity;

“applicant” means a person who has submitted or intends to submit an application;

“application” means an application for—

- (a) an environmental authorisation in terms of Chapter 3 of these Regulations;
- (b) an amendment to an environmental authorisation in terms of Chapter 4 of these Regulations; or
- (c) an exemption from a provision of these Regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations;

“basic assessment” means a process contemplated in regulation 22;

“basic assessment report” means a report contemplated in regulation 23;

“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;

“EAP” means an environmental assessment practitioner as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“environmental impact assessment”, in relation to an application to which scoping must be applied, means the process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application;

“environmental impact assessment report” means a report contemplated in regulation 32;

“environmental management programme” means an environmental management programme in relation to identified or specified activities envisaged in Chapter 5 of the Act and described in regulation 34;

“exploration” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“guidelines” means any national guidelines and provincial guidelines issued in terms of Chapter 8 of these Regulations;

“independent”, in relation to an EAP or a person compiling a specialist report or undertaking a specialised process or appointed as a member of an appeal panel, means—

- (a) that such EAP or person has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity, application or appeal in respect of which that EAP or person is appointed in terms of these Regulations other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with that activity, application or appeal; or
- (b) that there are no circumstances that may compromise the objectivity of that EAP or person in performing such work;

“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 organisation interested in or affected by an activity; and
- (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity;

“linear activity” means an activity that is undertaken across several properties and which affects the environment or any aspect of the environment along the course of the activity in different ways, and includes a road, railway line, power line, pipeline or canal;

“mining” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“mining area” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“ocean-based activity” means an activity in the territorial waters of the Republic;

“organ of state” means an organ of state as contemplated in section 239 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

“plan of study for environmental impact assessment” means a document contemplated in regulation 29(1)(i) which forms part of a scoping report and sets out how an environmental impact assessment must be conducted;

“production area” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002:

“production right” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“prospecting” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“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;

“reconnaissance” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee” has the meaning assigned to it in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;

“registered environmental assessment practitioner / registered EAP”

means an environmental assessment practitioner registered with an appointed registration authority contemplated in section 24H of the Act;

“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 60;

“scoping” means a process contemplated in regulation 28(e);

“scoping report” means a report contemplated in regulation 29;

“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;

“specialised process” means a process to obtain information which—

- (a) is not readily available without undertaking the process; and
- (b) is necessary for informing an assessment or evaluation of the impacts of an activity,

and includes risk assessment and cost benefit analysis;

“State department” means any department or administration in the national or provincial sphere of government exercising functions that involve the management of the environment; and

“the Act” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

(2) When a period of days must in terms of these Regulations be reckoned from or after a particular day, that period must be reckoned as from the start of the day following that particular day to the end of the last day of the period, but if the last day of the period falls on a Saturday, Sunday or

public holiday, that period must be extended to the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

(3) For any action contemplated in terms of these regulations for which a timeframe is prescribed, the period of 15 December to 2 January must be excluded in the reckoning of days.

(4) Where a prescribed timeframe is affected by one or more public holidays, the timeframe must be extended by the number of public holiday days falling within that timeframe.

(5) Where an objection on an application has been referred to the Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee, in terms of regulation 6(5) or (6), the applicable timeframe is deemed to be extended by 45 days.

(6) Any reference in these regulations to an environmental assessment practitioner will, from a date to be determined by the Minister by notice in the Government Gazette, be deemed to be a reference to a registered environmental assessment practitioner, as defined.

Purpose of Regulations

2. The purpose of these Regulations is to regulate the procedures and criteria as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act for the submission, processing, consideration and decision of applications for environmental authorisation an activity and for matters pertaining thereto.

CHAPTER 2 COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Identification of competent authorities

3. (1) All applications in terms of these Regulations must be decided by a competent authority.

(2) The competent authority who must consider and decide an application in respect of a specific activity must be determined with reference to notices issued in terms of section 24D of the Act.

(3) Any dispute or disagreement in respect of who the competent authority should be in relation to any specific application must be resolved by the Minister and the MEC of the relevant province, the Minister and the Minister of Minerals and Energy, or by the Minister and designated organ of state, as the case may be.

Where to submit applications

4. (1) If the Minister is the competent authority in respect of a specific application, the application must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

(2) If an MEC is the competent authority in respect of a particular application, the application must be submitted to the provincial department responsible for environmental affairs in that province.

(3) If the Minister or MEC has in terms of section 42 of the Act delegated any powers or duties of a competent authority in relation to an activity to which an application relates to an organ of state, the application must be submitted to that delegated organ of state.

(4) If the Minister of Minerals and Energy is the competent authority in respect of a specific application, the application must be submitted to the relevant regional office of the Department of Minerals and Energy.

Assistance by competent authorities to applicants

5. (1) A competent authority may, on its own initiative, or on request by an applicant or an EAP managing an application, and subject to the payment of any reasonable charges, if applicable—

- (a) give the applicant or EAP access to any guidelines, departmental policies and decision-making instruments and information on practices that have been developed or to any other information in the possession of the competent authority that is relevant to the application;
- (b) advise the applicant or EAP, either in writing or by way of discussions, of the nature and extent of any of the processes that must be followed in order to comply with the Act and these Regulations; or
- (c) on written request, furnish the applicant or EAP with written record of any agreement reached between the competent authority and the applicant or EAP as a result of a discussion as contemplated in subregulation (b).

(2) On approval by the competent authority of the minutes of any meeting between the competent authority and applicant or EAP regarding a specific application, such minutes will be viewed as an agreement contemplated in subregulation 1(c).

(3) The competent authority and the applicant or EAP, must on written request by a registered interested or affected party, provide access to the record of any agreement as contemplated in subregulation 1(c), to such a registered interested or affected party.

Consultation between competent authorities and other organs of state having jurisdiction

6. (1) Where an application in terms of these Regulations must also be made in terms of other legislation and that other legislation requires that information must be submitted or processes must be carried out that are substantially similar to information or processes required in terms of these Regulations, and where an agreement has been reached in order to give effect to Chapter 3 of the Constitution and sections 24(4)(a)(i), 24K and 24L of the Act, the application must be dealt with in accordance with such agreement.

(2) If the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or identified competent authority considers an application for an environmental

authorisation, the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or competent authority must take into account all relevant factors including any comments received from a relevant State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for environmental authorisation.

(3) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or identified competent authority must consult with every State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for environmental authorisation when he or she considers an application for an environmental authorization.

(4) A State department consulted in terms of subregulation (3) must submit comment within 40 days from the date on which the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or identified competent authority requests such State department in writing to submit comment.

(5) Where comments submitted in terms of subregulation (4) constitute an objection as contemplated in section 24O(4) of the Act, the Minister of Minerals and Energy must refer such objection to the Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee.

(6) Where comments submitted by interested and affected parties to the EAP constitute an objection against an application for prospecting, mining, reconnaissance, exploration, production or related activities in a prospecting, mining, reconnaissance, exploration or production area, the EAP must—

- (a) refer such objections to the Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee; and
- (b) provide a copy of such objections to the competent authority.

(7) The Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee must, within 45 days after the date of receiving such an objection,

consider the objection and must make written recommendations to the Minister of Minerals and Energy.

Competent authorities' right of access to information

7. (1) A competent authority is entitled to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision with regard to an application unless that information is protected by law.

(2) Unless that information is protected by law, an applicant or EAP or other person in possession of that information must, on request by the competent authority, disclose that information to the competent authority, whether or not such information is favourable to the applicant.

Criteria to be taken into account by competent authorities when considering applications

8. When considering an application the competent authority must –

- (a) comply with the Act, these Regulations and all other applicable legislation; and
- (b) take into account all relevant factors, including—
 - (i) any pollution, environmental impacts or environmental degradation likely to be caused if the application is approved or refused;
 - (ii) the impact on the environment of the activity which is the subject of the application, whether alone or together with existing operations or activities;
 - (iii) where appropriate, measures, including financial measures, that could be taken—
 - (aa) to protect the environment from harm as a result of the activity which is the subject of the application; and
 - (bb) to prevent, control, abate or mitigate any pollution, environmental impacts or environmental degradation;
 - (cc) to rehabilitate and remediate environmental impacts or degradation;

- (iv) the ability of the applicant to implement mitigation measures and to comply with any conditions subject to which the application may be granted;
- (v) where appropriate, any feasible and reasonable alternatives to the activity which is the subject of the application and any feasible and reasonable modifications or changes to the activity that may minimise harm to the environment;
- (vi) any information and maps compiled in terms of section 24 (3) of the Act, including any environmental management frameworks compiled in terms of Part 1 of Chapter 8 of these Regulations, to the extent that such information and maps and frameworks are relevant to the application;
- (vii) the information contained in the application form, reports, comments, representations and other documents submitted in terms of these Regulations to the competent authority in connection with the application;
- (viii) any comments received from organs of state that have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity which is the subject of the application; and
- (ix) any guidelines, departmental policies and decision making instruments that have been developed or any other information in the possession of the competent authority, that are relevant to the application;
- (x) the need for and desirability of the activity; and
- (xi) any matters referred to in sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

Timeframes for competent authorities

9. (1) A competent authority must strive to meet timeframes applicable to competent authorities in terms of these Regulations.

(2) Where the applicable timeframes contemplated in regulations **26(1)**, **31(1)**, **35(2)** or **36(1)**, as the case may be, are not met, the timeframe is deemed to be extended by 60 days.

- (3) Upon the lapsing of an extension contemplated in subregulation (2)—
- (a) the reports submitted in terms of regulations **30** or **35**, as the case may be, are deemed to be accepted, or
 - (b) an environmental authorisation in terms of regulations **26** or **36**, as the case may be, is deemed to be granted, and the environmental authorisation in the Schedule comes into effect.

Notification of decision on applications by competent authorities

- 10.** (1) After a competent authority has reached a decision on an application, the competent authority must, in writing and within 2 days—
- (a) notify the applicant of the decision;
 - (b) give reasons for the decision to the applicant; and
 - (c) draw the attention of the applicant to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(2) The applicant must, in writing, within 12 days of the date of the decision—

- (a) notify all registered interested and affected parties of –
 - (i) the outcome of the application;
 - (ii) the reasons for the decision;
- (b) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision, and
- (c) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the manner in which they could access the environmental authorisation.

Registry of applications and record of decisions

- 11.** A competent authority must keep—
- (a) a register of all applications received by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; and
 - (b) records of all decisions in respect of environmental authorisations.

Liability of competent authorities as to costs of applications

12. A competent authority is not liable for any costs incurred by an applicant in complying with these Regulations.

CHAPTER 3**APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS*****Part 1: General matters*****Applications**

13. (1) An application for environmental authorisation of an activity must be made to the competent authority referred to in regulation **3**.

(2) An application must—

- (a) be made on an official application form published by or obtainable from the relevant competent authority; and
- (b) when submitted in terms of regulation **24(b)** or **27(b)** be accompanied by—
 - (i) the written notice referred to in regulation **16(1)** as well as proof of receipt of such notice by the owner, manager or person in control of the land, if the applicant is not the owner, manager or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken; and
 - (ii) the prescribed application fee, if any.

(3) An application for an environmental authorisation may

- (a) be submitted simultaneously with an application for any right or permit in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;
- (b) where section 24L of the Act applies, be submitted in the manner as agreed to by the relevant authorities.

Checking of applications for compliance with formal requirements

14. (1) On receipt of an application, the competent authority to which the application is submitted must check whether the application—

- (a) is properly completed and that it contains the information required in the application form;
- (b) is accompanied by any reports, other documents and fees required in terms of these Regulations; and
- (c) has taken into account any guideline applicable to the submission of applications.

(2) The competent authority must, within 14 days of receipt of the application, and in writing—

- (a) acknowledge receipt of the application, if the application is in order; or
- (b) reject the application, if it is not in order.

(3) The EAP managing an application that has been rejected in terms of subregulation (2) may correct that application and resubmit it to the competent authority.

(4) Subregulations (1) and (2) apply afresh to a corrected application submitted to the competent authority in terms of subregulation (3).

Combination of applications

15. (1) If an applicant intends undertaking two or more activities as part of the same development, a single application on one application form may be submitted in respect of all those activities.

(2) If an applicant intends undertaking more than one activity of the same type at different locations within the area of jurisdiction of the competent authority, different applications in respect of the different locations must be submitted, but the competent authority may, at the written request of the applicant, grant permission for the submission of a single application in respect of all those activities, whether or not the application is submitted on one or more application forms.

(3) If the competent authority grants permission in terms of subregulation (2), the application must be dealt with as a consolidated

process in respect of all the activities covered by the application, but the potential environmental impacts of each activity must be considered in terms of the location where the activity is to be undertaken.

Activities on land owned by person other than applicant

16. (1) If the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken, the applicant must, before applying for an environmental authorisation in respect of that activity, give written notice of the proposed activity to the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken, and inform such person that he may participate in the public participation process as contemplated in regulation **59**.

(2) In circumstances where a notice as contemplated in subregulation (1) will not serve the purpose of notifying the owner or person in control of the land as that person is unable to understand the content of the notice due to—

- (i) a lack of skills to read or write;
- (ii) disability; or
- (iii) any other disadvantage

alternative means of notifying the owner or person in control of the land must be agreed to with the competent authority and a record of such agreement as well as proof of compliance with the requirement to give notice must be provided.

(3) With regard to applications for a prospecting right, mining right, reconnaissance permit, exploration right and production right, or a renewal of such rights or permit, the notice contemplated in subregulation (1) or (2), whichever is applicable, must be served on acceptance of the above applications by the Minister of Minerals and Energy and such notice must inform such person that he may make any submissions to the competent authority in this regard within the timeframe prescribed in such notice.

(4) The format of a notice contemplated in subregulation (1) or (2) may be prescribed by the competent authority and proof of such notice must

be submitted to the competent authority.

Appointment of EAPs to manage applications

17. (1) Before applying for environmental authorisation of an activity, an applicant must appoint an EAP at own cost to manage the application.

(2) The applicant must—

- (a) take all reasonable steps to verify whether the EAP to be appointed complies with regulation **18(a)** and (b); and
- (b) provide the EAP with access to all information at the disposal of the applicant regarding the application, whether or not such information is favourable to the applicant.

General requirements for EAPs

18. An EAP appointed in terms of regulation **17(1)** must—

- (a) be independent;
- (b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- (c) 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;
- (d) comply with the Act, these Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- (e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation **8(b)** when preparing the application and any report relating to the application; and
- (f) disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—
 - (i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or

- (ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority.

Disqualification of EAPs

19. (1) If the competent authority at any stage of considering an application has reason to believe that the EAP managing an application may not be independent in respect of the application, the competent authority must—

- (a) notify the EAP and applicant of the reasons for the belief and that the application is suspended until the matter is resolved; and
- (b) afford the EAP and applicant an opportunity to make representations to the competent authority regarding the independence of the EAP, in writing.

(2) If, after considering the matter, the competent authority is unconvinced of the independence of the EAP, the competent authority must in writing, inform the EAP and the applicant accordingly and may—

- (a) refuse to accept any further reports or input from the EAP in respect of the application in question;
- (b) request the applicant to commission, at own cost, an external review by an independent person of any reports prepared or processes conducted by the EAP in connection with the application;
- (c) request the applicant to appoint, at own cost, another EAP—
 - (i) to redo any specific aspects of the work done by the previous EAP in connection with the application; and
 - (ii) to complete any unfinished work in connection with the application; or
- (d) request the applicant to take such action as the competent authority requires to remedy the effects of the lack of independence of the EAP on the application.

(3) If the application has reached a stage where a register of interested and affected parties has been opened in terms of regulation **57**, the

applicant must inform all registered interested and affected parties of any decisions taken by the competent authority in terms of subregulation (2).

