AVIFAUNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Maralla 132kV Overhead Power Line Grid Connection for the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities located in the Northern Cape Province

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AFRIMAGE Photography (Pty) Ltd t/a:
Chris van Rooyen Consulting
VAT#: 4580238113
email: vanrooyen.chris@gmail.com
Tel: +27 (0)82 4549570 cell

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BTE is proposing the construction and operation of a 132kV overhead power line from the proposed Maralla on-site substation to connect the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities (WEF) to the national grid via the existing Karusa substation. The powerline will be between 15km and 19.7km long, depending on which alternative is constructed. The project is situated south-east of the town of Sutherland in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The 132kV grid connection crosses the following properties:

- Farm Kentucky 206 remainder
- Farm Drie Roode Heuwels 180 Remainder
- Farm Orangefontein 203 Portion 1 and Remainder
- Farm De Hoop 202 Remainder

The OHL will be a 132kV steel single or double structure with kingbird conductor (between 15 and 20m in height – above ground level). The 132kV grid connection power line is the subject of this impact assessment report.

1 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Six potential alternatives were assessed:

- Option 1 (A): This option is 17.6km long and runs directly south for approximately 8km from the proposed Maralla onsite substation, then turns sharply west for approximately 6km, and then turns south again for approximately 3km into the Karusa Substation.
- Option 1 (B): This option is 19km long and runs south adjacent to the existing district road from the proposed Maralla Substation for about 13km, before turning west for about 6km until it terminates in the Karusa Substation.
- Option 2 (A): This option is 15.4km long and runs in a broadly south-westerly direction from the proposed Maralla Substation to the Karusa Substation.
- Option 4: This option is 19.7km long and runs directly south for about 4.8km next to the existing district road, then turns sharply west for approximately 7km, and turns south again and terminates in the Karusa Substation 7.6km further.
- Option A Line: This option is 15.9km long, runs west for about 4km, before it gradually curves to the south and terminates in the Karusa Substation approximately 12km further.
- Option B Line: This is a variation of Option A Line, and follows basically the same course, except for a small deviation in the north. The total length of this option is 16.1km.

2 AVIFAUNA

The SABAP2 data indicates that a total of 151 bird species could potentially occur within the broader area – Appendix 1 provides a comprehensive list of all the species. Of these, 46 species are classified as priority species (see definition of priority species in section 3) and ten of these are South African Red List species. Of the priority species, 26 are likely to occur regularly at the PAOI and immediate surrounding area, and another 20 could occur sporadically.

3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The following impacts on priority avifauna have been identified in the Avifauna Specialist Assessment.

Construction Phase

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the construction of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.
- Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the construction of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.

Operational Phase

- Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the operation of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.
- Collisions with the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.

Decommissioning Phase

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the decommissioning of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.

Cumulative Impacts

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the construction and decommissioning of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.
- Collisions with the Maralla 132kV overhead power line.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES

Areas that are particularly high risk from a potential bird collision perspective are the following:

- Natural flight paths: Topographical features e.g. ridges and areas where the line crosses a valley, or drainage lines
- Waterbodies: Several priority species are attracted open water. If a line skirts a waterbody, or run between two waterbodies, it can pose a collision risk to birds which are attracted to the water.

However, the remainder of the PAOI is considered to be of medium to high sensitivity as well, given its suitability for several Red List priority species namely Black Harrier, Black Stork, Karoo Korhaan, Ludwig's Bustard, Martial Eagle, Secretarybird, Southern Black Korhaan and Verreaux's Eagle, and will therefore also require marking of the powerline with bird flight diverters to mitigate the collision impact. In practice this means the entire OHL needs to be marked with bird flight diverters.

5 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures are proposed for the Maralla OHL:

Construction phase

- Conduct a pre-construction inspection (avifaunal walk-through) as soon as the OHL, together with its associated pole positions, have been approved to identify species of conservation concern (SCC) that may be breeding within the infrastructure footprints. If a nest is occupied, the avifaunal specialist must consult with the contractor to find ways of minimising the potential disturbance to the breeding birds during the construction period. This could include measures such as delaying some of the activities until after the breeding season or other measures deemed suitable and practical at the time.
- Bird Flight Diverters must be fitted to the entire OHL according to the applicable Eskom Engineering Instruction (Eskom Unique Identifier 240 – 93563150: The utilisation of Bird Flight Diverters on Eskom Overhead Lines). These devices must be installed as soon as the conductors and earthwire are strung.
- Vegetation clearance must be limited to what is unavoidable.
- Construction activity must be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure.
- Access to the remainder of the site must be strictly controlled to prevent unnecessary disturbance of priority species.
- Measures to control noise and dust must be applied according to current best practice in the industry.

- Maximum used must be made of existing access roads and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum.

Operational phase

- The mitigation measures proposed by the biodiversity specialist, enclosing any rehabilitation plans, must be strictly enforced.

De-commissioning phase

- Conduct an avifaunal inspection of the OHL prior to its decommissioning to identify nests on the poles/towers.
- Decommissioning activity should be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure as far as possible.
- Access to the remainder of the site should be strictly controlled to prevent unnecessary disturbance of priority species.
- Measures to control noise and dust should be applied according to current best practice in the industry.
- Maximum use should be made of existing access roads and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum.

PREFERRED OPTION

Options 1A or 1B are the preferred options from an avifaunal perspective as they run next to the busy district road for approximately 50% of the way. The district road likely acts as a deterrent to some powerline sensitive species such as Ludwig's Bustard, thereby reducing the risk of collisions with the proposed powerline (Shaw 2013). Furthermore, both these alternatives then west towards the Karusa Substation, which is parallel to the general migration movement of Ludwig's Bustard (Shaw 2013), thereby reducing the risks of collisions. However, none of the proposed options are fatally flawed, as they can all be mitigated to acceptable levels.

IMPACT STATEMENT

The expected impacts of the 132kV overhead power line were rated to be of ranging from High to Low significance and negative status pre-mitigation. However, with appropriate mitigation, the post-mitigation significance of the identified impacts should be reduced to Low negative, except in the case of powerline collisions, where the significance will be reduced, but will remain at a Moderate level (see Appendix 4). No fatal flaws were discovered in the course of the investigation. It is therefore recommended that the activity is authorised, on condition that the proposed mitigation measures as detailed in the EMPr (Appendix 3) are strictly implemented.

CONTENTS

DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST AND EXPERTISE TO COMPILE A SPECIALIST REPORT

Chris van Rooyen (Avifaunal Specialist)

Chris has 24 years' experience in the management of wildlife interactions with electricity infrastructure. He was head of the Eskom-Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) Strategic Partnership from 1996 to 2007, which has received international acclaim as a model of co-operative management between industry and natural resource conservation. He is an acknowledged global expert in this field and has worked in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, New Zealand, Texas, New Mexico and Florida. Chris also has extensive project management experience and has received several management awards from Eskom for his work in the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership. He is the author of 15 academic papers (some with co-authors), co-author of two book chapters and several research reports. He has been involved as ornithological consultant in numerous power line and wind generation projects. Chris is also co-author of the Best Practice for Avian Monitoring and Impact Mitigation at Wind Development Sites in Southern Africa, which is currently (2016) accepted as the industry standard. Chris also works outside the electricity industry and had done a wide range of bird impact assessment studies associated with various residential and industrial developments.

Albert Froneman (Avifaunal and GIS Specialist)

Albert has an M. Sc. in Conservation Biology from the University of Cape Town and started his career in the natural sciences as a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist at Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In 1998, he joined the Endangered Wildlife Trust where he headed up the Airports Company South Africa – EWT Strategic Partnership, a position he held until he resigned in 2008 to work as a private ornithological consultant. Albert's specialist field is the management of wildlife, especially bird related hazards at airports. His expertise is recognized internationally; in 2005 he was elected as Vice Chairman of the International Bird Strike Committee. Since 2010, Albert has worked closely with Chris van Rooyen in developing a protocol for pre-construction monitoring at wind energy facilities, and he is currently jointly coordinating pre-construction monitoring programmes at several wind farm facilities. Albert also works outside the electricity industry and had done a wide range of bird impact assessment studies associated with various residential and industrial developments.

Megan Diamond (Avifaunal Specialist)

Megan completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Management from the University of South Africa and has been involved in the environmental sector for 20 years. She has 16 years' worth of experience in the field of bird interactions with electrical infrastructure and during this time has completed impact assessments for over 180 projects. Megan currently owns and manages *Feathers Environmental Services* and is tasked with providing guidance to industry through the development of best practice procedures and avifaunal specialist studies for various developments. Megan has attended and presented at several conferences and facilitated workshops, as a subject expert, since 2007. Megan has authored and co-authored several academic papers, research reports and energy industry related guidelines. She chaired the Birds and Wind Energy Specialist Group in South Africa (2011/2012) and the IUCN/SSC Crane Specialist Group's Crane and Powerline Network (2013-2015). She is currently a member of the IUCN Stork, Ibis and Spoonbill Specialist Group and the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership Ludwig's Bustard Working Group.

Minimum report requirements listed in the protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial animal species (Government Gazette No 43855, 30 October 2020)

HIGH SENSITIVITY RATING FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES	
SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION	
The site sensitivity verification must be undertaken by an environmental assessment practitioner or specialist.	Appendix 5
The site sensitivity verification must be undertaken through the use of: (a) a desk top analysis, using satellite imagery; (b) a preliminary on-site inspection; and (c) any other available and relevant information.	Appendix 5
The outcome of the site sensitivity verification must be recorded in the form of a report that: (a) confirms or disputes the current use of the land and environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool, such as new developments or infrastructure, the change in vegetation cover or status etc.; (b) contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity; and (c) is submitted together with the relevant assessment report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Appendix 4 and Appendix 5
SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT & MINIMUM REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS	
Contact details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP Registration number of the specialist preparing the assessment including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix 6
A signed statement of independence by the specialist;	Appendix 7
A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 2 and Section 3
A description of the methodology used to undertake the site sensitivity verification, impact assessment and site inspection, including equipment and modelling used where relevant;	Section 3
A description of the mean density of observations/number of sample sites per unit area and the site inspection observations;	Section 6 and Section 7
A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data;	Section 4
details of all SCC found or suspected to occur on site, ensuring sensitive species are appropriately reported;	Section 7
the online database name, hyperlink and record accession numbers for disseminated evidence of SCC found within the PAOI;	N/A
The location of areas not suitable for development and to be avoided during construction where relevant;	Section 9
a discussion on the cumulative impacts;	Section 9
Impact management actions and impact management outcomes proposed by the specialist for inclusion in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr);	Section 10 and Appendix 3
A reasoned opinion, based on the findings of the specialist assessment, regarding the acceptability or not of the development and if the development should receive approval or not, related to the specific theme being considered, and any conditions to which the opinion is subjected if relevant; and	Section 11
A motivation must be provided if there were any development footprints identified as per paragraph 2.2.12 above that were identified as having “low” or “medium” terrestrial animal species sensitivity and were not considered. appropriate.	N/A

1 INTRODUCTION

BTE is proposing the construction and operation of a 132kV overhead power line from the proposed Maralla on-site substation to connect the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities (WEF) to the national grid via the existing Karusa substation. The powerline will be between 15km and 19.7km long, depending on which alternative is constructed. The project is situated south-east of the town of Sutherland in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The 132kV grid connection crosses the following properties:

- Farm Kentucky 206 remainder
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- Farm De Hoop 202 Remainder

The OHL will be a 132kV steel single or double structure with kingbird conductor (between 15 and 20m in height – above ground level). Standard overhead line construction methodology will be employed – drill holes (typically 2 – 3m in depth), plant poles, string conductor. It is not envisaged that any large excavations and stabilized backfill will be required however this will only be verified on site once the Geotech has been undertaken at each pole position (part of construction works).

The proposed 132kV grid connection power line is the subject of this impact assessment report.

1.1 Project alternatives

Six potential alternatives were assessed:

- Option 1 (A): This option is 17.6km long and runs directly south for approximately 8km from the proposed Maralla onsite substation, then turns sharply west for approximately 6km, and then turns south again for approximately 3km into the Karusa Substation.
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2 PROJECT SCOPE

The terms of reference for this assessment report are as follows:

- Describe the affected environment from an avifaunal perspective;
- Discuss gaps in baseline data and other limitations;
- List and describe the expected impacts associated with the proposed 132kV power line grid connection;
- Perform an assessment of the potential impacts; and
- Recommend mitigation measures to reduce the significance of the expected impacts.

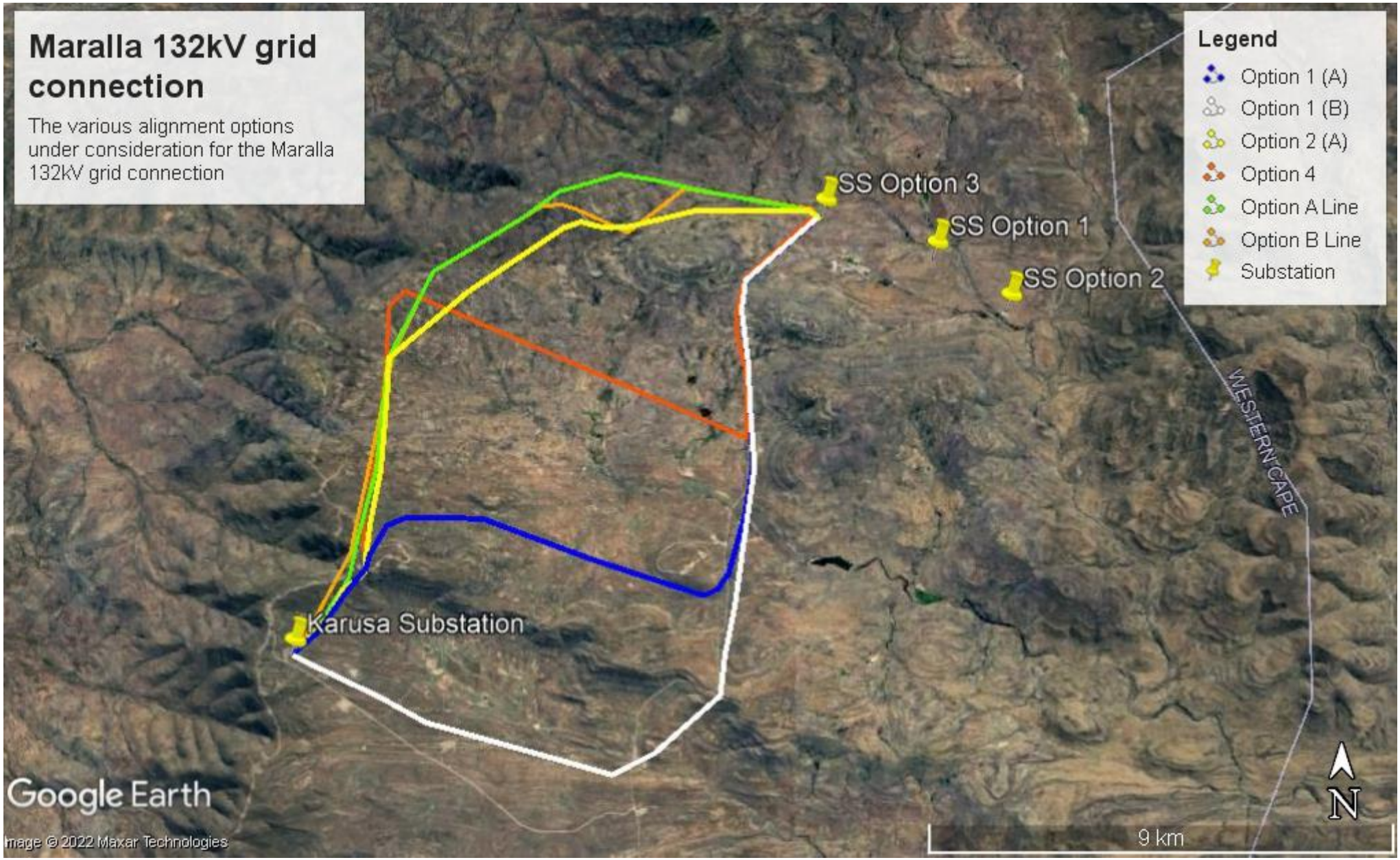


Figure 1: Locality map indicating the location of the Maralla 132kV overhead power line route alignments.

