



Non-Technical Summary

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Wesco Waste Management Facility

Draft Environmental Impact Report

February 2025



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Non-Technical Summary provides a synopsis of the Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report prepared as part of the ESIA process for the proposed Wesco Waste Management Facility (WMF).

The Applicant, Wesco Waste Management Facility (Pty) Ltd (Wesco), a subsidiary of Interwaste Holdings (Pty) Ltd, which is owned by the Séché Environnement Group (Séché), is proposing to construct and operate a new integrated Waste Management Facility on Portion 1 of the Farm Brakkefontein No. 32 (the "subject property"), located approximately 5 km south of Atlantis Industrial and 2 km north-east of Duynfontein (see Figure 1). The registered landowner for the subject property is Varenne Investments (Pty) Ltd, also a subsidiary of Séché.

The proposed Wesco WMF has been designed in alignment with the National Waste Management Strategy, the Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan and in accordance with all relevant legislation. The proposed WMF aims to offer waste minimisation, recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal services for general and hazardous wastes from municipal and private clients. Wastes would be transported to the proposed Wesco WMF via road and/or potentially by rail.

2.0 REQUIRED AUTHORISATIONS

The proposed development and operation of the WMF requires several authorisations including (amongst others):

- A **Waste Management Licence** (WML) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA);
- An **Environmental Authorisation** (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended); and
- A **Water Use Licence** (WUL) in terms of National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake a Scoping and ESIA process for the proposed Wesco WMF.

3.0 HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED?

The ESIA is currently in the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase where the issues, identified through public consultation during the Scoping phase, have been assessed to determine impact significance. SLR has compiled a Draft ESIA Report which has been released for review and comment prior to finalisation.

The Draft ESIA Report provides an overview of the legislative requirements and the need and desirability for the proposed Wesco WMF. It provides detail on the proposed activities, infrastructure and operations, a description of the potentially affected environment and

assesses key potential environmental and social impacts associated with the Wesco WMF. Project controls, mitigation and monitoring measures required for the avoidance, reduction or minimisation of potential negative impacts are specified.

You can be involved by:

- Reading this Non-Technical Summary of the Draft ESIA Report,
- Reading the full report available online at:
 - <https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents/WescoWMF>;
 - <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents/WescoWMF> (accessible from internet-capable mobile phones without data charges);
- or in hard copy at the following locations:
 - Wesfleur Library (Atlantis);
 - Philadelphia Church Hall;
 - Koeberg Library; and
 - Tableview Library.
- Sending comments, questions or concerns to SLR at the contact details below by post, email, SMS or WhatsApp.

The Draft ESIA Report has been distributed for a 60-day comment period from **11 February to 14 April 2025**. All comments received will be addressed in the final ESIA Report. The final ESIA Report will be submitted to the Competent Authority for decision-making where the WML and EA applications will either be approved or rejected.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 5th Floor, Grove Exchange, Claremont, Cape Town 7700
 Tel: **(021) 461 1118**
 SMS / WhatsApp: **072 422 3448**
 E-mail: **wescoWMF@slrconsulting.com**

I&APs are also invited to attend the scheduled online meeting (see page 3) and Public Open Days as set out below. You can attend public open days at any time during the hours specified to view posters with project information and talk directly to the project team. No formal presentations will be provided at the open days.

Online Virtual Meeting	Date	Time
Microsoft Teams (online) – Registration details on Page 3.	6 March 2025	18h00 – 21h00
Public Open Days - Venue	Date	Time
Atlantis Community Church - Corner of Acacia Crescent and Acacia Close, Protea Park)	10 March 2025	16h00 - 20h00
Philadelphia NG Kerk Boeresaal - Church St, Philadelphia)	11 March 2025	16h00 - 20h00
Melkbosstrand Country Club – 1 Robben Road, Melkbosstrand)	12 March 2025	11h30 - 15h30
Van Riebeeckstrand Primary School - 5-55 Dromedaris Street, Melkbosstrand	13 March 2025	16h00 - 20h00



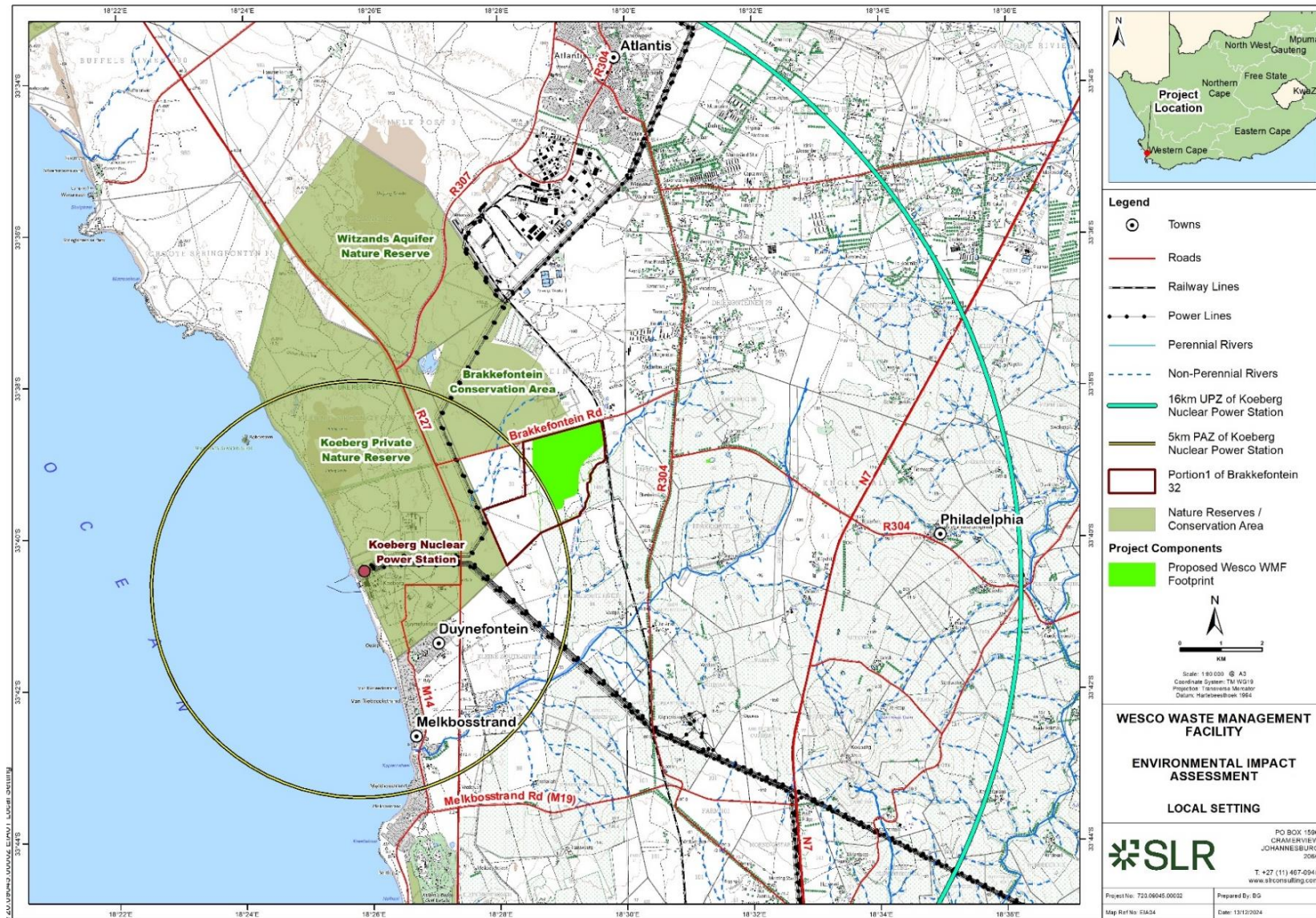



Figure 1: Local Setting of Portion 1 of the Farm Brakkefontein No. 32 (the subject property)



An **online (virtual) public meeting** has been arranged for **6 March 2025 from 18h00 to 21h00**. If you would like to attend, please register using the link below to receive the invitation and meeting link via email.

