



DEDEAT Reference: ECm1/C/LN1&3/M/05-2024

Draft Basic Assessment Report

Proposed expansion of Port Elizabeth Rifle
and Pistol Club (PERPC), Within
Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth in the Eastern
Cape.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) DETAILS

Details of the EAP:

Mr Roy De Kock, BlueLeaf Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Physical address: 38 Tulip Avenue, Sunridge Park, Port Elizabeth, 6054

Contact Person: Mr Roy De Kock, +27 76 281 9660, roy@blueleafenviro.co.za

Expertise of the EAP:

Roy has over 17 years' experience in environmental consulting and specialist services in South Africa. Various projects throughout Africa have also been undertaken. Projects include baseline studies, impact assessments and compliance auditing for various large-scale projects including numerous wind farms, roads (National and Provincial), and infrastructure development projects. Blue Leaf also offers a wide range of in-house specialities including but not limited to Ecological and Botanical assessments, Biodiversity studies, Plant and Animal Search and Rescue, Fauna and Flora permits, Aquatic Assessments, Agricultural and Soil Assessments and Environmental and Venomous animals training workshops.

Roy holds a BSc Honours in Geology and an MSc in Botany from the Nelson Mandela University in Port Elizabeth. He is currently busy with his PhD (Doctorate degree) in Botany and Soil Science. He has over 17 years' experience in the environmental consulting focussing on Ecological and Agricultural Assessments, Geological and Geotechnical analysis, Environmental Management Plans, mining applications and various environmental impact studies.

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Number:

Date Received:

Basic assessment report in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 as amended, promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

Kindly note that:

1. This **basic assessment report** is a standard report that may be required by a competent authority in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended and is meant to streamline applications. Please make sure that it is the report used by the particular competent authority for the activity that is being applied for. This report is current as of **1 OCTOBER 2022**. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority
2. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
3. Where applicable **tick** the boxes that are applicable or **black out** the boxes that are not applicable in the report.
4. An incomplete report may be returned to the applicant for revision.
5. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the rejection of the application as provided for in the regulations.
6. This report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority **unless indicated otherwise by the Department**.
7. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted **unless indicated otherwise by the Department**.
8. The report must be compiled by an independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP). The EAP must satisfy conditions 11 below.

9. Unless protected by law, all information in the report will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should be provided with the information contained in this report on request, during any stage of the application process.

10. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.



11.1 The Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) must be registered in terms of S24H Regulations with the Registration Authority EAPASA as from 8 August 2022.

11.2. S24H (14) states that "only a person registered as an Environmental Assessment practitioner may perform tasks in connection with an application for an environmental authorisation contemplated in

(a) Chapter 5 of the Act read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.

(b) Section 24G of the Act

(c) Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Waste Act 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations

11.3. Tasks in regulation 14 may only be conducted by an EAP that is registered

11.4. Regulations 20 of S24H indicates the offences and penalties as indicated below:

"20. *Offences and penalties*

(1) *A person is guilty of an offence if that person-*

(a) *contravenes regulation 14 of the Regulations; or*

(b) *pretends to be a registered environmental assessment practitioner or registered candidate environmental assessment practitioner.*

(2) *A person convicted of an offence in terms of subregulation (1) is liable to the penalties contemplated in section 49B(3) of the Act."*

Section 49B(3) of the Act states:

"A person convicted of an offence in terms of section 49A(1)(h), (l), (m), (n), (o) or (p) is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both a fine and such imprisonment."

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION



Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES	NO
Province of the EASTERN CAPE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM	

If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

Any specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

1. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Describe the activity, which is being applied for, in detail

INTRODUCTION

BlueLeaf Environmental Consulting (Pty) Ltd (BlueLeaf) has been appointed by the Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club (PERPC) to undertake a Basic Environmental Assessment as regulated by the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA as amended) for the proposed expansion of the existing rifle and pistol ranges located in Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth (Figure 1). As per the legislative requirements, an application must be submitted with the Provincial Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) located in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.

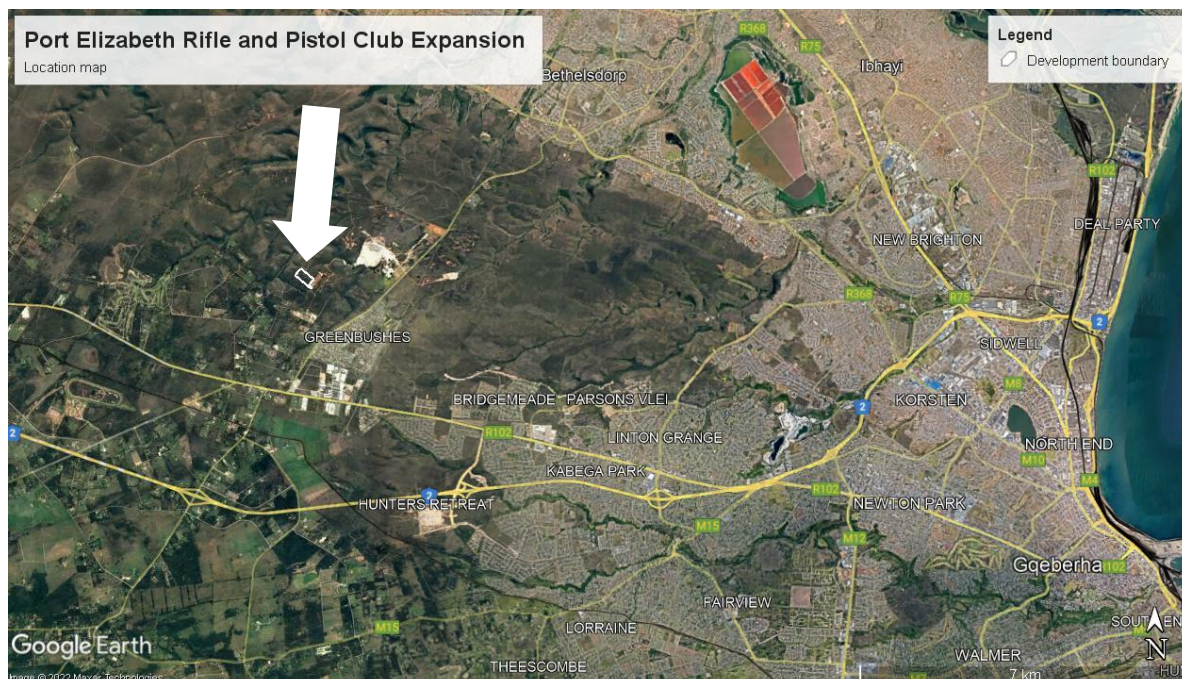


Figure 1. Location of the proposed new expansion of the Pistol and Rifle Range in Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth (Google Earth Image).

The existing rifle and pistol ranges are situated in 2 separate nodes on the property. The larger rifle range is located on Portion 5 of Erf 8, covering an area of 4.3 ha while the existing pistol range is located on Portion 6 of Erf 8, covering a smaller area of 1.1 ha located approx. 600 m to the northeast of the rifle range (Figure 2). All office and storage infrastructure are currently located at the smaller pistol range and will be relocated to the proposed new expansion range site (Indicated as blue in Figure 1.3

below). An existing 1.4 km long gravel road (approx. 3.5 m wide) connects the rifle and pistol ranges while an additional 400 m links it to the property entrance (Figure 1.2). Approx. 1.2 km of this road will no longer be used by club member after the expansion as the existing pistol range will be closed off and rehabilitated.