3 OUTLINE OF METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION REVIEWED

The following methods were employed to conduct this study:

- Priority species were defined as those species which could potentially be impacted by powerline collisions or electrocutions, based on specific morphological and/or behavioural characteristics. These include both Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) as defined by the *Species Environmental Assessment Guideline: Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa (2020)* i.e. those species listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or South Africa's National Red List website as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened and Data Deficient, as well as certain other species.
- The primary Project Area of Impact (PAOI) was defined as a 2km zone around the proposed grid connection corridor.
- Bird distribution data from the Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2 (SABAP 2) was obtained (http://sabap2.adu.org.za/), in order to ascertain which species occur in the pentads where the proposed development is located. A pentad grid cell covers 5 minutes of latitude by 5 minutes of longitude (5' × 5'). Each pentad is approximately 8 × 7.6 km. To get a more representative impression of the birdlife, a consolidated data set was obtained for a total of nine pentads in similar habitat, some of which intersect and others that are near the PAOI (the broader area). The decision to include multiple pentads around the PAOI was influenced by the fact that the pentads within which the proposed development is located have few completed full protocol surveys. The additional pentads and their data augment the bird distribution data. The 9 pentad grid cells are the following: 3240_2035, 3240_2040, 3240_2045, 3245_2035, 3245_2040, 3245_2045, 3250_2035, 3250_2040, 3250_2045 (see Figure 22). A total of 47 full protocol lists (i.e. bird listing surveys lasting a minimum of two hours each) and 11 ad hoc protocol lists (surveys lasting less than two hours but still yielding valuable data) have been completed to date for the 9 pentads where the PAOI is located. The SABAP2 data is regarded as a reliable reflection of the avifauna which occurs in the broader area, but the data was also refined by data collected during site surveys and general knowledge of the area.
- A classification of the vegetation types in the PAOI was obtained from the Atlas of Southern African Birds 1 (SABAP1) and the National Vegetation Map compiled by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).
- The national threatened status of all priority species was determined with the use of the most recent edition of the Red Data Book of Birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Taylor *et al.* 2015), and the latest authoritative summary of southern African bird biology (Hockey *et al.* 2005).
- The global threatened status of all priority species was determined by consulting the latest (2021.3) IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (http://www.iucnredlist.org/).
- The Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas of South Africa (Marnewick *et al.* 2015; http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/important-bird-areas) was consulted for information on potentially relevant Important Bird Areas (IBAs).
- Satellite imagery (Google Earth © 2022) was used in order to view the broader area on a landscape level and to help identify bird habitat on the ground.
- The DFFE National Screening Tool was used to determine the assigned avian sensitivity of the PAOI.
- Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of NEMA when applying for Environmental Authorisation (Gazetted October 2020) were used to identify the applicable protocol to be employed.
- Guidelines for the Implementation of the Terrestrial Flora (3c) & Terrestrial Fauna (3d) Species Protocols for EIAs in South Africa produced by the South African National Biodiversity Institute on behalf of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (2020) were consulted to assist with the interpretation of the applicable protocol.

- A site visit was conducted from 16 - 19 August 2021 to assess the bird habitat and record powerline priority species in the PAOI. Data gathered during nests searches at the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities from 11 - 15 April 2021, as well as during the 12-months pre-construction monitoring conducted for the Maralla wind farms in 2016 was also used to augment the data gathered during the site visit.

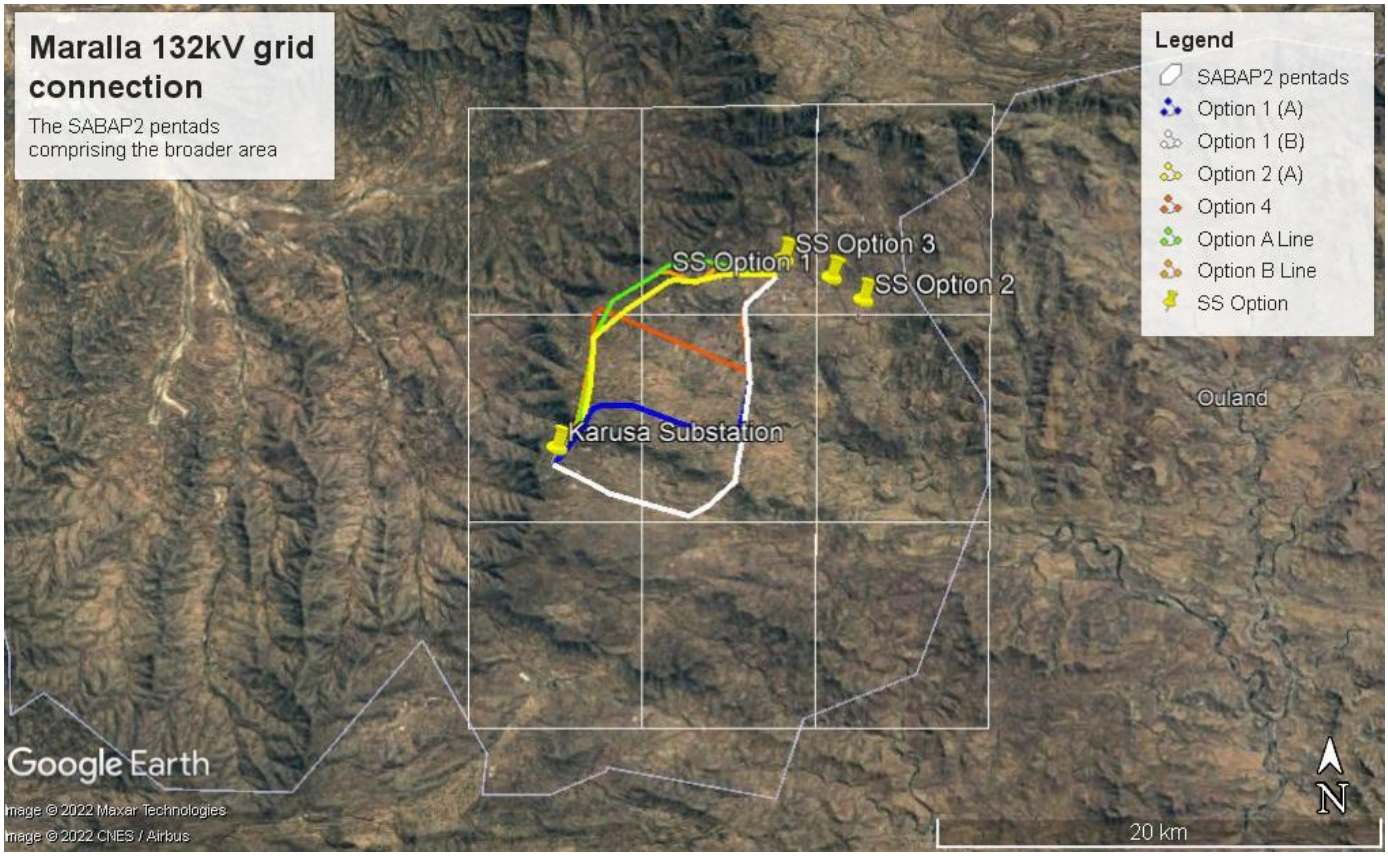


Figure 2: Location of the 9 South African Bird Atlas Project 2 (SABAP2) pentad grid cells that were considered for the proposed Maralla 132kV overhead power line project.

4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This study assumed that the sources of information used in this report are reliable enough to form the basis of confident conclusions. However, the following must be noted:

- Cumulative impacts include all wind energy projects with grid connections within a 10km radius that currently have open applications or have been approved by the Competent Authority as per the 2021 Q4 database from the DFFE.
- Despite thorough and extremely onerous and time consuming internet searches, details of all the proposed grid connections of all the registered wind energy projects within a 10km radius could not be located. The accuracy of the ones that were located can also not be guaranteed as amendments are taking place on an ongoing basis.
- Conclusions in this study are based on experience of these and similar species in different parts of South Africa. Bird behaviour can never be entirely reduced to formulas that will be valid under all circumstances.

5 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

5.1 Agreements and conventions

Table 1 below lists agreements and conventions which South Africa is party to, and which is relevant to the conservation of avifauna[1].

Table 1: Agreements and conventions which South Africa is party to, and which is relevant to the conservation of avifauna.

Convention name	Description	Geographic scope
African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)	The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) is an intergovernmental treaty dedicated to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats across Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Greenland and the Canadian Archipelago. Developed under the framework of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), AEWA brings together countries and the wider international conservation community in an effort to establish coordinated conservation and management of migratory waterbirds throughout their entire migratory range.	Regional
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Nairobi, 1992	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives: The conservation of biological diversity The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	Global
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, (CMS), Bonn, 1979	As an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, CMS provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.	Global
Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, (CITES), Washington DC, 1973	CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.	Global
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Ramsar, 1971	The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	Global
Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia	The Signatories will aim to take co-ordinated measures to achieve and maintain the favourable conservation status of birds of prey throughout their range and to reverse their decline when and where appropriate.	Regional

5.2 National legislation

5.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides in the Bill of Rights that: Everyone has the right –

(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –

  (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

  (ii) promote conservation; and

  (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

[1] (BirdLife International (2021) Country profile: South Africa. Available from: http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/south_africa. Checked: 2021-09-29).

5.2.2 The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) creates the legislative framework for environmental protection in South Africa and is aimed at giving effect to the environmental right in the Constitution. It sets out a number of guiding principles that apply to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment. Sustainable development (socially, environmentally and economically) is one of the key principles, and internationally accepted principles of environmental management, such as the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle, are also incorporated. NEMA also provides that a wide variety of listed developmental activities, which may significantly affect the environment, may be performed only after an environmental impact assessment has been done and authorization has been obtained from the relevant authority. Many of these listed activities can potentially have negative impacts on bird populations in a variety of ways. The clearance of natural vegetation, for instance, can lead to a loss of habitat and may depress prey populations, while erecting structures needed for generating and distributing energy, communication, and so forth can cause mortalities by collision or electrocution.

NEMA makes provision for the prescription of procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes (Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44) when applying for environmental authorisation. The Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Animal Species was published on 30 October 2020. This protocol applies also for the assessment of impacts caused by power lines on avifauna.

5.2.3 The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA) and the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, February 2007 (TOPS Regulations)

The most prominent statute containing provisions directly aimed at the conservation of birds is the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 read with the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, February 2007 (TOPS Regulations). Chapter 1 sets out the objectives of the Act, and they are aligned with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which are the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the use of genetic resources. The Act also gives effect to CITES, the Ramsar Convention, and the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The State is endowed with the trusteeship of biodiversity and has the responsibility to manage, conserve and sustain the biodiversity of South Africa.

5.3 Provincial Legislation

5.3.1 Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act No 9 of 2009

The statute provides for the sustainable utilisation of wild animals, aquatic biota and plants; the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; describes offences and penalties for contravention of the Act; provides for the appointment of nature conservators to implement the provisions of the Act; provides for the issuing of permits and other authorisations; and provides for matters connected therewith.

6 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

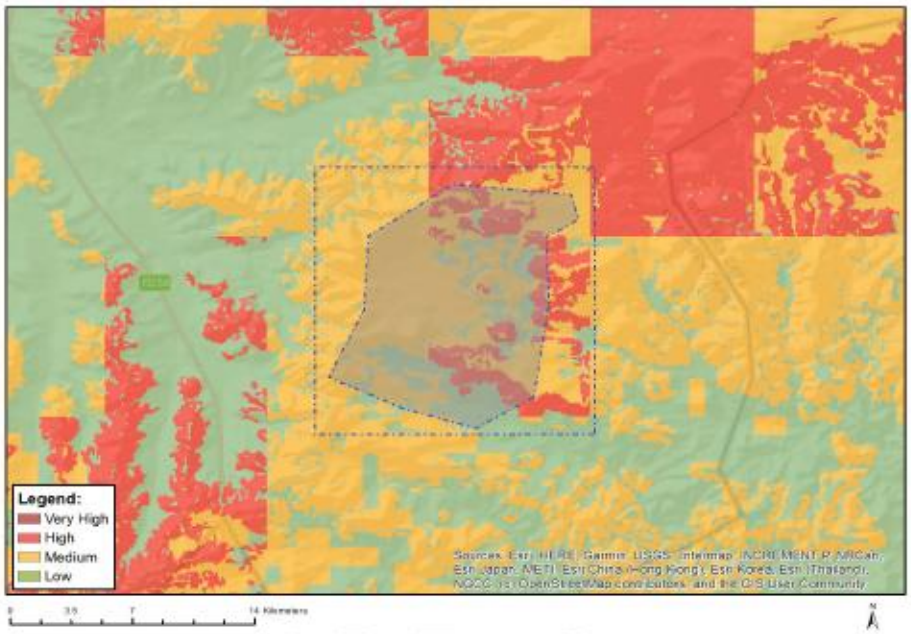
6.1 Important Bird Areas

There are no Important Bird Areas (IBA) within the confines of the PAOI. The closest IBA (Anysberg Nature Reserve) is located a 50+km south of the proposed Maralla grid connection (Figure 4). It is therefore highly unlikely that the proposed on-site substation and 132kV overhead power line will have a negative impact on the IBAs within the broader area.

6.2 DFFE National Screening Tool

The DFFE National Screening Tool classifies parts of the PAOI as medium to highly sensitive from an animal species theme perspective, due to the potential presence of Ludwig's Bustard *Neotis ludwigii* and Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii*. A site sensitivity verification was conducted through the use of both a desktop analysis and site surveys. The desktop analysis and site surveys confirmed and concur with the HIGH sensitivity rating assigned to the PAOI, based on the habitat available to Ludwig's Bustard and Verreaux's Eagle and the confirmed presence of both species within the project PAOI (see Figure 3 below and Appendix 5 for the site sensitivity verification report).

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	x		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Low	Low sensitivity
Medium	Aves-Neotis ludwigii
Medium	Aves-Sagittarius serpentarius
Medium	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Medium	Mammalia-Bunolagus monticularis

Figure 3: The DFFE screening tool rating for the PAOI. The medium sensitivity rating is related to the presence of Ludwig's Bustard (*Neotis ludwigii*) and Secretarybird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) and the high sensitivity rating is related to the presence of Verreaux's Eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*).