Registration for Online (Virtual) Meeting	
To register your attendance for the online (virtual) meeting, please click on the meeting link or scan the QR code provided:	
https://events.teams.microsoft.com/event/t/59e2ef89-214d-4a1a-8843-c7255dd71eea@109cec53-a877-42eb-93e8-b9f5c282ba38	

4.0 WHAT DOES WESCO INTEND TO DO?

4.1 Project Overview

The proposed Wesco WMF development footprint covers 208 ha, of the 503 ha property, and would comprise the following key infrastructure:

- Waste minimisation/recovery facilities:
 - Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
 - Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) manufacturing plant;
 - Safe Destruction Facility (SDF);
 - Composting facility;
 - Bioremediation facility; and
 - Construction and demolition waste beneficiation plant.
- A public waste drop-off area;
- A waste treatment facility (to allow for the treatment of waste streams through the introduction of treatment additives to waste streams that require treatment by law, to ensure a homogenous end mixture) accepting Type 0-4 waste;
- An Effluent Treatment Plant to treat effluent streams and leachate;
- A Class A waste disposal facility (developed in phases) accepting Type 1-4 waste; and
- Additional ancillary infrastructure including a railway siding (to allow for the transport of waste to the facility by rail), offices, buildings, access roads, fencing, fuel and chemical storage facilities, and associated services.

The layout plan of the proposed Wesco WMF facility is provided in Figure 2 and an overview of the proposed layout of the waste treatment area is provided in Figure 3.

Typical examples of waste and effluent streams which could be accepted for at the various proposed facilities are included in Table 4-1 below. This list is not intended to be a definitive or exhaustive list, as the specific types of waste will depend on the nature of the waste generated by potential future clients. As no contracts are currently in place, the exact type and volumes of waste that would be accepted cannot be specified, hence the list below is intended to be illustrative:

Table 4-1: Illustrative and non-exhaustive list of possible waste and effluent streams that could be accepted at the proposed Wesco WMF

Proposed Project Component	Waste and effluent stream
Public waste drop-off area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal solid waste. • Source separated recyclable materials such as plastics, paper, cardboard, cans, glass etc. • Household hazardous waste such as paint cans, batteries, fluorescent tubes etc. • Garden waste.
Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source separated recyclable materials such as plastics, paper, cardboard, cans, glass etc.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Manufacturing Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-recyclable combustible components such as plastics, paper, cardboard, multi-layered packaging etc.
Safe Destruction Facility (SDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expired pharmaceutical or marketable stock. • Confiscated marketable products. • Documents and/or disk records containing confidential information, etc.
Composting Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garden waste.
Construction & demolition waste beneficiation plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builders' rubble including clay brick, concrete, mortar, etc.
Bioremediation Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrocarbon and/or organic contaminated waste including soil, peat, effluents, sludges etc.
Waste Treatment Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 0-4 waste. • Industrial slags. • Industrial sludges. • Washbay sludges. • Filter cake from industrial processes. • Treated sewage sludge, etc.
Class A Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal solid waste. • Type 1-4 waste. • Asbestos containing waste (e.g. mineral wool). • Dense media (e.g. baghouse dust). • Non-infectious health care risk waste (treated medical waste). • Non-infectious abattoir waste. • Boiler Ash and Fly Ash. • Filter Cakes from industrial processes. • Industrial solids. • Washbay solids. • Treated sewage solids, etc.
Effluent Treatment Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leachate • Wash water typically containing trace elements of soap, degreaser etc. • Industrial effluent streams. • Water containing heavy fuel oil, etc.



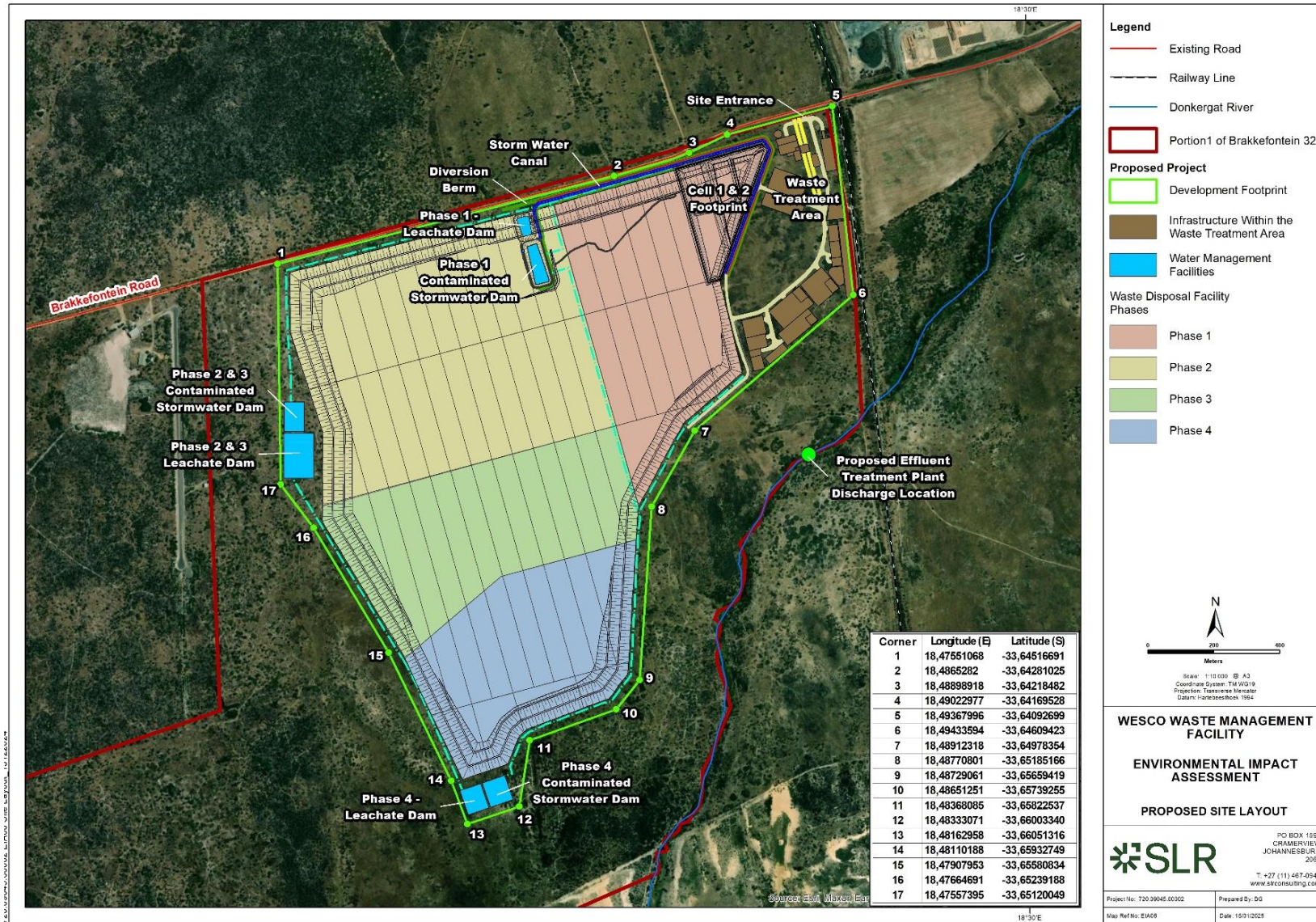
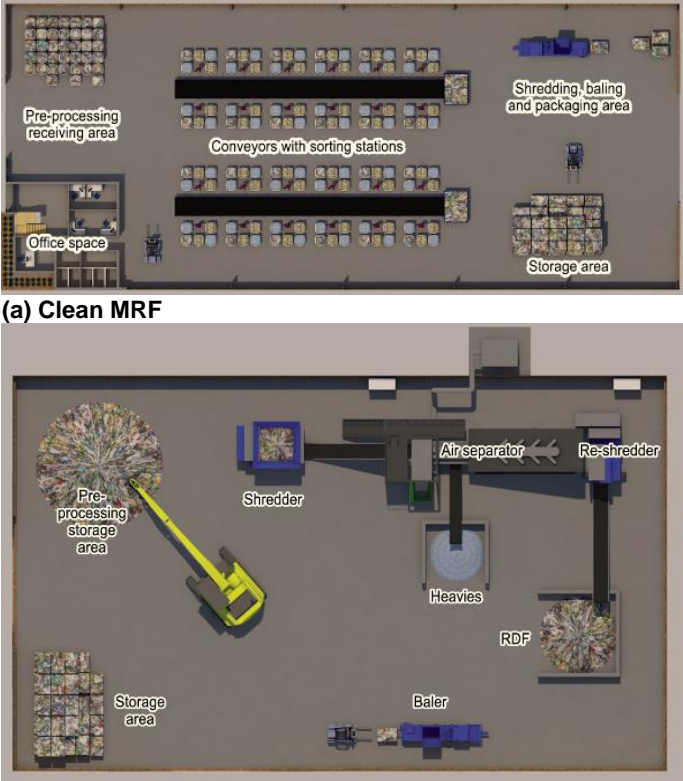