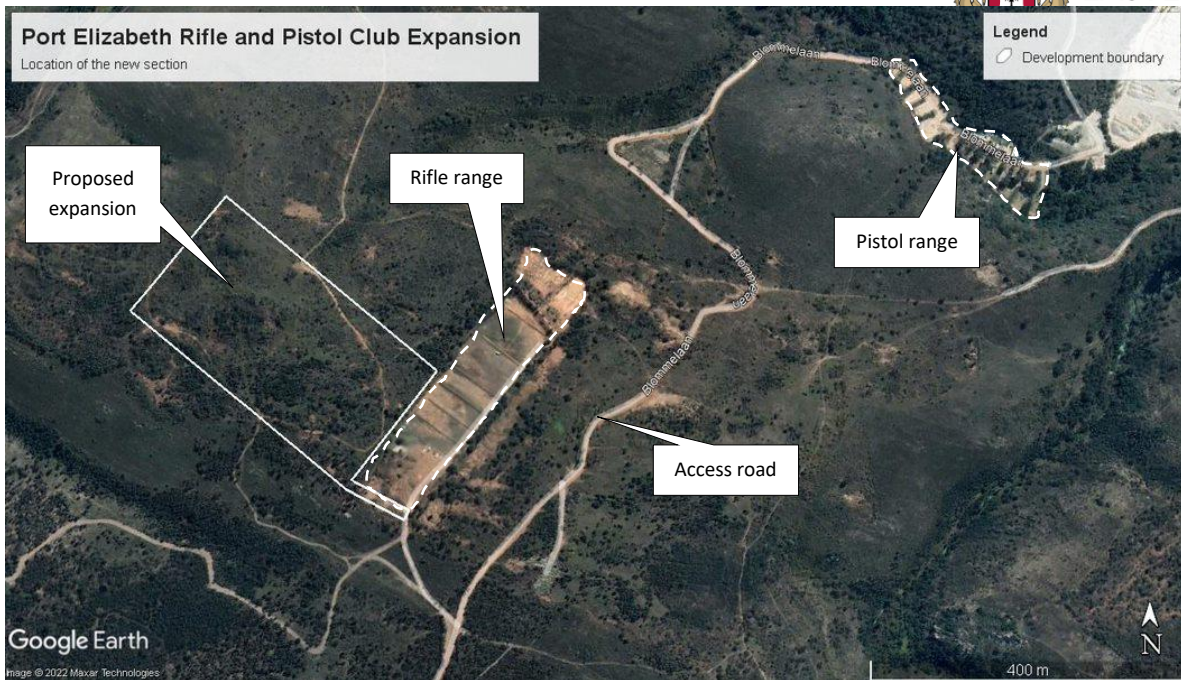


Figure 2. Layout of the PERPC and proposed new expansion in Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth (Google Earth Image).

The expansion will be adding 6.7 ha to the existing 5.3 ha of land used by the club, doubling the clubs range areas. However, keep in mind that the 1.1 ha pistol range will be rehabilitated to natural vegetation and will no longer be used by the Club (Table 1).

Table 1: Development sizes before and after the proposed new expansion.

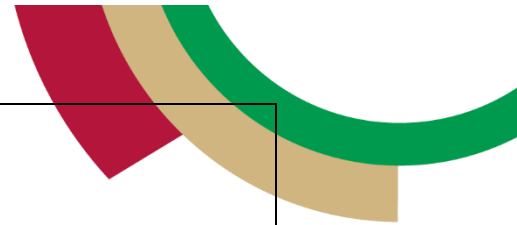
Development area	Existing size	New size
Rifle range	4.3 ha	4.3 ha
Pistol range	1.1 ha	0 ha
New expansion	0 ha	6.7 ha
Road	1.8 km	500 m
TOTALS	5.5 ha & 1.8 km	11 ha & 500 m

The remainder of the property is unused and will remain covered by natural vegetation. There is a high degree of Wattle and Gum trees (alien invasives) which is being illegally harvested in the area. The entire erf is currently fenced, and access is controlled by remote. Old soil stockpiles were observed in the expansion area as the site was historically mined for sand, but natural vegetation has since regrown.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The proposed PERPC expansion will consist of the following infrastructure (Figure 3):

- 4 x (25m x 50m) ranges
- 2 x (25m x 115m) ranges



- 12 x (25m x 25m) ranges
- 1 x (50m x 70m) space for offices and storage containers
- Approx. 900m of new road, 3m wide
- A firebreak surrounding the entire expansion.



Figure 3: General layout of the proposed new PERPC expansion in Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth.

PROJECT PHASES

The project phases can be categorized into the Planning and Design Phase (Pre-Construction), Construction Phase and Operational Phase.

Planning and Design (Pre-Construction) Phase

The Planning and Design Phase will consist of planning for the proposed development and will include, amongst others, the following activities:

- Purchasing of necessary materials to be used for the shooting range.
- Planning of stormwater infrastructure.
- Demarcation of development area.

Construction Phase

Site preparation and construction entails the following:

- The placement of a standard shipping container/s used for material storage, office space/business operation and a clubhouse.
- Clearance of vegetation with a bulldozer for the landscaping of sand mounds to penetrate bullets, as well as the clearing of vegetation to construct gravel roads.;
- Clearance of vegetation for each shooting range and to ensure that each range is level.
- Provision of adequate stormwater structures as well as chemical toilets.
- Putting up rainwater harvesting tanks to harvest rainwater as needed.

Operational Phase

During the operational phase, containers will be used for business/reception for PERPC, all roads leading to each shooting range will be cleared, and all sand mounds will be in place to ensure safety within each range. Targets may also be put up at each shooting range which are permanent/removeable.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Water Supply

Water will not be required during the construction phase. During the operational phase, rainwater may be stored and harvested on site using rainwater harvesting tanks (e.g., Jojo tanks). Most members bring their own drinkable water to site.

Solid waste

During the construction phase of the development, all vegetation will be cleared and temporarily stockpiled. After construction, stockpiles not used for sand mounds will then be removed and taken to a registered landfill site. The operational phase of the proposed activity will result in the generation of general waste. Waste bins will be located at each shooting range and regularly emptied by the PERPC.

Effluent waste

During the construction and operational phase of the development, liquid effluent will be handled via the implementation of portable/temporary chemical toilets for construction staff, PERPC staff, and visitors which will be housed within the business/reception container. The facilities will be serviced by an external service provider to remove the waste and service the toilets (chemical toilets). PERPC will not be making use of any municipal water and water will be harvested as needed using their existing rainwater harvesting tanks on site.

Energy sources

Electricity will be sourced from an existing generator on site and therefore PERPC will not be making use of municipal electricity.

Stormwater Infrastructure

Adequate stormwater infrastructure should be implemented to ensure that the erosion risk is not increased within the expansion area.

2. FEASIBLE AND REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

“*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;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.



Describe alternatives that are considered in this application. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished in the specific instance taking account of the interest of the applicant in the activity. The no-go alternative must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed. The determination of whether site or activity (including different processes etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment. After receipt of this report the competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

Paragraphs 3 – 13 below should be completed for each alternative.

Locality/Site Alternative:

PERPC looked at site alternatives prior to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the site selected was the most feasible based on its location. It is located immediately adjacent to existing infrastructure (Rifle range) and the site has already been impacted by historical sand mining. This location has no fatal flaws and will allow the applicant to utilize the land as a shooting range as per the municipal zoning. After the expansion of the PERPC, the existing PERPC pistol range will be closed, and the land will be rehabilitated.