Determination of assessment process applicable to application

20. (1) When appointed in terms of regulation 17(1), an EAP must in accordance with regulation 21 determine whether basic assessment or scoping must be applied to the application, taking into account—

- (a) any guidelines applicable to the activity which is the subject of the application; and
- (b) any advice given by the competent authority in terms of regulation 5 (b).

(2) An application must be managed in accordance with—

- (a) Part 2 of this Chapter if basic assessment must be applied to the application; or
- (b) Part 3 of this Chapter if scoping must be applied to the application.

Criteria for determining whether basic assessment or scoping is to be applied to applications

21. (1) Basic assessment must be applied to an application if the authorisation applied for is in respect of an activity—

- (a) listed in a notice issued by the Minister or an MEC in terms of section 24D of the Act identifying further activities for which environmental authorisation is required and stipulating that the procedure described in Part 2 of this Chapter must be applied to applications for environmental authorisation in respect of those activities; or
- (b) for which permission has been granted in terms of subregulation (4) for basic assessment instead of scoping and EIA to be applied to the application.

(2) Scoping must be applied to an application if—

- (a) the authorisation applied for is in respect of an activity listed in—

- (i) a notice issued by the Minister or an MEC in terms of section 24 D of the Act identifying further activities for which environmental authorisation is required and stipulating that the procedure described in Part 3 of this Chapter must be applied to applications for environmental authorisation in respect of those activities;
- (b) permission has been granted in terms of subregulation (3) for scoping instead of basic assessment to be applied to the application; or
- (c) the application is for two or more activities as part of the same development and scoping must in terms of paragraph (a) or (b) be applied in respect of any of the activities.

(3) If an applicant intends undertaking an activity to which basic assessment must be applied in terms of subregulation (1) and the applicant, on the advice of the EAP managing the application, is for any reason of the view that it is unlikely that the competent authority will be able to reach a decision on the basis of information provided in a basic assessment report, the applicant may apply, in writing, to the competent authority for permission to apply scoping instead of basic assessment to the application.

(4) If an applicant intends undertaking an activity to which scoping and EIA must be applied in terms of subregulation (2) and the applicant, on the advice of the EAP managing the application, is for any reason of the view that it is likely that the competent authority will be able to reach a decision on the basis of information provided in a basic assessment report, the applicant may apply, in writing, to the competent authority for permission to apply basic assessment instead of scoping to the application.

Part 2: Applications subject to basic assessment

Steps to be taken before submission of application

22. (1) If basic assessment must be applied to an application, the applicant or EAP managing the application must before submitting the application to the competent authority and before conducting the public participation

contemplated in regulation **22(2)(a)**, give notice in writing, of his or her intent to submit the proposed application, to the competent authority.

(2) If basic assessment must be applied to an application, the EAP managing the application, must

- (a) conduct at least a public participation process as set out in regulation **59**;
 - (b) open and maintain a register of all interested and affected parties in respect of the application in accordance with regulation **60**;
 - (c) consider all objections and representations received from interested and affected parties following the public participation process conducted in terms of paragraph (a), and subject the proposed application to basic assessment by assessing—
 - (i) the potential impacts of the activity on the environment;
 - (ii) whether and to what extent those impacts can be mitigated; and
 - (iii) whether there are any significant issues and impacts that require further investigation;
 - (d) prepare a basic assessment report in accordance with regulation **23**; and
 - (e) give all registered interested and affected parties an opportunity to comment on the basic assessment report in accordance with regulation **61**.
- (3) The format of a written notice as contemplated in subregulation (1) may be prescribed by the competent authority.

Content of basic assessment reports

23. (1) The EAP managing an application to which this Part applies must prepare a basic assessment report in a format that may be prescribed.

(2) A basic assessment report must contain all the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider the application and to reach a decision contemplated in regulation **26**, and must include—

- (a) details of—
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and

- (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out basic assessment procedures;
- (b) a description of the proposed activity;
- (c) a description of the property on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the property, or if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity; or
 - (ii) an ocean-based activity, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) a description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed activity;
- (e) an identification of all legislation and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the basic assessment report;
- (f) details of the public participation process conducted in terms of regulation **22**(a) in connection with the application, including—
 - (i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application;
 - (ii) proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application have been displayed, placed or given;
 - (iii) a list of all persons, organisations and organs of state that were registered in terms of regulation **60** as interested and affected parties in relation to the application; and
 - (iv) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues;
- (g) a description of the need and desirability of the proposed activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;
- (h) a description and assessment of the significance of any environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, that may occur as a result of the

undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the activity;

- (i) any environmental management and mitigation measures proposed by the EAP;
- (j) any inputs made by specialists to the extent that may be necessary;
- (k) a draft environmental management programme containing the aspects contemplated in regulation 34(a)-(g);
- (l) any specific information required by the competent authority; and
- (m) any other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

23(2A) For purposes of this regulation, section 24(4)(b) of the Act is deemed to be applicable.

(3) In addition, a basic assessment report must take into account—

- (a) any relevant guidelines; and
- (b) any departmental policies, environmental management instruments and other decision making instruments that have been developed or adopted by the competent authority in respect of the kind of activity which is the subject of the application.

(4) The EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with a detailed, written motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in subregulation 23(2)(g), exist.

Submission of application to competent authority

24. After having complied with regulation 22, the EAP managing the application may—

- (a) complete the application form for environmental authorisation of the relevant activity; and
- (b) submit to the competent authority, with the prescribed fee, if any, at least 2 copies of the completed application form, and of—
 - (i) the basic assessment report;

- (ii) any representations, objections and comments received in connection with the application or the basic assessment report;
- (iii) the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants;
- (iv) any responses by the EAP to those representations, objections, comments and views;
- (v) a declaration of interest by the EAP on a form provided by the competent authority; and
- (vi) any documents referred to in regulation **13(2)(b)**.

Consideration of applications

25. (1) A competent authority must within 30 days of acknowledging receipt of an application in terms of regulation **14(2)(a)**, consider the application and the basic assessment report.

(2) If the competent authority is unable to decide the application on the basic assessment report alone, the competent authority must request the EAP managing the application –

- (a) to submit such additional information as the competent authority may require;
- (b) to submit a report on any specialist study or specialised process as the competent authority may require in relation to any aspect of the proposed activity;
- (c) to suggest, consider or comment on feasible and reasonable alternatives; or
- (d) to subject the application to scoping and environmental impact assessment.

(3) The competent authority may reject the basic assessment report if it does not comply with regulation **22** or **23** in a material respect.

(4) (a) A basic assessment report that has been rejected in terms of subregulation (3), may be amended and resubmitted by the EAP to the competent authority.

(b) Comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of an amended basic assessment report must be attached to the report, but the EAP need not make further changes to the report in response to such comments.

(5) On receipt of any information, reports, suggestions or comments requested in terms of subregulation (2)(a), (b) or (c) or any amended basic assessment report submitted in terms of subregulation (4), as the case may be, the competent authority must reconsider the application.

(6) If the competent authority requests in terms of subregulation (2)(d) that the application be subjected to scoping, the application must be proceeded with in accordance with regulations **30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35** and **36**.

Decision on applications

26. (1) A competent authority must within 30 days of acknowledging receipt of an application in terms of regulation **14** or, if regulation **25(2)(a), (b)** or (c) has been applied or if the basic assessment report has been rejected in terms of regulation **25(3)**, within 30 days of receipt of the required information, reports, suggestions or comments or the amended basic assessment report, in writing –

- (a) grant authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity applied for; or
- (b) refuse authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity.

(2) To the extent that authorisation is granted for an alternative, such alternative must for the purposes of subregulation (1) be regarded as having been applied for.

(3) On having reached a decision, the competent authority must comply with regulation **10(1)**.

**Part 3: Applications subject to scoping and environmental impact
assessment**

Submission of application to competent authority

27. If scoping must be applied to an application, the EAP managing the application must –

- (a) complete the application form for environmental authorisation of the relevant activity; and
- (b) submit the completed application form to the competent authority, together with—
 - (i) a declaration of interest by the EAP on a form provided by the competent authority; and
 - (ii) the prescribed application fee, if any, and any documents referred to in regulation **13(2)(b)**.

Steps to be taken after submission of application

28. After having submitted an application, the EAP managing the application must –

- (a) conduct at least the public participation process set out in regulation **59**;
- (b) give notice, in writing, of the proposed application to any organ of state which has jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity;
- (c) open and maintain a register of all interested and affected parties in respect of the application in accordance with regulation **60**;
- (d) consider all objections and representations received from interested and affected parties following the public participation process;
- (e) subject the application to scoping by identifying –
 - (i) issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application;
 - (ii) the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and
 - (iii) alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable;
- (f) prepare a scoping report in accordance with regulation **29**;
- (g) give all registered interested and affected parties an opportunity to comment on the scoping report in accordance with regulation **61**;

- (h) where applicable, submit the scoping report within the timeframes stipulated by the competent authority; and
- (i) submit at least 2 copies of the scoping report contemplated in (f) simultaneously to the competent authority.

Content of scoping reports

29. (1) A scoping report must contain all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of issues identified during scoping, and must include—

- (a) details of –
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out scoping procedures;
- (b) a description of the proposed activity and of any feasible and reasonable alternatives that have been identified;
- (c) a description of the property on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the property, or if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity; or
 - (ii) an ocean-based activity, the coordinates where the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the and the manner in which the activity may be affected by the environment;
- (e) an identification of all legislation and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the scoping report;
- (f) a description of environmental issues and potential impacts, including cumulative impacts, that have been identified;
- (g) details of the public participation process conducted in terms of regulation **28(a)**, including—
 - (i) the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the application;
 - (ii) proof that notice boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the application have been displayed, placed or given;

- (iii) a list of all persons or organisations that were identified and registered in terms of regulation **60** as interested and affected parties in relation to the application; and
 - (iv) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues;
- (h) a description of the need and desirability of the proposed activity and identified potential alternatives to the proposed activity, including advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives may have on the environment and the community that may be affected by the activity; and
- (i) a plan of study for environmental impact assessment which sets out the proposed approach to the environmental impact assessment of the application, which must include—
- (i) a description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process, including any specialist reports or specialised processes, and the manner in which such tasks will be undertaken;
 - (ii) an indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;
 - (iii) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives, including the option of not proceeding with the activity; and
 - (iv) particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process;
- (j) any specific information required by the competent authority; and
- (k) any other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

(2) In addition, a scoping report must take into account any guidelines applicable to the kind of activity which is the subject of the application.

(3) The EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with a detailed, written motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in subregulation 29(1)(b), exists.

(4) For purposes of this regulation, section 24(4)(b) of the Act is deemed to be applicable.

Submission of scoping reports to competent authority

30. The EAP managing an application must submit the scoping report compiled in terms of regulation 28(f) to the competent authority, together with—

- (a) copies of any representations, objections and comments received in connection with the application or the scoping report from interested and affected parties;
- (b) copies of the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants; and
- (c) any responses by the EAP to those representations, objections, comments and views.

Consideration of scoping reports

31. (1) The competent authority must, within 30 days of receipt of a scoping report, or receipt of the required information, reports, or comments or the amended scoping report, consider it, and in writing—

- (a) accept the report and the plan of study for environmental impact assessment contained in the report and advise the EAP to proceed with the tasks contemplated in the plan of study for environmental impact assessment;
- (b) request the EAP to make such amendments to the report or the plan of study for environmental impact assessment as the competent authority may require; or
- (c) reject the scoping report or the plan of study for environmental impact assessment if it—

- (i) does not contain material information required in terms of these Regulations; or
- (ii) has not taken into account guidelines applicable in respect of scoping reports and plans of study for environmental impact assessment.

(2) In addition to complying with subregulation (1), the competent authority may advise the EAP of any matter that may prejudice the success of the application.

(3) A scoping report or plan of study for environmental impact assessment that has been rejected by the competent authority in terms of subregulation (1)(c) may be amended and resubmitted by the EAP.

(4) On receipt of the amended scoping report or plan of study for environmental impact assessment, the competent authority must reconsider the scoping report or plan of study for environmental impact assessment in accordance with subregulation (1).

Environmental impact assessment reports

32. (1) If a competent authority accepts a scoping report and advises the EAP in terms of regulation **31**(1)(a) to proceed with the tasks contemplated in the plan of study for environmental impact assessment, the EAP must proceed with those tasks, including the public participation process for environmental impact assessment referred to in regulation **29**(1)(i)-(iv) and prepare an environmental impact assessment report in respect of the proposed activity.

(2) An environmental impact assessment report must contain all information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider the application and to reach a decision contemplated in regulation **36**, and must include –

- (a) details of –
 - (i) the EAP who compiled the report; and

- (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out an environmental impact assessment;
- (b) a detailed description of the proposed activity;
- (c) a description of the property on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the property, or if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity; or
 - (ii) an ocean-based activity, the coordinates where the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed activity;
- (e) details of the public participation process conducted in terms of subregulation (1), including—
 - (i) steps undertaken in accordance with the plan of study;
 - (ii) a list of persons, organisations and organs of state that were registered as interested and affected parties;
 - (iii) a summary of comments received from, and a summary of issues raised by registered interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of these comments and the response of the EAP to those comments; and
 - (iv) copies of any representations, objections and comments received from registered interested and affected parties;
- (f) a description of the need and desirability of the proposed activity and identified potential alternatives to the proposed activity, including advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives may have on the environment and the community that may be affected by the activity;
- (g) an indication of the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts;
- (h) a description and comparative assessment of all alternatives identified during the environmental impact assessment process;
- (i) a summary of the findings and recommendations of any specialist report or report on a specialised process;

- (j) a description of all environmental issues that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process, an assessment of the significance of each issue and an indication of the extent to which the issue could be addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures;
- (k) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact, including—
 - (i) cumulative impacts;
 - (ii) the nature of the impact;
 - (iii) the extent and duration of the impact;
 - (iv) the probability of the impact occurring;
 - (v) the degree to which the impact can be reversed;
 - (vi) the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (vii) the degree to which the impact can be mitigated;
- (l) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge;
- (m) a reasoned opinion as to whether the activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;
- (n) an environmental impact statement which contains—
 - (i) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment; and
 - (ii) a comparative assessment of the positive and negative implications of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;
- (o) a draft environmental management programme containing the aspects contemplated in regulation **34(a)-(j)**;
- (p) copies of any specialist reports and reports on specialised processes complying with regulation **33**;
- (q) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and
- (r) any other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

(3) The EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with a detailed, written motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in subregulations 32(2)(f),(h) and (n), exists.

(4) For purposes of this regulation, section 24(4)(b) of the Act is deemed to be applicable.

Specialist reports and reports on specialised processes

33. (1) An applicant or the EAP managing an application may appoint a person who is independent to carry out a specialist study or specialised process.

(2) A specialist report or a report on a specialised process prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain—

- (a) details of—
 - (i) the person who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of that person to carry out the specialist study or specialised process;
- (b) a declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;
- (c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;
- (d) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process;
- (e) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;
- (f) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives, on the environment;
- (g) recommendations in respect of any mitigation measures that should be considered by the applicant and the competent authority;
- (h) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study;
- (i) a summary and copies of any comments that were received during any

- consultation process; and
- (j) any other information requested by the competent authority.