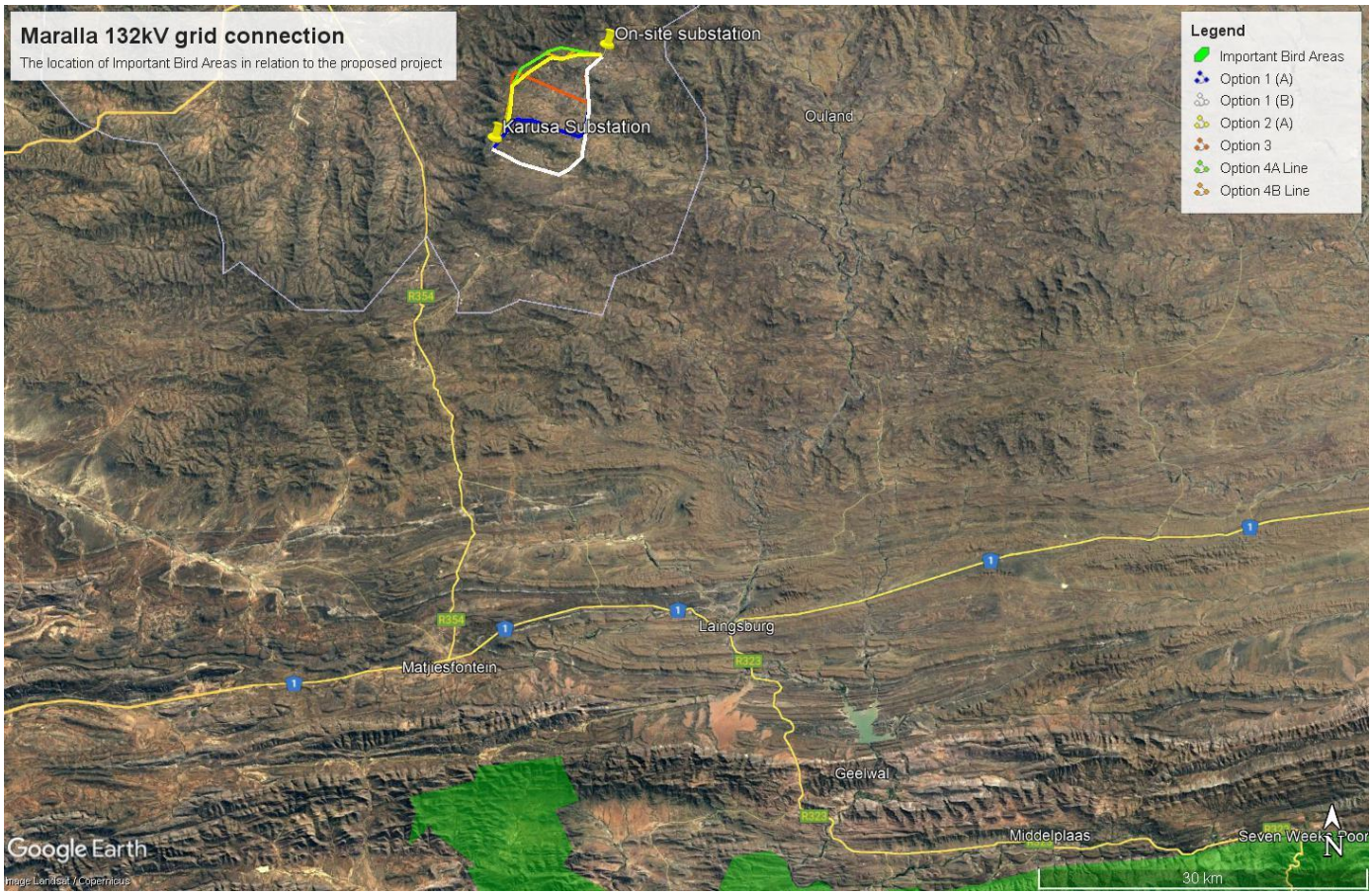


Figure 4: Regional map detailing the location of the proposed Maralla on-site substation and 132kV grid overhead power line project in relation to Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

6.3 Biomes and vegetation types

The centre of the PAOI is situated approximately 43km south of the town of Sutherland, in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality of the Northern Cape Province. The area is situated in the proposed Komsberg Renewable Energy Zone (REDZ) and the proposed Central Corridor of the national Electricity Grid Infrastructure (EGI) (DEA 2015). The PAOI overlaps with the slopes of the Klein Roggeveld Mountains in the north and west, and is bisected by several ephemeral rivers. The habitat in the PAOI is rugged, consisting of rolling hills with boulder-strewn slopes and exposed ridge lines. Prominent high points ("koppe") are Ruiter se Kop (1 391m a.s.l) and Perdeplaas se Berg (1 342m a.s.l). The PAOI contains a number of man-made dams used for the irrigation of a few crops (mostly pastures), which is grown as supplementary fodder for small stock farming. Sheep farming is the main economic activity.

The natural vegetation in the PAOI is dominated by Central Mountain Shale Renosterveld which exists in a transitional zone between the Fynbos and Succulent Karoo Biomes (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The vegetation type is found on slopes and broad ridges of low mountains and escarpments. It consists of tall shrubland dominated by renosterbos and large suites of mainly non-succulent karoo shrubs with a rich geophytic flora in the undergrowth or in more open, wetter or rocky habitats (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

The climate is arid to semi-arid with a mean average precipitation of 228mm, with relatively even rainfall with a slight peak in autumn and winter. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures in Sutherland range between 27°C and -3°C for January and July.

While the PAOI is large, and the altitude range it encompasses considerable, the habitat in the PAOI from an avian perspective is relatively uniform, dominated by open, rocky, undulating or montane renosterbos, with steep, rocky slopes, ridges and low cliffs, denser, woody vegetation along the bigger drainage lines (and stands of alien trees), and both natural and artificial wetlands - river courses, vleis and dams. The larger artificial impoundments in the area probably support good numbers of waterbirds in wet years. The priority species most likely associated with the various bird habitats are listed in Table 2.

6.4 Bird habitats

6.5.1 Renosterveld

The Fynbos biome is dominated by low shrubs and has two major vegetation divisions: fynbos proper, characterised by restioid, erioid and proteoid components; and renosterveld, dominated by *Asteraceae*, specifically Renosterbos *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, with geophytes and some grasses. Renosterveld, unlike fynbos, extend into the karoo shales, where rainfall patterns allow a high grass cover and abundance of non-succulent shrubs. Shale renosterveld shows strong affinities with neighbouring succulent Karoo vegetation (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). This biome is characterised by a high level of diversity and endemism in its botanical composition, which is not paralleled in its terrestrial avifauna, which is depauperate relative to other southern African biomes (Harrison *et al*. 1997). Priority species that may occur in renosterveld in the PAOI are Ludwig's Bustard, Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Jackal Buzzard *Buteo rufofuscus*, Cape Crow *Corvus capensis*, Pied Crow *Corvus albus*, Black-chested Snake-Eagle *Circaetus pectoralis*, Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*, Black Harrier *Circus maurus*, Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus*, Verreaux's Eagle, Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris*, Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*, Rock Kestrel *Falco rupicolus*, Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, Karoo Korhaan *Eupodotis vigorsii*, Southern Black Korhaan *Afrotis afra* and Secretarybird *Sagittarius serpentarius* may occur, especially in ecotonal areas between renosterveld and succulent Karoo.

6.5.2 Surface water

Man-made impoundments, although artificial in nature, can be very important for a variety of birds, particularly water birds. Apart from the water quality, the structure of the dam, and specifically the margins and the associated shoreline and vegetation, plays a big role in determining the species that will be attracted to the dam. The PAOI contains several dams and the larger impoundments probably support good numbers of waterbirds in wet years. Priority species recorded in the broader area by SABAP2 that could be attracted to these dams include Red-knobbed Coot *Fulica cristata*, Reed Cormorant *Microcarbo africanus*, White-breasted Cormorant *Phalacrocorax lucidus*, Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata*, African Black Duck *Anas sparsa*, Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*, Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis*, Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, Black-headed Heron *Ardea melanocephala*, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, African Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*, Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*, Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*, South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana*, Cape Shoveler *Spatula smithii,* African Spoonbill *Platalea alba*, Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, Cape Teal *Anas capensis*, Red-billed Teal *Anas erythrorhyncha* and Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*.

6.5.3 Ridges, Cliffs and Rocky Outcrops

Steep terrain is another identified habitat within the project area. Ridges are potentially important roosting, breeding and foraging habitat for a variety of priority species, e.g., Jackal Buzzard, Booted Eagle, Verreaux's Eagle, Rock Kestrel, White-necked Raven *Corvus albicollis* and Black Stork.

6.5.4 Cultivated Lands

Arable or cultivated land represents a significant feeding area for many bird species in any landscape for the following reasons: through opening up the soil surface, land preparation makes many insects, seeds, bulbs and other food sources suddenly accessible to birds and other predators; the crop or pasture plants cultivated are often eaten by

birds, or attract insects which are in turn eaten by birds (Harrison *et al.* 1997). Relevant to this study, pastures grown as supplementary fodder for small stock farming occur within the PAOI and are likely draw cards for several priority species e.g. Ludwig's Bustard, Common Buzzard, Egyptian Goose, Spur-winged Goose, Helmeted Guineafowl, Black-headed Heron, Hadada Ibis, Lesser Kestrel and Black-winged Kite.

6.5.5 Exotic Trees

Although stands of *Eucalyptus* are strictly speaking invader species, they have become important refuges for certain species of raptors. Relevant to this project Common Buzzard, Jackal Buzzard, Cape Crow, Pied Crow, Black-chested Snake-eagle, Booted Eagle, Martial Eagle, Verreaux's Eagle, Spotted Eagle-Owl *Bubo africanus*, Egyptian Goose, Pale Chanting Goshawk *Melierax canorus*, Helmeted Guineafowl, Black-headed Heron, Grey Heron, African Sacred Ibis, Hadada Ibis, Lesser Kestrel, Rock Kestrel, Black-winged Kite, White-necked Raven, Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk *Accipiter rufiventris*, African Spoonbill and Secretarybird may utilise this habitat type for roosting and in some instances, breeding.

See Appendix 2 for photographic record of the habitat in the PAOI.

7 AVIFAUNA IN THE PAOI

7.1 South African Bird Atlas Project 2

The SABAP2 data indicates that a total of 151 bird species could potentially occur within the broader area – Appendix 1 provides a comprehensive list of all the species. Of these, 46 species are classified as priority species (see definition of priority species in section 4) and ten of these are South African Red List species. Of the priority species, 26 are likely to occur regularly at the PAOI and immediate surrounding area, and another 20 could occur sporadically.

Table 2 below lists all the priority species and the possible impact on the respective species by the 132kV overhead power line. The following abbreviations and acronyms are used:

Table 2: Priority species potentially occurring at the site and immediate surroundings.

Species	Taxonomic name	Status						Habitat					Impacts		
		Full protocol	Ad hoc protocol	Global status	SA status	Recorded during surveys	Likelihood of regular occurrence in the PAOI	Renosterveld/Succulent Karoo	Alien trees	Ridges/cliffs	Surface water	Agriculture	Mortality: Collision	Displacement: Disturbance	Displacement: Habitat transformation
African Black Duck	*Anas sparsa*	6.4	3				L				x		x		
African Sacred Ibis	*Threskiornis aethiopicus*	14.9	7			x	M		x		x		x		
African Spoonbill	*Platalea alba*	10.6	5			x	L		x		x		x		
Black Harrier	*Circus maurus*	8.5	4	EN	EN	x	M	x			x				
Black Stork	*Ciconia nigra*	2.1	1	LC	VU		L			x	x		x		
Black-chested Snake Eagle	*Circaetus pectoralis*	2.1	1				L	x	x		x				
Black-headed Heron	*Ardea melanocephala*	14.9	7			x	M		x		x	x	x		
Booted Eagle	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	4.3	2				H	x	x	x	x				
Cape Crow	*Corvus capensis*	2.1	1				L	x	x						
Cape Shoveler	*Spatula smithii*	2.1	1				L				x		x		
Cape Teal	*Anas capensis*	10.6	5				L				x		x		
Common Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	6.4	3			x	M	x	x			x			
Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	2.1	1				L				x		x		
Egyptian Goose	*Alopochen aegyptiaca*	53.2	25			x	H		x		x	x	x		
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	6.4	3			x	M		x		x		x		
Hadada Ibis	*Bostrychia hagedash*	51.1	24			x	H		x		x	x	x		
Hamerkop	*Scopus umbretta*	4.3	2			x	L				x				
Helmeted Guineafowl	*Numida meleagris*	19.1	9				H	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Jackal Buzzard	*Buteo rufofuscus*	57.4	27			x	H	x	x	x					
Karoo Korhaan	*Eupodotis vigorsii*	8.5	4	LC	NT		H	x					x	x	x
Lesser Kestrel	*Falco naumanni*	2.1	1			x	L	x	x			x			

Species	Taxonomic name	Status						Habitat					Impacts		
		Full protocol	Ad hoc protocol	Global status	SA status	Recorded during surveys	Likelihood of regular occurrence in the PAOI	Renosterveld/Succulent Karoo	Alien trees	Ridges/cliffs	Surface water	Agriculture	Mortality: Collision	Displacement: Disturbance	Displacement: Habitat transformation
Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	4.3	2				M				x		x		
Ludwig's Bustard	*Neotis ludwigii*	8.5	4	EN	EN	x	H	x				x	x	x	x
Martial Eagle	*Polemaetus bellicosus*	23.4	11	VU	EN	x	H	x	x		x				
Pale Chanting Goshawk	*Melierax canorus*	36.2	17			x	H		x		x				
Pied Crow	*Corvus albus*	51.1	24			x	H	x	x						
Red-billed Teal	*Anas erythrorhyncha*	4.3	2				L				x		x		
Red-knobbed Coot	*Fulica cristata*	6.4	3				M				x		x		
Reed Cormorant	*Microcarbo africanus*	2.1	1				M				x		x		
Rock Kestrel	*Falco rupicolus*	46.8	22			x	H	x	x	x					
Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter rufiventris*	6.4	3				L		x						
Secretarybird	*Sagittarius serpentarius*	2.1	1	VU	VU		L	x	x				x		
South African Shelduck	*Tadorna cana*	63.8	30			x	H				x		x		
Southern Black Korhaan	*Afrotis afra*	29.8	14	VU	VU	x	M	x					x	x	x
Spotted Eagle-Owl	*Bubo africanus*	21.3	10				H	x	x						
Spur-winged Goose	*Plectropterus gambensis*	17.0	8				M				x	x	x		
Verreaux's Eagle	*Aquila verreauxii*	27.7	13	LC	VU	x	H	x	x	x	x		x		
White-breasted Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax lucidus*	4.3	2				L				x		x		
White-necked Raven	*Corvus albicollis*	68.1	32			x	H	x	x	x					
Yellow-billed Duck	*Anas undulata*	19.1	9			x	M				x		x		

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 General

Negative impacts on avifauna by electricity infrastructure generally take two main forms namely electrocution and collisions (Ledger & Annegarn 1981; Ledger 1983; Ledger 1984; Hobbs and Ledger 1986a; Hobbs & Ledger 1986b; Ledger, Hobbs & Smith, 1992; Verdoorn 1996; Kruger & Van Rooyen 1998; Van Rooyen 1998; Kruger 1999; Van Rooyen 1999; Van Rooyen 2000; Van Rooyen 2004; Jenkins *et al*. 2010). Displacement due to habitat destruction and disturbance associated with the construction of the electricity infrastructure is another impact that could potentially impact on avifauna.