Activity Alternative:

Safety laws such as the Health and Safety Act (1993) as well as the Firearms Control Act (2000) prohibit other activities of occurring on the property so therefore no activity alternative was considered.

Technology Alternative:

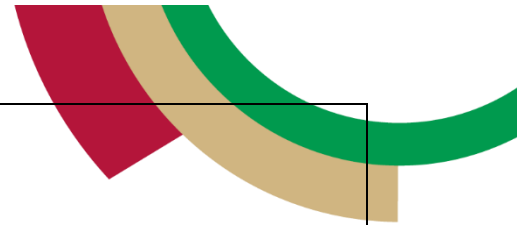
There are no technology alternatives as no municipal water and no municipal electricity will be used.

Design or Layout Alternative:

No layout alternatives have been considered as it was found to be the most feasible layout.

Operational Alternative:

The operational phase of the project will consist of activities related to operating and managing the Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club, which has the primary role of providing a safe, secure, and well-maintained shooting range for the public. This basic assessment has not considered any other operational alternatives.



Preferred Alternative:

There are no preferred alternatives.

No-Go Alternative:

This alternative assumes that the *status quo* will remain unchanged, and the proposed expansion site will remain as natural vegetation with no disturbance or transformation. While this alternative will mitigate the construction-related impacts associated with the proposed expansion development, the employment opportunities (during the construction phase), as well as the economic benefit and contribution to the local economy, would be lost under the “No-Go” alternative. The employment opportunities associated with the construction phase of the proposed development will also be lost if the “No-Go” alternative is applied.



3. ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in degrees and decimal minutes. The minutes should have at least three decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

List alternative sites if applicable.

Alternative:

Alternative S1¹ (~~preferred~~—or only site alternative)

Alternative S2 (if any)

Alternative S3 (if any)

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
33° 54.401'	25° 25.859'

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:

Alternative S1 (~~preferred~~ or only route alternative)

• ~~Starting point of the activity~~

• ~~Middle point of the activity~~

• ~~End point of the activity~~

Alternative S2 (if any)

• ~~Starting point of the activity~~

• ~~Middle point of the activity~~

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)

¹ “Alternative S..” refer to site alternatives.

- End point of the activity

Alternative S3 (if any)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide an addendum with co-ordinates taken every 250 meters along the route for each alternative alignment.

4. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

Indicate the physical size of the preferred activity/technology as well as alternative activities/technologies (footprints):

Alternative:

Alternative A1² (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

or, for linear activities:

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the activity:

67 000 m ²

Length of the activity:

Indicate the size of the alternative sites or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the site/servitude:

67 000 m ²

5. SITE ACCESS

Does ready access to the site exist?

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

YES

Describe the type of access road planned:

There is an existing 3.5 m wide gravel road (Blommelaan) that provides access to the site from the point of entry onto the erf to the existing, and proposed new expansion.

Include the position of the access road on the site plan and required map, as well as an indication of the road in relation to the site.

² "Alternative A.." refer to activity, process, technology or other alternatives.

6. SITE OR ROUTE PLAN

A detailed site or route plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached as Appendix A to this document.



The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- 6.1 the scale of the plan which must be at least a scale of 1:500;
- 6.2 the property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50 metres of the site;
- 6.3 the current land use as well as the land use zoning of each of the properties adjoining the site or sites;
- 6.4 the exact position of each element of the application as well as any other structures on the site;
- 6.5 the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, street lights, sewage pipelines, storm water infrastructure and telecommunication infrastructure;
- 6.6 all trees and shrubs taller than 1.8 metres;
- 6.7 walls and fencing including details of the height and construction material;
- 6.8 servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- 6.9 sensitive environmental elements within 100 metres of the site or sites including (but not limited thereto):
 - rivers;
 - the 1:100 year flood line (where available or where it is required by DWA);
 - ridges;
 - cultural and historical features;
 - areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or invested with alien species);
- 6.9 for gentle slopes the 1 metre contour intervals must be indicated on the plan and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the plan; and
- 6.10 the positions from where photographs of the site were taken.

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the centre of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under Appendix B to this form. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of 1:200 as Appendix C for activities that include structures. The illustrations must be to scale and must represent a realistic image of the planned activity. The illustration must give a representative view of the activity.



9. ACTIVITY MOTIVATION



9(a) Socio-economic value of the activity

What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?	R0
What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?	R0
Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?	NO
Is the activity a public amenity?	NO
How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development phase of the activity?	0
What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development phase?	R0
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	0%
How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?	0
What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?	R0
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	0%

9(b) Need and desirability of the activity

Motivate and explain the need and desirability of the activity (including demand for the activity):

The need for the expansion development of PERPC is largely based on the demand for a larger shooting range from the public. The shooting ranges for the existing PERPC consists of a footprint clustered together, the Pistol and Rifle ranges are far apart (isolated) which also makes it unsafe, and the gravel road requires constant maintenance which is expensive to maintain. With the expansion development having all the shooting ranges in close proximity, it will therefore be safer for the public, more people can gain access to the shooting range and it will require less money to maintain the gravel road.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for society in general:

This project would assist in the economic development of Port Elizabeth.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for the local communities where the activity will be located:

The proposed development will result in some employment opportunities in the operational phase.



10. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

List all legislation, policies and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations, if applicable:



Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	Administering authority:	Date:
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)	1998
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations		2017
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)		2008
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)		2004
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) Alien and Invasive Species Regulations		2014
National Heritage Resources Act	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Authority (ECPHRA)	1999
(Act No. 25 of 1999)	Department of Safety and Security	2000
Firearms Control Act (Act No. 60 of 2000)	Department of Labour (DoL)	1993
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993)	NMBM & DEDEAT	2015
Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality Bioregional Plan		1998
National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998)		1998
National Veld and Forest Fires Act (Act No. 101 of 1998)	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	1983
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983)		1974
		Various
Nature Conservation Ordinance (19 of 1974)	DEDEAT	2006

11. WASTE, EFFLUENT, EMISSION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT

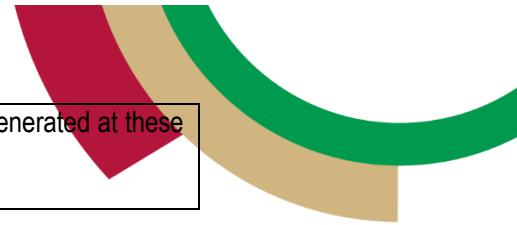
11(a) Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?

	NO
	m ³

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

How will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?



During the operational phase, waste bins will be put up at each shooting site. Waste generated at these sites will then be removed by municipal waste collection services.

Where will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

There will be no construction solid waste. If any, it will be collected in a waste skip and removed by a licensed waste removal company.



Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

1 m ³

How will the solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

During the operational phase, waste bins will be put up at each shooting site. Waste generated at these sites will then be removed by municipal waste collection services.

Where will the solid waste be disposed if it does not feed into a municipal waste stream (describe)?

All solid waste from the operational phase will be collected by a registered service provider and taken to the nearest landfill site.