Content of draft environmental management programme

34. A draft environmental management programme must include –

- (a) details of –
 - (i) the person who prepared the environmental management programme; and
 - (ii) the expertise of that person to prepare an environmental management programme;
- (b) information on any proposed management or mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts that have been identified in a report contemplated by these Regulations, including environmental impacts or objectives in respect of—
 - (i) planning and design;
 - (ii) pre-construction and construction activities;
 - (iii) operation or undertaking of the activity;
 - (iv) rehabilitation of the environment; and
 - (v) closure, where relevant.
- (c) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme;
- (d) an identification of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the measures contemplated in paragraph (b);
- (e) proposed mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon;
- (f) as far as is reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development, including, where appropriate, concurrent or progressive rehabilitation measures;
- (g) a description of the manner in which it intends to—
 - (i) modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or

- process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
- (ii) remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants;
- (iii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
- (iv) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable;
- (v) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;
- (h) time periods within which the measures contemplated in the environmental management programme must be implemented;
- (i) the process for managing any environmental damage, pollution, pumping and treatment of extraneous water or ecological degradation as a result of undertaking a listed activity;
- (j) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which—
 - (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
 - (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment;
- (k) where appropriate, closure plans, including closure objectives

Consideration of environmental impact assessment reports

35. (1) (a) Where applicable, the EAP must submit the environmental impact assessment report within the timeframes stipulated by the competent authority.

(b) On completion of the environmental impact assessment report, the EAP must submit at least 2 copies of the environmental impact assessment report to the competent authority.

(2) The competent authority must, within 60 days of receipt of an environmental impact assessment report, in writing—

- (a) accept the report;

- (b) notify the applicant that the report has been referred for specialist review in terms of section 24I of the Act ;
- (c) request the applicant to make such amendments to the report as the competent authority may require for acceptance of the environmental impact assessment report; or
- (d) reject the report if it does not comply with regulation **32(2)** in a material respect.

(3) (a) An environmental impact assessment report that is rejected in terms of subregulation (1)(d) may be amended and resubmitted by the EAP.

(b) On receipt of the amended report, the competent authority must reconsider the report in accordance with subregulation (1).

Decision on applications

36. (1) A competent authority must within 45 days of acceptance of an environmental impact assessment report in terms of regulation **35** or, if the report was referred for specialist review in terms of section 24I of the Act, within 45 days of receipt of the findings of the specialist reviewer, in writing—

- (a) grant authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity applied for; or
- (b) refuse authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity.

(2) To the extent that authorisation is granted for an alternative, such alternative must for the purposes of subregulation (1) be regarded as having been applied for.

(3) On having reached a decision, the competent authority must comply with regulation **10(1)**.

(4) The Minister of Minerals and Energy may only grant authorization if the provisions of section 24P(1) of the Act has been complied with.

Part 4: Environmental authorisations

Issue of environmental authorisations

37. (1) If the competent authority decides to grant authorisation, the competent authority must issue an environmental authorisation complying with regulation **38** to and in the name of the applicant.

(2) If in the case of an application referred to in regulation **15**, the competent authority decides to grant authorisation in respect of more than one activity, the competent authority may issue a single environmental authorisation covering all the activities for which authorisation was granted.

(3) A competent authority may issue an integrated environmental authorisation as contemplated in section 24L of the Act.

Contents of environmental authorisations

- 38.** (1) An environmental authorisation must specify—
- (a) the name, address and telephone number of the person to whom the authorisation is issued;
 - (b) a description of the activity that is authorised;
 - (c) a description of the property on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the property, or if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity; or
 - (ii) an ocean-based activity, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken; and
 - (d) the conditions subject to which the activity may be undertaken, including conditions determining—
 - (i) the period for which the environmental authorisation is valid, if granted for a specific period;
 - (ii) requirements for the management, monitoring and reporting of the impacts of the activity on the environment throughout the life cycle of the activity and as contained in the approved environmental management programme; and

(iii) the transfer of rights and obligations when there is a change of ownership in the property on which the activity is to take place.

(2) An environmental authorisation may—

- (a) provide that the authorised activity may not commence before specified conditions are complied with;
- (b) require the holder of the authorisation to furnish the competent authority with reports prepared by the holder of the authorisation or a person who is independent, at specified times or intervals –
 - (i) indicating the extent to which the conditions of the authorisation are or are not being complied with;
 - (ii) providing details of the nature of, and reasons for, any non-compliance with a condition of the authorisation; and
 - (iii) describing any action taken, or to be taken, to mitigate the effects of any non-compliance or to prevent any recurrence of the non-compliance;
- (c) require the holder of the authorisation to furnish the competent authority with environmental audit reports on the impacts of the authorised activity on the environment, at specified times or intervals or whenever requested by the competent authority;
- (d) where applicable, require the holder of the authorisation to furnish the competent authority with proof of compliance with requirements regarding financial provisions;
- (e) where applicable, require the holder of the authorisation to furnish the competent authority with proof of compliance with applicable requirements regarding closure; and
- (f) include any other condition that the competent authority considers necessary for the protection of the environment.

CHAPTER 4 AMENDMENT AND WITHDRAWAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

General

39. (1) The competent authority who issued an environmental authorisation has jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the amendment or withdrawal of that authorisation.

(2) An environmental authorisation may be amended—

- (a) on application by the holder of the authorisation in accordance with Part 1 of this Chapter; or
- (b) on the initiative of the competent authority in accordance with Part 2 of this Chapter.

(3) An environmental authorisation may be amended by—

- (a) attaching an additional condition or requirement;
- (b) substituting a condition or requirement;
- (c) removing a condition or requirement;
- (d) changing a condition or requirement;
- (e) updating or changing any detail on the authorisation; or
- (f) correcting a technical or editorial error.

(4) An environmental authorisation may be withdrawn by the competent authority in accordance with Part 3 of this Chapter.

Part 1: Amendments on application by holders of environmental authorisations

Applications for amendment

40. The holder of an environmental authorisation may at any time apply to the relevant competent authority for the amendment of the authorisation.

Submission of applications for amendment

41. (1) An application in terms of regulation **40** must be in writing and accompanied by a motivation for such amendment.

(2) The competent authority must, within 14 days of receipt of an application, acknowledge receipt of the application, in writing.

Consideration of applications

42. (1) On receipt of an application made in terms of regulation **40**, the competent authority –

- (a) must consider whether granting the application is likely to adversely affect the environment or the rights or interests of other parties; and
- (b) may for that purpose request the applicant to furnish additional information.

(2) The competent authority must within 30 days of acknowledging receipt of the application decide the application if—

- (a) the application is for a non-substantive amendment to the environmental authorisation; or
- (b) the environment or the rights or interests of other parties are not likely to be adversely affected.

(3) If the application is for a substantive amendment, or if the environment or the rights or interests of other parties are likely to be adversely affected, the competent authority must, before deciding the application, request the applicant to the extent appropriate—

- (a) to conduct a public participation process as referred to in regulation **56** or any other public participation process that may be appropriate in the circumstances to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of potential interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity;
- (b) to conduct such investigations and assessments as the competent authority may direct, to prepare reports on those investigations and assessments, and, if the competent authority so directs, to make use of an EAP for this purpose; and

(c) to submit to the competent authority those reports, together with any comments on those reports from registered interested and affected parties.

(4) If the environment is likely to be adversely affected in a way that would significantly impact on the environment, the competent authority must –

- (a) return the application to the applicant; and
- (b) request the applicant to submit an application in terms of Chapter 3 of these Regulations as if it is a new application for environmental authorisation.

Decision on applications

43. (1) Within 30 days of completion of the process contemplated in subregulation 42(3), the competent authority must reach a decision regarding the application for amendment.

(2) On having reached a decision on whether or not to grant the application, the competent authority must comply with regulation 10(1).

(3) If an application is approved, the competent authority must issue an amendment to the environmental authorization either by way of a new environmental authorisation or an addendum to the relevant environmental authorization.

Part 2: Amendments on initiative of competent authority

Purposes for which competent authority may amend environmental authorisations

44. The relevant competent authority may on own initiative amend an environmental authorisation if it is necessary or desirable—

- (a) to prevent deterioration or further deterioration of the environment;
- (b) to achieve prescribed environmental standards; or
- (c) to accommodate demands brought about by impacts on socio-economic circumstances and it is in the public interest to meet those demands.

Process

45. (1) If a competent authority intends amending an environmental authorisation in terms of regulation **44**, the competent authority must first –

- (a) notify the holder of the environmental authorisation, in writing, of the proposed amendment;
- (b) give the holder of the environmental authorisation an opportunity to submit representations on the proposed amendment, in writing; and
- (c) if necessary, conduct a public participation process as referred to in regulation **56** or any other public participation process that may be appropriate in the circumstances to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of potential interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity.

(2) The process referred to in subregulation (1) must afford an opportunity to—

- (a) potential interested and affected parties to submit to the competent authority written representations on the proposed amendment; and
- (b) the holder of the environmental authorisation to comment on any representations received in terms of paragraph (a) in writing.

(3) Subregulations (1)(c) and (2) need not be complied with if the proposal is to amend the environmental authorisation in a non-substantive way.

Decision

46. (1) The competent authority must within 30 days of completing the actions in regulation **45**(1) issue a decision if—

- (a) the amendment is a non-substantive amendment to the environmental authorisation; or
- (b) the environment or the rights or interests of other parties are not likely to be adversely affected.

(2) Within 30 days of completion of the process contemplated in regulation 45, the competent authority must issue an amendment to the environmental authorization either by way of a new environmental authorisation or an addendum to the relevant environmental authorization.

(3) On having issued an amendment, the competent authority must in writing and within 2 days—

- (a) notify the holder of the environmental authorisation of the amendment;
- (b) give reasons for the amendment to the holder of the environmental authorisation; and
- (c) draw the attention of the holder of the environmental authorisation to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the amendment in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(4) The competent authority must, in writing, within 12 days of the date of the amendment –

- (a) notify all registered interested and affected parties of—
 - (i) the amendment;
 - (ii) the reasons for the amendment;
- (b) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the amendment in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision, and
- (c) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the manner in which they could access the amendment.

Part 3: Amendments of environmental management programmes

Amendments of environmental management programmes

47. (1) The competent authority may, on own initiative or on application, amend an environmental management programme if it is necessary or desirable

- (a) to prevent deterioration or further deterioration of the environment;
- (b) to achieve prescribed environmental standards;

- (c) to accommodate demands brought about by impacts on socio-economic circumstances and it is in the public interest to meet those demands;
- (d) to ensure compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation; or
- (e) in order to assess the continued appropriateness and adequacy of the environmental management programme.

(2) An application contemplated in subregulation (1) must be in writing and must be supported by the necessary motivation.

(3) A competent authority must acknowledge receipt of an application for amendment within 14 days.

(4) (a) If a competent authority initiates the amendment of an environmental management programme, the competent authority must first—

- (i) notify the holder of the environmental management programme, in writing, of the proposed amendment;
- (ii) give the holder of the environmental management programme an opportunity to submit representations on the proposed amendment, in writing; and
- (iii) where appropriate, conduct a public participation process as referred to in regulation **59** or any other public participation process that may be appropriate in the circumstances to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of potential interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity.

(b) The process referred to in subregulation (4)(a) must, where applicable, afford an opportunity to—

- (i) potential interested and affected parties to submit to the competent authority written representations on the proposed amendment; and
- (ii) the holder of the environmental management programme to comment on any representations received in terms of paragraph (a) in writing.

(c) Subregulations (4)(a)(iii) and (b) need not be complied with if the proposal to amend the environmental management programme is for a non-substantive amendment.

(5) (a) If the holder of an environmental authorisation applies for the amendment of an environmental management programme, such holder must first, where appropriate, conduct a public participation process as referred to in regulation 59 or any other public participation process that may be appropriate in the circumstances to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of potential interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity.

(b) Subregulation (a) need not be complied with if the application to amend the environmental management programme is for a non-substantive amendment.

(6) The competent authority must:

(a) in the case where an amendment has been effected to an environmental management programme that was approved in terms of the Act through the issuing of an environmental authorisation, issue an addendum to the relevant environmental authorisation to approve the amended environmental management programme; or

(b) in the case where an amendment has been effected to an environmental management programme that was approved in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, communicate the approval of the amended environmental management programme in writing to the holder of the prospecting right, mining right, reconnaissance permit, exploration right or production right.

(7) Where an environmental management programme was amended, the competent authority must in writing and within 2 days –

(a) notify the holder of the environmental management programme of the amendment;

- (b) give reasons for the amendment to the holder of the environmental management programme; and
- (c) draw the attention of the holder of the environmental management programme to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the amendment in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(8) Where the amendment was initiated by the competent authority and where a public participation process was undertaken as per subregulation (4)(a)(iii), the competent authority must, in writing, within 12 days of the date of the amendment—

- (a) notify all registered interested and affected parties of –
 - (i) the amendment;
 - (ii) the reasons for the amendment;
- (b) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the amendment in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision, and
- (c) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the manner in which they could access the amendment.

(9) Where the amendment was applied for by the holder of the environmental management programme and where a public participation process was undertaken as per subregulation (5)(a), the applicant or EAP must, in writing, within 12 days of the date of the amendment—

- (a) notify all registered interested and affected parties of—
 - (i) the amendment;
 - (ii) the reasons for the amendment;
- (b) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the amendment in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision, and
- (c) draw the attention of all registered interested and affected parties to the manner in which they could access the amendment.

Part 3: Suspension and withdrawal of environmental authorisations**Suspension of environmental authorisations**

48 (1) The competent authority may by written notice to the holder of an environmental authorisation suspend with immediate effect an environmental authorisation which may or may not be the subject of withdrawal proceedings in terms of this Part if—

- (a) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the contravention or non-compliance with a condition of the authorisation causes harm to the environment; or
- (b) suspension of the authorisation is necessary to prevent harm or further harm to the environment; or
- (c) a condition of the authorisation has been contravened or is not being complied with;
- (d) the authorisation was obtained through—
 - (i) fraudulent means; or
 - (ii) the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material information; or
- (e) the activity is permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (f) unforeseen circumstances lead to potential significant detrimental effect on environment or on human rights.

Suspension procedures

49. (1) If the competent authority considers the suspension of an environmental authorisation, the competent authority must—

- (a) notify the holder of the authorisation, in writing, of the proposed suspension and the reasons why suspension of the authorisation is considered;
- (b) give the holder of the authorisation an opportunity—
 - (i) to comment on any environmental audit report submitted to or obtained by the competent authority in terms of regulation **83(2)**; and
 - (ii) to submit any representations on the proposed suspension which the holder of the authorisation wishes to make.

- (2) Subregulation (1)(a) and (b) may be complied with either before or after a suspension.
- (3) Subregulation 1(a) and (b) may be complied with after a suspension only where suspension of the authorisation is necessary to prevent harm or further harm to the environment or where the procedures contemplated in subregulation 1(a) or (b) will defeat the purpose of the suspension,

Decision

50. (1) On having reached a decision on whether or not to suspend the environmental authorisation, the competent authority must notify the holder of the authorisation of the decision in writing.

(2) If the decision is to suspend the environmental authorisation, the competent authority must –

- (a) give to the holder of the authorisation the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) draw the attention of the holder of the environmental authorisation to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(3) The provisions of this Part do not affect the institution of criminal proceedings against the holder of an environmental authorisation in terms of section 24F(2) of the Act.

Circumstances in which withdrawals are permissible

51. The relevant competent authority may in accordance with this Part withdraw an environmental authorisation if—

- (a) a condition of the authorisation has been contravened or is not being complied with;
- (b) the authorisation was obtained through—
- (i) fraudulent means; or
- (ii) the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material information;
- or

- (c) the activity is permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (d) unforeseen circumstances lead to potential significant detrimental effect on environment or on human rights.

Withdrawal procedures

52. If the competent authority considers the withdrawal of an environmental authorisation, the competent authority must—

- (a) notify the holder of the authorisation, in writing, of the proposed withdrawal and the reasons why withdrawal of the authorisation is considered;
- (b) give the holder of the authorisation an opportunity—
 - (i) to comment on any environmental audit report submitted to or obtained by the competent authority in terms of regulation **83(2)**; and
 - (ii) to submit any representations on the proposed withdrawal which the holder of the authorisation wishes to make.

(1A) An environmental authorization may only be withdrawn after it was suspended in terms of regulation 47A.