Figure 2: Proposed site layout of the Wesco WMF


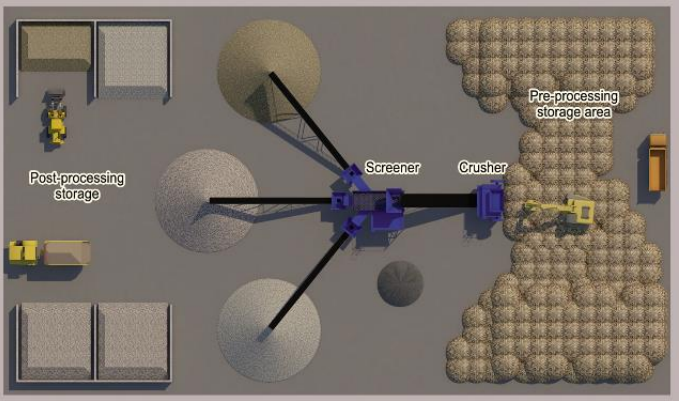
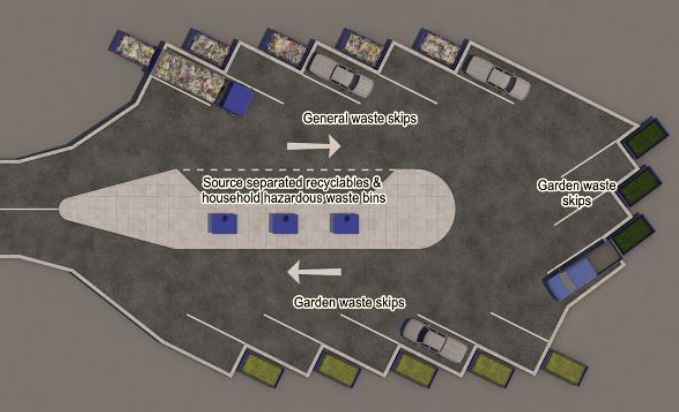


4.2 Project Components

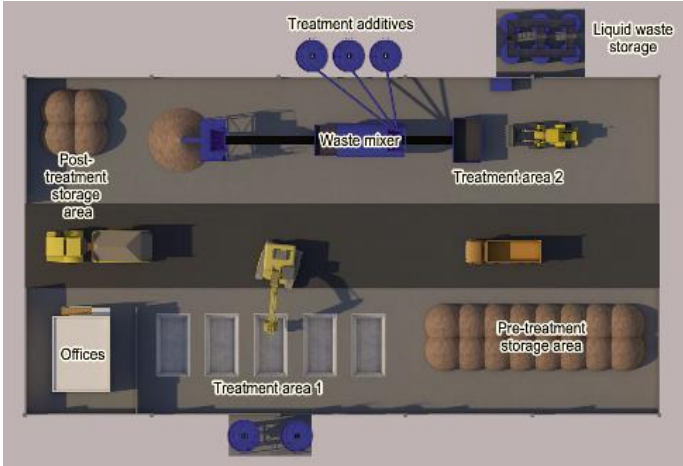

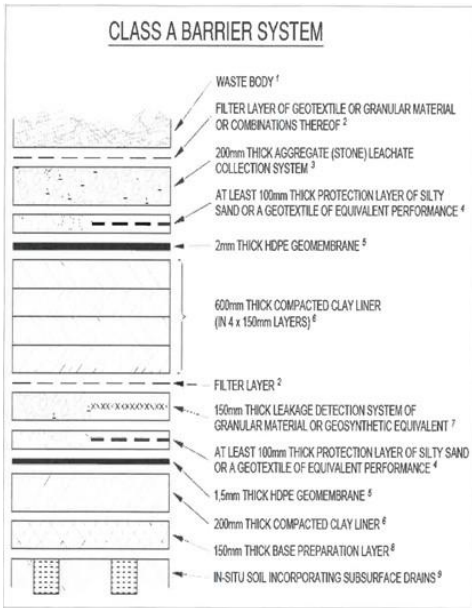
A summary description of each of the proposed project components is provided below, including conceptual layout plans for some of the facilities. Refer to Figure 3 for the location of these within the development footprint.

Facility	Details	
Waste Minimisation/Recovery Facilities		
<p>Clean Material Recovery Facility, RDF Manufacturing Plant and Safe Disposal Facility</p>	<p>The proposed clean MRF, RDF and SDF will have an operational area of approximately 1 000 m² which can be scaled up to approximately 7 200 m² depending on volumes received. At the clean MRF, materials will be sorted, shredded and, where practical, baled and stored for transport to market (see Figure a). It will be operated under roof and in line with the operational requirements of the National Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening and Baling of General Waste (GN 1093, 2017) and the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste (GN 926, 2013). At the RDF manufacturing plant, combustible components such as plastics will be shredded and baled to produce RDF (see Figure b) which will be sold to third parties for use as an alternative to traditional fuel sources to fire kilns. The SDF would allow for the disposal of sensitive wastes (e.g. expired pharmaceutical stock or confidential document or disk records) in a secure environment. The SDF would include various processing equipment to handle a variety of wastes, as may be required.</p>	 <p>(a) Clean MRF</p> <p>(b) RDF plant</p>
<p>Composting Facility</p>	<p>The composting facility will produce compost from garden waste through natural decomposition processes. The facility will have the capacity to process more than 10 tonnes of garden waste per day and an operational area of approximately 5 600 m². It will consist of a pre-treatment receiving area, chipping area and curing area and will be constructed and operated in line with the operational requirements of the National Norms and Standards for Organic Waste Composting (GN 561, 2021).</p>	 <p>(c) Composting facility</p>



Facility	Details	
<p>Bioremediation Facility</p>	<p>The bioremediation facility would provide treatment for a range of organic waste materials. It will have an operational area of approximately 8 400 m² and will be able to treat approximately 100 tonnes of hydrocarbon and/or organic contaminated waste, including soil, peat, effluents, sludges etc. Bioremediated material will be used as alternative daily cover material on active waste disposal cells as well as final cover on completed cells in substitution of virgin soil (where compliant).</p>	 <p>(d) Bioremediation facility</p>
<p>Construction and Demolition Waste Beneficiation Plant</p>	<p>Builders' rubble (clay brick, concrete and mortar) would be screened to remove any other recyclable material. Thereafter screened building waste would be crushed, producing recovered building aggregates for sale to third-parties for use in future construction activities. The facility will have an operational area of approximately 7 200 m² and a processing floor which allows for the movement of heavy machinery and vehicles. It will be constructed and operated in line with the requirements of the National Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening and Baling of General Waste (GN 1093, 2017) and the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste (GN 926, 2013).</p>	 <p>(e) Construction and demolition waste beneficiation plant</p>
<p>Public Waste Drop-Off Area</p>	<p>This area would enable the general public to drop off municipal solid waste, source separated recyclable materials, household hazardous waste and garden refuse. The facility will consist of a paved area with a range of skips and containers for temporary storage until it is processed at the various other proposed facilities. It will have an operational area of approximately 3 200 m² and will be operated in line with the operational requirements of the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste (GN 926, 2013).</p>	 <p>(f) Public Drop-off area</p>