If the solid waste (construction or operational phases) will not be disposed of in a registered landfill site or be taken up in a municipal waste stream, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation? NO

If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility? NO

If yes, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

11(b) Liquid effluent

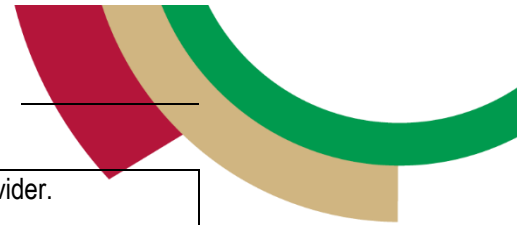
Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system? NO

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month? m³

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site? NO

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility? YES



If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

Facility name:	Chemical toilets are rented and serviced by an external service provider.		
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:			
Telephone:		Cell:	
E-mail:		Fax:	



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Describe the measures that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of waste water, if any:

The activity will only be making use of water harvested using their rainwater harvesting tanks as needed.

11(c) Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere?

NO

If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:

It is most likely that dust will be generated during the construction phase especially during strong winds. In addition, vehicle exhaust emissions from construction vehicles may occur. However, both of these construction-related emissions will be short-lived and can be adequately controlled using simple management measures. Other air emissions include exhaust emissions from vehicles entering and exiting the site.
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11(d) Generation of noise

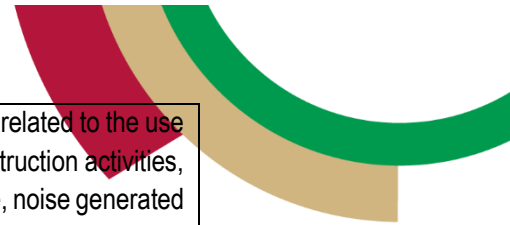
Will the activity generate noise?

YES	
	NO

If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

If no, describe the noise in terms of type and level:



The construction phase of the proposed development will result in elevated noise levels related to the use of machinery, construction vehicles and contractors on site. Noise generated from construction activities, however, will not have any effect on surrounding residents. During the operational phase, noise generated from the shooting site will be insignificant and not impact on surrounding residents. The nearest semi-formal residents are 500 m to the south with high density urban area being greater than 1 km away. Noise generated from the shooting range is hardly heard by residential residents as noise gets muffled by surrounding vegetation. Although noise gets muffled from the shooting range, it will be heard more frequently as more people are able to make use of the shooting range at any given time. To the north of the site, there is also a quarry that generates a considerable amount of noise. The area can be described as a very noisy area as noise is generated from the shooting range as well as the quarry. More noise is generated from the quarry due to blasting, construction vehicles etc. which operates Monday-Sunday. Therefore, expanding the shooting range will have no significant impact on the noise level regarding surrounding residents.

12. WATER USE

Please indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity by ticking the appropriate box(es)

<input type="checkbox"/> municipal	<input type="checkbox"/> water board	<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> river, stream, dam or lake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Rainwater harvesting)	<input type="checkbox"/> the activity will not use water
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If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate

~~the volume that will be extracted per month:~~

litres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?

If yes, please submit the necessary application to the Department of Water Affairs and attach proof thereof to this application if it has been submitted.

13. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Describe the design measures, if any, that have been taken to ensure that the activity is energy efficient:

The facility will make use of their own generator on site and will thus generate their own electricity.

Describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity, if any:

PERPC makes use of electricity from their own generator on site and thus will not make use of municipal electricity.



SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION



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ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM

Important notes:

- For linear activities (pipelines, etc) as well as activities that cover very large sites, it may be necessary to complete this section for each part of the site that has a significantly different environment. In such cases please complete copies of Section C and indicate the area, which is covered by each copy No. on the Site Plan.

Section C Copy No. (e.g. A):

A

- Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

- Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES	
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If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

- Aquatic specialist
- Visual specialist
- Terrestrial Biodiversity, Plant and Animal Specialist
- Archaeological and Paleontological Specialist

All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

1. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Alternative S1:

Flat						
------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Alternative S2 (if any):

Flat	1:50 — 1:20	1:20 — 1:15	1:15 — 1:10	1:10 — 1:7,5	1:7,5 — 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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Alternative S3 (if any):

Flat	1:50 — 1:20	1:20 — 1:15	1:15 — 1:10	1:10 — 1:7,5	1:7,5 — 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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2. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

Indicate the landform(s) that best describes the site:

- 2.1 Ridgeline
- 2.2 Plateau
- 2.3 Side slope of hill/mountain
- 2.4 Closed valley
- 2.5 Open valley
- 2.6 Plain**
- 2.7 Undulating plain / low hills
- 2.8 Dune
- 2.9 Seafront



Topography
 The landscape within the proposed development site is flat with a very low undulating flat landscape. The study area is located at 180m above sea-level.

3. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

Is the site(s) located on any of the following (tick the appropriate boxes)?

Alternative S1:

Alternative S2 (if any):

Alternative S3 (if any):

Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO

An area sensitive to erosion

	NO
--	----

YES	NO
-----	----

YES	NO
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If you are unsure about any of the above or if you are concerned that any of the above aspects may be an issue of concern in the application, an appropriate specialist should be appointed to assist in the completion of this section. (Information in respect of the above will often be available as part of the project information or at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by the Council for Geo Science may also be consulted).

Geology

Rocks within the proposed development site consist of calcareous sandstones, clastic limestones, conglomerates and coquinite from the relatively young Algoa Group of rocks (Mucina and Rutherford, 2018).

Soils

According to Mucina and Rutherford (VegMap 2022), soils within the proposed development site are categorized as acidic lithosol soils derived from Ordovician sandstones of the Table Mountain Group (Cape Supergroup).

4. GROUNDCOVER

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site:

4.1 Natural veld — good condition^E

4.2 Natural veld — scattered aliens^E

4.3 Natural veld with heavy alien infestation^E

4.4 Veld dominated by alien species^E

4.5 Gardens

4.6 Sport field

4.7 Cultivated land

4.8 Paved surface

4.9 Building or other structure

4.10 Bare soil

The location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

Natural veld — good condition ^E	Natural veld with scattered aliens ^E	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation^E	Veld dominated by alien species ^E	Gardens
Sport field	Cultivated land	Paved surface	Building or other structure	Bare soil

If any of the boxes marked with an “E” is ticked, please consult an appropriate specialist to assist in the completion of this section if the environmental assessment practitioner doesn't have the necessary expertise.



Vegetation

According to SANBI'S VegMap (2018), the pre-transformation vegetation type in the study is classified as Algoa Sandstone Fynbos. This vegetation unit, a form of Algoa Grassy Fynbos, is listed as **endangered**. Although the dominant vegetation type is Algoa Sandstone Fynbos, a large amount of alien invasives can also be observed on site such as Gum Trees and Wattle. The species observed indicated that disturbance had taken place as the site has historically been mined for sand. Topsoil was removed and stockpiled. Secondary regrowth occurred dominated by these large alien trees interspersed with a mix of fynbos and grass species. Some plant SCC was observed but vegetation remains medium sensitive. According to the NMBM BP, the dominant vegetation type is Rowallan Park Grassy Fynbos.

Fauna

Antelope droppings were observed on site which gives us an indication that there were duikers present on site. The site also consists of small mammals such as moles, mongoose, mice and predatory birds.

Biodiversity and Protected Areas

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are terrestrial and aquatic features in the landscape that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem function. According to the NMBM Biodiversity Plan (NMBM BSP, 2009) (which is a detailed and fine-scaled biodiversity map for the metropolitan area), the western half of the proposed expansion area is located within a CBA while the remainder is in an ESA2.

Threatened Ecosystems

SANBI categorizes the site as lying 100% within Algoa Sandstone Fynbos, a critically endangered ecosystem. It is however important to note that none of the original ecosystem remains on site and the site is considered as completely transformed. Topsoil has been heavily impacted and cleared at most places on site.

5. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Indicate land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500m radius of the site and give description of how this influences the application or may be impacted upon by the application:

5.1 Natural area

~~5.2 Low density residential~~

~~5.3 Medium density residential~~

~~5.4 High density residential~~

~~5.5 Informal residential~~



- 5.6 Retail commercial & warehousing
- 5.7 Light industrial
- 5.8 Medium industrial^{AN}
- 5.9 Heavy industrial^{AN}
- 5.10 Power station
- 5.11 Office/consulting room
- 5.12 Military or police base/station/compound
- 5.13 Spoil heap or slimes dam^A
- 5.14 Quarry, sand or borrow pit**
- 5.15 Dam or reservoir
- 5.16 Hospital/medical centre
- 5.17 School
- 5.18 Tertiary education facility
- 5.19 Church
- 5.20 Old age home
- 5.21 Sewage treatment plant^A
- 5.22 Train station or shunting yard^N
- 5.23 Railway line^N
- 5.24 Major road (4 lanes or more)^N
- 5.25 Airport^N
- 5.26 Harbour
- 5.27 Sport facilities
- 5.28 Golf course
- 5.29 Polo fields
- 5.30 Filling station^H
- 5.31 Landfill or waste treatment site
- 5.32 Plantation
- 5.33 Agriculture**
- 5.34 River, stream or wetland
- 5.35 Nature conservation area
- 5.36 Mountain, koppie or ridge
- 5.37 Museum
- 5.38 Historical building
- 5.39 Protected Area
- 5.40 Graveyard
- 5.41 Archaeological site
- 5.42 Other land uses (describe)

If any of the boxes marked with an "N" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.
N/A

If any of the boxes marked with an "An" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.
If YES, specify and explain: N/A

If YES, specify: N/A

If any of the boxes marked with an "H" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.

If YES, specify and explain: N/A

If YES, specify: N/A



6. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Are there any signs of culturally or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including

Archaeological or palaeontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site?

NO
 Province of the EASTERN CAPE <small>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM</small>
Uncertain

If YES, explain:

N/A

If uncertain, conduct a specialist investigation by a recognised specialist in the field to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.

Briefly explain the findings of the specialist:

No archaeological sites/materials were observed during the investigation of the proposed study area. Although it is unlikely that archaeological remains will be found in situ, there is always a possibility that human remains and/or other archaeological and historical material may be uncovered during the development.

The main impact on possible archaeological sites/remains will be the physical disturbance of the material and its context. Should such material be exposed then work must cease in the immediate area, and it must be reported to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Grahamstown) (Tel: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 745 0888), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time should be allowed to remove/collect such material (See Appendix B for a list of possible archaeological sites that maybe found in the area). The applicant must finance the costs should additional investigations be required.

It is recommended that the proposed expansion of the existing Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club on Portions 0 and 5 of Erf No. 8 in Greenbushes, Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth), Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, be exempted from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment. The proposed development area appears to be of low archaeological sensitivity, and it is therefore unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will be found on the property. The proposed development may therefore proceed as planned.

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?

NO

Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?

NO

If yes, please submit or, make sure that the applicant or a specialist submits the necessary application to SAHRA or the relevant provincial heritage agency and attach proof thereof to this application if such application has been made.

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



1. ADVERTISEMENT



The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act 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 (of a size at least 60cm by 42cm; and must display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority) 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 owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land;
 - (ii) the occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
 - (v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;
 - (vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
 - (vii) 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;
- (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 54(c)(ii); and
- (e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desiring of but unable to participate in the process due to—
 - (i) illiteracy;
 - (ii) disability; or
 - (iii) any other disadvantage.

2. CONTENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

A notice board, advertisement or notices must:

- (a) indicate the details of the application which is subjected to public participation; and
- (b) state—
 - (i) that the application has been 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
- (iv) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.



Site Notices

A site notice was placed on the main entrance gate of the Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club (as per the requirements of section 41 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations) which is located along Blomme Road, Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth.



Notification of BA Process

Initial notification of the BA Process commenced on the 13th May 2022, when letters of notification were sent via e-mail to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's). The site notice was placed, and the Background Information Documents (BIDs) were distributed to the nearby landowners and occupants on 13th May 2022 and again on the 12 February 2024.

Distribution of Background Information Documents (BIDs).

The purpose of the Background Information Document (BID) is to ensure the relevant information, including the process being followed, was made available to a wide range of stakeholders. The BID was distributed at several areas surrounding the proposed development which included neighbouring residents. The BID

included information regarding the project details, the public participation process and the contact details for commenting on the development. (A copy of the BID is in Appendix F).



3. PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

Where the proposed activity may have impacts that extend beyond the municipal area where it is located, a notice must be placed in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, indicating that an application will be submitted to the competent authority in terms of these regulations, the nature and location of the activity, where further information on the proposed activity can be obtained and the manner in which representations in respect of the application can be made, unless a notice has been placed in any *Gazette* that is published specifically for the purpose of providing notice to the public of applications made in terms of the EIA regulations.

Advertisements and notices must make provision for all alternatives.

Advertisement

A newspaper advertisement was placed in The Herald, a local and provincial publication that is distributed throughout the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality and wider Eastern Cape area on the 13th February 2024. The advertisement was used to notify the general public of the proposed project and the availability of the draft BAR for public review (between the 13th February and 13th March 2024). **Proof of placement of the newspaper advertisement will be included in the final BAR.**

4. DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES

The practitioner must ensure that the public participation is adequate and must determine whether a public meeting or any other additional measure is appropriate or not based on the particular nature of each case. Special attention should be given to the involvement of local community structures such as Ward Committees, ratepayers associations and traditional authorities where appropriate. Please note that public concerns that emerge at a later stage that should have been addressed may cause the competent authority to withdraw any authorisation it may have issued if it becomes apparent that the public participation process was inadequate.

5. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

The practitioner must record all comments and respond to each comment of the public before the application is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a comments and response report as prescribed in the EIA regulations and be attached to this application. The comments and response report must be attached under Appendix E.

6. AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Authorities are key interested and affected parties in each application and no decision on any application will be made before the relevant local authority is provided with the opportunity to give input. The planning and the environmental sections of the local authority must be informed of the application at least 30 (thirty) calendar days before the submission of the application.

List of authorities informed:

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Babalwa Layini	babalwa@daff.gov.za
Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA)	Sello Mokhanya	slokhanya@ecphra.org.za
Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)	Andries Struwig	andries.struwig@dedea.gov.za
DEDEAT Waste & Air Quality	Chris Julius	chris.julius@dedea.gov.za
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Marisa Bloem	marisab@dwes.gov.za
Nelson Mandela Bay Mayor		
Nelson Mandela Bay Municipal Manager	Mthulisi Msimanga	mm@mandelametro.gov.za
Nelson Mandela Bay Environmental Health	Jill Miller	jmiller@mandelametro.gov.za
Ward 40 Councillor	Jason Grobbelaar	jasongrobb@gmail.com
Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works (DRPW)	Peter Lotter	peter.lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za
Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA)	Brian Reeves	brian.reeves@ecpta.co.za
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Eckart Schumann	eckarts@mweb.co.za
BirdLife South Africa (Eastern Cape)	Leslie Blandy	les.blandy@gmail.com
NMBM Ratepayers Association	Kobus Gerber	nmbratepayersoffice@gmail.com



List of authorities from whom comments have been received:

None to date

7. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS



Note that, for linear activities, or where deviation from the public participation requirements may be appropriate, 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.