Decision

53. (1) On having reached a decision on whether or not to withdraw the environmental authorisation, the competent authority must notify the holder of the authorisation of the decision in writing within 2 days of the decision.

(2) If the decision is to withdraw the environmental authorisation, the competent authority must—

- (a) give to the holder of the authorisation the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) draw the attention of the holder of the environmental authorisation to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter **7** of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(3) The provisions of this Part do not affect the institution of criminal proceedings against the holder of an environmental authorisation in terms of section 24F(2) of the Act.

CHAPTER 5

EXEMPTIONS FROM PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS

Applications for exemptions

54. (1) Any person to whom a provision of these Regulations applies may, subject to the provisions of section 24M of the Act, apply to the Minister or the MEC, or the Minister of Minerals and Energy, where appropriate, for an exemption from any provision of these regulations.

(2) An exemption notice issued by the Minister or an MEC in terms of section 24M of the Act and these regulations may be combined with an environmental authorisation issued under these regulations.

Submission of applications

55. (1) An application in terms of regulation **54** must be in writing, and must be accompanied by—

- (a) an explanation of the reasons for the application;
- (b) any applicable supporting documents; and
- (c) the prescribed application fee, if any.

(2) The Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy where appropriate must, within 14 days of receipt of an application, acknowledge receipt of the application in writing.

(3) The applicant or EAP must communicate his intention to apply for exemption in terms of regulation 51 by giving notice in the manner prescribed in subregulation 59(2)(a), (b), (c) or (d) or a combination thereof which is appropriate in the circumstances and as agreed to with the Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy, to the land owner or person in control of the land and all potential or registered interested and affected parties, as the case may be.

(4) The notice contemplated in subregulation (3), must as a minimum, contain—

- (a) the provisions from which exemption is applied for;
- (b) the manner in which and the person to whom comments on the application for such exemption must be submitted; and
- (c) the date on which comments on the application for exemption must be submitted.

Consideration of applications

56. (1) On receipt of an application in terms of regulation 54, the Minister or MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy, where appropriate, may request the applicant to furnish additional information or may advise the applicant of any matter that may prejudice the success of the application.

(2) The Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy must consider the application, additional information, if such information was submitted in terms of subregulation (1), and any comments and reach a decision within 30 days of receipt of all information.

Decision on applications

57. (1) On having reached a decision on whether to grant or refuse the application, the Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy, where appropriate, must, in writing and within 2 days—

- (a) notify the applicant of the decision;
- (b) give reasons for the decision to the applicant;

- (c) draw the attention of the applicant to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision
- (d) request the applicant to notify potential or registered interested and affected parties, as the case may be of—
 - (i) the outcome of the application; and
 - (ii) the reasons for the decision; and
- (e) request the applicant to draw the attention of potential or registered interested and affected parties, as the case may be, to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of Chapter 7 of these Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

(2) If an application is approved, the Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy, where appropriate, must issue a written exemption notice to the applicant, stating—

- (a) the name, address and telephone number of the person to whom the exemption is granted;
- (b) the provision of these Regulations from which exemption is granted;
- (c) the conditions subject to which exemption is granted, including conditions relating to the transfer of the written exemption notice; and
- (d) the period for which exemption is granted, if the exemption is granted for a period.

Review of exemptions

58. (1) The Minister, MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy, where appropriate, may—

- (a) from time to time review any exemption notice issued by it in terms of regulation 57 ; and
- (b) on good grounds, by written notice to the person to whom exemption was granted, withdraw or amend the exemption notice.

(2) If the amendment contemplated in subregulation (1)(b) is substantive or if the environment or the rights or interests of other parties are likely to be adversely affected, the competent authority must, before amending an exemption notice and to the extent appropriate—

- (a) conduct a public participation process as referred to in regulation **59** or any other public participation process that may be appropriate in the circumstances to bring the proposed amendment to the attention of the holder of the exemption notice as well as potential interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity;
- (b) conduct such investigations and assessments as the competent authority may deem necessary to prepare reports on those investigations and assessments; and
- (c) consider those reports together with any comments on those reports from registered interested and affected parties.

CHAPTER 6

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

Public participation process

59. (1) This regulation only applies where specifically required by a provision of these Regulations.

(2) The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in regulations **76** and **77** of these regulations and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public participation by—

- (a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of—
 - (i) the site where the activity to which the application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
 - (ii) any alternative site mentioned in the application;

- (b) giving written notice to—
 - (i) the owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (ii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represents the community in the area;
 - (iii) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area; and
 - (iv) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity;
 - (v) any other party as required by the competent authority;
- (c) placing an advertisement in—
 - (i) one local newspaper; or
 - (ii) any official *Gazette* that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations; and
- (d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or local municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official *Gazette* referred to in subregulation (c)(ii); and
- (e) reasonable alternative methods in those instances where a person is desiring but unable to participate in the process due to—
 - (i) a lack of skills to read or write;
 - (ii) disability; or
 - (iii) any other disadvantage.

(3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in subregulation (2) must –

- (a) give details of the application which is subjected to public participation; and
- (b) state—

- (i) that the application has been or is to be submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations, as the case may be;
- (ii) whether basic assessment or scoping procedures are being applied to the application, in the case of an application for environmental authorisation;
- (iii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
- (iv) where further information on the application or activity can be obtained; and
- (v) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

(4) A notice board referred to in subregulation (2) must—

- (a) be of a size at least 60cm by 42cm; and
- (b) display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority .

(5) Where circumstances prevent compliance with subregulation (2), the person conducting the public participation process may deviate from the requirements of that subregulation to the extent and in the manner as may be agreed to by the competent authority.

(5A) Where a basic assessment report, scoping report, environmental impact assessment report as contemplated in regulations **23**, **28** and **32** respectively is amended because it has been rejected or because of a request for additional information by the competent authority, and such amended report contains new information, the amended basic assessment report, scoping report or environmental impact assessment report must be subjected to the processes contemplated in regulations **22**, **28** and **32**, as the case may be.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public participation process must ensure that –

- (a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and
- (b) participation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.

(7) Unless justified by exceptional circumstances, the applicant and EAP managing the environmental assessment process must refrain from conducting any public participation process during the period of 15 December to 2 January.

Register of interested and affected parties

60. (1) An applicant or EAP managing an application must open and maintain a register which contains the names and addresses of—

- (a) all persons who, as a consequence of the public participation process conducted in respect of that application in terms of regulation **59**, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the applicant or EAP;
- (b) all persons who, after completion of the public participation process referred to in paragraph (a), have requested the applicant or the EAP managing the application, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and
- (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.

(2) An applicant or EAP managing an application must give access to the register to any person who submits a request for access to the register in writing.

Registered interested and affected parties entitled to comment on submissions

61. (1) A registered interested and affected party is entitled to comment, in writing, on all written submissions made to the competent authority by the applicant or the EAP managing an application, and to bring to

the attention of the competent authority any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that—

- (a) comments are submitted within—
 - (i) the timeframes that have been approved or set by the competent authority; or
 - (ii) any extension of a timeframe agreed to by the applicant or EAP;
- (b) a copy of comments submitted directly to the competent authority is served on the applicant or EAP; and
- (c) the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application.

(2) Before the EAP managing an application for environmental authorisation submits a report compiled in terms of these Regulations to the competent authority, the EAP must give registered interested and affected parties access to, and an opportunity to comment on the report in writing.

(3) Reports referred to in subregulation (2) include—

- (a) basic assessment reports;
- (b) basic assessment reports amended and resubmitted in terms of regulation **25** (4);
- (c) scoping reports;
- (d) scoping reports amended and resubmitted in terms of regulation **31**(3);
- (e) specialist reports and reports on specialised processes compiled in terms of regulation **33**;
- (f) environmental impact assessment reports submitted in terms of regulation **32**; and
- (g) draft environmental management programmes compiled in terms of regulation **34**.

(4) Any written comments received by the EAP from a registered interested and affected party must accompany the report when the report is submitted to the competent authority.

(5) The draft versions of reports referred to in subregulation (3) must be submitted to the competent authority prior to awarding registered interested and affected parties an opportunity to comment.

(6) The competent authority must, in order to give effect to section 240 of the Act, on receipt of the draft reports contemplated in subregulation (5), refer such draft reports to any State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment, together with a request for comments within 40 days.

(7) (a) When a State department is requested by the competent authority to comment, such State department must, within 40 days of being requested to comment by the competent authority, provide comments to the competent authority.

(b) If a State department fails to submit comments within 40 days from the date on which the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or identified competent authority requests such State department in writing to submit comment, it will be assumed that no comments will be forthcoming.

Comments of interested and affected parties to be recorded in reports submitted to competent authority

62. (1) The EAP managing an application for environmental authorisation must ensure that the comments of interested and affected parties are recorded in reports and that such written comments, including records of meetings, are attached to the report, submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations.

(2) Where a person is desiring but unable to access written comments as contemplated in subregulation (1) due to—

- (i) a lack of skills to read or write;
- (ii) disability; or
- (iii) any other disadvantage

reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

CHAPTER 7 APPEALS

Application of this Chapter

- 63.** (1) This Chapter applies to decisions that—
- (a) are subject to an appeal to the Minister or MEC in terms of section 43 (1), (2) or (3) of the Act; and
 - (b) were taken by an organ of state acting under delegation in terms of section 42 or 42A of the Act in the exercise of a power or duty vested by the Act or these Regulations in a competent authority.

(2) No appeal in terms of this Chapter is available if the Minister or MEC took decisions themselves in their capacity as the competent authority for the application for an environmental authorisation.

Jurisdiction of Minister and MEC to decide appeals

- 64.** An appeal against a decision must be decided by—
- (a) the Minister for all decisions taken by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and for all decisions on environmental authorisations and environmental management programmes taken by the Minister of Minerals and Energy or his delegate;
 - (b) the MEC for all decisions taken by the provincial department responsible for environmental affairs in the relevant province;
 - (c) where relevant, any other organ of state empowered under Chapter 5 of the Act to make a decision on an appeal, for all decisions taken by that organ of state; or
 - (d) the Minister of Minerals and Energy for all process related decisions taken by that Minister.

Notice of intention to appeal

- 65.** (1) A person affected by a decision referred to in these regulations who wishes to appeal against the decision, must submit a notice of intention

to appeal with the Minister, MEC, or delegated organ of state, as the case may be, within 20 days after the date of the decision.

(2) If the appellant is an applicant, the appellant must provide each person and organ of state which was a registered interested and affected party in relation to the applicant's application, within 10 days of having submitted the notice contemplated in subregulation (1) —

- (a) a copy of the notice referred to in subregulation (1); and
- (b) a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by such person or organ of state.

(3) If the appellant is a person other than an applicant, the appellant must provide the applicant, within 10 days of having lodged the notice contemplated in subregulation (1) —

- (a) a copy of the notice referred to in subregulation (1); and
- (b) a notice indicating where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection by the applicant.

(4) The Minister, MEC or designated organ of state, may, as the case may be, in writing, on good cause extend the period within which a notice of intention to appeal must be submitted.

Submission of appeal

66. (1) An appeal lodged must be submitted to the appeal authority as determined in regulation **64**.

(2) An appeal must be—

- (a) submitted in writing; and
- (b) accompanied by—
 - (i) a statement setting out the grounds of appeal;
 - (ii) supporting documentation which is referred to in the appeal and which is not in the possession of the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state;
 - (iv) a statement by the appellant that regulation **65**(2) or (3) has

- been complied with together with copies of the notices referred to in that regulation; and
- (iv) the prescribed appeal fee, if any.

(3) The appellant must take into account any guidelines applicable to appeals as contemplated in regulations **73** and **74** of these regulations.

Time within which appeal must be lodged

67. (1) An appeal as contemplated in regulation **66**(1), must be submitted within 30 days after the lapsing of the 20 days contemplated in regulation **65**(1) .

(2) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, may, in writing, on good cause extend the period within which an appeal must be submitted.

Responding statement

68. (1) A person or organ of state which receives a notice in terms of regulation **65**(2), or an applicant who receives a notice in terms of regulation **65**(3), may submit to the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, a responding statement within 30 days from the date the appeal submission was made available for inspection in terms of that section.

(2) (a) A person, organ of state or applicant who submits a responding statement in terms of subregulation (1), (hereinafter referred to as a respondent), must within 10 days of having submitted the responding statement, serve a copy of the statement on the appellant.

(b) If a respondent introduces any new information not dealt with in the appeal submission of the appellant, the appellant is entitled to submit an answering statement to such new information to the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, within 30 days of being served a copy in accordance with subregulation (2)(a).

(c) The appellant must, within 10 days of having submitted the answering statement, serve a copy of the answering statement on the respondent who submitted the new information.

(3) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, may, in writing, on good cause extend the period within which responding statements in terms of subregulation (1) or an appellant's answering statement in terms of subregulation (2)(b) must be submitted.

Processing of appeal

69. (1) Receipt by the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, of an appeal, responding statement or answering statement must be acknowledged within 10 days of receipt of the appeal, responding statement or answering statement.

- (2) An appellant and each respondent is entitled to be notified of –
- (a) a direction in terms of section 43(7) of the Act, if the Minister, MEC or delegated organ of state, as the case may be, issues such a direction; and
 - (b) the appointment of an appeal panel in terms of section 43(5) of the Act, if the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, appoints an appeal panel for purposes of the appeal.

(3) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, may request the appellant or a respondent to submit such additional information in connection with the appeal as the Minister or MEC may require.

Appeal panel

70. (1) If the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, appoints an appeal panel, the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state must furnish the panel with a written instruction concerning—

- (a) the issues in respect of which the panel must make recommendations; and
- (b) the period within which recommendations must be submitted to the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state.

(2) A member of an appeal panel must be independent.

(3) If an appeal panel introduces any new information not dealt with in the appeal submission of the appellant or in the statements of the respondents, both the appellant and each respondent are entitled to submit to the panel, within a period determined by the panel, any additional statements rebutting or supporting such new information.

(4) An appeal panel must submit its recommendations to the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, in writing.

Decision on appeal

71. (1A) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or any other competent authority empowered under Chapter 5 of the Act to make a decision on an appeal, as the case may be, may combine his decision on appeals contemplated in regulation 60 where such appeals pertain to the same matter.

(1) The Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or any other competent authority empowered under Chapter 5 of the Act to make a decision on an appeal, as the case may be, must reach a final decision on an appeal or appeals submitted, within 90 days of receipt of all relevant information, including any statements, supporting documentation, reports or

any other additional information requested, or recommendations of an appeal panel which may assist the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, in the decision making process.

(2) When the Minister, MEC, Minister of Minerals and Energy or designated organ of state, as the case may be, has reached a final decision on an appeal, the appellant and each respondent must be notified of the decision and the extent to which the decision appealed against is upheld or overturned in writing.

(3) The final decision contemplated in subregulation (2) must contain reasons for such decision.

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL MATTERS AFFECTING APPLICATIONS AND APPEALS

Part 1: Environmental management frameworks

Purpose of this Part

- 72.** (1) The purpose of this Part is to provide—
- (a) for the Minister or MEC with concurrence of the Minister to initiate the compilation of information and maps referred to in section 24(3) of the Act specifying the attributes of the environment in particular geographical areas; and
 - (b) for such information and maps to be used as environmental management frameworks in the consideration in terms of section 24(4)(i) of the Act of applications for environmental authorisations in or affecting the geographical areas to which those frameworks apply.

(2) The provisions of this Part may not be read as purporting to affect the powers of the Minister or MEC in terms of section 24(3) of the Act to compile information and maps specifying the attributes of the environment in specific geographical areas.

Draft environmental management frameworks

73. (1) The Minister or MEC with the concurrence of the Minister may initiate an environmental management framework for an area.