8.2 Electrocutions

Electrocution refers to the scenario where a bird is perched or attempts to perch on the electrical structure and causes an electrical short circuit by physically bridging the air gap between live components and/or live and earthed components (Van Rooyen 2004). The electrocution risk is largely determined by the pole/tower design. In the case of the proposed Maralla overhead power line, the electrocution risk is envisaged to be negligible because the proposed design of the 132kV line, namely the steel monopole and the clearance distances between the live and earthed components. The Maralla grid connection power line should not pose an electrocution threat to the priority species which are likely to occur in the PAOI and immediate surrounding environment. This potential impact need not be further assessed.

8.3 Collisions

Collisions are one of the biggest threats posed by overhead lines to birds in southern Africa (Van Rooyen 2004). Most heavily impacted upon are bustards, storks, cranes and various species of waterbirds, and to a lesser extent, vultures. These species are mostly heavy-bodied birds with limited manoeuvrability, which makes it difficult for them to take the necessary evasive action to avoid colliding with transmission lines (Van Rooyen 2004, Anderson 2001). In a PhD study, Shaw (2013) provides a concise summary of the phenomenon of avian collisions with transmission lines:

"The collision risk posed by power lines is complex and problems are often localised. While any bird flying near a power line is at risk of collision, this risk varies greatly between different groups of birds, and depends on the interplay of a wide range of factors (APLIC 1994). Bevanger (1994) described these factors in four main groups – biological, topographical, meteorological and technical. Birds at highest risk are those that are both susceptible to collisions and frequently exposed to power lines, with waterbirds, gamebirds, rails, cranes and bustards usually the most numerous reported victims (Bevanger 1998, Rubolini et al. 2005, Jenkins et al. 2010).

The proliferation of man-made structures in the landscape is relatively recent, and birds are not evolved to avoid them. Body size and morphology are key predictive factors of collision risk, with large-bodied birds with high wing loadings (the ratio of body weight to wing area) most at risk (Bevanger 1998, Janss 2000). These birds must fly fast to remain airborne, and do not have sufficient manoeuvrability to avoid unexpected obstacles. Vision is another key biological factor, with many collision-prone birds principally using lateral vision to navigate in flight, when it is the lower-resolution, and often restricted, forward vision that is useful to detect obstacles (Martin & Shaw 2010, Martin 2011, Martin et al. 2012). Behaviour is important, with birds flying in flocks, at low levels and in crepuscular or nocturnal conditions at higher risk of collision (Bevanger 1994). Experience affects risk, with migratory and nomadic species that spend much of their time in unfamiliar locations also expected to collide more often (Anderson 1978, Anderson 2002). Juvenile birds have often been reported as being more collision-prone than adults (e.g. Brown et al. 1987, Henderson et al. 1996).

Topography and weather conditions affect how birds use the landscape. Power lines in sensitive bird areas (e.g. those that separate feeding and roosting areas, or cross flyways) can be very dangerous (APLIC 1994, Bevanger 1994). Lines crossing the prevailing wind conditions can pose a problem for large birds that use the wind to aid take-off and

landing (Bevanger 1994). Inclement weather can disorient birds and reduce their flight altitude, and strong winds can result in birds colliding with power lines that they can see but do not have enough flight control to avoid (Brown et al. 1987, APLIC 2012).

The technical aspects of power line design and siting also play a big part in collision risk. Grouping similar power lines on a common servitude, or locating them along other features such as tree lines, are both approaches thought to reduce risk (Bevanger 1994). In general, low lines with short span lengths (i.e. the distance between two adjacent pylons) and flat conductor configurations are thought to be the least dangerous (Bevanger 1994, Jenkins et al. 2010). On many higher voltage lines, there is a thin earth (or ground) wire above the conductors, protecting the system from lightning strikes. Earth wires are widely accepted to cause the majority of collisions on power lines with this configuration because they are difficult to see, and birds flaring to avoid hitting the conductors often put themselves directly in the path of these wires (Brown et al. 1987, Faanes 1987, Alonso et al. 1994a, Bevanger 1994)."

From incidental record keeping by the Endangered Wildlife Trust, it is possible to give a measure of what species are generally susceptible to power line collisions in South Africa (Figure 5).

Power line collisions are generally accepted as a key threat to bustards (Raab *et al*. 2009; Raab *et al*. 2010; Jenkins & Smallie 2009; Barrientos *et al*. 2012, Shaw 2013). In a recent study, carcass surveys were performed under high voltage transmission lines in the Karoo for two years, and low voltage distribution lines for one year (Shaw 2013). Ludwig's Bustard was the most common collision victim (69% of carcasses), with bustards generally comprising 87% of mortalities recovered. Total annual mortality was estimated at 41% of the Ludwig's Bustard population, with Kori Bustards also dying in large numbers (at least 14% of the South African population killed in the Karoo alone). Karoo Korhaan was also recorded, but to a much lesser extent than Ludwig's Bustard. The reasons for the relatively low collision risk of this species probably include their smaller size (and hence greater agility in flight) as well as their more sedentary lifestyles, as local birds are familiar with their territory and are less likely to collide with power lines (Shaw 2013).

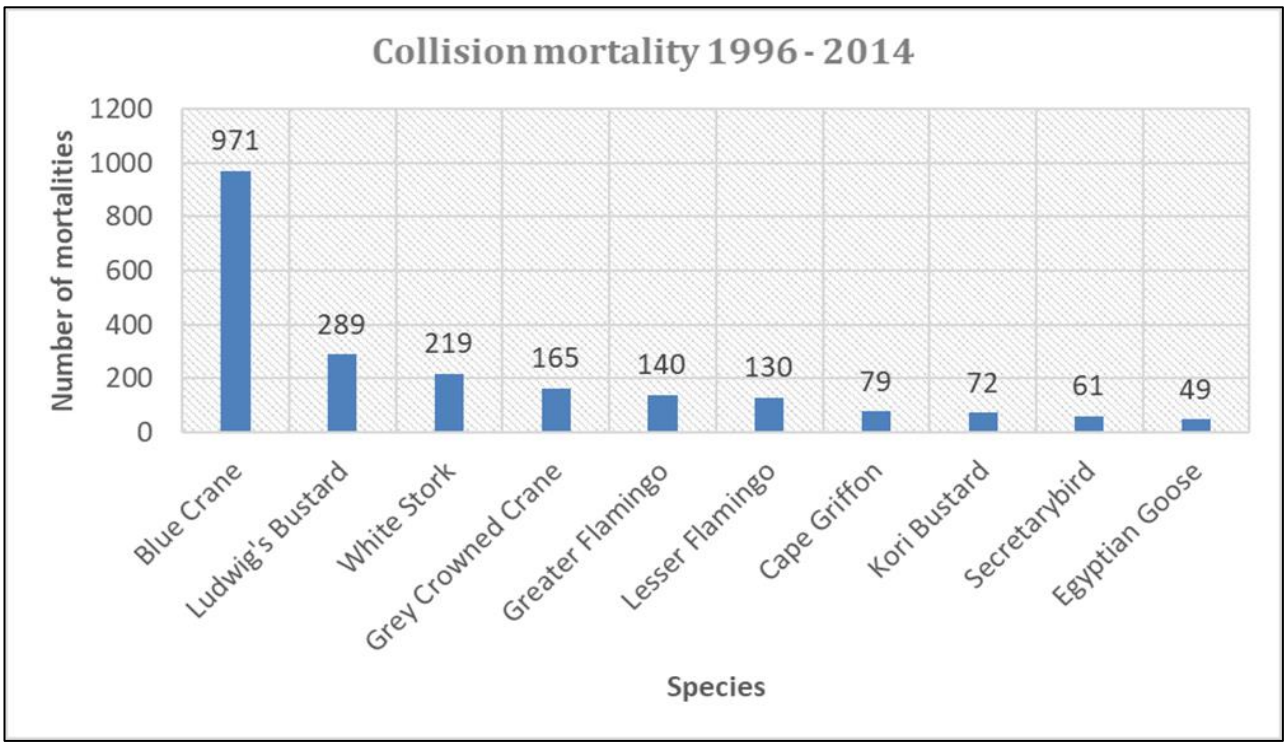


Figure 5: The top 10 collision prone bird species in South Africa, in terms of reported incidents contained in the Eskom/Endangered Wildlife Trust Strategic Partnership central incident register 1996 - 2014 (EWT unpublished data)

Several factors are thought to influence avian collisions, including the manoeuvrability of the bird, topography, weather conditions and power line configuration. An important additional factor that previously has received little attention is

the visual capacity of birds; i.e. whether they are able to see obstacles such as power lines, and whether they are looking ahead to see obstacles with enough time to avoid a collision. In addition to helping explain the susceptibility of some species to collision, this factor is key to planning effective mitigation measures. Recent research provides the first evidence that birds can render themselves blind in the direction of travel during flight through voluntary head movements (Martin & Shaw 2010). Visual fields were determined in three bird species representative of families known to be subject to high levels of mortality associated with power lines i.e. Kori Bustards *Ardeotis kori*, Blue Cranes and White Storks. In all species the frontal visual fields showed narrow and vertically long binocular fields typical of birds that take food items directly in the bill under visual guidance. However, these species differed markedly in the vertical extent of their binocular fields and in the extent of the blind areas which project above and below the binocular fields in the forward-facing hemisphere. The importance of these blind areas is that when in flight, head movements in the vertical plane (pitching the head to look downwards) will render the bird blind in the direction of travel. Such movements may frequently occur when birds are scanning below them (for foraging or roost sites, or for conspecifics). In bustards and cranes pitch movements of only 25° and 35°, respectively, are sufficient to render the birds blind in the direction of travel; in storks, head movements of 55° are necessary. That flying birds can render themselves blind in the direction of travel has not been previously recognised and has important implications for the effective mitigation of collisions with human artefacts including wind turbines and power lines. These findings have applicability to species outside of these families especially raptors (A*ccipitridae*) which are known to have small binocular fields and large blind areas similar to those of bustards and cranes and are also known to be vulnerable to power line collisions.

Despite doubts about the efficacy of line marking to reduce the collision risk for bustards (Jenkins *et al*. 2010; Martin *et al.* 2010), there are numerous studies which prove that marking a line with PVC spiral type Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs) generally reduce mortality rates (e.g. Bernardino *et al.* 2018; Sporer *et al.* 2013, Barrientos *et al*. 2011; Jenkins *et al*. 2010; Alonso & Alonso 1999; Koops & De Jong 1982), including to some extent for bustards (Barrientos *et al*. 2012; Hoogstad 2015 pers.comm). Beaulaurier (1981) summarised the results of 17 studies that involved the marking of earth wires and found an average reduction in mortality of 45%. Barrientos *et al.* (2011) reviewed the results of 15 wire marking experiments in which transmission or distribution wires were marked to examine the effectiveness of flight diverters in reducing bird mortality. The presence of flight diverters was associated with a decrease of 55–94% in bird mortalities. Koops and De Jong (1982) found that the spacing of the BFDs was critical in reducing the mortality rates - mortality rates are reduced up to 86% with a spacing of 5m, whereas using the same devices at 10m intervals only reduces the mortality by 57%. Barrientos *et al*. (2012) found that larger BFDs were more effective in reducing Great Bustard collisions than smaller ones. Line markers should be as large as possible, and highly contrasting with the background. Colour is probably less important as during the day the background will be brighter than the obstacle with the reverse true at lower light levels (e.g. at twilight, or during overcast conditions). Black and white interspersed patterns are likely to maximise the probability of detection (Martin *et al*. 2010).

Using a controlled experiment spanning a period of nearly eight years (2008 to 2016), the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and Eskom tested the effectiveness of two types of line markers in reducing power line collision mortalities of large birds on three 400kV transmission lines near Hydra substation in the Karoo. Marking was highly effective for Blue Cranes, with a 92% reduction in mortality, and large birds in general with a 56% reduction in mortality, but not for bustards, including the endangered Ludwig's Bustard. The two different marking devices were approximately equally effective, namely spirals and bird flappers, they found no evidence supporting the preferential use of one type of marker over the other (Shaw *et al*. 2017).

The priority species which are potentially vulnerable to this impact are listed in Table 2, and below:

- African Black Duck
- African Sacred Ibis
- African Spoonbill
- Black Stork
- Black-headed Heron
- Cape Shoveler

- Cape Teal
- Common Moorhen
- Egyptian Goose
- Grey Heron
- Hadada Ibis
- Helmeted Guineafowl
- Karoo Korhaan
- Little Grebe
- Ludwig's Bustard
- Red-billed Teal
- Red-knobbed Coot
- Reed Cormorant
- Secretarybird
- South African Shelduck
- Southern Black Korhaan
- Spur-winged Goose
- Verreaux's Eagle
- White-breasted Cormorant
- Yellow-billed Duck

8.4 Displacement due to habitat destruction and disturbance

During the construction of power lines and service roads (jeep tracks), habitat destruction/transformation inevitably takes place. The construction activities will constitute the following:

- Site clearance and preparation;
- Construction of the infrastructure (i.e. the overhead power line);
- Transportation of personnel, construction material and equipment to the site, and personnel away from the site;
- Removal of vegetation for the proposed overhead power line, stockpiling of topsoil and cleared vegetation;
- Excavations for infrastructure;

These activities could impact on birds breeding, foraging and roosting in or in close proximity of the proposed powerline through **transformation of habitat**, which could result in temporary or permanent displacement. However, the habitat in the PAOI is relatively uniform from a bird impact perspective, with fairly large expanses of renosterveld. The loss of habitat for priority species in the PAOI due to direct habitat transformation associated with the construction of the proposed 132kV overhead power line is likely to be minimal, as the footprint of the poles is relatively small, and little vegetation clearance will be required due to the nature of the vegetation.

Apart from direct habitat destruction, the above-mentioned activities also impact on birds through **disturbance**; this could lead to breeding failure if the disturbance happens during a critical part of the breeding cycle. Construction activities in close proximity to breeding locations could be a source of disturbance and could lead to temporary breeding failure or even permanent abandonment of nests. A potential mitigation measure is the timeous identification of nests and the timing of the construction activities to avoid disturbance during a critical phase of the breeding cycle, although in practice that can admittedly be very challenging to implement. Terrestrial species in the PAOI are most likely to be affected by displacement due to disturbance.

The priority species which are potentially vulnerable to this impact are listed in Table 2, and below:

- Ludwig’s Bustard
- Helmeted Guineafowl

- Karoo Korhaan
- Southern Black Korhaan

In September 2020, the nest of a Spotted Eagle-Owl *Bubo africanus* was recorded approximately 200m from where the Karusa WEF substation is currently being constructed (The Biodiversity Company 2020). The birds were not located again during subsequent surveys. Given the level of construction activity at the Karusa WEF substation, this is not surprising, as the birds have more than likely been displaced due to disturbance associated with the construction activities (people and heavy vehicle movement) at the substation.

9 IMPACT RATING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

9.1 Potential impacts

The following potential impacts on priority avifauna have been identified:

9.1.1 Construction Phase

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the construction of the Maralla grid connection power line.
- Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the construction of the Maralla grid connection power line.