Any stakeholder that has a direct interest in the site or property, such as servitude holders and service providers, should be informed of the application at least 30 (thirty) calendar days before the submission of the application and be provided with the opportunity to comment.

Has any comment been received from stakeholders?

 NO

If "YES", briefly describe the feedback below (also attach copies of any correspondence to and from the stakeholders to this application):

SECTION D: IMPACT ASSESSMENT



The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations (2014) as amended. An assessment should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts.

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

List the main issues raised by interested and affected parties.

None to date

Response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (A full response must be given in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

None

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PLANNING AND DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES AS WELL AS PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

List the potential direct, indirect and cumulative property/activity/design/technology/operational alternative related impacts (as appropriate) that are likely to occur as a result of the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning and closure phase, including impacts relating to the choice of site/activity/technology alternatives as well as the mitigation measures that may eliminate or reduce the potential impacts listed.

The identified impacts associated with the proposed development, as well as the proposed mitigation measures, are provided below:

Table 1: Issues identified and assessed for the expansion of the Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club (PERPC).			
Applicability to Phase			
Theme	Planning and Design	Construction	Operation
Legislation and Policy	Yes Failure to comply with relevant legislation and policies.	Yes Failure of the contractor to implement mitigation measures in EA and EMPr.	N/A
Stormwater	Yes Inappropriate stormwater design	Yes Failure to implement effective stormwater control measures	Yes Monitoring and Maintenance of stormwater management measures.
Waste	Yes Failure to plan for the storage and disposal of waste	Yes Littering on site	Yes Inappropriate waste storage and disposal

		Construction phase of the activity will produce construction waste	
Visual Aesthetics	Yes Inappropriate architectural design	Yes Visual disturbance	N/A
Dust	N/A	Yes Dust generated from construction activities	N/A
Noise	N/A	Yes Noise disturbance during construction	Noise disturbance from the shooting range
Traffic	N/A	Yes Increase in traffic volumes to construction site (e.g., heavy construction vehicles)	N/A
Plants	Yes Impacting scattered plant SCC	N/A	N/A
Fauna	N/A	Yes Large and small indigenous fauna may be impacted upon	N/A
Biodiversity	Yes Impacting vulnerable ecosystem areas with a high potential biodiversity	N/A	N/A
Soil	N/A	Yes Exposed soils are easily susceptible to erosion	Yes Exposed soils are easily susceptible to erosion. Soils are exposed to pollutants such as Lead and Zinc which are harmful to humans, wild-life and vegetation (long-term).
Health and Safety	N/A	Yes Use of construction machinery during the construction phase potential risk to the health and safety of construction workers	N/A
Invasives and Alien species Management	Yes Failure to plan for effective alien vegetation management.	N/A	High risk of alien invasives spreading into the shooting range.

PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE IMPACTS

Activities associated with the design and pre-construction phase pertains mostly to planning and design around the proposed development.

Table 2: Description of impacts and mitigation measures identified for the Planning and Design Phase

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION
Compliance with relevant environmental legislation and policy	Failure to comply with existing policies and legal obligations can lead to the project conflicting with local, provincial and national policies, legislation etc. This can result in legal non-compliances, fines, delays in construction activity, overall project failure and undue disturbance to the natural environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant legislation and policy must be consulted and the proponent must ensure that the project is compliant with such legislation and policy. The relevant legislation and policies must include but not restricted to the following: NEMA, NWA, Local and District Spatial Development Frameworks, Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (ECBCP), and Local Municipal bylaws. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Stormwater runoff	Inappropriate stormwater design may lead to an increased risk of erosion on site.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate stormwater structures must be designed and implemented. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Waste management	Failure to plan for the storage and disposal of waste may lead to increased litter, pollution of the environment, unsanitary conditions, and health risks.	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proper waste management plan for handling on-site waste must be designed. An appropriate area where waste can be stored before disposal must be identified. Waste will be removed from site via municipal waste removal services. Consider recycling alternatives. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Alien vegetation Management	Improper planning to manage alien vegetation on site may lead to overgrowth of alien vegetation onto the shooting site.	HIGH NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alien plant growth/regrowth within the shooting range should be monitored/maintained, and any such species should be removed on an ongoing basis. 	LOW NEGATIVE

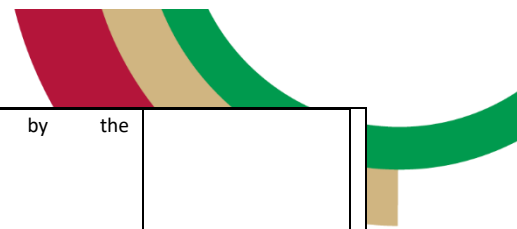
CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

These impacts pertain to the clearance of the study area, the levelling of the property where necessary, the demarcation of each shooting range and the associated infrastructure including the roads and construction of stormwater infrastructure.

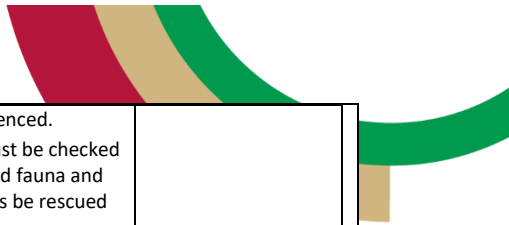
Table 3: Description of impacts and mitigation measures identified for the Construction Phase

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION
Compliance with relevant environmental legislation and policy	Failure of the contractor to implement mitigation measures specified in the EMP and EA could result in fines, overall project failure or delays in construction and undue disturbance to the natural environment.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The developer must employ an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the duration of the construction phase to ensure that construction is implemented according to conditions of the EA, EMP and WUL. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Stormwater management	Inadequate stormwater infrastructure will lead to an increase in erosion risk.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater infrastructure must be implemented to capture stormwater and promote infiltration. The construction site must be managed (with silt traps and 	LOW NEGATIVE

			<p>erosion berms etc.) to prevent pollution of environments surrounding the project site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area must be monitored by an ECO on a monthly basis during construction. 	
Waste management	Littering on site may attract vermin and pollute the surrounding areas.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There must be sufficient solid waste bins available for the temporary storage of waste. No waste must be buried or burned on site. Waste must be collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a licensed landfill site. Consider recycling options 	LOW NEGATIVE
Visual aesthetics of the area	The proposed project site will be transformed as a result of construction vehicles, large machinery and workers moving throughout the area.	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction activity should take place during daylight working hours (i.e., 7am – 5pm). All construction activity and equipment must be limited to the demarcated areas. Storage of construction materials, stockpiles and waste must be positioned to avoid visibility from the adjacent roads. Building rubble and construction materials to be stored neatly. Erosion, waste and dust to be mitigated as per the abovementioned mitigation measures. No visually intrusive practices (e.g., night lighting) will be allowed on site or in the surrounding areas. Good house-keeping to be implemented on site and waste to be collected on a regular basis. 	LOW NEGATIVE
	The development of the shooting range and associated infrastructure will visually transform the aesthetics of the site.	HIGH NEGATIVE		LOW NEGATIVE
Dust control	Any levelling at this site will increase the potential for dust. During the construction phase of the activity, construction vehicles operating on site as well as moving to and from the construction site will generate dust pollution. The effects of dust will be exacerbated during high wind conditions.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During windy periods un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas must be dampened down to reduce dust. Construction work to be halted during periods of strong winds. The maximum amount of vegetation cover must be maintained on site to prevent dust. Vehicles carrying dusty materials must be securely and properly covered before they leave the site. Excavations and other clearing activities must only take place during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas. Any complaints or claims emanating from dust issues must be attended to 	LOW NEGATIVE