(2) In order to initiate an environmental management framework for an area, the Minister or MEC must—

- (a) compile a draft environmental management framework;
- (b) subject the draft to a public participation process by—
 - (i) making the draft available for public inspection at a convenient place; and
 - (ii) inviting potential interested and affected parties by way of advertisements in newspapers circulating in the area and in any other appropriate way to inspect the draft and submit representations, objections and comments in connection with the draft to that person or organ of state; and
- (c) review the draft in the light of any representations, objections and comments received.

Contents

74. A draft environmental management framework must—

- (a) identify by way of a map or otherwise the geographical area to which it applies;
- (b) specify the attributes of the environment in the area, including the sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of those attributes;
- (c) identify any parts in the area to which those attributes relate;
- (d) state the conservation status of the area and in those parts;
- (e) state the environmental management priorities of the area;
- (f) indicate the kind of activities that would have a significant impact on those attributes and those that would not;
- (g) indicate the kind of activities that would be undesirable in the area or in specific parts of the area; and
- (h) include any other matters that may be specified.

Adoption

75. (1) If the Minister or MEC adopts with or without amendments an environmental management framework initiated in terms of regulation **73** the environmental management framework must be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies.

(2) When an environmental management framework has been adopted, notice must be given in the Government Gazette or the official Gazette of the relevant province of—

- (a) the adoption of the environmental management framework; and
- (b) the place where the environmental management framework is available for public scrutiny.

(3) Environmental management frameworks adopted as provided in subregulation (1) may from time to time, on the initiative of the Minister or an MEC, be revised.

(4) When an environmental management framework has been revised as provided in subregulation (3), notice must be given in the Government Gazette or the official Gazette of the relevant province of—

- (a) the review of the environmental management framework; and
- (b) the place where the revised environmental management framework is available for public scrutiny.

Part 2: National and provincial guidelines**National guidelines**

76. (1) The Minister may by notice in the Government Gazette issue national guidelines, as contemplated in section 24J of the Act, on the implementation of these Regulations with regard to—

- (a) any particular environmentally sensitive area or kind of environmentally sensitive areas, or environmentally sensitive areas in general;

- (b) any particular environmental impact or kind of environmental impact, or environmental impacts in general;
- (c) any particular activity or kind of activities, or activities in general ;
- (d) the process and criteria for the development of new or adoption of existing norms or standards; and
- (e) any particular process contemplated in these Regulations.

(2) A designated organ of state may, in consultation with the Minister, by notice in the Government Gazette issue guidelines, which must be consistent with any national guidelines issued in terms of regulation **76**, on the implementation of these Regulations, including guidelines with regard to the matters set out in **76(1)(b)**, (c), (d) or any matter incidental thereto, in relation to activities in respect of which the organ of state is the competent authority.

Provincial guidelines

77. (1) An MEC may by notice in the official Gazette of the province issue provincial guidelines, as contemplated in section 24J of the Act, on the implementation of these Regulations, including guidelines with regard to the matters set out in regulation **76(a)**, (b), (c), (d) and (e) in relation to applications in respect of which the MEC is the competent authority.

(2) Provincial guidelines issued in terms of subregulation (1) must be consistent with any national guidelines issued in terms of regulation **76**.

Legal status of guidelines

78. Guidelines issued in terms of regulation **76** or **77** are not binding but must be taken into account when preparing, submitting, processing or considering any application in terms of these Regulations.

Draft guidelines to be published for public comment

79. Before issuing any guidelines in terms of regulation 76 or 77, the Minister or MEC must publish the draft guidelines in the relevant *Gazette* for public comment.

Part 2A: Norms or standards**80 Norms or Standards**

Norms or standards developed or adopted in terms of section 24(10) of the Act, are legally binding after approval by the Minister or MEC, as the case may be.

Part 3: Other matters**Failure to comply with requirements for consideration of applications and appeals**

81. (1) An application or appeal in terms of these Regulations lapses if the applicant or appellant after having submitted the application or appeal fails for a period of six months to comply with a requirement in terms of these Regulations relating to the consideration of the application or appeal.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply where reasons for failure has been communicated to and accepted by the competent authority.

Resubmission of similar applications

82. No applicant may submit an application which is substantially similar to a previous application by the applicant which has been refused, unless—

- (a) the new application contains new or material information not previously submitted to the competent authority; or
- (b) a period of three years has elapsed since the refusal.

Compliance monitoring

83. (1) If a competent authority reasonably suspects that the person who holds an environmental authorisation or who has been granted an exemption in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations has contravened or failed to comply with a condition of the authorisation or exemption, the competent authority may request that person, in writing, to submit an explanation for the alleged contravention or non-compliance.

(2) If the competent authority reasonably suspects that the alleged contravention or failure has caused, or may cause, harm to the environment, the competent authority may request the person concerned, in writing, to submit an environmental audit report on the harm or suspected harm to the environment or on any specific matter determined by the competent authority.

(3) An explanation and environmental audit report requested in terms of subregulation (1) must be submitted in a form and within a period determined by the competent authority.

(4) The competent authority may require a person contemplated in subregulation (1) to appoint an independent person approved by the competent authority to perform the environmental audit.

(5) A person contemplated in subregulation (1) is liable for all costs in connection with the environmental audit, including the preparation and submission of the audit report.

(6) If a person contemplated in subregulation (2) is requested to submit an environmental audit report and fails to submit the report within the period determined in terms of subregulation (3), the competent authority may—

- (a) appoint an independent person to perform the audit; and
- (b) recover the cost of the audit from that person.

(7) Subregulations (1) to (6) must be read together with the provisions of chapter 7 of the Act.

(8) Every holder of an environmental authorisation must conduct such monitoring and such performance assessment of the approved environmental authorization and environmental management programme as may be prescribed through conditions of the environmental authorisation.

Assistance to people with special needs

84. The competent authority processing an application or the Minister or MEC or Minister of Minerals and Energy processing an appeal in terms of these Regulations must give reasonable assistance to people with

- (a) a lack of skills to read or write;
- (b) a disability; or
- (c) any other disadvantage

who can not, but desire to, comply with these regulations.

Offences

85. (1) In addition to section 24F of the Act, a person is guilty of an offence if that person—

- (a) provides incorrect or misleading information in any document submitted in terms of these Regulations to a competent authority;
- (b) fails to comply with regulation 7(2);
- (c) fails to comply with a request in terms of regulation 83(2);
- (d) contravenes or fails to comply with a condition subject to which an exemption in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations has been granted or
- (e) continues with an activity where the environmental authorisation was withdrawn in terms of regulation 53 or suspended in terms of regulation 50.

(2) A person is liable on conviction of an offence in terms of subregulation (1) to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding an amount prescribed in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991).

CHAPTER 9 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMENCEMENT

Definition

86. In this Chapter –

“previous ECA regulations” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements, means the regulations published in terms of sections 26 and 28 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) (ECA), by Government Notice R. 1183 of 5 September 1997, as amended by Government Notice R. 1355 of 17 October 1997, Government Notice R. 448 of 27 March 1998 and Government Notice R. 670 of 10 May 2002; and

“previous NEMA regulations” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements means the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (Government Notice No. R. 385, R. 386, and R. 387 in the Government Gazette of 21 April 2006 refer) (“NEMA”).

Continuation of things done and authorisations issued under previous regulations

87. (1) Anything done in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, and which can be done in terms of a provision of these Regulations must be regarded as having been done in terms of the provision of these Regulations.

(2) Any authorisation or exemption notice issued in terms of the previous ECA regulations, must be regarded to be an environmental authorisation issued in terms of these Regulations or an exemption notice issued in terms of these Regulations.

(3) Any authorisation issued in terms of the previous NEMA Regulations must be regarded to be an environmental authorisation issued in terms of these Regulations.

(4) Any environmental management programme or environmental management plan approved in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act or regulations promulgated in terms thereof or any old order right approved in terms of the Minerals Act, 1991, prior to any provision relating to prospecting, mining, reconnaissance, exploration and production coming into effect in terms of the Act shall be deemed to be an environmental authorisation in terms of these Regulations.

Pending applications and appeals

88. (1) An application for authorisation of an activity submitted in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, and which is pending when these Regulations take effect, must despite the repeal of those regulations be dispensed with in terms of those previous regulations as if those previous regulations were not repealed.

(2) An appeal lodged in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, which is pending when these Regulations take effect or an appeal lodged against a decision taken by virtue of the application of subregulation (1), must despite the repeal of those previous regulations be dispensed with in terms thereof as if those previous regulations were not repealed.

(3) Any authorisation issued following an application in terms of subregulation (1) must be regarded to be an environmental authorisation issued in terms of these Regulations.

(4) Any decision taken on an application in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, that is still in force when these regulations come into effect and which was issued for an activity that was listed in those previous regulations and which is listed in terms of these regulations remains in force as if those previous regulations were not repealed.

(5) If a situation arises where activities listed under the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, are not listed similarly under these regulations, and where a decision on an application submitted under those previous regulations is still pending, the competent authority will consider such application to be withdrawn.

(6) An activity that is not listed in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, but which is listed in terms of these regulations, must obtain prior written environmental authorisation in terms of these regulations prior to commencement of such activity.

(7) Where an application submitted in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, is pending and any component of the same activity which were not listed under those previous regulations is now listed in terms of section 24(2) of the Act, the competent authority must dispense of such application in terms of those previous regulations and may authorise the activity listed in terms of 24(2) as if it was applied for, on condition that all impacts of the newly listed activity and requirements of these regulations have also been considered and adequately addressed by the applicant.

(8) Where an application submitted under the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, has been finalised and any component of the same activity which were not listed under those previous regulations are now listed in terms of section 24C(2) of the Act, and where that new component of the activity will commence after these regulations come into effect, the competent authority must consider whether the new component was satisfactorily assessed as part of the application under those previous regulations and on request by the holder of the environmental authorisation issue an amendment to the environmental authorisation to that effect.

(9) In considering an application for environmental

authorisation or exemption, the competent authority must consider any relevant information generated during a process followed in terms of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, or any other legislation and which information has been submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation or exemption when making a decision.

(10) An application for authorisation or an appeal submitted in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, which is pending when these regulations come into effect, must be dispensed with in terms of that Act as if it has not been amended.

Existing policies and guidelines

89. Guidelines adopted by the Minister, Minister of Minerals and Energy or MEC before these Regulations took effect for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the previous ECA regulations or the previous NEMA regulations, as the case may be, must to the extent compatible with the Act and these Regulations be regarded to be national or provincial guidelines issued in terms of Part 2 of Chapter 8 of these Regulations.

Continuation of regulations regulating authorisations for activities in certain coastal areas

90. These Regulations do not affect the continued application of the regulations published in terms of sections 26 and 28 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), by Government Notice R. 1528 of 27 November 1998.

Repeal of Environmental Impact Regulations, 2006

91. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published Notice No. R. 385, in the Gazette No. 28938 of 21 April 2006 is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement

92. These Regulations may be cited as the Environmental Impact Assessment Amendment Regulations, 2008, and take effect on a date determined by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE**STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION**

Authorisation register number:	<i>As per the acknowledgement of receipt as per regulation 14(2)</i>
Holder of authorisation:	<i>As per application form</i>
Location of activity:	As described in the application form or the basic assessment report (BAR)/scoping report (SR)/ environmental impact assessment report (EIAR) if the location in the latter differs from that described in the application form

Definitions

1. In this authorisation, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the application, basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context indicates otherwise—

(a) “activity” means an activity or activities applied for in the application or the activity or activities as contemplated in regulations 26(2) or 36(2), as the case may be;

(b) “basic assessment report” means the basic assessment report submitted as part of the application and as contemplated in regulations 23 and 24;

(c) “competent authority” means the competent authority responsible for this application as referred to in regulation 3;

(d) “date of issue” means the date contemplated in regulation 9(3);

(e) “environmental impact assessment report” means the environmental impact assessment report submitted as part of the application and as contemplated in regulation 32;

(f) “environmental management programme” (hereinafter referred to as the “EMPr”) means an environmental management programme submitted as part of the application and as contemplated in regulation 34 ;

(g) “location” (to be referred to as the “property”) means the location as indicated in the application, or, the location contained in the basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, and indicated as the preferred alternative, where this differ from the location indicated in the application;

(h) “regulation” means the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations, 2009

(i) “the Act” means the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended.

2. Where the meaning of a term used in the application differs substantially from the meaning of the same term used in the basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, the meaning of the term must be interpreted in line with the meaning assigned to that term in the relevant report.

Decision

3. The applicant is authorised to undertake the activity, as defined.

Activities authorised

4. By virtue of the powers conferred on it by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2009, the competent authority hereby authorises—

(a) the applicant as per the application and with the contact details as contained in the application;

(b) the applicant to undertake the activity at the location as described in the application;

5. The granting of this environmental authorisation is subject to the conditions set out below.

Conditions**Scope of authorization**

6.1 Authorisation of the activity is subject to the adherence to the mitigation measures and management recommendations stipulated in the basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, as well as the EMPr.

6.2 The holder of the authorisation shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions by any person acting on his or her behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, sub-contractor, employee or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.

6.3 The activity authorised may only be carried out at the location, as defined.

6.4 Any changes to, or deviations from, the activity description set out in the application, basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, must be approved, in writing, by the competent authority before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the competent authority may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.

6.5 This activity must commence within a period of 2 years from the date of commencement of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be submitted.

Appeal of authorisation

6.6 The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (TWELVE) calendar days from the date of commencement of this decision.

6.7 The notification referred to in 6.6 must –

6.7.1 specify the date of commencement;

6.7.2 inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in Chapter 8 of the regulations; and

6.7.3 advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request.

Management of the activity

6.8 The EMPr submitted as part of the basic assessment report or environmental impact assessment report, as the case may be, is hereby approved provided that it fully complies with regulation 34 of the Regulations.

6.9 The approved EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all construction and, where applicable, operation activities. The EMPr will be a dynamic document. However, any changes to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the competent authority before such changes could be effected. The EMPr must be included in all contract documentation for the construction phase of the development.

6.10 Any norm or standard as contemplated in section 24(10) of the Act that applies to this activity or part thereof, must be complied with.

Monitoring

6.11 The holder of this authorisation must appoint or designate an environmental control officer (ECO) for the duration of the construction and rehabilitation phases of the development.

6.11.1 The ECO must be appointed or designated before construction commences and the authorities must be notified 30 days before construction commences, in writing, of such an appointment or designation.

6.11.2 The ECO must inform all contractor staff via induction training of the conditions of this authorisation and the requirements of the approved EMPr prior to construction.

6.11.3 The ECO must monitor compliance with the conditions of this authorisation and the requirements of the approved EMPr and keep a record of such monitoring.

6.11.4 The ECO must keep a site diary, a complaints register and records of compliance monitoring in respect of this development on site and make it

available for inspection to any official or designated environmental management inspector (EMI) of the relevant and competent authority who requests to see it.

Recording and reporting to the competent authority

6.12 The holder of this authorisation must submit an environmental compliance audit report in writing to the competent authority within 30 days after completion of construction.

6.12.1 The ECO must report to the competent authority in writing any non-compliance within 48 hours of the non-compliance occurring.

Commencement of the activity

6.13 The construction of the authorised activity may not commence within 30 (thirty) days of date of issue.

6.14 Should the holder of this authorisation be notified by the competent authority of a suspension of the authorisation pending any appeals decision on the authorised activity, the holder may not commence or proceed with the activity unless authorised by the competent authority in writing.

Notification to the authorities

6.15 The competent authority must receive 30 days written notice before the activity commences. Commencement for the purposes of this condition has the meaning assigned to it in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, as amended. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence.

Site closure and decommissioning

6.16 Should the activity ever cease or become permanently discontinued, the holder shall comply with all relevant legal requirements relevant to site closure or the decommissioning of the activity.

General

6.17 This authorisation does not negate the holder of the authorisation's responsibility to comply with any other statutory requirements that may be applicable to the undertaking of the activity.