9.1.2 Operational Phase

- Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the operation of the Maralla grid connection power line.
- Collisions with the Maralla grid connection power line.

9.1.3 Decommissioning Phase

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the decommissioning of the Maralla grid connection power line.

9.1.4 Cumulative Impacts

- Displacement due to disturbance associated with the construction and decommissioning of the grid connection power line.
- Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the Maralla grid connection power line.
- Collisions with the overhead power line.

9.2 Determination of Significance of Impacts

The EIA Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the environment. The determination of the effect of an environmental impact on an environmental parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the environmental practitioner through the process of the environmental impact assessment. The impact evaluation of predicted impacts was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of the impacts.

The assessment of impacts and mitigation evaluates the likely extent and significance of the potential impacts on identified receptors and resources against defined assessment criteria, to develop and describe measures that will be taken to avoid, minimise or compensate for any adverse environmental impacts, to enhance positive impacts, and to report the significance of residual impacts that occur following mitigation.

The key objectives of the risk assessment methodology are to identify any additional potential environmental issues and associated impacts likely to arise from the proposed project, and to propose a significance ranking. Issues / aspects are reviewed and ranked against a series of significance criteria to identify and record interactions between activities and aspects, and resources and receptors to provide a detailed discussion of impacts. The assessment considers direct[2], indirect[3], secondary[4] as well as cumulative[5] impacts.

A standard risk assessment methodology is used for the ranking of the identified environmental impacts pre-and post-mitigation (i.e. residual impact). The significance of environmental aspects is determined and ranked by considering the criteria[6] presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Impact Assessment Criteria and Scoring System

CRITERIA	SCORE 1	SCORE 2	SCORE 3	SCORE 4	SCORE 5
Impact Magnitude (M) The degree of alteration of the affected environmental receptor	Very low: No impact on processes	Low: Slight impact on processes	Medium: Processes continue but in a modified way	High: Processes temporarily cease	Very High: Permanent cessation of processes
Impact Extent (E) The geographical extent of the impact on a given environmental receptor	Site: Site only	Local: Inside activity area	Regional: Outside activity area	National: National scope or level	International: Across borders or boundaries
Impact Reversibility (R) The ability of the environmental receptor to rehabilitate or restore after the activity has caused environmental change	Reversible: Recovery without rehabilitation		Recoverable: Recovery with rehabilitation		Irreversible: Not possible despite action
Impact Duration (D) The length of permanence of the impact on the environmental receptor	Immediate: On impact	Short term: 0-5 years	Medium term: 5-15 years	Long term: Project life	Permanent: Indefinite
Probability of Occurrence (P) The likelihood of an impact occurring in the absence of pertinent environmental management measures or mitigation	Improbable	Low Probability	Probable	Highly Probability	Definite
Significance (S) is determined by combining the above criteria in the following formula:	$[S = (E + D + R + M) \times P]$ $Significance = (Extent + Duration + Reversibility + Magnitude) \times Probability$				
IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING					
Total Score	**4 to 15**	**16 to 30**	**31 to 60**	**61 to 80**	**81 to 100**
Environmental Significance Rating (Negative (-))	**Very low**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Very High**
Environmental Significance Rating (Positive (+))	**Very low**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**	**Very High**

[2] Impacts that arise directly from activities that form an integral part of the Project.

[3] Impacts that arise indirectly from activities not explicitly forming part of the Project.

[4] Secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the Project environment.

[5] Impacts are those impacts arising from the combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the Project and/or future projects.

[6] The definitions given are for guidance only, and not all the definitions will apply to all the environmental receptors and resources being assessed. Impact significance was assessed with and without mitigation measures in place.

9.3 Impact Assessments

9.3.1 Impact assessment tables

The impacts are summarised in table form in Appendix 4.

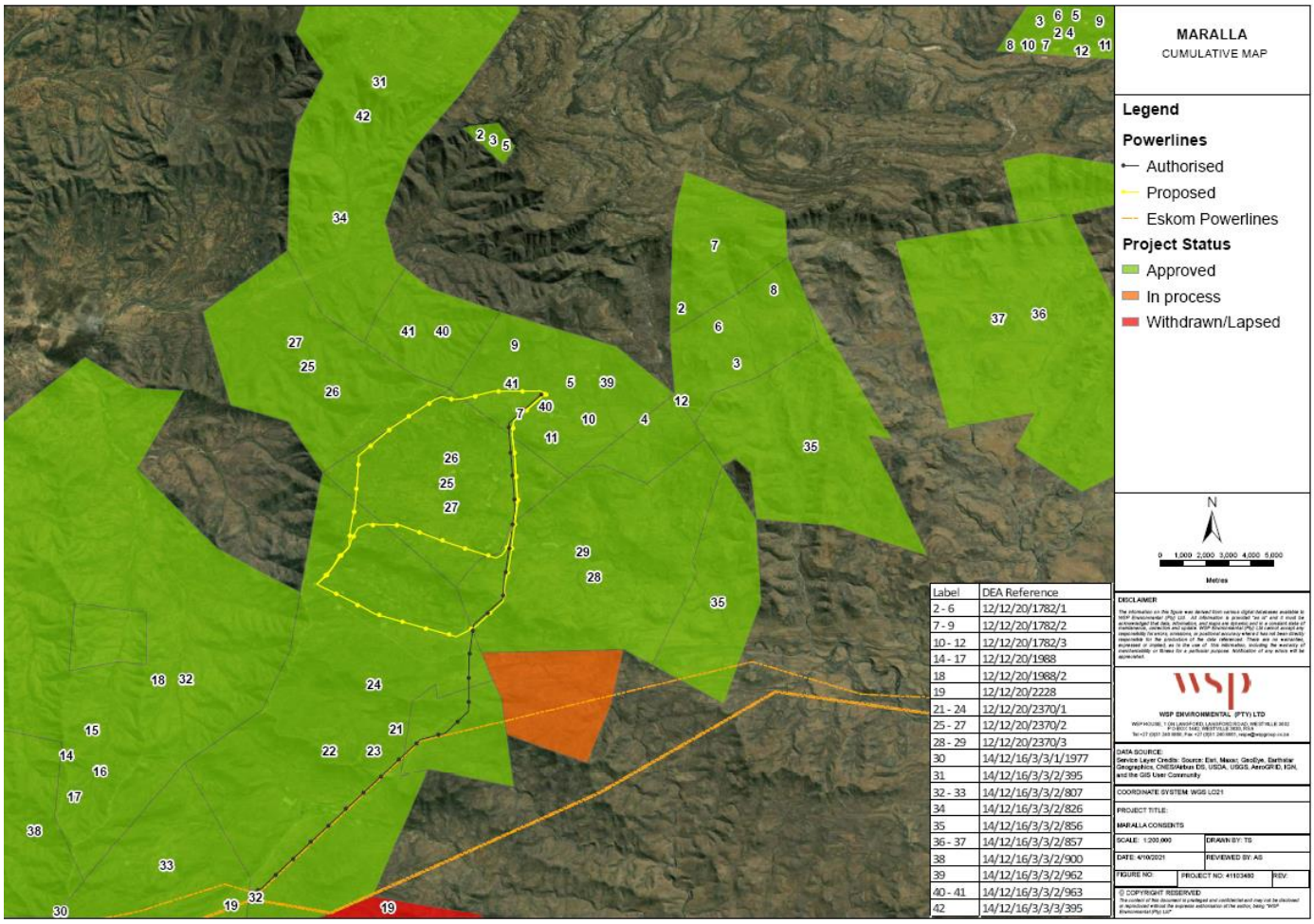
9.3.2 Cumulative impacts

“Cumulative Impact”, in relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity, that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.

The role of the cumulative assessment is to test if such impacts are relevant to the proposed project in the proposed location (i.e. whether the addition of the proposed project in the area will increase the impact). This section addresses whether the construction of the proposed development will result in:

- Unacceptable risk
- Unacceptable loss
- Complete or whole-scale changes to the environment
- Unacceptable increase in impact

According to the official database of DFFE, there are currently 42 registered applications involving at least ten planned wind energy projects within a 10km radius around the proposed development (see Figure 6)



Label	DEA_REF	PROJ_TITLE	MEGAWATT	PRJ_STATUS
2 - 6	12/12/20/1782/1	140 Megawatts (MW) Rietrug Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province	0	Approved
7 - 9	12/12/20/1782/2	140 Megawatts (MW) Sutherland Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province and Western Cape Provinces	0	Approved
10 - 12	12/12/20/1782/3	140 Megawatts (MW) Sutherland 2 Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland Wind Energy, Northern Cape Province and Western Cape Provinces	0	Approved
14 - 17	12/12/20/1988	Proposed Construction Of The 750 Mw Roggeveld Wind Farm Within The Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality Of The Northern Cape Province And Within The Laingsburg Local Municipality Of The Western Cape Province	750	Approved
18	12/12/20/1988/2	Proposed Construction Of The 140Mw Roggeveld Wind Farm Within The Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality Of The Northern Cape Province And Within The Laingsburg Local Municipality Of The Western Cape Province	0	Approved
19	12/12/20/2228	Proposed Wind Energy Facility near Komsberg, Western Cape	0	Withdrawn/Lapsed
21 - 24	12/12/20/2370/1	Proposed Hidden Valley Wind Energy Facility , Northern Cape (Karusa Wind Farm)	150	Approved
25 - 27	12/12/20/2370/2	Proposed Hidden Valley Wind Energy Facility , Northern Cape (Soetwater Wind Farm)	150	In process
28 - 29	12/12/20/2370/3	Proposed Hidden Valley Wind Energy Facility , Northern Cape	150	In process
30	14/12/16/3/3/1/1977	Proposed development of the 14MW Rietkloof Wind Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Matjiesfontein in the Western Cape	147	Approved
31	14/12/16/3/3/2/395	Proposed 280 MW Gunstfontein Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province	280	Approved
32 - 33	14/12/16/3/3/2/807	The Proposed Karreebosch Wind Farm (Roggeveld Phase 2) and its Associated Infrastructure within the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality and the Laingsburg Local Municipality in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces	140	Approved

34	14/12/16/3/3/2/826	Environmental Authorisation for the 200 MW Gunstfontein Wind Energy Facility on the Remainder of the Farm Gunstfontein 131 South of the Town of Sutherland Within the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality In The Northern Cape Province	200	Approved
35	14/12/16/3/3/2/856	275 Komsberg West Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland within the Karoo Hoogland and Laingsburg Local Municipalities in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces.	275	Approved
36 - 37	14/12/16/3/3/2/857	275 MW Komsberg East Wind Energy Facility near Sutherland within the Karoo Hoogland and Lainsgburg Local Municipalities in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces.	275	Approved
38	14/12/16/3/3/2/900	147MW Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility North of the town of Matjiesfontein within Karoo Hoogland	147	Approved
42	14/12/16/3/3/3/395	Proposed Gunstfontein Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province	0	Approved

Figure 6: Renewable energy applications and existing high voltage power lines within 10km of the proposed Maralla grid connection project.

The proposed Maralla grid connection will be a maximum of 19.7km in length, which is the length of the longest alternative, namely Alternative 3. There are approximately 43km of existing high voltage lines within the 10km radius around the Maralla project (counting parallel lines as one). In addition, at least around 200+ km of new grid connections from the projects in Figure 6 are planned to connect to the Komsberg MTS. The Maralla grid connection grid project will thus increase the total number of existing high voltage lines by approximately 7.8%. The contribution of the proposed Maralla grid connection to the cumulative impact of all the high voltage lines is thus low. However, the combined cumulative impact of the existing and proposed high voltage power lines on avifauna within a 10km radius is considered to be high pre-mitigation.

The cumulative impact of displacement due to disturbance and habitat transformation in the Maralla 132kV grid connection considered to be low, due to the small size of the footprint, and the availability of similar habitat within the 10km radius area.

The table in Appendix 4 summarises the cumulative impacts associated with the proposed development.

9.4 Mitigation measures

The impact significance without mitigation measures is assessed with the design controls in place. Impacts without mitigation measures in place are not representative of the proposed development's actual extent of impact and are included to facilitate understanding of how and why mitigation measures were identified. The residual impact is what remains following the application of mitigation and management measures and is thus the final level of impact associated with the development. Residual impacts also serve as the focus of management and monitoring activities during Project implementation to verify that actual impacts are the same as those predicted in this report.

The mitigation measures chosen are based on the mitigation sequence/hierarchy which allows for consideration of five (5) different levels, which include avoid/prevent, minimise, rehabilitate/restore, offset and no-go in that order. The idea is that when project impacts are considered, the first option should be to avoid or prevent the impacts from occurring in the first place if possible, however, this is not always feasible. If this is not attainable, the impacts can be allowed, however they must be minimised as far as possible by considering reducing the footprint of the development for example so that little damage is encountered. If impacts are unavoidable, the next goal is to rehabilitate or restore the areas impacted back to their original form after project completion. Offsets are then considered if all the other measures described above fail to remedy high/significant residual negative impacts. If no offsets can be achieved on a potential impact, which results in full destruction of any ecosystem for example, the no-go option is considered so that another activity or location is considered in place of the original plan.

The mitigation sequence/hierarchy is shown in Figure 9 below.

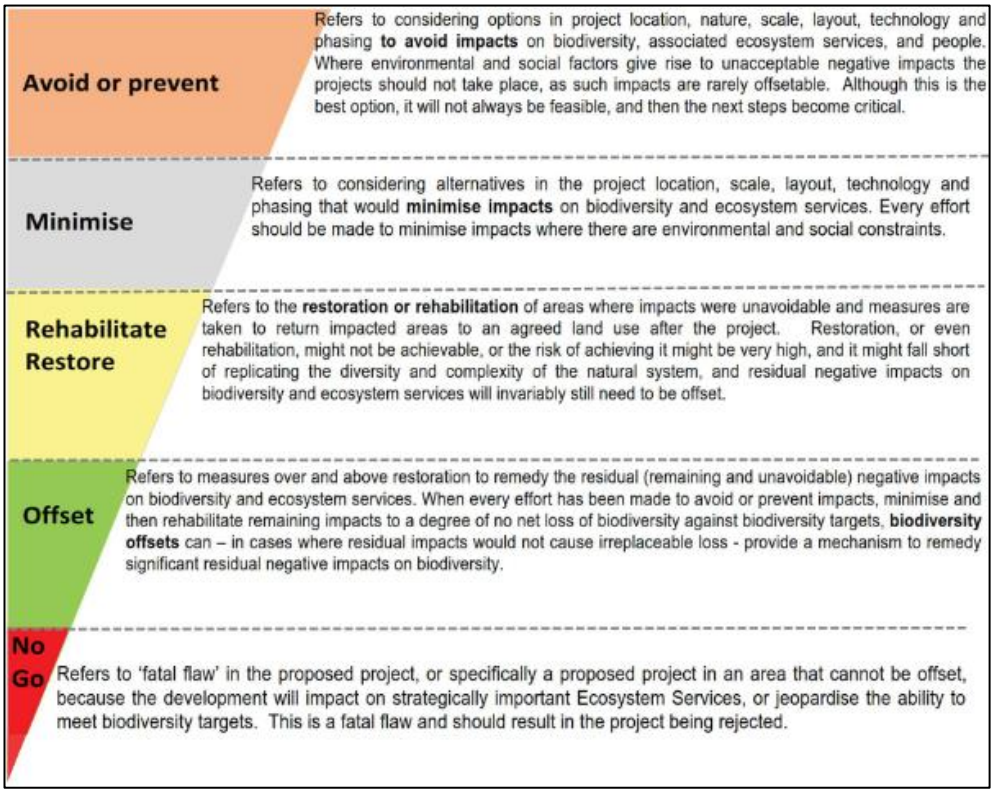


Figure 9: Mitigation Sequence/Hierarchy

The following mitigation measures are proposed for the Maralla OHL:

9.4.1 Construction phase

- Conduct a pre-construction inspection (avifaunal walk-through) as soon as the OHL, together with its associated pole positions, have been approved to identify species of conservation concern (SCC) that may be breeding within the infrastructure footprints. If a nest is occupied, the avifaunal specialist must consult with the contractor to find ways of minimising the potential disturbance to the breeding birds during the construction period. This could include measures such as delaying some of the activities until after the breeding season or other measures deemed suitable and practical at the time.
- Bird Flight Diverters must be fitted to the entire OHL according to the applicable Eskom Engineering Instruction (Eskom Unique Identifier 240 – 93563150: The utilisation of Bird Flight Diverters on Eskom Overhead Lines). These devices must be installed as soon as the conductors and earthwire are strung.
- Vegetation clearance must be limited to what is unavoidable.
- Construction activity must be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure.
- Access to the remainder of the site must be strictly controlled to prevent unnecessary disturbance of priority species.
- Measures to control noise and dust must be applied according to current best practice in the industry.
- Maximum use must be made of existing access roads and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum.