			immediately by the Contractor.	
Noise	It can be expected that there will be an increase in noise levels during the site preparation and construction phase of the development and may become a nuisance for surrounding residents. The increase in noise will be associated with the operation of construction vehicles, equipment and laborers. There will be an increase in noise levels during the site and preparation phase	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, activities which include the movement of construction vehicles and the operation of machinery should be restricted to normal working hours (7am – 5pm weekdays, 7am – 1pm on Saturdays and no work on Sundays or public holidays). • A complaints register must be kept on site and any complaints must be recorded and reported to the ECO. • Construction equipment must be kept in good working order and, where appropriate, fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. • As construction workers operate in a noisy environment, it must be ensured that their working conditions comply with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993). • Where necessary, ear protection gear must be worn. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Construction traffic and Road Impacts	There will be an increase in traffic volumes including heavy construction vehicles along approach roads which may result in the degradation of the road condition.	LOW SEVERE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents must be made aware of the presence of construction vehicles through highly visible signage. • Avoid transportation of construction materials during peak hours. • Speed must be limited to 30km/hr on site. • Overloading of vehicles must not occur. • Whenever possible, construction vehicles should be limited to low-volume periods. • Road condition should be recorded prior to construction vehicles making use of the roads and any damage caused by construction vehicles should be repaired immediately. • Appropriate speed limits must be put in place. • All construction vehicles should be parked onsite not to block traffic. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Disturbance to Fauna	Large Indigenous fauna such as large predatory birds, duikers as well as small indigenous fauna such as snakes, lizards, moles, mongoose and field mice present on site may be impacted upon by construction	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No fauna on site may be intentionally harmed or killed. • All personnel should be made aware of the need to protect fauna on site. • All open excavations must be 	LOW NEGATIVE



	activities.		<p>barricaded or fenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavations must be checked daily for trapped fauna and trapped animals be rescued and released. Injured fauna should be referred to an appropriate rehabilitation facility. 	
Soil Erosion	Exposed soils are easily susceptible to erosion by water runoff and wind during periods of heavy rainfall or strong winds. The non-cohesive nature of the <i>in-situ</i> material coupled with the lack of vegetation creates a potential for soil erosion at the proposed site. This may result in increased surface water flow as opposed to water absorption and subsequently contribute to soil erosion.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary stabilization measures (e.g silt traps) should be implemented until the site is fully rehabilitated. Appropriate erosion control measures must be implemented to ensure that no erosion is taking place. At the first sign of erosion, the necessary remedial action must be taken. Care must be taken to ensure that runoff is well dispersed so as to limit erosion. A site-specific stormwater management plan should be implemented and managed to eliminate the potential of surface erosion. All temporarily impacted areas must be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation as soon as construction in the particular area or phase of work is complete, i.e., rehabilitation is on-going throughout construction. 	LOW NEGATIVE
General Waste Pollution	The construction phase of the activity will produce construction waste in the form of cleared vegetation, excavated soil, as well as general waste (e.g., litter from workers on site). The incorrect management of these wastes may result in pollution of the surrounding natural areas.	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation that is cleared from the site (and is not replanted or relocated as per the recommendations) must be removed to a registered garden refuse site. Staff must be trained to implement waste control and to identify hazardous waste. Construction material must be reused or recycled wherever possible. Other waste to be removed to a licensed landfill site. General good housekeeping must be implemented. No litter to remain on site. Disposal certificates must be obtained for all waste disposals. Spills must be avoided during transportation of waste material. Sufficient and appropriate weather-and scavenger-proof bins must be made available on site. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Impacts on Health, Safety and Fire Risk	The use of construction machinery during the construction phase poses a potential risk to the health and safety of people working at the	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant Health and Safety legislation as required in South Africa should be strictly adhered to, including but not limited to the Occupational 	LOW NEGATIVE

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	<p>construction site. The movement of construction vehicles also increases the risk of road accidents. The risk of accidents, fires and explosions must be mitigated effectively.</p>		<p>Health and Safety Act, 1993 (No. 85 of 1993).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking should be prohibited in the vicinity of flammable substances. Ensure availability of fire extinguishers All employees must be aware of emergency/contingency plans to ensure an understanding of the hazards and procedures required during and emergency situation. 	
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OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

These impacts pertain to the operation of the expansion part of the shooting range, which will include the correct management of the shooting range and alien vegetation, the generation of noise, domestic waste and effluent as well as the operation of suitable stormwater management.

Table 4: Operational Phase impacts associated with the proposed development together with the relevant mitigation measures and resultant impact significance.

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE PRE-MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE POST-MITIGATION
Stormwater runoff	Ensure that all stormwater infrastructure has been maintained and that it works properly.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management infrastructure must be properly maintained and monitored regularly. If the stormwater management measures put in place are deemed insufficient, a qualified engineer must be approached to assist with additional stormwater attenuation mechanisms and remediation. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Waste management	Inappropriate waste storage (general waste) and disposal practices may lead to litter, pollution, attraction of pests (flies, vermin) and general health risks.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste to be removed from site via municipal waste removal service regularly. In addition, an adequate backup system for waste management should be in place in case of service delivery strikes. Consider recycling options. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Utilization of Water Resources	The proposed development will rely entirely on water from rainwater harvesting tanks (i.e., Jojo tanks). This will relieve the pressure on the current drought situation in the area.	LOW NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive use of water to be avoided wherever possible. Make use of water saving products such as water saving toilets i.e., chemical toilets, water saving taps with spray cartridges and timed turn-off taps. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Invasives and Alien Species Management	There is a high risk of alien invasive species spreading into the shooting ranges as the surrounding areas consists of a large volume of alien invasive species such as Wattle and Gum Trees. The lack of alien vegetation management may result in large	HIGH NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alien plant growth/regrowth within the shooting range should be monitored/maintained, and any such species should be removed on an ongoing basis. 	LOW NEGATIVE

	scale alien plant invasion. However, should the property management implement an effective alien vegetation management plan both within the shooting range and potentially within the surrounding areas, this could result in significantly positive improvement to alien species management.			
Soil Erosion	There is an increased risk of erosion of sand mounds at each shooting range.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is therefore recommended to stabilize sand mounds by allowing some vegetation to grow back or alternative stabilization methods should be considered e.g., sand traps, covering the sand mound with netting, lining etc. 	LOW NEGATIVE
Soil Pollution	Bullets contain pollutants such as Lead, Copper, Antimony and Zinc which are harmful to the environment. When these bullets are embedded into the sand mounds, they get into contact with soil and water and thus exposed to chemical and physical reactions in the soil. This is a health hazard and endangering the lives of humans, wildlife and vegetation. (Lead causes a decrease in the pH of the soil). Shooting range pollutants do not usually cause immediate or short-term environmental impacts	HIGH NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove bullets periodically from sand mounds 	LOW NEGATIVE
Noise Pollution	Shooting generates noise that may be damaging or harmful to its hearer.	MODERATE NEGATIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because the area is surrounded by dense vegetation, noise generated from the shooting site will be insignificant and not impact on surrounding residents as the noise gets muffled by surrounding vegetation. The nearest semi-formal residents are 500m to the south of the site with a high-density urban area being greater than 1km away and thus shooting will not be heard by residents. 	LOW NEGATIVE

The identified impacts associated with the proposed development, as well as the proposed mitigation measures, are provided below.