6.18 A copy of this authorisation must be kept at the property where the activity will be undertaken. The authorisation must be produced to any official of the competent authority or designated environmental management inspector (EMI) who requests to see it and must be made available for inspection by any employee or agent of the holder of this authorisation who works or undertakes work at the property.

6.19 Where any of the holder's contact details change, including the name of the responsible person, the physical or postal address and/ or telephonic details, the applicant must notify the competent authority as soon as the new details become known to the applicant.

6.20 Should a change of ownership in the property on which the activity is to take place occur, the relevant rights and obligations established in this environmental authorisation will be deemed to be transferred to such new owner.

6.21 The holder of this authorisation must notify the competent authority, in writing and within 48 (FOURTY EIGHT) hours, if any condition of this authorisation cannot be or is not adhered to. Any notification in terms of this condition must be accompanied by reasons for the non-compliance. Non-

compliance with a condition of this authorisation may result in criminal prosecution or other actions provided for in NEMA and the regulations.

6.22 National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder or his successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the applicant with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.

Date of environmental authorisation

6.23 This authorisation comes into effect on the date contemplated in regulation 9(3)(b).

6.24 This environmental authorisation is deemed to be signed by the relevant delegated official of the competent authority.

NOTICE 166 OF 2009**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****LISTING NOTICE 1: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby, under section 47(1), publish for public comment, the draft Listing Notice 1 of the activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in the Schedule.

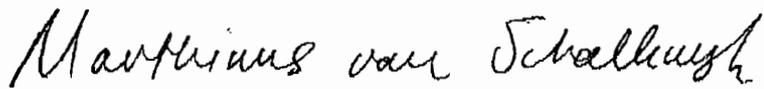
Any person who wishes to submit written representations or comments in connection with the draft regulations are invited to do so within 30 days of the date of this notice. All written representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

By post to: The Director-General: Environmental Affairs and Tourism
 Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
 Private Bag X447
 Pretoria, 0001

Delivered to: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
Fedsure Building
South Tower Room
315 Pretorius Street
PRETORIA

By fax to: (012) 3103688, and by e-mail to abritz@deat.gov.za

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities and competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 that would require environmental authorisation in specific identified geographical areas only.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“**agri-industrial**” means an undertaking involving the beneficiation of primary agricultural produce;

“**associated structures or 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;

“**canal**” means an open structure, that is lined or reinforced, for the conveying of a liquid or that serves as an artificial watercourse;

“**channel**” means an excavated hollow bed for running water or an artificial underwater depression to make a water body navigable in a natural watercourse, river or the sea;

“**concentration of animals**” means the keeping of animals in a confined space or structure, including a feedlot, where they are fed in order to prepare them for slaughter or to produce secondary products such as milk or eggs;

“**construction**” means the building, erection or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure and excluding the reconstruction of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“**dam**” when used in these Regulations means any barrier dam and any other form of impoundment used for the storage of water;

“**dangerous goods**” means goods as contemplated in South African National Standard No. 10234, supplement 2008 1.00: designated “List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)” published by Standards South Africa;

“decommissioning” means to take out of active service permanently or dismantle partly or wholly, or closure of a facility to the extent that it cannot be readily re-commissioned;

“derelict land” means abandoned land or property where the lawful land use has not been exercised during the preceding ten year period;

“development footprint”, in respect of land, means any evidence of physical transformation as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line as defined or adopted by the competent authority and where none has been defined or adopted it will be assumed that no setback line applies;

“effluent” means wastewater from any source;

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased;

“indigenous vegetation” refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years;

“industrial area” means an area used or zoned for bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“**linear activities**” include railways, roads, funiculars, pipelines, conveyor belts, cableways, powerlines, fences, runways, landing strips, and telecommunication lines;

“**marina**” means a constructed waterway that is normally associated with residential or commercial use and that could include mooring facilities;

“**maintenance dredging**” when used in this Regulation means a dredging activity which reoccurs on a regular basis for operational purposes in ports, marinas or harbours;

“**mixed use**”, with regard to an activity, means the presence of two or more types of land use in an area;

“**phased activities**” means an activity that is developed in phases over time on the same or adjacent properties to create a single or linked entity through interconnected internal vehicular or pedestrian circulation, sharing of infrastructure, or the continuum of design, style or concept by the same proponent or his or her successors;

“**sewage**” means effluent from a domestic source which is conveyed by sewer to a wastewater treatment plant;

“**slaughter unit**” in relation to a quantity standard for determining throughput, has the meaning assigned to it in the Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Product Hygiene Act, 1967 (Act No.87 of 1967);

“**the Act**” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

“transformation” means the physical alteration of the land use as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“undeveloped” means that no facilities, structures or infrastructure have previously been effected upon the land or property, either above or below ground, to give effect to the lawful land use right of the land or property right namely residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use during the preceding ten years;

“urban areas” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas;

“vacant” means not occupied for the purpose of its lawful land use right namely residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use during the preceding ten year period;

“watercourse” means -

- (a) a river or spring;
 - (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
 - (c) a wetland, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and
 - (d) any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse,
- and a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks;
and

“wetland” means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal

circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

(2) The following words relevant to aquaculture activities will have the meaning so assigned hereunder:

“aquaculture” means the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants in controlled or selective aquatic environments, with some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from natural predators;

“cage culture” means the practice of aquaculture within a defined pen or net cage or structure that is contained within a larger water body;

“exotic” means all species not naturally found in South Africa or which has been introduced into South Africa by human intervention;

“extralimital” means species that occur within South Africa but which have been introduced into areas where they do not occur naturally; i.e. outside of their natural distribution range;

“finfish” means an aquatic vertebrate of the super-class Pisces;

“naturalized distribution range” means the distribution range occupied by an exotic or extralimital species in which it has established a reproducing population.

(3) The following words will have the meaning assigned hereunder until such time as the national legislation providing for waste management

has come into effect, whereafter the definitions will be substituted by the applicable definitions of that legislation:

“hazardous waste” means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment;

“temporary storage of hazardous waste” means the storage of hazardous waste for a period of 90 days or less;

“waste” means any substance, whether or not that substance can be reduced, reused, recycled and recovered, that –

- (i) is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of;
- (ii) the generator has no further use of for the purposes of production, reprocessing or consumption;
- (iii) that must be treated or disposed of; or
- (iv) is identified as a waste by the Minister:

Provided that a by-product shall not be considered to be waste and provided further that any portion of waste once reduced, reused, recycled or recovered ceases to be waste.

- (4) The following words will have the meaning assigned to them in terms of section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)—

- (a) “mine”;
- (b) “mineral”;
- (c) “mining permit”;
- (d) “prospecting”;
- (e) “prospecting right”;

(f) "prospecting area".

(5). The following words will have the meaning so assigned hereunder; until such time as the national legislation governing coastal management in the Republic of South Africa has come into effect, where after the definitions will be substituted by the applicable definitions of that legislation:

"coastal protection zone" consists of—

- (a) an area declared in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) as a sensitive coastal area within which activities identified in terms of section 17(1) of that Act may not be undertaken without an authorisation;
- (b) any part of the littoral active zone that is not coastal public property;
- (c) any coastal protected area, or part of such area, which is not coastal public property;
- (d) any area situated wholly or partially within one kilometre of the high water mark which—
 - (i) is zoned for agricultural or undetermined use; or
 - (ii) is not zoned nor part of a lawfully established township, urban area or other human settlement;
- (e) any area not referred to in paragraph (d) that is situated wholly or partially within 100 metres inland of the high water mark;

"coastal public property" consists of—

- (a) State-owned land located adjacent to and inland of the sea-shore;
- (b) the sea-shore; and
- (c) the sea between the low water mark and the territorial waters as defined in the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act 15 of 1994);

"estuary" means a body of surface water that—

- (a) is part of a water course that is permanently or periodically open to the sea; and
- (b) in which a rise and fall of the water level as a result of the tides is measurable at spring tides when the water course is open to the sea; or
- (c) the salinity is measurably higher as a result of the influence of the sea;

“high-water mark” means the highest line reached by coastal waters but excluding any line reached as a result of—

- (a) exceptional or abnormal floods or storms that occur no more than once in ten years; or
- (b) an estuary being closed to the sea;

“littoral active zone” means any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is—

- (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and
- (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated;

“low-water mark” means the lowest line to which coastal waters recede during spring tides;

“sea” means all marine waters, including—

- (a) the high seas;
 - (b) all marine waters under the jurisdiction of any state; and
 - (c) the bed, subsoil and substrata beneath those waters,
- but does not include estuaries;

“seashore” means the area between the low-water mark and the high-water mark.

IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

3. (1) The activities listed in Appendix 1 are identified in terms of section 24(2)(b) of the Act as activities that may not commence without an environmental authorisation from the competent authority.

- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in terms of section 24(5) of the Act.

REPEAL OF NOTICE 386 OF 21 APRIL 2006

4. Notice No. 386 published in Gazette 28938 on 21 April 2006 is hereby repealed.

APPENDIX

Activity number	Activity description	Identification of competent authority
1	<p>The construction of—</p> <p>(a) facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity where:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) the electricity output is more than 10 megawatts but less than 20 megawatts;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the output is 10 megawatts or less but the total extent of the facility covers an area in excess of 1 ha;</p> <p>(b) facilities or infrastructure for the storage of 1 000 tons or more, but less than 100 000 tons of ore;</p> <p>(c) facilities or infrastructure for the storage of 250 tons or more, but less than 100 000 tons of coal;</p>	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the environmental authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken unless: (a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act, as amended; or (b) the activity is to be conducted in or on a mining area or is to transform the area where the activity is to be conducted into a mining area, in which case the competent authority will be the Minister of Minerals and Energy.</p>

	<p>(d) resorts, lodges or other tourism accommodation facilities that sleeps 15 people or more, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) where such resorts, lodges or tourism accommodation facilities are located in urban areas, or(ii) conversion of existing structures to resorts, lodges or tourism accommodation facilities that sleeps 30 people or less; <p>(e) facilities or infrastructure for the slaughter of animals with a product throughput of 10 000 kilograms or more per year of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) poultry exceeding 50 poultry per day(ii) game and red meat exceeding 6 slaughter units per day; <p>(f) facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of animals for the purpose of commercial production in densities that exceed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) 20 square metres per head of cattle,	
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including wildebeest and buffalo and more than 500 head of cattle, including wildebeest and buffalo, per facility;

(ii) 8 square meters per sheep or goat or any species of antelope and more than 1 000 sheep or goats or any species of antelope per facility;

(iii) 8 square metres per pig and more than 250 pigs per facility excluding piglets that are not yet weaned;

(iv) 30 square metres per crocodile at any level of production, excluding crocodiles younger than 6 months;

(v)(aa) more than 1 000 poultry per facility, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the facility is situated inside an urban area;

(bb) more than 5 000 chickens or poultry, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the facility is situated outside an urban area;

(vi) 3 square metre per rabbit and more than 500 rabbits per facility; or

	<p>(vii) 250 square metres per ostrich or emu and more than 50 ostriches or emus per facility or 2500 square metres per breeding pair;</p> <p>(g) facilities or infrastructure for aquaculture of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) any size in an estuary or protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) regardless of the location of such protected area;ii) finfish, crustaceans, reptiles or amphibians, including exotic or extralimital species with a production output exceeding 20 000 kg but less than 200 000 kg per annum (live round weight) with the exception of offshore cage culture where 1(i)(v) below will apply;iii) molluscs including exotic or extralimital species with a production output exceeding 30 000 kg but less than 200 000 kg per annum (live round weight) with the exception of off shore cage culture	
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	<p>where 1(i)(v) below will apply;</p> <p>iv) aquatic plants including exotic or extralimital species with a production output exceeding 60 000 kg but less than 200 000 kg per annum (live round weight) with the exception of off shore cage culture where 1(i)(v) below will apply;</p> <p>v) offshore cage culture of finfish, crustaceans, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks and aquatic plants including exotic or extralimital species with a production output exceeding 50 000 kg but less than 100000 kg per annum (live round weight).</p> <p>(h) facilities or infrastructure for agri-industrial purposes, outside industrial areas with a development footprint that cover an area of 1 000 square metres or more, with the exception of hatcheries, where the development footprint area covered is 2 000 square metres or more;</p> <p>(i) facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation</p>	
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	<p>of water, sewage or storm water, in pipelines exceeding 1000 metres in length, situated outside urban areas, with—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more;or(ii) a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more, <p>excluding where such construction relates to storm water drainage inside a road reserve;</p> <p>(j) facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts excluding in an urban or industrial area; or(ii) with a capacity of more than 275 kilovolts in urban or industrial areas; <p>(k) (i) canals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(ii) channels;(iii) bridges;	
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	<p>(iv) dams;</p> <p>(v) weirs;</p> <p>(vi) storm water outlet structures;</p> <p>(v) marinas;</p> <p>(vi) jetties; and</p> <p>(vii) buildings where the development footprint is bigger than 50 square metres,</p> <p>where such construction occurs within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the bank of a watercourse, and where no bank exists, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.</p> <p>(l) facilities or infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water, including dams, with a combined capacity of 50000 cubic metres or more, unless such storage falls within the ambit of the activity listed in item 6 of Government Notice 167 of 2009;</p> <p>(m) facilities or infrastructure for the recycling, re-use,</p>	
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	<p>handling, temporary storage or treatment of general waste with a throughput capacity of 20 cubic metres or more daily average measured over a period of 30 days, but less than 50 tons daily average measured over a period of 30 days;</p> <p>(n) facilities or infrastructure for the temporary storage of hazardous waste at quantities exceeding the minimum requirements as provided in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's Waste Management Series - Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste, 1998, Edition 2, as may be amended from time to time;</p> <p>(o) tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles excluding conversion of existing tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles;</p>	
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<p>(p) facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent or sewage with an annual throughput capacity of more than 5 000 cubic metres but less than 50 000 cubic metres;</p> <p>(q) above ground cableways and funiculars;</p> <p>(r) facilities or infrastructure for the storage of a dangerous good, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 100 but less than a 500 cubic metres in industrial areas and 50 but less than 500 cubic metres outside industrial areas;</p> <p>(s) structures where the development footprint is bigger than 50 square metres in the coastal public property excluding in existing ports or harbours;</p> <p>(t) facilities for desalination of sea water supply with an annual daily average production of more than 250 cubic metres.</p>	
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2	<p>Construction or earth moving activities in the sea, an estuary, or within the littoral active zone or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater, in respect of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) facilities for the storage of material and the maintenance of vessels;(b) fixed or floating jetties and slipways;(c) tidal pools;(d) embankments;(e) rock revetments or stabilising structures including stabilising walls;(f) buildings; or(g) infrastructure, <p>but excluding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) on erven within existing urban areas if such construction or earth moving activities will occur behind a development setback line; or(ii) where such construction or earth moving activities will occur in existing ports or harbours; or(iii) where such construction or earth moving activities is for maintenance or rehabilitation purposes.
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3	The prevention of the free movement of sand, erosion or accretion, by means of planting vegetation or placing synthetic material on dunes and exposed sand surfaces within the littoral active zone.
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4	<p>(a) Infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into a watercourse, estuary, lake or in-stream dam; or</p> <p>(b) the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand or rock exceeding 5 cubic metres from -</p> <p>(i) a watercourse, estuary, lake or in stream dam;</p> <p>(ii) the area within 32 metres from the bank of a watercourse, estuary, lake, in-stream dam including or where there is no bank, the edge of a watercourse, estuary, lake, in-stream dam</p> <p>(iii) the sea or the seashore</p> <p>but excluding where such depositing, dredging, excavation, infilling, removal or moving of soil, sand or rock</p> <p>(aa) is for maintenance dredging or rehabilitation purposes; or.</p> <p>(bb) occurs behind the development setback line.</p>
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5	The reclamation or destruction of a wetland or any portion thereof.	
6	The removal or damaging of indigenous vegetation of more than 50 square metres within the littoral active zone or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea, whichever distance is the greater but excluding where such removal or damage will occur on erven within existing urban areas behind the development setback line.	