Facility	Details	
Waste Treatment Facility	<p>The waste treatment facility will allow for the treatment of waste prior to disposal to landfill in accordance with the National Norms and Standards for the assessment of waste for landfill disposal (GN 635, 2013). The facility will have a roofed operational area of approximately 3 600 m² and will be able to treat approximately 500 tonnes of waste per day. These treatment processes will take place in a series of specially constructed lined and bunded treatment bays. All treatment methods and procedures will be predetermined by the internal Technical Services Department</p>	 <p>(g) Waste Treatment Facility</p>
Effluent Treatment Plant	<p>The effluent treatment plant would treat leachate from the WMF itself and could treat effluent streams (Wash water typically containing trace elements of soap, degreaser etc., Industrial effluent streams, Water containing heavy fuel oil, Etc.) from third parties. The facility will consist of a pre-treatment storage area, two waste treatment areas and a post-treatment storage area. The treated effluent could be used on site for dust suppression or by surrounding industry or may be discharged.</p>	 <p>(h) Effluent Treatment Plant</p>
Class A Waste Disposal Facility		
Class A Waste Disposal Facility	<p>The proposed Class A waste disposal facility will have capacity disposal of up to 1 800 tonnes of waste per day, accepting Type 1–4 waste in compliance with the National Norms and Standards for the Disposal of Waste to Landfill (GN 636, 2013). The facility will provide an estimated 27.5 million m³ of airspace for an operating period of 30 – 50 years, subject to market fluctuations. Waste will be deposited in layers, covered and compacted. Waste cells within the facility will be constructed sequentially, as airspace demand requires. As each cell is completed, the slides slopes will be shaped, covered and vegetated progressively. The final height will be a maximum of 29 m above ground level.</p>	 <p>(i) Standard containment barrier design of a Class A containment barrier</p>



Facility	Details
Class A Waste Disposal Facility	To ensure safe and environmentally responsible waste disposal, the facility will incorporate several key infrastructure components. A leachate collection system with drainage layers, piping, and a lined containment dam will capture and store leachate, which will initially be transported off-site for treatment until the on-site Effluent Treatment Plant becomes operational. A landfill gas extraction system will be installed if methane production is significant, with potential future use for energy generation. Stormwater management measures will include separating clean and contaminated water, containing runoff in lined dams, implementing erosion control, and monitoring groundwater quality. A stormwater berm will be constructed to prevent clean water from entering the waste disposal area. Additionally, internal link roads (8 m wide) will connect landfill cells for operational efficiency. These systems will help minimise environmental risks, protect water resources, and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.
Further ancillary infrastructure	
Access Control	Access to the Wesco WMF would be restricted via gate with controlled access and the perimeter of the facility would be fenced. Road access to the facility would be via a surfaced road with a minimum width of 8 m. In and out weighbridges will also be located near the entrance to facilitate billing and recording of waste types received. An administration office and visitor's centre would be located at the facility entrance.
Water and Electricity	Approximately 50 000 m ³ of water per annum would be required. As the groundwater from on-site boreholes does not reliably meet the drinking water limits, potable water and processes requiring water of higher quality water will be acquired from a municipal connection. The remaining processes (insensitive to water quality) may be supplied with water abstracted from on-site boreholes. Power would be supplied via a connection to the existing electrical network. Provision will be made for the installation of back-up generators and a solar panel array (with an output of less than 10 megawatts) within the facility as well.
Sewage	Wastewater and sewage from the buildings within the entrance complex would be discharged into a suitably sized sewage treatment plant. All sewage from site will be processed by the treatment plant.
Railway Siding	One of the criteria for purchasing the subject property was the presence of the existing railway line on the eastern boundary. The proposed railway siding would allow for the transfer of waste from more distant locations via rail. The additional infrastructure associated with the railway siding includes a railway weighbridge, station building and ablution facilities, off-loading area and stormwater management infrastructure.
Biodiversity conservation areas Séché undertakes biodiversity preservation and restoration programmes across operations internationally. Under these commitments, Wesco aim to restore and rehabilitate portions of the site and, where possible, create biodiversity corridors within the subject property to maintain linkages with the existing nature reserves located in the broader area.	

4.3 Project Alternatives

In project planning, Wesco has considered alternative locations, layouts and designs of the proposed WMF.

Varenne, a subsidiary of Séché, purchased the subject property in consideration of its potential for development as a WMF. Prior to commencement of the ESIA process, a desktop screening exercise was undertaken to identify other potentially suitable targets, confirm whether the subject property and other identified target sites had any fatal flaws, and determine which of the target site(s) merited more detailed consideration and/or assessment as a preferred location alternative for the proposed WMF. The output of the desktop screening identified three sites that could reasonably be considered for the possible development of a WMF. Wesco proceeded with the subject property.

The layout of the Wesco WMF has been incrementally updated based on planning, technical and feasibility work, and the outputs from this ESIA process. The design of the facilities as currently presented in the Draft ESIA Report are near-final. Technology alternatives were considered and the preferred options included in the ESIA.

SLR has assessed the option of not proceeding with the proposed project, i.e. the No-Go Alternative (see Table 7-1).

5.0 NEED AND DESIRABILITY

The need and desirability of the proposed Wesco WMF has been considered against national, regional and local policy and planning context.

The Draft ESIA Report provides an overview of the key policies and planning frameworks that are applicable and provides an indication as to whether the project is aligned with the objectives of these documents.

Many of the documents highlight the current challenges faced for waste management in South Africa with key issues relating to a growing population and economy which results in increased volumes of waste generation, increasing waste stream complexity because of urbanisation and industrialisation and limited general and hazardous licenced landfills (with available airspace), hindering safe disposal of all waste streams.

Local documents highlight waste management challenges and capacity constraints within the City of Cape Town. Metropolitan and District spatial plans identify the subject property as a possible location for waste management facilities.

On the basis of the above, Wesco has identified the need for a new waste management facility within the City of Cape Town to significantly increase the services available for the reuse, recovery, recycling, treatment



and airspace disposal capacity of general and hazardous wastes.

6.0 WHAT ARE THE KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SENSITIVITIES?

The potentially affected environment can be divided into three categories: (1) Physical, (2) Biological and (3) Socio-economic.

6.1 Physical Environment

The City of Cape Town experiences a Mediterranean climate, characterised by cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers, with semi-arid conditions.

Local wind data indicate that wind conditions experienced at the subject property entail strong south-easterly winds prevailing in summer and south-westerly winds in winter. Winds with a southerly component (either southeast or southwest) occur approximately 60% of the time. Calm conditions and winds from the northeast were least frequent. The subject property has good air quality most of the time, but occasional dust and emissions from nearby industrial activities, including brick works and sand mining operations, can temporarily reduce air quality. Areas further away, such as Table View and Bergsig, sometimes experience spikes in sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides due to regional industrial emissions.

The general altitude of the subject property ranges between approximately 40 to 100 meters above sea level (mamsl), indicative of a relatively gentle topography around the site, sloping gently to the south and south-west. Two low "koppies" are situated in the north-eastern and southern parts of the subject property, reaching 100 and 92 mamsl, respectively.

With respect to geology, the central and eastern portions of the subject property consists of old, weathered rock from the Malmesbury Group, with deep layers of loose sand covering about 45% of the western side of the site, making parts of it prone to wind erosion. The site is characterised as having medium to very high permeability/hydraulic conductivities. According to the Seismic Hazard Map of South Africa, the seismicity of the subject property is similar to that estimated for Cape Town itself.

Soils across the site are limited by low water and nutrient holding capacity due to their sandy texture. In combination with the relatively low rainfall in the area, the soils have too little moisture reservoir to support viable crop production. Land across the site is therefore only suitable as agricultural grazing land.

The site is located within the Blaauwberg District which is important for Cape Town's water supply due to its various underground water sources (aquifers). The Sandveld Aquifer extends along the West Coast, with the highly productive Atlantis Aquifer in the northwest. The Atlantis Aquifer is a major drinking water source for Cape Town, supplying water via the Aquarius, Witzand, and Silwerstroom wellfields, with the nearest wellfield 2.5 km from the property. To protect this water resource, Groundwater Protection Zones have been defined. The proposed development falls outside these protection zones. On the subject property, 22 boreholes have been drilled since 2004 to monitor

groundwater levels and quality. Testing revealed two distinct aquifers: a shallow aquifer (less than 10mbgl) in weathered rock and sand, which feeds the Donkergat River to the east and the Atlantis Aquifer edge to the southwest, and a deep aquifer (levels 14 - 28mbgl) in fractured rock, with lower water quality. The deep aquifer belongs to the Malmesbury Group, which has poor water quality and low yield, making it an unreliable water source. Groundwater generally flows south and southwest. Water quality differs by depth—shallow water is better quality but still not suitable for drinking, while deep groundwater has high salt levels (sodium and chloride), making it unsuitable for consumption or agriculture. No significant groundwater pollution sources were identified near the site.

