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PASSENGER RAIL AGENCY
OF SOUTH AFRICA

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SCREENING REPORT FOR SELF BUNDED TANK

13 May 2025

BY

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1 UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROPOSED SCOPE

Long Distance Passenger Transport Management has identified the need to refuel locomotives and buses by use of self banded diesel storage tanks with bowsers located centrally and accessible to both buses and locomotives at strategic areas in major cities – Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, East London, Gqeberha and Durban.

In Johannesburg , Viper Depot in Braamfontein has been identified and prioritised for this solution. A self banded 70 000 liters diesel storage tank with functional refueling bowser will be procured. The proposed tank will be used to refuel both trains and buses.

The primary location of the proposed tank has been identified and is characterized and adjacent to:

- Rail track
- Derelict oil and stormwater separation pit
- Derelict banded 2 of 40 000 liters diesel storage capacity
- Scrap Assets (Reverse logistics)

2 DEPICTION OF PROPOSED TANK



Pic 1: Proposed Self-Banded mobile fuel storage to be procured for Viper Depot, Braamfontein

3 METHOD USED TO GATHER INFORMATION

The following method of gathering information required to screen the proposed project (i.e. environmental activities/s) were used

1. Desktop Review:
2. Desktop Screening:
3. Site Visit

Business Case (Refunded bulk diesel storage tanks and bowsers to refuel diesel locomotives, diesel plant, vehicles and long-distance buses, 2025/03/06, Version 2) was reviewed to identify activities that are likely to

trigger an Environmental Authorisation. A site visit was conducted on 25 March 2025 to collect key physical characterization of the proposed site where Self-Banded mobile fuel storage tank will be located and how the storage of fuel, decanting of fuel, refilling of fuel, and refueling of buses and train will be undertaken.

A desktop environmental screening exercise focused on regulatory requirements triggered by these activities. The exercise focused on environmental provision within the three spheres of government applicable to the proposed site (i.e. Viper Depot, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa)