7	The excavation, moving, removal, depositing or compacting of soil, sand, shell grit, coral, rock, rubble or any similar material covering an area exceeding 50 square metres within the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea, whichever distance is the greater, but excluding where such excavation, moving, removal, depositing or compacting will occur on erven within existing urban areas behind the development setback line or excluding where such excavation, moving removal, depositing or compacting is for maintenance dredging or rehabilitation purposes.
8	Any activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) or renewal thereof.
9	Any activity requiring a mining permit in terms of section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) or renewal.

10	The establishment of cemeteries of 5000 square metres or more in size.
11	<p>The transformation or removal of indigenous vegetation of 5 hectares or more anywhere except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) of 10 square metres or more where the transformation or removal would occur within a critically endangered or an endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) 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; or (ii) 1 hectare or more in protected areas as defined in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).

12	Agriculture, or afforestation for the purposes of commercial tree, timber or wood production, of 20 hectares or more but less than 100 hectares.
13	The abstraction of groundwater at a volume where any general authorisation issued in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) will be exceeded.
14	The construction of a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters or, where no reserve exists, the construction of a road where the road is wider than 8 metres, and the construction of roads for which an environmental authorisation was obtained in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 5 in Government Notice 167 of 2009, excluding roads situated within urban areas.

15	<p>The transformation of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="463 458 1187 716">(a) residential, mixed, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use, inside an urban area, and where the total area to be transformed is 5 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares, or<li data-bbox="463 736 1187 993">(b) residential, mixed, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use, outside an urban area and where the total area to be transformed is bigger than 1 hectare but less than 20 hectares; <p>except where such transformation takes place for linear activities.</p>
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16	<p>Phased activities for the following activities listed in this Schedule, which commenced after 3 July 2006, where any one phase of the activity may be below a threshold but where a combination of the phases, including expansions or extensions, will exceed a specified threshold:</p> <p>1(b), 1(c), 1(d), 1(e) 1(i), 1(j), 1(o), 1(s), 7, 12,14,15,16 and 19.</p>
17	<p>The transformation of an area, that was at any given time on or after the promulgation of these regulations zoned for the use of open space or conservation, to another use.</p>
18	<p>The release of genetically modified organisms into the environment in instances where assessment for such release is required by the Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997) or the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).</p>

19	Any process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).
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20	The commencement with any activity listed in Category A of Schedule 1 to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008. ¹	The competent authority in respect of this listed activity is determined by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act.
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¹ This activity will come into effect once the National Environmental Management: Waste Act comes into effect later in 2009. It will lead to the deletion of the following activities in this Schedule: 1(m) and 1(n) as well as 23(i), (j) and (l).

21

The decommissioning of existing facilities or infrastructure, other than facilities or infrastructure that commenced under an environmental authorisation issued in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006 made under section 24(5) of the Act and published in Government Notice No. R. 385 of 2006, as amended, for -

- (a) electricity generation with a threshold of more than 10MW;
- (b) electricity transmission and distribution with a threshold of more than 132kV;
- (c) (b) nuclear reactors and storage of nuclear fuel;
- (d) activities, where the facility or the land on which it is located is contaminated or has the potential to be contaminated by any material which may place a restriction on the potential to re-use the site for a different purpose;
- (e) the treatment of effluent and sewage with an annual throughput capacity of 50000 cubic metres or more;
- (f) storage of dangerous goods of more than 30 000 cubic metres.

22

The expansion of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity, which requires a new or amendment of an existing permit or license required in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the release of emissions, pollution, effluent or is subjected to an EA process in any specific environmental management Act.

23

The expansion of facilities for:-

(a) aquaculture of –

i) any size in an estuary or protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) regardless of the location of such protected area;

(ii) finfish, crustaceans, reptiles or amphibians, including exotic or extralimital species where the production output will increase with 20000 kg per annum (live round weight) or more;

(iii) mollusks including exotic or extralimital species where the expanded production output will exceed 30000 kg per annum (live round weight);

(iv) aquatic plants including exotic or extralimital species where the expanded production output will exceed 60000 kg per annum (live round weight)

(v) offshore cage culture of finfish, crustaceans, reptiles, amphibians, molluscs and aquatic plants including exotic or extralimital species where the expanded production output will exceed 50000 kg per annum (live round weight).

	<p>(b) the generation of electricity where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the electricity output will be increased by 10 megawatts or more, excluding where such expansion takes place on the original development footprint;(ii) regardless the output of the facility, the development footprint will be expanded by 1 hectare or more; <p>(c) the storage of ore where the expansion will increase the total storage capacity by more than 1000 tons;</p> <p>(d) the above ground storage of coal where the expansion will increase the total storage capacity by more than 250 tons;</p>	
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(e) agri-industrial purposes, including hatcheries, outside industrial areas, where the facility will be expanded with an area of 1000 square metres or more;

(f) the treatment of effluent or sewage where the expansion will increase the annual throughput capacity by more than 5000 cubic metres;

(g) the storage of a dangerous good, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, where such storage facility will be expanded by 50 cubic metres or more;

	<p>(h) the refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil and petroleum products where the output of the facility will be expanded by 50 cubic metres or more excluding gas from landfill sites;</p> <p>(i) the recycling, re-use, handling, temporary storage or treatment of general waste where the expansion will increase the throughput capacity with more than 50 tons or more daily average measured over a period of 30 days;</p> <p>(j) the use, recycling, handling, treatment, storage beyond 90 days or final disposal of hazardous waste;</p>	
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<p>(k) the transmission and distribution of electricity where the expanded capacity will exceed 275 kilovolts, and where the development footprint will be expanded;</p> <p>(l) the final disposal of general waste where the expansion will cover an area of 100 square metres or more, or 200 cubic metres or more of airspace;</p> <p>(m) the incineration, burning, evaporation, thermal treatment, roasting or heat sterilisation of waste or effluent, including the cremation of human or animal tissue;</p>	
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(n) the microbial deactivation, chemical sterilisation or non-thermal treatment of waste or effluent where such expansion would require a new permit or license in terms of the specific environmental management act governing waste management;

(o) railway lines, stations or shunting yards where the development footprint will be expanded, excluding

- (i) railway lines , shunting yards and railway stations in industrial areas
- (ii) underground railway lines in mines
- (iii) additional railway lines within the servitude of an existing railway line.

24

The expansion of

- (i) canals;
- (ii) channels;
- (iii) bridges;
- (iv) dams;
- (v) weirs;
- (vi) storm water outlet structures;
- (viii) marinas; and
- (ix) jetties;

within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the bank of a watercourse, and where no bank exists, measured from the edge of a watercourse, where such expansion will result in an increased development footprint but excluding where such expansion will occur behind the development setback line.

25	The expansion of buildings with an existing footprint bigger than 50 square metres or of buildings of any size where such expansion will result in the building being bigger than 50 square metres within 32 metres of a watercourse measured from the bank of a watercourse, and where no bank exists, measured from the edge of a watercourse, where such expansion will result in an increased development footprint but excluding where such expansion will occur behind the development setback line.	
26	The expansion of airports where the development footprint will be increased.	
27	The expansion of runways or landing strips where the expanded runways or landing strips will be longer than 1,4 kilometres in length.	
28	The expansion of the width of a road by more than 6 meters.	

29	The expansion of a dam where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, was originally 5 metres or higher and where the height of the wall is increased by 2,5 metres or more.	
30	The expansion of resorts outside urban areas where accommodation for 15 or more additional people will be provided.	

31	<p>The expansion of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) facilities associated with the arrival and departure of vessels and the handling of cargo;(ii) piers;(iii) inter- and sub-tidal structures for entrapment of sand;(iv) breakwater structures;(v) coastal marinas;(vi) coastal harbours or ports;(vii) structures for draining parts of the sea or estuary;(viii) tunnels; or(ix) underwater channels, <p>but excluding expansion on erven within existing urban areas if such expansion will occur behind the development setback line.</p>
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32

The expansion of facilities for-

- (i) the bulk transportation of dangerous goods in gas form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 700 tons or more per day;
- (ii) the bulk transportation of dangerous goods in liquid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 50 cubic metres or more per day;
- (iii) the bulk transportation of dangerous goods in solid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 50 tons or more per day.

NOTICE 167 OF 2009**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****LISTING NOTICE2: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby, under section 47(1), publish for public comment, the draft Listing Notice 2 of the activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in the Schedule.

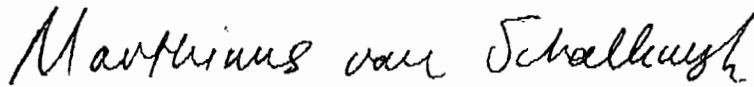
Any person who wishes to submit written representations or comments in connection with the draft regulations are invited to do so within 30 days of the date of this notice. All written representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

By post to: The Director-General: Environmental Affairs and Tourism
 Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
 Private Bag X447
 Pretoria, 0001

Delivered to: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
Fedsure Building
South Tower Room
315 Pretorius Street
PRETORIA

By fax to: (012) 3103688, and by e-mail to abritz@deat.gov.za

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities that would require an environmental authorisation and to identify competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“construction” means the building, erection or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure and excluding the reconstruction of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“dam” when used in these Regulations means any barrier dam and any other form of impoundment used for the storage of water;

“dangerous goods” means goods as contemplated in South African National Standard No. 10234, supplement 2008 1.00: designated “List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)” published by Standards South Africa;

“derelict land” means abandoned land or property where the lawful/legal land use right has not been exercised during the preceding ten year period;

“development footprint”, in respect of land, means any evidence of physical transformation as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line as defined or adopted by the competent authority and where none has been defined or adopted it will be assumed that no setback line applies;

“effluent” means wastewater from any source;

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased;

“industrial area” means an area used or zoned for bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“linear development activities” include railways, roads, funiculars, pipelines, conveyor belts, cableways, powerlines, fences, runways, landing strips, and telecommunication lines;

“marina” means a constructed waterway that is normally associated with residential or commercial use and that could include mooring facilities;

“sewage” means effluent from a domestic source which is conveyed by sewer to a wastewater treatment plant;

“the Act” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

“the regulations” means the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations made under section 24(5) of the Act;

“transformation” means the physical alteration of the land use as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“undeveloped” means that no facilities, structures or infrastructure have previously been effected upon the land or property, either above or below ground, to give effect to the lawful land use right of the land or property namely residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use;

“urban areas” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or

boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas;

“vacant” means not occupied for the purpose of its lawful land use right namely residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use during the preceding ten year period;

(2) The following words relevant to aquaculture activities will have the meaning assigned hereunder:

“aquaculture” means the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants in controlled or selective aquatic environments, with some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from natural predators;

“cage culture” means- the practice of aquaculture within a defined pen or net cage or structure that is contained within a larger water body;

“exotic” means all species not naturally found in South Africa or which has been introduced into South Africa by human intervention;

“extralimital” means species that occur within South Africa, but which have been introduced into areas where they do not occur naturally; i.e. outside of their natural distribution range;

“finfish” means- an aquatic vertebrate of the super-class Pisces; and

“naturalized distribution range” means the distribution range occupied by an exotic or extralimital species in which it has established a reproducing population.

- (3) The following words will have the meaning so assigned hereunder; until such time as the national legislation providing for waste management has come into effect, whereafter these definitions will be substituted by the applicable definitions of that national legislation:

“hazardous waste” means any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment; and

“waste” means any substance, whether or not that substance can be reduced, reused, recycled and recovered, that –

- (a) is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of;
- (b) the generator has no further use of for the purposes of production, reprocessing or consumption;
- (c) that must be treated or disposed of; or
- (d) is identified as a waste by the Minister:

Provided that a by-product shall not be considered to be waste and provided further that any portion of waste once reduced, reused, recycled or recovered ceases to be waste.

- (4) The following words will have the meaning so assigned in terms of section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002):

- (a) “exploration right”;
- (b) “mine”;
- (c) “mineral”;
- (d) “mining permit”;
- (e) “mining right”;

- (f) "production right";
- (g) "reconnaissance permit";
- (h) "retention area"; and
- (i) "retention permit".

(5) The following words will have the meaning so assigned hereunder; until such time as the national legislation governing coastal management in the Republic of South Africa has come into effect, where after the definitions will be substituted by the applicable definitions of that national legislation:

"coastal protection zone" consists of –

- (a) an area declared in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) as a sensitive coastal area within which activities identified in terms of section 17(1) of that Act may not be undertaken without an authorisation;
- (b) any part of the littoral active zone that is not coastal public property;
- (c) any coastal protected area, or part of such area, which is not coastal public property;
- (d) any area situated wholly or partially within one kilometre of the high water mark which –
 - (i) is zoned for agricultural or undetermined use; or
 - (ii) is not zoned nor part of a lawfully established township, urban area or other human settlement;
- (e) any area not referred to in paragraph (d) that is situated wholly or partially within 100 metres inland of the high water mark;

"coastal public property" consists of –

- (a) State-owned land located adjacent to and inland of the sea-shore;

- (b) the sea-shore; and
- (c) the sea between the low water mark and the territorial waters as defined in the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act 15 of 1994);

“estuary” means a body of surface water that –

- (a) is part of a water course that is permanently or periodically open to the sea; and
- (b) in which a rise and fall of the water level as a result of the tides is measurable at spring tides when the water course is open to the sea; or
- (c) the salinity is measurably higher as a result of the influence of the sea;

“high-water mark” means the highest line reached by coastal waters but excluding any line reached as a result of –

- (a) exceptional or abnormal floods or storms that occur no more than once in ten years; or
- (b) an estuary being closed to the sea;

“littoral active zone” means any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is –

- (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and
- (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated;

“low-water mark” means the lowest line to which coastal waters recede during spring tides;

“sea” means all marine waters, including –

- (a) the high seas;
 - (b) all marine waters under the jurisdiction of any state; and
 - (c) the bed, subsoil and substrata beneath those waters,
- but does not include estuaries; and

“seashore” means the area between the low-water mark and the high-water mark.

IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

2. (1) The activities identified in Appendix may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority.
- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of the potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.