6.2 Biological Environment

The property is located within a water catchment area that includes the Sout River and its tributary, the Donkergat River, which flows along the south eastern boundary of the site before joining the Sout River 4 km downstream. These rivers were originally seasonal, only flowing after heavy rains, but their natural flow has changed over time due to wastewater from treatment plants being discharged into them. The Atlantis Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) releases treated wastewater into the Donkergat River about 1.5 km upstream, while the Melkbosstrand WWTW discharges into the Sout River. These discharges, which were meant to be occasional, now happen almost continuously, significantly altering the rivers' flow and water quality.

Water tests revealed high salt levels (sodium and chloride), making the water unsuitable for certain crops, while ammonia, aluminium, and cadmium were found at concentrations harmful to fish and aquatic life. These changes have led to dense reed growth and invasive plants, effectively transforming the Donkergat River from a seasonal stream into a permanent wetland. Site inspections identified three key water features: the Donkergat River, which remains ecologically important but has been significantly altered by wastewater inflows, pollution, and vegetation changes; a small natural wetland seep, which is highly disturbed and holds little ecological value; and five artificial ponds, of which only two have some ecological significance, while the rest are not considered conservation-worthy.

The property historically contained two Critically Endangered vegetation types: Atlantis Sand Fynbos in the west and Swartland Shale Renosterveld in the east. Both have been heavily degraded, mainly due to past agricultural activities and invasive alien plants like Port Jackson. Some intact patches remain, particularly near the Donkergat River and in the southeastern corner, where a small area of Cape Flats Dune Strandveld area is in relatively good condition. The City of Cape Town identified Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) on the site, linking it to the Blaauwberg Conservation Area.

The property supports a range of wildlife, including Cape Fox, African Clawless Otter, Common Duiker, and various rodent species. Birdlife is diverse, with 35 species recorded, including the endangered Black Harrier and Secretarybird. Several birds of prey rely on the site's rodent and reptile populations, which include



species like the Cape Cobra, Mole Snake, and Angulate Tortoise.

Insect diversity is moderate, with 24 butterfly species recorded, though no Critically Endangered species were found. The Bladder Grasshopper, a species of conservation concern, may still be present.

The Donkergat River and renosterveld patches are highly sensitive and play a vital role in supporting wildlife and maintaining ecosystem connectivity. While degraded fynbos areas have lower conservation value, they still contribute to the broader ecosystem. The development footprint was designed to avoid the most ecologically important areas.

6.3 Socio-economic Environment

The site is situated within the Blaauwberg District of the City of Cape Town, near Ward 32 (Atlantis) and Ward 23 (Duynefontein & Melkbosstrand). Cape Town's population is projected to reach 4.97 million by 2024, growing at a higher-than-average rate of 1.9% per year. Despite this growth, unemployment remains a significant issue (23.1%), the highest in the Western Cape. Socio-economic conditions vary greatly between these wards—Atlantis (Ward 32) faces high poverty levels, with 55.4% of households near or below the poverty line and 21.7% living in informal housing, while Duynefontein and Melkbosstrand (Ward 23) are more affluent, with 98.2% of homes being formal dwellings and an unemployment rate of just 5.47%.

The nearest residential suburbs are Duynefontein (3.65 km southwest of the project development footprint), Melkbosstrand (>5 km southwest), Witsand (>5.4 km north), and Atlantis (>6.5 km north). Several smallholdings with residences lie within <3 km of the site, with the closest home located approximately 950 m southwest of the proposed infrastructure footprint. Approximately 20 residences are within 1 to 2 km of the development footprint, mostly to the north east. Other notable receptors include Vaatjie Primary School (1.85 km southeast) and smallholdings in Three fountains Estate, across the R304 to the northeast.

Existing ambient noise levels are influenced by Apollo Bricks (northeast), a small airstrip (west), and road traffic. Daytime noise levels were measured as lower than expected for a rural setting, while night-time noise was found to be higher due to atmospheric conditions that amplify sound travel.

Historically, the property was used for grain farming and cattle ranching but has remained unproductive since the early 2000s. The site is surrounded by a variety of land uses, including Apollo Bricks (northeast), a shooting range (north), a small airstrip (west), and a poultry farm (2 km northeast). The Koeberg Nuclear Power Station lies directly to the west, with part of the site falling within its 5 km Precautionary Action Zone.

The site has been considered for various developments in the past. In 2007, the City of Cape Town obtained Environmental Authorisation (EA) to establish a regional landfill, but this approval was later overturned due to legal challenges. In 2015, a solar energy project was authorised, though the approval has since lapsed due to a lack of implementation. While the City of Cape Town has not ruled out using the site for future landfill

development, they are currently evaluating alternative projects.

The landscape surrounding the site is a mix of coastal reserves, conservation areas, degraded land, and industrial sites. While coastal reserves have high scenic value, the immediate surroundings of the WMF site are of moderate to low visual quality, impacted by industrial activities and degraded land.

A heritage assessment identified Stone-Age artefacts scattered across the region, likely linked to the Donkergat and Sout Rivers. No major heritage sites have been found on the property. The potential for palaeontological discoveries is low.

The environmental and social sensitivities identified on the subject property and adjacent areas are shown in relation to the proposed development footprint in Figure 4.

7.0 HOW HAS THE ESIA CONSIDERED IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT?

7.1 Impact Assessment Findings

The Public Participation Process undertaken to date has documented that many stakeholders are concerned about the potential risks and impacts of the proposed Wesco WMF. A portion of stakeholders expressed their objection to the project on the basis that waste management activities would be incompatible with current and future land use in the local and broader area, while others expressed interest in the benefits and opportunities the project could potentially realise.

Sixteen specialist studies were undertaken to consider the key issues identified during the Scoping phase. The terms of reference of these studies were included in the Scoping Report, which was accepted by DFFE and DEA&DP.

The specialist studies variously involved the gathering of relevant data, the development of models or scenarios to predict future change, and the consideration of resulting risks to identify and assess environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed Project. Specialists also recommended mitigation or optimisation measures to minimise potential impacts or enhance potential benefits, respectively. The findings of the specialist studies have been integrated into the Draft ESIA Report.

Impacts were assessed using SLR's standard convention for assessing the significance of impacts which entailed determining the impact consequence rating (using the "intensity", "duration" and "extent" of the impact) and the probability of occurrence.

Recommendations were made as to ways of avoiding or minimising identified negative impacts through project design, selection of appropriate alternatives, and/or management and mitigation. The impacts were then reassessed assuming the application of the mitigation.

The significance of impacts assessed in this ESIA, pre- and post-mitigation, are summarised in Table 7-1.