Table 5: Summary of significant impacts (all impacts that are HIGH Pre-mitigation).

Theme	Impact Summary	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Significance Post Mitigation
PLANNING AND DESIGN			
Visual Aesthetics	Inappropriate architectural design may lead to visual and aesthetic impacts.	HIGH NEGATIVE	MODERATE NEGATIVE

Alien Vegetation Management	Improper Alien Vegetation Management could lead to the overgrowth of Alien species onto the shooting site	HIGH-NEGATIVE	LOW-NEGATIVE
CONSTRUCTION			
Visual Aesthetics of the area	The development of the proposed expansion of the shooting range and associated infrastructure will visually transform the aesthetics of the site.	HIGH NEGATIVE	HIGH NEGATIVE
OPERATIONAL			
Soil Pollution	Bullets embedded in sand mounds during shooting may pollute soils where Lead and Zinc from the bullets may dissolve into the soil endangering humans, wildlife and vegetation on site (long-term).	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE
Alien Vegetation Management	Incorrect Alien Vegetation Management could lead to uncontrolled spread of alien species onto the shooting range.	HIGH NEGATIVE	LOW NEGATIVE

Alternative (preferred alternative)

Direct impacts:

- Compliance with relevant environmental legislation and policy
- Stormwater runoff
- Waste management
- Increased traffic
- Stormwater management
- General waste management
- Visual aesthetics of the area
- Dust control
- Noise
- Construction traffic and Road Impacts
- Soil Erosion
- General Waste
- Pollution
- Impacts on Health, Safety and Fire Risk
- Stockpiling
- Loss of vegetation
- Loss of non-identified plant SCC
- Spread of AIS

Indirect impacts:

- Waste management
- Faunal species

Cumulative impacts:

- Compliance with relevant environmental legislation and policy
- Stormwater runoff
- Increased traffic
- Spread of AIS



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3. CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENT

Climate change issues must be considered as part of the EIA process. Please consider the Climate Change guideline. EAP must determine:

- The potential impact of climate change on society and the economy, whether the impact is negative or positive, considering that society needs to be at the centre of the proposed development;
- The potential alternatives of the proposed development, alternatives that will have less impact on climate change (environment and generation of waste included), the society and economy;
- whether, and to what extent, the proposed development will result in the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- whether the proposed development is necessary to achieve long term decarbonisation goals;
- the impact of the development on social, economic, natural and built environment that are crucial for climate change, adaptation and resilience;
- the projected impact of climate change on proposed development; and surrounding environment, and implications for the development.
- Explanation of how the impacts is likely to be exacerbated or minimised as result of climate change and what measures are likely to be implemented to accommodate and manage (adapt to) the anticipated worst scenario where applicable
- whether, and to what extent, the impacts identified in (a) -(g) can be mitigated.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, please provide an environmental impact statement that summarises the impact that the proposed activity and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account, with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

The proposed site is considered relative transformed by previous land uses including mining and agriculture with most impacts (pre-mitigation) considered as low and moderate. The table below shows that most of the impacts can be successfully reduced through mitigation throughout all phases:

Phase	# of impacts	Pre-mitigation			Post-mitigation		
		Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
P&D	4	1	2	1	4	1	0
Construction	12	6	5	1	12	0	0
Operations	7	1	4	2	7	0	0

Only 1 of the 5 Planning and Design (P&D) impacts are high pre-mitigation and is reduced through mitigation. Most impacts in this phase are reduced to low negative.

The 1 high and 5 medium pre-mitigation impacts are all reduced to low after mitigation in the construction phase. This is the phase with the most impacts (12).

The operations phase has 2 high and 4 medium pre-mitigation impacts that will all be reduced to low, post-mitigation.

Alternative A (preferred alternative)

There are only 1 alternative, namely the preferred alternative. Impacts are as discussed above. No other alternatives were assessed.



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No-go alternative (compulsory)

This refers to the current status quo and the risks and impacts associated with it. If the project does not proceed, none of the impacts, positive or negative will occur. It also means that the existing impacts will continue.

SECTION E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the environmental assessment practitioner)?

Is an EMPr attached?

The EMPr must be attached as Appendix F.

If "NO", indicate the aspects that should be assessed further as part of a Scoping and EIA process before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

N/A. All aspects associated with the proposed development are sufficiently assessed in this Basic Assessment Report.

If "YES", please list any recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application:

This chapter of the BAR provides a summary of the findings of the proposed expansion development of the PERPC and a comparative assessment of the positive and negative implications of the proposed project and identified alternatives. In addition, this chapter provides the EAPs opinion as to whether the activity should or should not be authorized as well as the reason(s) for the opinion.

EAP'S RECOMMENDATIONS

All mitigation measures which have been outlined in this report, as well as in the EMPr must be fully adhered to.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club proposes the expansion of the existing shooting range and associated infrastructure. The proposed expansion of the Rifle and Pistol range will be located on 6.8 ha of undeveloped land adjacent to the existing rifle range (Figure 1). The proposed expansion will consist of the following infrastructure (Figure 2):

- 4 x (25m x 50m) ranges
- 2 x (25m x 115m) ranges
- 12 x (25m x 25m) ranges
- 1 x (50m x 70m) space for offices and storage containers
- Approx. 900m of new road, 3m wide
- A firebreak surrounding the entire expansion.

SUMMARY OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS

This section provides an overview of the environmental impacts associated with the expansion of the Port Elizabeth Rifle and Pistol Club. Table 7 provides an overall summary of the negative (cost) and positive (benefit) environmental impacts associated with the development. Overall, the table indicates that there are several potential negative impacts (environmental costs) associated with the proposed development.



However, the significance of these can be reduced to an acceptable level by implementing appropriate mitigation measures.

Table 7: Summary of impact assessment significance, pre- and post- mitigation.

	PRE-MITIGATION			POST-MITIGATION		
	LOW	MOD	HIGH	LOW	MOD	HIGH
Planning and Design	1	4	1	4	1	0
Construction	7	5	1	12		0
Operation	0	3	2	3	2	0
Total	8	12	4	19	3	0



EAP's OPINION

It is the opinion of the EAP that no fatal flaws are associated with the proposed development and that all impacts can be adequately mitigated to reduce the risk or significance of the impacts to an acceptable level. Due to the type of project proposed, the significance of the benefits associated with the proposed development outweighs the significance of the negative aspects, most of which will be low or negligible following the correct implementation of mitigation measures. It is the opinion of the EAP that this Basic Assessment Report contains sufficient information to allow the DEDEAT to make an informed decision. It is therefore recommended that the application for Environmental Authorization should be approved on condition that the recommendations stated herein are effectively implemented.

PERIOD OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

The environmental authorization (EA) for the construction of the proposed development is required for a period of six (6) years. This will allow sufficient time for the applicant to undertake the procurement process to appoint a contractor, to furnish the appointed contractor with the details of the EA and the conditions included in the EMPr, to complete the construction of the proposed development and to undertake the necessary rehabilitation of the site. An ECO must be appointed for the duration of the construction period and must submit monthly monitoring reports to the DEDEAT.

The operational phase of the proposed development is expected to continue into the long-term future. The EA for the operational phase should thus be authorized without an expiry date provided the proponent adheres to the recommendations included in this report as well as the conditions of the EMPr.

SECTION F: APPENDICES

The following appendixes must be attached as appropriate:

Appendix A: Site plan(s)

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Specialist reports

Appendix E: Comments and responses report

Appendix F: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix G: Other information



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