REPEAL OF NOTICE 387 DATED 21 APRIL 2006

3. Notice 387 published in Gazette 28938 is hereby repealed.

APPENDIX

Activity number	Activity description	Identification of competent authority
1	<p>The construction of—</p> <p>(a) facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more;</p> <p>(b) facilities or infrastructure for nuclear reaction including energy generation, the production, enrichment, processing, reprocessing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels, radioactive products and nuclear and radioactive waste;</p> <p>(c) facilities or infrastructure for the storage of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in</p>	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the environmental authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken, unless—</p> <p>(a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act, as amended; or</p> <p>(b) the activity is to be conducted in or on a mining area or is to transform the area where the activity is to be conducted into a mining area in which case the competent authority is the Minister of</p>

<p>containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres;</p> <p>(d) facilities or infrastructure for the refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil and petroleum products with an installed capacity of 50 cubic metres or more, excluding gas from landfill sites;</p> <p>(e) facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or license in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste and which is not identified in Notice No. 166 of 2009;</p> <p>(f) facilities or infrastructure for the recycling, re-use, handling, temporary storage or treatment of general waste with a throughput capacity of 50 tons or more daily average measured over a period of 30 days;</p> <p>(g) facilities or infrastructure for the use, recycling,</p>	<p>Minerals and Energy.</p>
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handling, treatment, storage beyond 90 days or final disposal of hazardous waste;

(h) facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods—

(i) in gas form, outside an industrial complex or zone, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 m in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day;

(ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 m in length, with a throughput capacity more than 50 cubic metres per day; or

(iii) in solid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, using funiculars or conveyors with a throughput capacity of more than 50 tons day;

(i) (i) airports,

(ii) runways or landing strips longer than 1,4

	<p>kilometres;</p> <p>(j) facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more, outside urban areas;</p> <p>(k) facilities or infrastructure for marine telecommunications;</p> <p>(l) facilities or infrastructure for the transfer of 50 000 cubic metres or more water between water catchments, water treatment works or impoundments per day, excluding treatment works for drinking purposes;</p> <p>(m) facilities or infrastructure for the final disposal of general waste covering an area of 100 square metres or more or 200 cubic metres or more of airspace;</p> <p>(n) facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent or</p>	
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	<p>sewage with an annual throughput capacity of 50 000 cubic metres or more;</p> <p>(o) facilities or infrastructure for the incineration, burning, evaporation, thermal treatment, roasting or heat sterilisation of waste or effluent, including the cremation of human or animal tissue;</p> <p>(p) facilities or infrastructure for the microbial deactivation, chemical sterilisation or non-thermal treatment of waste or effluent;</p> <p>(q) railway lines, stations or shunting yards, excluding—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) railway lines , shunting yards and railway stations in industrial areas; (ii) underground railway lines in a mining area; (iii) additional railway lines within the servitude of an existing railway line; <p>(r) facilities or infrastructure for aquaculture of—</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) finfish, crustaceans, reptiles or amphibians, including offshore cage culture with a production output exceeding 200 000 kg per annum (live round weight); ii) molluscs with a production output exceeding 150000 kg per annum (live round weight); iii) aquatic plants with a production output exceeding 150000 kg per annum (live round weight); iv) exotic or extralimital species with a production output exceeding 200000 kg per annum (live round weight, with the exception of Rainbow Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) farmed within its naturalized distribution range, with a production output which does not exceed 20000 kg per annum (live round weight); and <p>(s) an island, anchored platform or any other permanent structure on the sea bed.</p>	
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2	Transformation of undeveloped, vacant, derelict land for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use where the total area to be transformed is 20 hectares or more; except where such transformation takes place for linear development activities.
3	Agriculture, or afforestation for the purposes of commercial tree, timber or wood production where the total area to be transformed is 100 hectares or more.
4	The extraction of peat or peat soils for sale or consumption or the disturbance of vegetation or soils in anticipation of the extraction of peat or peat soils for sale or consumption, including the removal of peat or peat soils for construction or mining activities.

5	<p>The route determination of roads and design of associated physical infrastructure, including roads that have not yet been built for which routes have been determined before the publication of this notice and which have not been authorised by a competent authority in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006 or 2009, made under section 24(5) of the Act and published in Government Notice No. R. 385 of 2006, where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) it is a national road as defined in section 40 of the South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998);(ii) it is a road administered by a provincial authority;(iii) the road reserve is wider than 30 metres; or(iv) the road will cater for more than one lane of traffic in both directions.
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6	The construction of a dam, where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, is 5 metres or higher or where the high-water mark of the dam covers an area of 10 hectares or more.	
7	Any activity which requires a mining right or renewal thereof as contemplated in sections 22 and 24 respectively of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	
8	Any activity which requires an exploration right or renewal thereof as contemplated in sections 79 and 81 respectively of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	
9	Any activity which requires a production right or renewal thereof as contemplated in sections 83 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	

10	Any activity which requires a reconnaissance permit as contemplated in section 74 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), excluding where such reconnaissance is conducted by means of a fly over.	
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11	<p>Construction or earth moving activities in the sea, an estuary, or within the littoral active zone or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater, excluding an activity listed in item 2 of Notice No 166 of 2009, but including construction or earth moving activities in respect of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) facilities associated with the arrival and departure of vessels and the handling of cargo; (b) piers; (c) inter- and sub-tidal structures for entrapment of sand; (d) breakwater structures; (e) coastal marinas; (f) coastal harbours or ports; (g) structures for reclaiming parts of the sea; (h) tunnels; or (i) underwater channels, <p>but excluding—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) construction or earth moving activities on erven within existing urban areas if such construction or earth moving activities will occur behind a development setback line; (ii) where such construction or earth moving activities will occur in existing ports or harbours; or (iii) where such construction or earth moving activities takes place for maintenance or rehabilitation purposes. 	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the environmental authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken unless it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act, as amended.</p>
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12	<p>The expansion of facilities for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the generation of electricity where the electricity output increases by 20 megawatts or more;(b) nuclear reaction including energy generation, the production, enrichment, processing, reprocessing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels, radioactive products and nuclear and radioactive waste.	
13	Any activity listed in Category B of Schedule 1 to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008. ¹	The competent authority in respect of this listed activity is determined by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008.

¹ This activity will come into effect once the National Environmental Management: Waste Act comes into effect later in 2009. It will lead to the deletion of the following activities in this Schedule:
1(f), 1(g) and 1(m).

NOTICE 168 OF 2009**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****LISTING NOTICE 3: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Marthinus Christoffel Johannes van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby, under section 47(1), publish for public comment, the draft Listing Notice 3 of the activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in the Schedule.

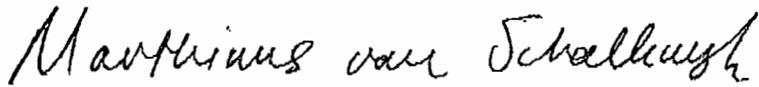
Any person who wishes to submit written representations or comments in connection with the draft regulations are invited to do so within 30 days of the date of this notice. All written representations and comments must be submitted in writing to the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism:

By post to: The Director-General: Environmental Affairs and Tourism
 Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
 Private Bag X447
 Pretoria, 0001

Delivered to: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Attention: Mrs. Amanda Britz
Fedsure Building
South Tower Room
315 Pretorius Street
PRETORIA

By fax to: (012) 3103688, and by e-mail to abritz@deat.gov.za

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered.



MARTHINUS VAN SCHALKWYK
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities and competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 that would require environmental authorisation in specific identified geographical areas only.

DEFINITIONS

2. In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“associated structures or 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;

“construction” means the building, erection or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure and excludes the reconstruction of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“development footprint”, in respect of land, means any evidence of physical transformation as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line as defined or adopted by the competent authority and where none has been defined or adopted it will be assumed that no setback line applies;

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the scale of the activity is increased;

“Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations” means the regulations made under section 24(5) of the Act;

“Gauteng Conservation Plan” means the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan) which can be obtained from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment;

“Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas” means the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas, 2006 (GAPA 3), which can be obtained from the Gauteng

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment;

“industrial area” means an area used for bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“littoral active zone” means any land forming part of, or is adjacent to, the seashore and that is—

- (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and
- (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated;

“Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan” means the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan (MBCP) which can be obtainable from Mpumalanga Tourism & Parks Agency in Nelspruit, or be downloaded from the South African National Biodiversity Institute’s BGIS website (<http://bgis.sanbi.org/>);

“the Act” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

“urban areas” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas.

3. (1) The activities listed in Appendix 1 are identified in terms of section 24(2)(b) of the Act as activities that may not commence without an environmental authorisation from the competent authority.

- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in terms of section 24(5) of the Act.

APPENDIX 1

Activity number	Activity description	Geographical areas based on environmental attributes	Identification of competent authority
1	The construction of billboards exceeding 18 square metres in size outside urban, mining or industrial areas.	<p>In the Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The coastal zone of the province, within 1000 meters inland of the high-water mark of the sea, but excluding urban areas within urban edges as determined in the approved Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities; (b) The Greater Baviaanskloof Mega-Conservancy Area, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism and the Maluti Drakenberg Transfrontier Project Area, as indicated on maps that are obtainable from any office of the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs; (c) Any Conservancies and Private Nature Reserves which may be declared in terms of Eastern Cape Environmental legislation; and (d) All indigenous State Forests. <p>In the Free State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and 	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the environmental authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1)(d) of the Act, as amended; or (b) the activity is to be conducted in or on a mining area or is to transform the area where the activity is to be conducted into a mining area, in which case the competent authority will be the Minister of Minerals &

		<p>(c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.</p> <p>In Gauteng:</p> <p>(a) All sites identified by the applicable Gauteng Conservation Plan as irreplaceable or important;</p> <p>(b) Any protected area including Municipal or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003); and</p> <p>(c) Any areas zoned for conservation purposes or for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town Planning or Zoning Scheme.</p> <p>In Mpumalanga:</p> <p>(a) All sites identified by the applicable Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan's terrestrial assessment as Irreplaceable, Highly Significant or Important & Necessary;</p> <p>(b) Any protected area which may be declared in terms of Mpumalanga's Stewardship Programme or Protected Area Expansion Strategy, or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>(c) Areas outside urban areas;</p>	Energy.
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		<p>(d) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and</p> <p>(e) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.</p>	
		<p>In Northern Cape:</p> <p>(a) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and</p> <p>(b) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.</p>	
		<p>In North West province:</p> <p>(a) A protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).</p>	
		<p>In Western Cape:</p> <p>(a) Areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and</p> <p>(c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas.</p>	

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The construction of reservoirs for bulk water supply with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres.

In Eastern Cape:

- (a) The coastal zone of the province, within 1000 meters inland of the high-water mark of the sea, but excluding urban areas within urban edges as determined in the approved Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities;
- (b) The Greater Baviaanskloof Mega-Conservancy Area, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism and the Maluti Drakenberg Transfrontier Project Area, as indicated on maps that are obtainable from any office of the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs;
- (c) Any Conservancies and Private Nature Reserves which may be declared in terms of Eastern Cape Environmental legislation; and
- (d) All indigenous State Forests.

In Free State:

- (a) Areas outside urban areas;
- (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and
- (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.

In Gauteng:

- (a) All sites identified by the applicable Gauteng Conservation Plan as irreplaceable or important;

		<p>(b) Any protected area including Municipal or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003); and</p> <p>(c) Any areas zoned for conservation purposes or for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town Planning or Zoning Scheme.</p>	
		<p>In Mpumalanga:</p> <p>(a) All sites identified by the applicable Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan's terrestrial assessment as Irreplaceable, Highly Significant or Important & Necessary;</p> <p>(b) Any level of protected area which may be declared in terms of Mpumalanga's Stewardship Programme or Protected Area Expansion Strategy, or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>(c) areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(d) areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and</p> <p>(e) areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.</p>	

		<p>In Northern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. 	
		<p>In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and (c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas. 	

3	<p>The construction of masts or towers of any material or type used for telecommunication broadcasting or radio transmission purposes where the mast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is to be placed on a site not previously used for this purpose, and (b) will exceed 15 metres in height, (c) but excluding: (d) attachments to existing buildings; (e) masts on rooftops; or (f) masts that fall inside industrial areas. 	<p>In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The coastal zone of the Province, within 1000 meters inland of the High-water Mark of the sea, but excluding urban areas within urban edges as determined in the approved Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities; (b) The Greater Baviaanskloof Mega-Conservancy Area, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism and the Maluti Drakenberg Transfrontier Project Area, as indicated on maps that are obtainable from any office of the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs; (c) Any Conservancies and Private Nature Reserves which may be declared in terms of Eastern Cape Environmental legislation; and (d) All indigenous State Forests. 	
		<p>In Free State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. 	

		<p>In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All sites identified by the applicable Gauteng Conservation Plan as irreplaceable or important; (b) Any protected area including Municipal or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003); and (c) Any areas zoned for conservation purposes or for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town Planning or Zoning Scheme.
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		<p>In Mpumalanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) All sites identified by the applicable Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan's terrestrial assessment as Irreplaceable, Highly Significant or Important & Necessary;(b) Any level of protected area which may be declared in terms of Mpumalanga's Stewardship Programme or Protected Area Expansion Strategy, or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003);(c) Areas outside urban areas;(d) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and(e) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. <p>In North West Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) A protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).	
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		<p>In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Areas outside urban areas;(b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas;(c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas. and(d) Areas within urban areas within 100 metres of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Areas zoned for use as public open space,(ii) Kindergartens,(iii) Schools and(iv) Hospitals.
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4	The construction of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.	<p>In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The coastal zone of the Province, within 1000 meters inland of the High-water Mark of the sea, but excluding urban areas within urban edges as determined in the approved Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities; (b) The Greater Baviaanskloof Mega-Conservancy Area, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism and the Maluti Drakenberg Transfrontier Project Area, as indicated on maps that are obtainable from any office of the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs; (c) Any Conservancies and Private Nature Reserves which may be declared in terms of Eastern Cape Environmental legislation; and (d) All indigenous State Forests. <p>In Free State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.
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		<p>In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any site identified as land with high agricultural potential located within the agricultural Hubs or Important Agricultural Sites identified in terms of the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas, 2006 (GAPA 3); (b) All sites identified as irreplaceable or important in terms of the applicable Gauteng Conservation Plan; (c) Any protected area including Municipal or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003); and (d) Any areas zoned for conservation purposes or for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town Planning or Zoning Scheme. 	
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		<p>In Mpumalanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All sites identified by the applicable Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan's terrestrial assessment as Irreplaceable, Highly Significant or Important & Necessary; (b) Any level of protected area which may be declared in terms of Mpumalanga's Stewardship Programme or Protected Area Expansion Strategy, or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003); (c) Areas outside urban areas; (d) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas. (e) [iii] areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.
		<p>In Northern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas.

		<p>In Western Cape:</p> <p>(a) Areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and</p> <p>(c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas.</p>
5	The construction of resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities of any size regardless of the location of such protected area, but excluding conversion of existing structures to resorts, lodges, hotels or other tourism and hospitality facilities that sleeps less than 30 people.	(a) A protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).
6	The construction of aircraft landing strips and runways shorter than 1,4km.	(a) A protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).

		<p>In Western Cape:</p> <p>(a) Areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and</p> <p>(c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas.</p>
7	The expansion of a resort where the development footprint will be expanded.	(a) A protected area contemplated in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).
8	The expansion of a road where the original reserve was wider than 13.5 meters and such expansion extends the reserve by more than 6 meters, excluding where such expansion takes place in a mining area.	<p>In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>(a) the coastal zone of the Province, within 1000 meters inland of the High-water Mark of the sea, but excluding urban areas within urban edges as determined in the approved Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities;</p> <p>(b) the Greater Baviaanskloof Mega-Conservancy Area, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism and the Maluti Drakenberg Transfrontier Project Area, as indicated on maps that are obtainable from any office of the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs;</p> <p>(c) any Conservancies and Private Nature Reserves which may be declared in terms of Eastern Cape Environmental legislation; and</p> <p>(d) all indigenous State Forests.</p>

		<p>In Free State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) areas outside urban areas; (b) areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. <p>In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any site identified as land with high agricultural potential located within the agricultural Hubs or Important Agricultural Sites identified in terms of the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas, 2006 (GAPA 3); (b) All sites identified as irreplaceable or important in terms of the applicable Gauteng Conservation Plan; (c) Any protected area including Municipal or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003); and (d) Any areas zoned for conservation purposes or for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town Planning or Zoning Scheme. 	
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		<p>In Mpumalanga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All sites identified by the applicable Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan's terrestrial assessment as Irreplaceable, Highly Significant or Important & Necessary; (b) Any level of protected area which may be declared in terms of Mpumalanga's Stewardship Programme or Protected Area Expansion Strategy, or Provincial Nature Reserves as contemplated by the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003); (c) Areas outside urban areas; (d) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and (e) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. <p>In Northern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Areas outside urban areas; (b) Areas zoned for use as public open space in terms of the relevant applicable Town planning or Zoning Scheme; and (c) Areas zoned for a conservation purpose within urban areas. 	
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	<p>In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Areas outside urban areas;(b) Areas zoned for use as public open space within urban areas; and(c) Areas designated for conservation use in approved Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas.
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