Table 7-1: Wesco WMF Impact Summary

POTENTIAL IMPACT	PHASE	PRE- MITIGATION	POST- MITIGATION
Agriculture			
Loss of soil resources	Construction	Low -	Very low -
Loss of land capability and productivity	Construction and Operation	Low -	NA
Air quality			
Increase of air emissions causing health risks	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
Increase in particulate emissions causing dustfall nuisance	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
Increase in air emissions causing odour impacts	Operation	Medium -	Low -
Climate change			
Increased contribution to GHG inventory	Operation	Low -	Low -
Impact of climate change on the Wesco WMF	Operation	Low -	Low -
Noise			
Increase in noise during construction	Construction	Low -	Very low -
Increase in noise during operations	Operation	Medium -	Very low -
Noise due to waste transport by road	Operation	Very low -	Very low -
Noise due to waste by rail	Operation	NA	NA
Hydrology			
Reduction in surface water quality	Construction	Low -	Insignificant
Assessment of the reduction in surface water quality for operations	Operation	High -	Low -
Alteration of drainage paths and surface water flows	Construction and Operation	Low -	Very low -
Flooding	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
Hydrogeology			
Reduction in groundwater quality affecting the Donkergat River	Operation and Post closure	High for Cr-6, low to medium for Cl, low for As	Insignificant
Reduction in groundwater quality affecting the Atlantis Aquifer	Operation and Post closure	High for Cr-6, low to medium for Cl, low for As	Insignificant
Flora			
Loss of vegetation and ecological processes during construction	Construction	Medium - to Low -	Low -
Loss of vegetation, species and ecological processes during operation	Operation	Low -	Very low -
Fauna			
The destruction and loss of habitats on the site	Construction	Medium -	Low -
Habitat fragmentation	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Very low -
Habitat loss and disturbances affecting wider ecosystems	Construction	Medium -	Medium -
Direct mortality of, or displacement of faunal species	Construction	Medium -	Low -
Disturbances (through noise and vibration) to faunal species during operations	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
Fauna mortalities from interactions with waste infrastructure / waste transport vehicles	Construction and Operation	Low -	Very low -
The introduction and proliferation of the invasive House Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>) and Black Rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)	Operation	Low -	Very low -
Proliferation of opportunistic avifaunal species such as the Pied Crow and Kelp Gull	Operation	Medium -	Low -
Illegal hunting within areas adjacent to the project footprint	Construction and Operation	Low -	Insignificant
Possible wind-blown pollution emanating from the landfill footprint	Operation	Very low -	Insignificant
Uncontrolled burning of natural vegetation in the area	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
Freshwater Resources			
Loss of aquatic ecosystems	Design and Layout	Low -	Low -
Degradation of aquatic ecosystems	Construction	Low -	Very low -



POTENTIAL IMPACT	PHASE	PRE- MITIGATION	POST- MITIGATION
River degradation from effluent discharges and other operational activities	Operation	High -	Low -
Socio-Economic			
Impacts on local communities due to an influx of job seekers and the presence of construction workers	Construction	Medium -	Very low -
Nuisance impacts associated with construction activities	Construction	Medium -	Low -
Creation of local employment and business opportunities	Construction	Medium +	No enhancement required.
Safety and security risks associated with informal waste pickers	Operation	Medium -	Very low -
Responsible and compliant waste management	Operation	High +	No enhancement required.
Provision of additional airspace for waste disposal	Operation	High +	No enhancement required.
Nuisance impacts on local communities and properties during operations	Operation	Medium -	Low -
Impact on sense of place and rural character	Operation	Medium -	Medium -
Increased illegal dumping	Operation	Medium -	Very low -
Impact on property values of privately owned properties within 1 – 2 km of the development footprint	Construction and Operation	High -	Medium -
Impact on property values of privately owned properties within 2 – 3 km of the development footprint	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Very low -
Economic income and employment during operations	Operation	High +	No enhancement required.
Property rates revenue accruing to local authorities	Operation	Medium +	No enhancement required.
Land Use			
Impact on surrounding land uses	All	Medium -	Medium -
Impact on surrounding conservation areas	All	Medium -	Low -
Civil Aviation regulatory requirements relating to the proposed WMF	Operation	Insignificant	Insignificant
Impact on proposals included in the MSDF and DSDF planning documents	All	Medium -	Insignificant
Impact on land use management	All	Medium -	Insignificant
Visual			
Construction-related visual impacts	Construction	Medium to Low -	Low -
Operation related visual impacts	Operation	Medium -	Medium -
Traffic			
Increase in traffic reducing Level of Service on the local road network	Construction and Operation	Very low -	Very low -
Reduction in road traffic safety due to heavy vehicles transporting hazardous waste	Operation	Insignificant	Insignificant
Health			
Community exposure to fine particulates during construction	Construction	Low -	Very low -
Community exposure to fine particulates during operations	Construction	Medium -	Low -
Impacts on health due to gaseous emissions	Operation	Medium -	Low -
Contamination of community water sources	Operation	Low -	Very low -
Community Exposure to Hazardous Waste	Operation	Low -	Low -
Community Exposure to Microbial Pathogens	Operation	Low -	Low -
Potential community exposure to pests and disease vectors	Operation	Very low -	Very low -
Potential impact on community health due to increased traffic	Construction and Operation	Medium -	Low -
No-Go Alternative			
<p>The implication of the No-Go alternative is that the current status quo of the subject property would continue. None of the potential negative or positive impacts on the receiving environment identified above would occur. Avoidance of the negative impacts would be beneficial to the receptors that may have experienced them.</p> <p>Any alternate location(s) considered for development to address management waste management capacity in the CoCT will have its own risk factors, receptors and sensitivities. The No-Go alternative would transfer the potential impacts to another location, rather than avoiding them. Given the future constraints with respect to available air space within the CoCT, the lack of alternate projects, and the societal risks of not having adequate waste management capacity, the No-Go alternative is not considered the preferred alternative.</p>			Very low – to Low -



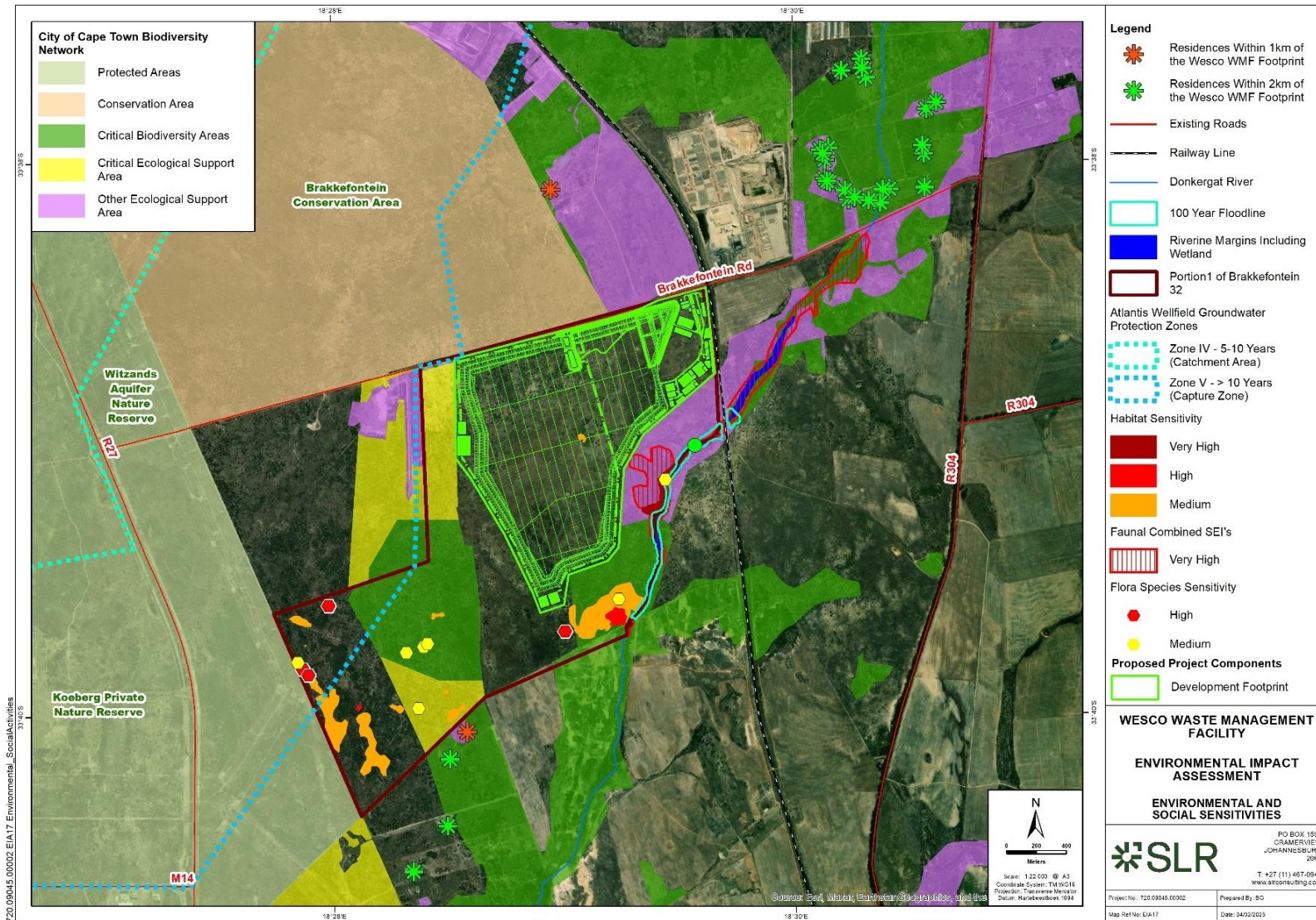


Figure 4: Proposed Wesco WMF and relevant environmental and social sensitivities



7.2 Key Recommendations

The key recommendations made by the appointed specialists and EAP, which were considered in the assessment of mitigated impacts, are summarised in Table 7-2 below. The full suite of project controls and mitigation is detailed in the draft EIA Report. The recommended management and mitigation measures have included in the Construction and Operations Environmental Management Programmes (EMPr's) which are appended to the Draft ESIA Report.