9.4.2 Operational phase

- The mitigation measures proposed by the biodiversity specialist, enclosing any rehabilitation plans, must be strictly enforced.

9.4.3 De-commissioning phase

- Conduct an avifaunal inspection of the OHL prior to its decommissioning to identify nests on the poles/towers.
- Decommissioning activity should be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure as far as possible.
- Access to the remainder of the site should be strictly controlled to prevent unnecessary disturbance of priority species.
- Measures to control noise and dust should be applied according to current best practice in the industry.
- Maximum use should be made of existing access roads and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum.

9.5 Identifying a preferred alternative

Six potential alternatives were assessed:

- Option 1 (A): This option is 17.6km long and runs directly south for approximately 8km from the proposed Maralla onsite substation, then turns sharply west for approximately 6km, and then turns south again for approximately 3km into the Karusa Substation.
- Option 1 (B): This option is 19km long and runs south adjacent to the existing district road from the proposed Maralla Substation for about 13km, before turning west for about 6km until it terminates in the Karusa Substation.
- Option 2 (A): This option is 15.4km long and runs in a broadly south-westerly direction from the proposed Maralla Substation to the Karusa Substation.
- Option 4: This option is 19.7km long and runs directly south for about 4.8km next to the existing district road, then turns sharply west for approximately 7km, and turns south again and terminates in the Karusa Substation 7.6km further.
- Option A Line: This option is 15.9km long, runs west for about 4km, before it gradually curves to the south and terminates in the Karusa Substation approximately 12km further.
- Option B Line: This is a variation of Option A Line, and follows basically the same course, except for a small deviation in the north. The total length of this option is 16.1km.

Options 1A or 1B are the preferred options from an avifaunal perspective as they run next to the busy district road for approximately 50% of the way. The district road likely acts as a deterrent to some powerline sensitive species such as Ludwig's Bustard, thereby reducing the risk of collisions with the proposed powerline (Shaw 2013). Furthermore, both these alternatives then west towards the Karusa Substation, which is parallel to the general migration movement of Ludwig's Bustard (Shaw 2013), thereby reducing the risks of collisions. However, none of the proposed options are fatally flawed, as they can all be mitigated to acceptable levels.

9.6 No-Go alternative

The no-go alternative will result in the current status quo being maintained at the proposed development site as far as the avifauna is concerned. The PAOI itself consists mostly of renosterveld, ephemeral drainage lines and ridge lines. The no-go option would maintain the natural habitat which would be beneficial to the avifauna currently occurring there. However, it is acknowledged that the large number of wind turbines and roads planned for the PAOI will significantly impact the natural environment.

9.7 Environmental sensitivities

Areas that are particularly high risk from a potential bird collision perspective are the following:

- Natural flight paths: Topographical features e.g. ridges and areas where the line crosses a valley, or drainage lines
- Waterbodies: Several priority species are attracted to open water. If a line skirts a waterbody, or run between two waterbodies, it can pose a collision risk to birds which are attracted to the water.

However, the remainder of the PAOI is considered to be of medium to high sensitivity as well, given its suitability for several Red List priority species namely Black Harrier, Black Stork, Karoo Korhaan, Ludwig's Bustard, Martial Eagle, Secretarybird, Southern Black Korhaan and Verreaux's Eagle, and will therefore also require marking of the powerline with bird flight diverters to mitigate the collision impact. In practice this means the entire OHL needs to be marked with bird flight diverters.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME INPUTS

Refer to Appendix 3 for a description of the key mitigation and monitoring recommendations for each applicable mitigation measure identified for all phases of the project.

11 FINAL SPECIALIST STATEMENT AND AUTHORISATION RECOMMENDATION

11.1 Statement and Reasoned Opinion

The expected impacts of the 132kV overhead power line were rated to be of ranging from High to Low significance and negative status pre-mitigation. However, with appropriate mitigation, the post-mitigation significance of the identified impacts should be reduced to Low negative, except in the case of powerline collisions, where the significance will be reduced, but will remain at a Moderate level (see Appendix 4). No fatal flaws were discovered in the course of the investigation. It is therefore recommended that the activity is authorised, on condition that the proposed mitigation measures as detailed in the EMPr (Appendix 3) are strictly implemented.

11.2 EA Condition Recommendations

The proposed mitigation measures are detailed in the EMPr (Appendix 3).

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13 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Species List
Appendix 2: Habitat in the PAOI
Appendix 3: Environmental Management Plan
Appendix 4: Impact Tables
Appendix 5: Site Sensitivity Verification Report
Appendix 6: Curriculum Vitae

APPENDIX 1: SABAP 2 SPECIES LIST FOR THE BROADER AREA

Group	Species	Taxonomic name	Full protocol reporting rate	Ad hoc protocol reporting rate	Global status (IUCN)	SA status (Taylor et.al. 20215)	Powerline priority species
Avocet	Pied Avocet	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	2,31	0,00			
Barbet	Acacia Pied Barbet	*Tricholaema leucomelas*	13,85	3,85			
Batis	Pririt Batis	*Batis pririt*	7,69	0,00			
Bee-eater	European Bee-eater	*Merops apiaster*	7,69	1,92			
Bishop	Southern Red Bishop	*Euplectes orix*	7,69	1,92			
Bulbul	Cape Bulbul	*Pycnonotus capensis*	20,00	0,00			
Bunting	Cape Bunting	*Emberiza capensis*	80,77	34,62			
Bunting	Lark-like Bunting	*Emberiza impetuani*	28,46	3,85			
Bustard	Ludwig's Bustard	*Neotis ludwigii*	4,62	3,85	EN	EN	x
Buzzard	Common Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	4,62	5,77			x
Buzzard	Jackal Buzzard	*Buteo rufofuscus*	35,38	13,46			x
Canary	Black-headed Canary	*Serinus alario*	46,92	17,31			
Canary	Cape Canary	*Serinus canicollis*	6,92	0,00			
Canary	White-throated Canary	*Crithagra albogularis*	42,31	7,69			
Canary	Yellow Canary	*Crithagra flaviventris*	76,15	23,08			
Chat	Ant-eating Chat	*Myrmecocichla formicivora*	18,46	3,85			
Chat	Familiar Chat	*Oenanthe familiaris*	37,69	13,46			
Chat	Karoo Chat	*Emarginata schlegelii*	64,62	21,15			
Chat	Sickle-winged Chat	*Emarginata sinuata*	63,85	9,62			
Chat	Tractrac Chat	*Emarginata tractrac*	0,77	1,92			
Cisticola	Grey-backed Cisticola	*Cisticola subruficapilla*	76,15	26,92			
Cisticola	Levaillant's Cisticola	*Cisticola tinniens*	4,62	1,92			
Coot	Red-knobbed Coot	*Fulica cristata*	15,38	7,69			x
Cormorant	Reed Cormorant	*Microcarbo africanus*	7,69	3,85			x
Cormorant	White-breasted Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax lucidus*	3,08	1,92			x
Crombec	Long-billed Crombec	*Sylvietta rufescens*	10,77	0,00			
Crow	Cape Crow	*Corvus capensis*	0,00	1,92			x
Crow	Pied Crow	*Corvus albus*	53,85	30,77			x
Dove	Cape Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia capicola*	46,92	13,46			
Dove	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	18,46	9,62			
Dove	Namaqua Dove	*Oena capensis*	10,77	3,85			
Dove	Red-eyed Dove	*Streptopelia semitorquata*	10,77	0,00			
Duck	African Black Duck	*Anas sparsa*	3,08	0,00			x
Duck	Maccoa Duck	*Oxyura maccoa*	0,00	1,92	VU	NT	x
Duck	Yellow-billed Duck	*Anas undulata*	8,46	3,85			x
Eagle	Black-chested Snake Eagle	*Circaetus pectoralis*	0,77	0,00			x
Eagle	Booted Eagle	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	9,23	1,92			x
Eagle	Martial Eagle	*Polemaetus bellicosus*	11,54	3,85	VU	EN	x
Eagle	Verreaux's Eagle	*Aquila verreauxii*	31,54	7,69	LC	VU	x
Eagle-Owl	Spotted Eagle-Owl	*Bubo africanus*	7,69	1,92			x
Egret	Western Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	1,54	1,92			x
Eremomela	Karoo Eremomela	*Eremomela gregalis*	14,62	0,00			
Eremomela	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	*Eremomela icteropygialis*	16,15	0,00			
Fiscal	Southern Fiscal	*Lanius collaris*	51,54	28,85			
Flamingo	Greater Flamingo	*Phoenicopterus roseus*	0,00	1,92	LC	NT	x
Flycatcher	Fairy Flycatcher	*Stenostira scita*	20,77	3,85			
Flycatcher	Fiscal Flycatcher	*Melaenornis silens*	3,08	3,85			
Francolin	Grey-winged Francolin	*Scleroptila afra*	26,15	7,69			
Goose	Egyptian Goose	*Alopochen aegyptiaca*	55,38	19,23			x
Goose	Spur-winged Goose	*Plectropterus gambensis*	14,62	1,92			x
Goshawk	Pale Chanting Goshawk	*Melierax canorus*	40,00	21,15			x

Group	Species	Taxonomic name	Full protocol reporting rate	Ad hoc protocol reporting rate	Global status (IUCN)	SA status (Taylor et.al. 20215)	Powerline priority species
Grebe	Black-necked Grebe	*Podiceps nigricollis*	2,31	0,00			x
Grebe	Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	0,77	0,00			x
Grebe	Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	6,15	3,85			x
Greenshank	Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	0,77	0,00			
Guineafowl	Helmeted Guineafowl	*Numida meleagris*	7,69	3,85			x
Harrier	Black Harrier	*Circus maurus*	11,54	7,69	EN	EN	x
Heron	Black-headed Heron	*Ardea melanocephala*	11,54	1,92			x
Heron	Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	10,00	3,85			x
Honeyguide	Lesser Honeyguide	*Indicator minor*	0,77	0,00			
Hoopoe	African Hoopoe	*Upupa africana*	0,77	0,00			
Ibis	African Sacred Ibis	*Threskiornis aethiopicus*	13,85	1,92			x
Ibis	Hadada Ibis	*Bostrychia hagedash*	33,85	7,69			x
Kestrel	Lesser Kestrel	*Falco naumanni*	0,77	3,85			x
Kestrel	Rock Kestrel	*Falco rupicolus*	49,23	26,92			x
Kite	Black-winged Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*	3,08	0,00			x
Korhaan	Karoo Korhaan	*Eupodotis vigorsii*	16,92	3,85	LC	NT	x
Korhaan	Southern Black Korhaan	*Afrotis afra*	5,38	0,00	VU	VU	x
Lapwing	Blacksmith Lapwing	*Vanellus armatus*	28,46	11,54			
Lapwing	Crowned Lapwing	*Vanellus coronatus*	14,62	5,77			
Lark	Cape Clapper Lark	*Mirafra apiata*	29,23	7,69			
Lark	Karoo Lark	*Calendulauda albescens*	36,92	9,62			
Lark	Karoo Long-billed Lark	*Certhilauda subcoronata*	59,23	17,31			
Lark	Large-billed Lark	*Galerida magnirostris*	59,23	28,85			
Lark	Red-capped Lark	*Calandrella cinerea*	29,23	0,00			
Lark	Spike-heeled Lark	*Chersomanes albofasciata*	16,15	1,92			
Martin	Brown-throated Martin	*Riparia paludicola*	6,15	1,92			
Martin	Rock Martin	*Ptyonoprogne fuligula*	56,15	5,77			
Moorhen	Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	0,77	1,92			x
Mousebird	Red-faced Mousebird	*Urocolius indicus*	10,77	1,92			
Mousebird	Speckled Mousebird	*Colius striatus*	1,54	0,00			
Mousebird	White-backed Mousebird	*Colius colius*	35,38	1,92			
Nightjar	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	*Caprimulgus rufigena*	0,77	1,92			
Pigeon	Speckled Pigeon	*Columba guinea*	38,46	9,62			
Pipit	African Pipit	*Anthus cinnamomeus*	20,00	5,77			
Pipit	African Rock Pipit	*Anthus crenatus*	0,00	1,92	NT	NT	
Pipit	Nicholson's Pipit	*Anthus nicholsoni*	3,08	0,00			
Plover	Kittlitz's Plover	*Charadrius pecuarius*	7,69	0,00			
Plover	Three-banded Plover	*Charadrius tricollaris*	36,15	11,54			
Pochard	Southern Pochard	*Netta erythrophthalma*	0,77	1,92			x
Prinia	Karoo Prinia	*Prinia maculosa*	72,31	17,31			
Quail	Common Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*	2,31	0,00			
Raven	White-necked Raven	*Corvus albicollis*	56,92	19,23			x
Robin-Chat	Cape Robin-Chat	*Cossypha caffra*	31,54	3,85			
Sandgrouse	Namaqua Sandgrouse	*Pterocles namaqua*	30,77	3,85			
Scrub Robin	Karoo Scrub Robin	*Cercotrichas coryphoeus*	71,54	25,00			
Shelduck	South African Shelduck	*Tadorna cana*	49,23	26,92			x
Shoveler	Cape Shoveler	*Spatula smithii*	3,85	0,00			x
Sparrow	Cape Sparrow	*Passer melanurus*	61,54	15,38			
Sparrow	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	23,08	3,85			
Sparrow	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	*Passer diffusus*	3,08	0,00			
Sparrowhawk	Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter rufiventris*	2,31	0,00			x
Sparrow-Lark	Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark	*Eremopterix verticalis*	1,54	0,00			