Environmental Screening Results

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National Legislation



National Environmental Management Act, 108 of 1998



National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004



National Environmental Management : Waste Management Act, 59 of 2008



National Water Act 36 of 1998



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014

Requirements



Duty of Care and pollute pays principle should be adhered to



No listed air quality activity has been triggered in terms of Section 24



Waste generated must be managed in line with waste management hierarchy

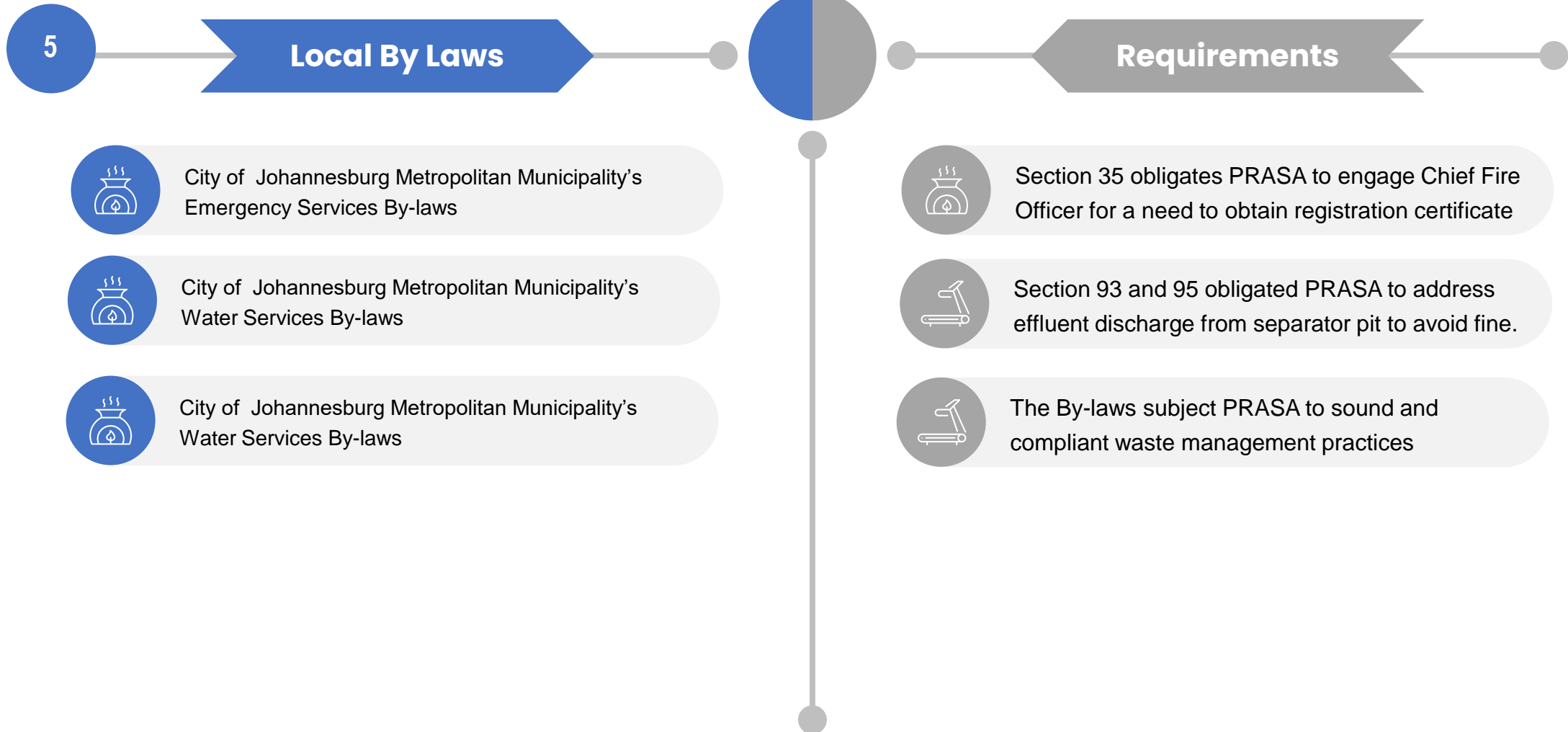


No listed water use in terms of Section 21 triggered



No listed activity in terms of Listing 1, Listing 2 and Listing triggered

Environmental Screening Results



Advisory Note & Conclusion

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION & LICENCE

The proposed Self-Bunded mobile fuel storage does not trigger Environmental Authorisation in terms of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as amended as well as Atmospheric Emission License in terms of National Environmental Management: Air Quality (NEMAQA). No Water Use License should be applied for in terms of National Water Act (NWA)

8 JOHANNESBURG METRO BYLAWS

The proposed Self-Bunded mobile fuel storage should be registered with Fire Chief Officer of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) as flammable substance to be used, handled or stored on PRASA premises

The historic effluent separator pit on site should be decommissioned. The specifications for decommissioning of the pit must take into consideration of CoJ By-laws

Waste generated and managed on site must meet By-laws requirements

10 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

It is advised that South African National Standards related to petroleum storage of products be considered also be considered, for example:

- SABS 089 : Part 1 The petroleum industry, Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above ground bulk installations
- SABS 0105 : Part 1 The classification, use and control of fire fighting equipment, Part 1: Portable fire extinguishers
- SABS 0131 The above ground storage of petroleum products. (SABS 0131 Inserted: Notice 1118; 31/8/11 PG No 194)
- SABS 1186 : Part 1 Symbolic safety signs, Part 1: Standard signs and general requirements

The commissioning and operation of the proposed Self-Bunded mobile fuel storage should be coupled with sound management of :

- Any spillages that may arise
- Vegetation that should be maintained
- Fire risks that may arise

11 CONCLUSION

The proposed Self-Bunded mobile fuel storage and the project site triggers City of Johannesburg By-laws and key principles of NEMA.

In their development of specifications to source the storage tanks, the project team should consider involving technical teams that will provide inputs in the following key areas:

- Environmental requirements (CoJ By-laws)
- Fire requirements (CoJ By-laws)
- OHS requirements.

The following key processes or programmes should be in place before operating the fuel storage and refueling activities:

- Standard Operating Procedure for storage, handling and refueling
- Waste management
- Vegetation management
- Operational risk assessment and controls for high risk

All employees and key stakeholders involved in the operational area must be fully trained and made aware of operational risk, controls and processes associated with the storage, handling and refueling, waste management.





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**THANK
YOU**

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