Table 7-2: Key Specialist Recommendations

Specialist Discipline	Key Recommendations
Soils and Land Capability	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate the extent of the construction footprint , including access routes. Areas outside of the construction footprint are to be treated as No-Go areas. • All available topsoil must be recovered, separated from sub-soils and set aside for use during rehabilitation. • Stripped topsoil and subsoils must be stockpiled separately. Soil stockpiles must be protected against soil erosion. and must be located within the development footprint. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil stockpiles must be managed to prevent erosion, protect soil structure, promote biological viability, and prevent colonisation by Alien Invasive Species (AIS). • Topsoil must only be used for rehabilitation activities or other beneficial uses. • <u>Stormwater management is to be applied throughout the Operations Phase to prevent erosion.</u>
Air Quality	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement dust control measures to ensure > 50% control efficiency across all construction areas. • Vehicle speeds must not exceed 30 km/h along unpaved roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement dust control measures to ensure > 50% control efficiency. • When accepting, handling, treating and disposing of waste loads, take adequate measures to minimise the release of particulates, odour or hazardous emissions. • Cover material must be applied daily. • Implement LFG extraction from the cells as soon as practically possible. • Cover the leachate dams. • No burning of any waste may be undertaken on site. • Progressive capping and rehabilitation over completed areas of the waste body. • Establish and maintain the Health Buffer Zone (extent as informed by the AQIA or updates thereto). • Establish and maintain a Management Zone (extent as informed by the AQIA or updates thereto) . • Formulate an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, including to address fire, LFG escape, and upset emissions. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of particulate emissions, and atmospheric concentrations of NMVOCs and VOCs, as well as inorganic gases, including H₂S and NH₃ by passive diffusive sampling at recommended locations. • Active monitoring of, and objection to, residential development planning applications on properties underlying the Health Buffer Zone.
Climate Change	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and maintain the LFG extraction system to avoid upsets or leaks and maximise LFG extraction and flaring. • Install engines (if viable) to generate electricity/steam from the combustion of methane landfill gas.
Noise	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all equipment is fitted and operated with silencers. • Enclose stationary equipment with SPL in excess of 85 dBA, where practicable. • Place a screen 2-3 m in height (i.e. series of shipping containers or earth berm) between stationary plant (e.g. crusher – which cannot be enclosed) and residential receptors to the north-east. • For bulk earthworks within 500m of the eastern property boundary, first establish a soil berm (3 - 4m in height) on the eastern edge of each footprint/platform and retain until the last earthwork item. • The unsurfaced sections of the Brakkefontein Road used by heavy waste vehicles should be tarred as soon as possible, but no later than two years after their use commences. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all equipment is fitted and operated with silencers.



Specialist Discipline	Key Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place a screen 3-4 m in height between stationary plant (e.g. crusher, chipper – which cannot be enclosed) and residential receptors to the north-east. For waste disposal in cells along the eastern boundary (i.e. Phase 1) establish and maintain a rising berm on the eastern edge of the cell, as part of operations. Waste disposal must take place behind (i.e. on the western side of) the berm. Repeat this mitigation along the south and western edges of the cell when disposal operations reach Phase 4.
Hydrology	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate all Wesco WMF infrastructure outside of the 1:100 year floodline. Phasing/scheduling of earthworks to minimise the footprint that is at risk of erosion at any given time, or schedule works according to the season. Construct temporary sediment basins in the low-lying areas prior to stripping of any topsoil. All runoff from the stripped areas and soil stockpiles must be conveyed to these basins. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff from outside of the operational footprint must be diverted and released . Dirty water catchments must be separated from clean water catchments. Contain all potentially contaminated runoff arising from dirty water catchments in CSWD. Only undertake waste management within areas protected by a dirty water catchment. The Water Balance Model (WBM) must be maintained to demonstrate, on a monthly basis, that the Site has adequate capacity for storm water storage. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of surface water quality should be undertaken at locations upstream and downstream of the site monthly during wet seasons and after storm events.
Hydrogeology	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For cells designed to accept Type 1 waste with high mobility high toxicity constituents, add an additional 1 m thick compacted clay under the basal liner (i.e. C+1WC). Limit the location of C+1WC to the northern extent of Phase 1 and northeastern portion of Phase 2. In the balance of the cells (i.e. CWC), after excavation to cell base level, map the fracture zones. The identified fracture zone traces should be excavated and backfilled with a bentonite clay mix. Construct the containment barrier systems of the cells and leachate dams in terms of the engineering design approved by the DFFE, with Construction Quality Assurance. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit disposal of wastes with high mobility - high toxicity chemical constituents to the C+1WC cells. Demonstrate and ensure, through waste acceptance control of high mobility - high toxicity chemicals, waste treatment and leachate management, a cumulative concentration of Cr-6 not exceeding 0.1 mg/kg in the mean residual source term concentration at closure. Actively remove leachate from each waste cell, maintaining a low head on the liner, to a leachate dam for containment. Establish and maintain a 'no groundwater use' buffer zone, extending 500m to the north and 500 m to the west of the waste disposal footprint. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record relevant information on all waste accepted at the site. Monitoring of groundwater quality in the borehole network.
Terrestrial Flora	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter into a Stewardship Agreement with Cape Nature regarding the establishment of a conservation area. Manage this area in accordance with a Biodiversity Management Plan. Only allow construction personnel, vehicles and equipment access within the demarcated development footprint. No-Go the balance of the property. Access to the No-Go areas shall be by application. Undertake rehabilitation of disturbed land progressively, as soon as the disturbing activities have been completed. Prevent, and if necessary, control the establishment of Alien Invasive species (AIS) on disturbed or rehabilitated footprints or soil stockpiles. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the conservation areas in terms of the Biodiversity Management Plan
Terrestrial Fauna	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not harm or kill any animal encountered during site works. Restrict vehicle driving speed limits within the Wesco WMF operational area. Relocation of fauna is to be undertaken with the guidance of an appropriate ecologist.



Specialist Discipline	Key Recommendations
Freshwater	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-Go the Donkergat River corridor. Compile and implement a River Maintenance and Management Plan for the Donkergat River. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not discharge treated effluent to the Donkergat River during the dry season (1 Nov to 31 Mar). Treated effluent discharged into the Donkergat River (1 Apr to 31 Oct only) must comply with the effluent limits specified by the specialist. Implement a River Maintenance and Management Plan for the Donkergat River. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor up- and downstream locations on a weekly basis during the initial construction of works facilities and monthly thereafter, to identify any runoff impacts and implement remedial action, where required.
Social	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and implement a Code of Conduct (CoC) for construction workers which is signed by the proponent and the contractors before construction activities commence. Contractors and construction workers must be informed of the conditions contained in the CoC prior to commencing work on site. No construction workers, except for security personnel, are permitted to over-night on the site. Compile and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which includes a Grievance Mechanism that enables stakeholders to report and resolve incidents. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence the site perimeter and implement access control and monitoring, including security guards and CCTV cameras. Do not permit any form of waste picking on the site. Do not support or endorse any informal waste management operation that is not fully compliant with relevant regulation.
Economic	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint local contractors and implement a 'locals first' policy, especially for semi and low-skilled job categories, where reasonable and practical. Identify local companies, specifically BBBEE certified companies, qualifying as potential service providers (e.g., construction companies, security companies etc.) prior to tender processes. Notify these companies of the tender process and invite to bid for project-related work. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, communicate and implement a fair and transparent labour and recruitment policy. Maximise the procurement of goods and services from the local and regional economy as far as possible
Land Use	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement all other mitigation to prevent the dispersion of nuisance or contaminants beyond the property boundary, or relevant buffer zones recommended by specialist studies. Engage with owners of the properties within the extent of the buffer zones and reach agreement on maintenance of the buffer zones. Object to all residential planning applications (SPLUMA, Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970) proposed within the Health Buffer zone. <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review all planning applications proposed for activities within the Health Buffer zone and bring to the attention of the planning authorities the potential risk to residential developments.
Civil Aviation	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst the airstrip remains operational, project infrastructure must comply with the height limits specified within the 'ICAO Annex 14, Volume 1: Aerodrome Design and Operations' and the SACAA Obstacle Approval process as per CA139.27.
Visual	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain natural vegetation in all non-development areas, especially along the periphery of the site. Only clear vegetation/strip soils from the footprints required for construction works. Minimise the period that disturbed ground is exposed prior to construction works. Establish a planted earth berm or suitable vegetation screen along the Brakkefontein Road boundary to screen immediate and close views to the WMF. All rehabilitation plantings are to use locally adapted, preferably indigenous species, which reflect and complement the natural vegetation.