Group	Species	Taxonomic name	Full protocol reporting rate	Ad hoc protocol reporting rate	Global status (IUCN)	SA status (Taylor et.al. 20215)	Powerline priority species
Spoonbill	African Spoonbill	*Platalea alba*	4,62	1,92			x
Spurfowl	Cape Spurfowl	*Pternistis capensis*	41,54	17,31			
Starling	Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	13,85	3,85			
Starling	Pale-winged Starling	*Onychognathus nabouroup*	13,85	1,92			
Starling	Pied Starling	*Lamprotornis bicolor*	53,08	25,00			
Starling	Red-winged Starling	*Onychognathus morio*	1,54	0,00			
Starling	Wattled Starling	*Creatophora cinerea*	4,62	0,00			
Stilt	Black-winged Stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*	4,62	1,92			
Stint	Little Stint	*Calidris minuta*	0,77	0,00			
Stonechat	African Stonechat	*Saxicola torquatus*	0,77	0,00			
Stork	Black Stork	*Ciconia nigra*	1,54	0,00	LC	VU	x
Sunbird	Dusky Sunbird	*Cinnyris fuscus*	4,62	0,00			
Sunbird	Malachite Sunbird	*Nectarinia famosa*	39,23	13,46			
Sunbird	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	*Cinnyris chalybeus*	26,15	1,92			
Swallow	Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	15,38	5,77			
Swallow	Greater Striped Swallow	*Cecropis cucullata*	29,23	7,69			
Swallow	Pearl-breasted Swallow	*Hirundo dimidiata*	1,54	0,00			
Swallow	South African Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon spilodera*	0,00	3,85			
Swallow	White-throated Swallow	*Hirundo albigularis*	3,08	0,00			
Swift	African Black Swift	*Apus barbatus*	0,77	0,00			
Swift	Alpine Swift	*Tachymarptis melba*	6,15	0,00			
Swift	Common Swift	*Apus apus*	0,77	0,00			
Swift	Little Swift	*Apus affinis*	15,38	3,85			
Swift	White-rumped Swift	*Apus caffer*	13,85	3,85			
Teal	Cape Teal	*Anas capensis*	6,92	3,85			x
Teal	Red-billed Teal	*Anas erythrorhyncha*	1,54	0,00			x
Thick-knee	Spotted Thick-knee	*Burhinus capensis*	2,31	1,92			
Thrush	Karoo Thrush	*Turdus smithi*	6,15	3,85			
Thrush	Olive Thrush	*Turdus olivaceus*	1,54	0,00			
Tit	Cape Penduline Tit	*Anthoscopus minutus*	20,77	0,00			
Tit	Grey Tit	*Melaniparus afer*	23,08	3,85			
Wagtail	Cape Wagtail	*Motacilla capensis*	55,38	9,62			
Warbler	Chestnut-vented Warbler	*Curruca subcoerulea*	8,46	3,85			
Warbler	Layard's Warbler	*Curruca layardi*	28,46	3,85			
Warbler	Lesser Swamp Warbler	*Acrocephalus gracilirostris*	1,54	0,00			
Warbler	Namaqua Warbler	*Phragmacia substriata*	16,15	5,77			
Warbler	Rufous-eared Warbler	*Malcorus pectoralis*	26,15	5,77			
Waxbill	Common Waxbill	*Estrilda astrild*	17,69	1,92			
Weaver	Cape Weaver	*Ploceus capensis*	40,77	15,38			
Weaver	Southern Masked Weaver	*Ploceus velatus*	30,77	3,85			
Wheatear	Capped Wheatear	*Oenanthe pileata*	3,85	0,00			
Wheatear	Mountain Wheatear	*Myrmecocichla monticola*	51,54	13,46			
White-eye	Cape White-eye	*Zosterops virens*	3,08	0,00			
Woodpecker	Ground Woodpecker	*Geocolaptes olivaceus*	6,92	0,00			
	Bokmakierie	*Telophorus zeylonus*	83,85	21,15			
	Hamerkop	*Scopus umbretta*	3,08	0,00			
	Neddicky	*Cisticola fulvicapilla*	1,54	0,00			
	Secretarybird	*Sagittarius serpentarius*	0,77	0,00	VU	VU	

APPENDIX 2: HABITAT AT THE PAOI

Figure 1: Shale renosterveld shows strong affinities with neighbouring succulent Karoo vegetation.

Figure 2: Ground dams are an important source of surface water in the PAOI and immediate surroundings.

Figure 3: Agricultural activity takes the form of supplementary fodder for livestock.

Figure 4: Alien trees are used by a variety of priority species for roosting and nesting.

Figure 5: Ridges and cliffs are present in the PAOI.

Management Plan for the Planning and Design Phase

Impact	Mitigation/Management Objectives and Outcomes	Mitigation/Management Actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	*Frequency*	*Responsibility*
None					

Management Plan for the Construction Phase

Impact	Mitigation/Management Objectives and Outcomes	Mitigation/Management Actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	*Frequency*	*Responsibility*
Avifauna: Displacement due to disturbance					
The noise and movement associated with the construction activities at the development footprint will be a source of disturbance which would lead to the displacement of avifauna from the area	Prevent unnecessary displacement of avifauna by ensuring that contractors are aware of the requirements of the Construction Environmental Management Programme (CEMPr.)	Conduct a pre-construction inspection to identify Red List species that may be breeding within the project footprint to ensure that the impacts to breeding species (if any) are adequately managed. A site-specific CEMPr must be implemented, which gives appropriate and detailed description of how construction activities must be conducted. All contractors are to adhere to the CEMPr and should apply good environmental practice during construction. The CEMPr must specifically include the following: 1. No off-road driving; 2. Maximum use of existing roads, where possible; 3. Measures to control noise and dust according to latest best practice; 4. Restricted access to the rest of the property; 5. Strict application of all recommendations in the botanical specialist report pertaining to the limitation of the footprint, including	1. Walk-through by avifaunal specialist 2. Implementation of the CEMPr. Oversee activities to ensure that the CEMPr is implemented and enforced via site audits and inspections. Report and record any non-compliance. 3. Ensure that construction personnel are made aware of the impacts relating to off-road driving. 4. Construction access roads must be demarcated clearly. Undertake site inspections to verify. 5. Monitor the implementation of noise control mechanisms via site inspections and record and report non-compliance. 6. Ensure that the construction area is demarcated clearly and that construction personnel are made aware of these demarcations. Monitor via site inspections and report non-compliance.	1. Once-off 2. On a daily basis 3. Weekly 4. Weekly 5. Weekly 6. Weekly	1. Contractor 2. Contractor and ECO 3. Contractor and ECO 4. Contractor and ECO 5. Contractor and ECO 6. Contractor and ECO

Impact	Mitigation/Management Objectives and Outcomes	Mitigation/Management Actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	***Frequency***	***Responsibility***
		limiting the vegetation clearance to what is necessary.			
Avifauna: Mortality due to collision with the overhead power line					
Mortality of avifauna due to collisions with the overhead power line.	Reduction of avian collision mortality	Mark power line with Eskom approved Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs).	Bird Flight Diverters must be fitted to the entire OHL according to the applicable Eskom Engineering Instruction (Eskom Unique Identifier 240 – 93563150: The utilisation of Bird Flight Diverters on Eskom Overhead Lines). These devices must be installed as soon as the conductors and earthwires are strung.	1. Once-off	1. Contractor 2. Contractor and ECO

Management Plan for the Operational Phase

Impact	Mitigation/Management Objectives and Outcomes	Mitigation/Management Actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	***Frequency***	***Responsibility***
Avifauna: Displacement due to habitat transformation in the substations					
Total or partial displacement of avifauna due to habitat transformation associated with the vegetation clearance in the onsite substations.	Prevent unnecessary displacement of avifauna by ensuring that the rehabilitation of transformed areas is implemented where possible by an appropriately qualified rehabilitation specialist, according to the recommendations of the botanical specialist study.	1. Develop a Habitat Rehabilitation Plan (HRP) and ensure that it is approved. 2. Monitor rehabilitation via site audits and site inspections to ensure compliance. Record and report any non-compliance.	1. Appointment of rehabilitation specialist to develop HRP. 2. Site inspections to monitor progress of HRP. 3. Adaptive management to ensure HRP goals are met.	1. Once-off 2. Once a year 3. As and when required	1. Facility operator

Management Plan for the Decommissioning Phase

Impact	Mitigation/Management Objectives and Outcomes	Mitigation/Management Actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	***Frequency***	***Responsibility***
Avifauna: Displacement due to disturbance					
The noise and movement associated with the decommissioning activities will be a source of disturbance which would lead to the displacement of avifauna from the area	Prevent unnecessary displacement of avifauna by ensuring that contractors are aware of the requirements of the Decommissioning EMPr.	A site-specific Decommissioning EMPr (DEMPr) must be implemented, which gives appropriate and detailed description of how construction activities must be conducted. All contractors are to adhere to the DEMPr and should apply good environmental practice during decommissioning. The DEMPr must specifically include the following: 1. No off-road driving; 2. Maximum use of existing roads during the decommissioning phase and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum as far as practical; 3. Measures to control noise and dust according to latest best practice; 4. Restricted access to the rest of the property; 5. Strict application of all recommendations in the botanical specialist report pertaining to the limitation of the footprint.	1. Implementation of the DEMPr. Oversee activities to ensure that the DEMPr is implemented and enforced via site audits and inspections. Report and record any non-compliance. 2. Ensure that decommissioning personnel are made aware of the impacts relating to off-road driving. 3. Access roads must be demarcated clearly. Undertake site inspections to verify. 4. Monitor the implementation of noise control mechanisms via site inspections and record and report non-compliance. 5. Ensure that the decommissioning area is demarcated clearly and that personnel are made aware of these demarcations. Monitor via site inspections and report non-compliance.	1. On a daily basis 2. Weekly 3. Weekly 4. Weekly 5. Weekly	1. Contractor and ECO 2. Contractor and ECO 3. Contractor and ECO 4. Contractor and ECO 5. Contractor and ECO

APPENDIX 4: IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Project Name: Maralla Grid Connection

Impact Assessment

CONSTRUCTION

Impact number	Aspect	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
						(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating	(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	Rating
Impact 1:	Displacement	Displacement of priority species due to disturbance associated with construction of the on-site substation and 132kV overhead power line	Construction	Negative	Moderate	4	2	3	2	4	**44**	**N3**	3	2	3	2	3	**30**	**N2**
					Significance	**N3 - Moderate**							**N2 - Low**						
Impact 2:	Displacement	Displacement of priority species due to habitat transformation associated with construction of the on-site substation and 132kV overhead power line	Construction	Negative	Moderate	4	2	3	2	4	**44**	**N3**	3	2	3	2	3	**30**	**N2**
					Significance	**N3 - Moderate**							**N2 - Low**						

OPERATIONAL

Impact number	Aspect	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
						(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	
Impact 1:	Displacement	Displacement of priority species due to habitat transformation associated with the operation of the on-site substation and 132kV overhead power line	Operational	Negative	Moderate	3	2	3	4	2	**24**	**N2**	2	2	3	4	2	**22**	**N2**
					Significance	**N2 - Low**							**N2 - Low**						
Impact 2:	Mortality: Collision	Mortality of priority species due to collisions with the Maralla 132kV overhead power line	Operational	Negative	Moderate	5	3	3	4	4	**60**	**N3**	3	3	3	4	3	**39**	**N3**
					Significance	**N3 - Moderate**							**N3 - Moderate**						

DECOMISSIONING

Impact number	Aspect	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
						(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	
Impact 1:	Displacement	Displacement of priority species due to disturbance associated with decommissioning of the on-site substation and 132kV overhead power line	Decommissioning	Negative	Moderate	4	2	3	2	4	**44**	**N3**	3	2	3	2	2	**20**	**N2**
					Significance	**N3 - Moderate**							**N2 - Low**						

CUMULATIVE

Impact number	Aspect	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation						
						(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S	
Impact 1:	Mortality: Collision	Powerline collision mortality of priority avifauna due to the construction of the overhead power line.	Cumulative	Negative	Moderate	5	3	4	4	4	**64**	**N4**	5	3	3	4	3	**45**	**N3**
					Significance	**N4 - High**							**N3 - Moderate**						
Impact 2:	Displacement	Displacement of priority avifauna due to disturbance and habitat transformation	Cumulative	Negative	Moderate	4	2	3	2	4	**44**	**N3**	3	2	3	2	2	**20**	**N2**
					Significance	**N3 - Moderate**							**N2 - Low**						

APPENDIX 5: SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

BTE is proposing the construction and operation of a 132kV overhead power line from the proposed Maralla on-site substation to connect the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities (WEF) to the national grid via the existing Karusa substation. The powerline will be between 15km and 19.7km long, depending on which alternative is constructed. The project is situated south-east of the town of Sutherland in the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The 132kV grid connection crosses the following properties:

- Farm Kentucky 206 remainder
- Farm Drie Roode Heuwels 180 Remainder
- Farm Orangefontein 203 Portion 1 and Remainder
- Farm De Hoop 202 Remainder

The OHL will be a 132kV steel single or double structure with kingbird conductor (between 15 and 20m in height – above ground level). The 132kV grid connection power line is the subject of this impact assessment report.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as amended) (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations [4 December 2014, Government Notice (GN) R982, R983, R984 and R985, as amended], various aspects of the proposed developments may have an impact on the environment and are considered to be listed activities. These activities require authorisation from the National Competent Authority (CA), namely the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), prior to the commencement thereof. In accordance with GN 320 and GN 1150 (20 March 2020)[7] of the NEMA EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended), prior to commencing with a specialist assessment, a site sensitivity verification must be undertaken to confirm the current land use and environmental sensitivity of the proposed project areas as identified by the National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool (i.e., Screening Tool). Chris van Rooyen, in association with Albert Froneman, as avifaunal specialists, have been commissioned to verify the sensitivity of the project sites under these specialist protocols.

The proposed Maralla 132kV grid connection deviation is the subject of this Site Sensitivity Verification report.