Specialist Discipline	Key Recommendations
	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate the facility in terms of "good housekeeping" procedures to ensure that the site and lands adjacent to it are kept clean of debris, garbage and fugitive litter. Windblown litter must be collected on a daily basis. Maintain the planted earth berm / vegetation screen along the Brakkefontein Road boundary. Vegetate outer berms/outward facing slopes of the waste disposal site where practicably possible. Progressive rehabilitation, in terms of approved capping designs, must be implemented over non-operational or completed phases of the waste disposal site. Shape the final forms of the landfill mounds with no sharp 'engineered' angles.
Traffic	<p>It is assumed that the Brakkefontein Road / R304 and Brakkefontein Road / R27 intersections would have been upgraded (with the addition of 25 m right turn lanes) by the Western Cape Department of Transport prior to operations at the Wesco WMF.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Construction EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Construction Traffic Management Plan . Construction supplies and contractors must only access Brakkefontein Road from the R304. <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only permit access for heavy waste vehicles to the subject property from the R304 (until the Astron pipe crossing is secured). Tar the surface of Brakkefontein Road from the R304 to the site gate by no later than the end of year two of operations. Tar the surface of Brakkefontein Road from the R27 to the site gate no later than two years after its use by heavy waste vehicles commences. Wesco and third-party company waste vehicles accessing the site, must prioritise routing via the N7/R304 route. Wesco and third-party company waste accessing the site, must not use the R27 (north bound) unless the waste source is accessed from this road. Heavy waste vehicle arrivals from the R27 must not exceed 30% of total arrivals. Wesco must ensure that the operators, drivers and vehicles used to deliver hazardous waste to the Wesco WMF do so in full compliance with the National Road Traffic Act.
Health	<p>Mitigation measures for inclusion in the Operational EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement an integrated pest management scheme throughout operation of the WMF. Engage with the relevant road authority to demarcate and sign safe pedestrian crossing areas.

7.3 EAP Opinion

The Wesco Waste Management Facility (WMF) is proposed as an industry-leading facility, that would provide waste minimisation, recovery, recycling, treatment services and disposal for residual general and hazardous wastes from municipal and private-sector clients. There is strong evidence of the need for such waste management capacity to be developed. As a waste project, there is heightened concern from stakeholders about the suitability and desirability of the proposed location and objections from residents, based on likely incompatibility with current land use in the immediate and broader area.

The impact assessment documented in this report has assessed the potential impacts that may arise, across nearly all environmental and social aspects. Construction related impacts would be typical of any development project and are not considered to be of decision-making concern. The application of standard construction management practices and execution of the activities in terms of the Construction Environmental Management Programme are anticipated to ensure that no adverse environmental or social impacts eventuate.

The assessment of unmitigated operations of the Wesco WMF identified potentially **high** significance impacts to aquatic biodiversity, surface water quality, groundwater quality, and property value at a local scale. A range of **medium** significance impacts were also identified, notably to air quality, visual, noise, safety and security, sense of place, and community health aspects. The impact assessment determined that each of the causal activities can be controlled and mitigated such that the majority of impacts would be of **low** or **very low** significance. There would likely be some residual impact of **medium** significance, but overall, no unacceptable impact should result with the implementation of project controls and the mitigation as detailed in the Operations Environmental Management Programme.

The **medium** significance residual impacts are for the visual, sense of place and potentially property value aspects, at a very local scale. The significance category of these impacts is unlikely to be reduced by mitigation. As with any facility of this scale being introduced to a relatively undeveloped locale, the combined influences across all activities, nuisances, and changes would result in a perceptible and permanent shift in the overall character of the adjacent and local area. The waste element of



the operation would be broadly evident, but likely not a defining element, within this new landscape character. The altered 'landscape signature' would be experienced most directly by the owners of immediately adjacent properties and by the owners/occupiers of properties along Brakkefontein Road to the R304. The consequences of these sense of place/landscape changes may be received negatively by some and positively by those finding opportunity in the change. Beyond the Brakkefontein Road area, any landscape character change would rapidly assimilate into the regional fabric and be largely unnoticeable at distances further than 2 km from the facility. No such effects are anticipated to extend to the residential suburbs of Duynfontein, Melkbosstrand, Witsand or Atlantis.

Following the assessment of potential impacts on the biophysical, ecological and socio-economic environment, the conclusion of the EAP is that the proposed project would be acceptable at this location when operated in terms of the WML/EA and Operational Environmental Management Programme. The balance of benefit lies with the Wesco WMF project rather than with the No-Go option. It is thus the opinion of SLR that the proposed Wesco WMF project should receive favourable Waste Management Licence and Environmental Authorisation decisions. The assessment of impacts and SLR's recommendation assumes the effective implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and sound operation of waste management and disposal at the Wesco WMF.

The WML/EA decision for the Wesco WMF ultimately requires careful weighing of potential direct impacts (largely sense of place related) of medium significance to a relatively few receptors (< 15 properties) at a local scale (< 2 km from the location), against the wider benefits to the hundreds of thousands of CoCT ratepayers that would arise from the facility's provision of integrated waste management services and disposal airspace to legislated and policy standards over the long-term (>30 years).

8.0 WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

Following the Draft ESIA Report public comment period (**14 April 2024**), the report will be updated where necessary, and the Final ESIA Report will be submitted to the DFFE and DEA&DP for decision-making. A Comments and Responses Report will also be compiled and will collate all the comments received since the submission of the Final Scoping Report and provide responses to the comments received.

The DFFE and DEA&DP have a 107-day decision-making period once the Final ESIA Report (inclusive of the EMP's) is submitted. Should the DFFE and DEA&DP grant the WML and EA respectively, the EAP would notify all registered I&APs and key stakeholders of the decisions and their right to appeal.

SLR'S COMMITMENT REGARDING THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (POPI):

By being registered on the project database, you authorise SLR to (1) retain and use your Personal Information as part of a contact database for this and/or other ESIA's, (2) contact you regarding this and/or other ESIA processes, (3) disclose the database to other authorised parties for lawful purposes, (4) process it for lawful purposes, and (5) include correspondence received in ESIA Reports. SLR will not process your Personal Information, other than as permitted or required by ESIA processes or as required by Law or public policy. SLR will use reasonable, appropriate security safeguards in order to protect Personal Information, and to reasonably prevent any damage to, loss of, or unauthorised access or disclosure of Personal Information, other than as required for ESIA processes or as required by any Law or public policy. You may request for your Personal Information to be deleted from the project database or comments to be excluded from ESIA Reports at any time by contacting SLR. However, you understand that SLR (and any authorised parties) may not be able to delete or destroy it for legal or public policy reasons. SLR will provide you with the reasons.

This is a non-technical summary of the draft ESIA Report, which contains a lot more detailed information and relevant context. Please refer to the draft ESIA Report where additional information is required. If in doubt, information in the draft ESIA Report will prevail.