[7] GN 320 (20 March 2020): Procedures for The Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation

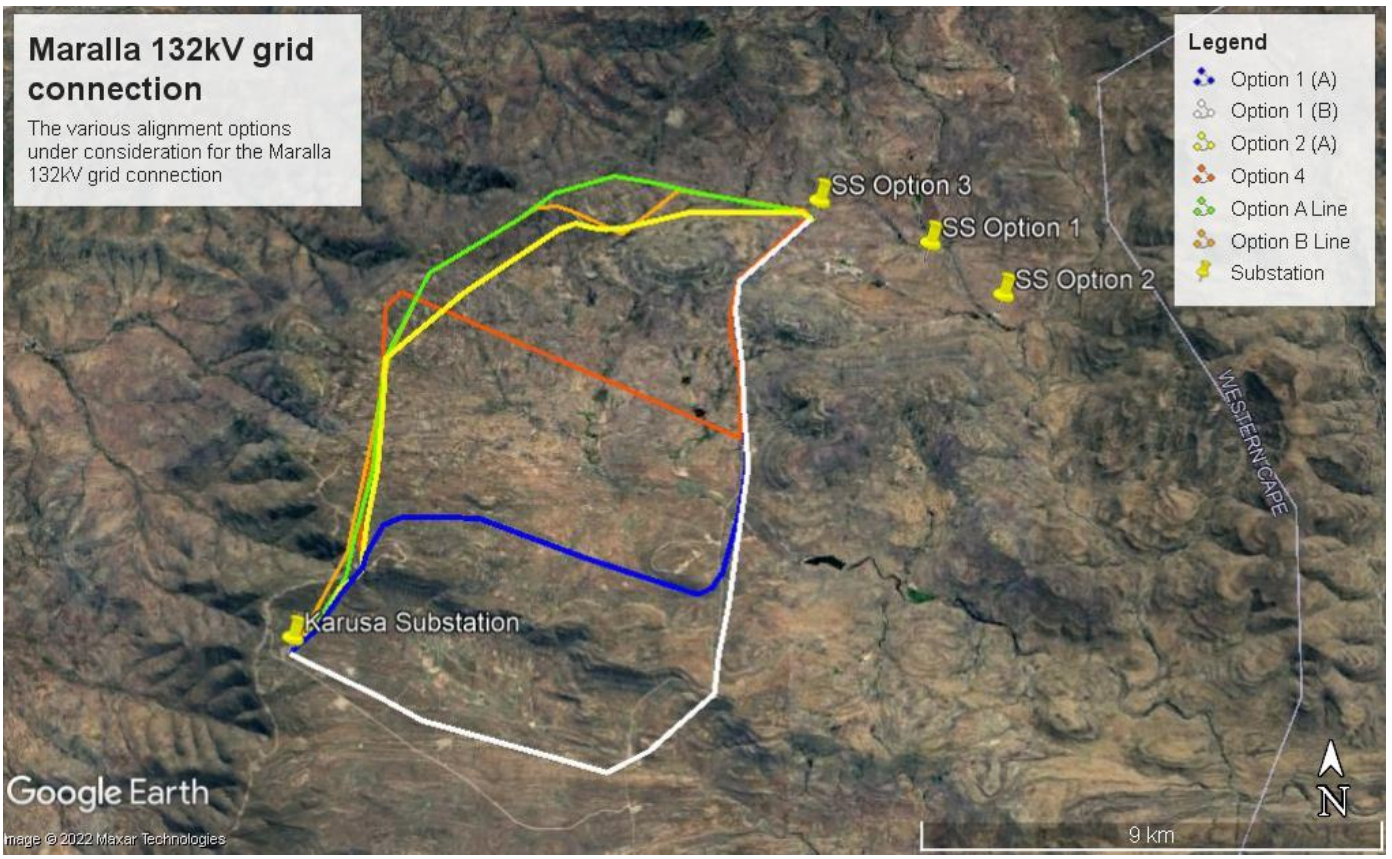


Figure 1: Locality map indicating the alignment alternatives for the proposed Maralla 132kV grid connection.

2 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION METHODOLOGY

The following methods were employed to compile this report:

- The primary Project Area of Impact (PAOI) was defined as a 2km zone around the proposed grid connection corridors.
- Priority species were defined as those species which could potentially be impacted by powerline collisions or electrocutions, based on specific morphological and/or behavioural characteristics. These include both Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) as defined by the *Species Environmental Assessment Guideline: Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa (2020)* i.e. those species listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or South Africa's National Red List website as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened and Data Deficient, as well as certain other species.
- Bird distribution data from the Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2 (SABAP 2) was obtained (http://sabap2.adu.org.za/), in order to ascertain which species occur in the pentads where the proposed development is located. A pentad grid cell covers 5 minutes of latitude by 5 minutes of longitude (5' × 5'). Each pentad is approximately 8 × 7.6 km. To get a more representative impression of the birdlife, a consolidated data set was obtained for a total of nine pentads in similar habitat, some of which intersect and others that are near the PAOI (the broader area). The decision to include multiple pentads around the PAOI was influenced by the fact that the pentads within which the proposed development is located have few completed full protocol surveys. The additional pentads and their data augment the bird distribution data. The 9 pentad grid cells are the following: 3240_2035, 3240_2040, 3240_2045, 3245_2035, 3245_2040, 3245_2045, 3250_2035, 3250_2040, 3250_2045. A total of 47 full protocol lists (i.e. bird listing surveys lasting a minimum of two hours each) and 11 ad hoc protocol lists (surveys lasting less than two hours but

still yielding valuable data) have been completed to date for the 9 pentads where the PAOI is located. The SABAP2 data is regarded as a reliable reflection of the avifauna which occurs in the broader area, but the data was also refined by data collected during site surveys and general knowledge of the area.

- A classification of the vegetation types in the PAOI was obtained from the Atlas of Southern African Birds 1 (SABAP1) and the National Vegetation Map compiled by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).
- The national threatened status of all priority species was determined with the use of the most recent edition of the Red Data Book of Birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (Taylor *et al.* 2015), and the latest authoritative summary of southern African bird biology (Hockey *et al.* 2005).
- The global threatened status of all priority species was determined by consulting the latest (2021.3) IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (http://www.iucnredlist.org/).
- The Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas of South Africa (Marnewick *et al.* 2015; http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/important-bird-areas) was consulted for information on potentially relevant Important Bird Areas (IBAs).
- Satellite imagery (Google Earth © 2022) was used in order to view the broader area on a landscape level and to help identify bird habitat on the ground.
- The DFFE National Screening Tool was used to determine the assigned avian sensitivity of the PAOI.
- Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of NEMA when applying for Environmental Authorisation (Gazetted October 2020) were used to identify the applicable protocol to be employed.
- Guidelines for the Implementation of the Terrestrial Flora (3c) & Terrestrial Fauna (3d) Species Protocols for EIAs in South Africa produced by the South African National Biodiversity Institute on behalf of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (2020) were consulted to assist with the interpretation of the applicable protocol.
- A site visit was conducted from 16 - 19 August 2021 to assess the bird habitat and record powerline priority species in the PAOI. Data gathered during nests searches at the Maralla East and West Wind Energy Facilities from 11 - 15 April 2021, as well as during the 12-months pre-construction monitoring conducted for the Maralla wind farms in 2016 was also used to augment the data gathered during the site visit.

3 DFFE ONLINE SCREENING TOOL

The primary Project Area of Impact PAOI is classified as **MEDIUM and HIGH** sensitivity for terrestrial animals according to the Terrestrial Animal Species Theme (Figure 2) based on the potential occurrence of species of conservation concern (SSC). The High classification is linked to the potential occurrence of Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii* (Regionally Vulnerable). The Medium classification is linked to the potential occurrence of Verreaux's Eagle, Ludwig's Bustard *Neotis ludwigii* (Globally and Regionally Endangered) and Secretarybird *Saggitarius serpentarius.*

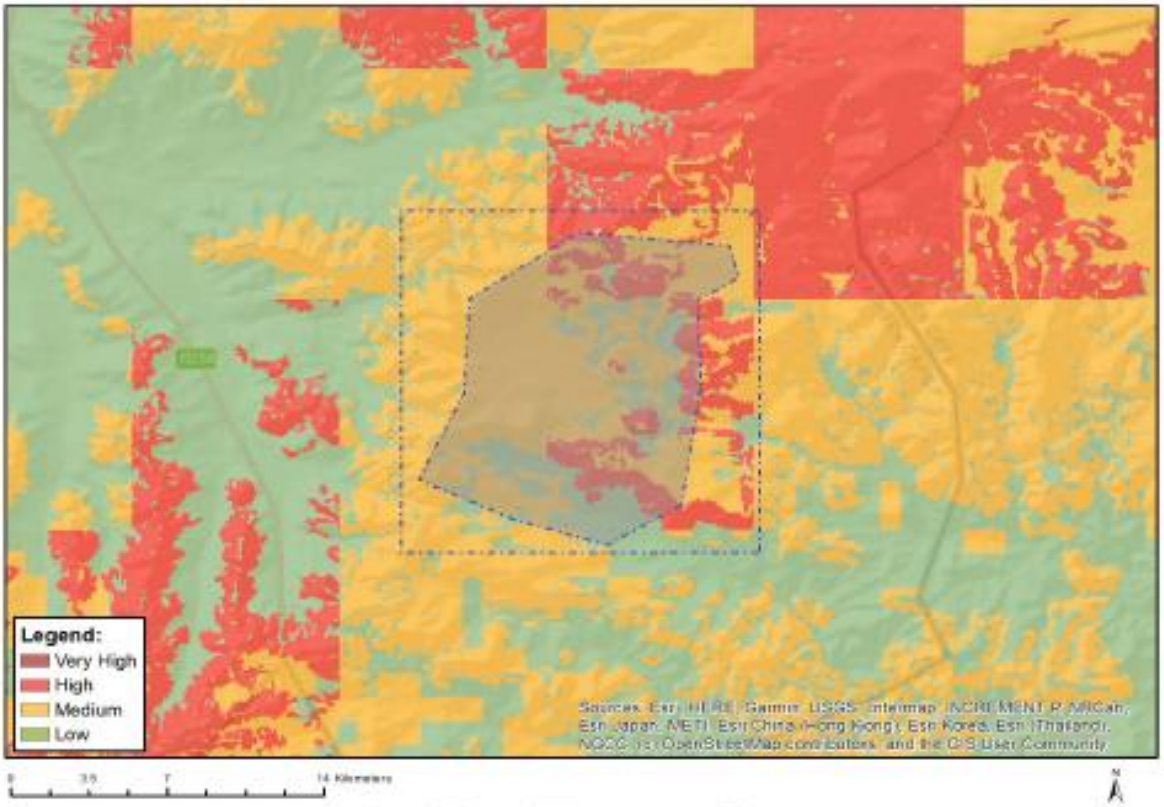
4 CONCLUSION

The Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV) survey conducted from 16 – 19 August confirmed that the PAOI contains confirmed habitat for the above-mentioned and other SCCs as defined in the Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Animal Species (Government Gazette No 43855, 30 October 2020). Verreaux's Eagle was recorded during the SSV survey. In addition, habitat was recorded for Black Harrier *Circus maurus* (Globally and Regionally Endangered), Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus* (Globally and Regionally

Endangered), Southern Black Korhaan *Afrotis afra* (Globally and Regionally Vulnerable), Karoo Korhaan *Eupodotis vigorsii* (Regionally Near-threatened) and Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* (Regionally Vulnerable).

The classification of HIGH sensitivity for avifauna in the screening tool is therefore confirmed for the primary PAOI, based on the SSV survey and previous surveys conducted in the PAOI and broader area in 2021 and 2016.

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Low	Low sensitivity
Medium	Aves-Neotis ludwigii
Medium	Aves-Sagittarius serpentarius
Medium	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Medium	Mammalia-Bunolagus monticularis

Figure 2: The National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool map of the primary PAOI, indicating sensitivities for the Terrestrial Animal Species theme. The High and Medium sensitivity classifications are linked to Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii* (Regionally Vulnerable), Ludwig's Bustard *Neotis ludwigii* (Globally and Regionally Endangered) and Secretarybird Saggitarius serpentarius (Globally Endangered, Regionally Vulnerable).

APPENDIX 6: CURRICULUM VITAE

Albert Froneman

Profession/Specialisation	:	Avifaunal Specialist
Highest Qualification	:	MSc (Conservation Biology)
Nationality	:	South African
Years of experience	:	20 years
SACNASP Reg Nr:	:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (reg. nr 400177/09) – specialist field: Zoological Science

Key Qualifications

Albert Froneman **(**Pr.Sci.Nat) has more than 18 years' experience in the management of avifaunal interactions with industrial infrastructure. He holds a M.Sc. degree in Conservation Biology from the University of Cape Town. He managed the Airports Company South Africa (ACSA) – Endangered Wildlife Trust Strategic Partnership from 1999 to 2008 which has been internationally recognized for its achievements in addressing airport wildlife hazards in an environmentally sensitive manner at ACSA's airports across South Africa. Albert is recognized worldwide as an expert in the field of bird hazard management on airports and has worked in South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Namibia, Kenya, Israel, and the USA. He has served as the vice chairman of the International Bird Strike Committee and has presented various papers at international conferences and workshops. At present he is consulting to ACSA with wildlife hazard management on all their airports. He also an accomplished specialist ornithological consultant outside the aviation industry and has completed a wide range of bird impact assessment studies. He has co-authored many avifaunal specialist studies and pre-construction monitoring reports for proposed renewable energy developments across South Africa. He also has vast experience in using Geographic Information Systems to analyse and interpret avifaunal data spatially and derive meaningful conclusions. Since 2009 Albert has been a registered Professional Natural Scientist (reg. nr 400177/09) with The South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, specialising in Zoological Science.

Key Project Experience

Renewable Energy Facilities – avifaunal monitoring projects in association with Chris van Rooyen Consulting

1. Jeffrey's Bay Wind Farm – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
2. Oysterbay Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
3. Ubuntu Wind Energy Project near Jeffrey's Bay – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
4. Bana-ba-Pifu Wind Energy Project near Humansdorp – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
5. Excelsior Wind Energy Project near Caledon – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
6. Laingsburg Spitskopvlakte Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
7. Loeriesfontein Wind Energy Project Phase 1, 2 & 3 – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
8. Noupoort Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
9. Vleesbaai Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
10. Port Nolloth Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
11. Langhoogte Caledon Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
12. Lunsklip – Stilbaai Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
13. Indwe Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
14. Zeeland St Helena bay Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
15. Wolseley Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
16. Renosterberg Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
17. De Aar – North (Mulilo) Wind Energy Project – 12-months preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project (2014)
18. De Aar – South (Mulilo) Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring

19. Namies – Aggenys Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring
20. Pofadder - Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring
21. Dwarsrug Loeriesfontein - Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring
22. Waaihoek – Utrecht Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring
23. Amathole – Butterworth Utrecht Wind Energy Project – 12-months bird monitoring & EIA specialist study
24. De Aar and Droogfontein Solar PV Pre- and Post-construction avifaunal monitoring
25. Makambako Wind Energy Faclity (Tanzania) 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Windlab)
26. R355 Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring (Mainstream)
27. Groenekloof Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mulilo)
28. Tsitsikamma Wind Energy Facility 24-months post-construction monitoring (Cennergi)
29. Noupoort Wind Energy Facility 24-months post-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
30. Kokerboom Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Business Venture Investments)
31. Kuruman Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mulilo)
32. Mañhica Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Windlab)
33. Kwagga Wind Energy Facility, Beaufort West, 12-months pre-construction monitoring (ABO)
34. Pienaarspoort Wind Energy Facility, Touws River, Western Cape, 12-months pre- construction monitoring (ABO). Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities, Beaufort West, Western Cape, 12 months pre-construction monitoring (Genesis Eco-energy)
35. Duiker Wind Energy Facility, Vredendal, Western Cape 12 months pre-construction monitoring (ABO)
36. Perdekraal East Wind Energy Facility, Touws River, Western Cape, 18 months construction phase monitoring (Mainstream).
37. Swellendam Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Veld Renewables)
38. Lombardskraal Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Enertrag SA)
39. Mainstream Kolkies & Heuweltjies Wind Energy Facilities, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
40. Great Karoo Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (African Green Ventures).
41. Mpumalanga & Gauteng Wind and Hybrid Energy Facilities (6x), pre-construction monitoring (Enertrag SA)
42. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (Enertrag SA)
43. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (ACED)
44. Nanibees North & South Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (juwi)
45. Sutherland Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (WKN Windcurrent)
46. Pofadder Wind Energy Facility, Northren Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
47. Haga Haga Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape, Amendment Report (WKN Windcurrent)
48. Banken Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
49. Hartebeest Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (juwi).

Bird Impact Assessment studies and / or GIS analysis:

1. Aviation Bird Hazard Assessment Study for the proposed Madiba Bay Leisure Park adjacent to Port Elizabeth Airport.
2. Extension of Runway and Provision of Parallel Taxiway at Sir Seretse Khama Airport, Botswana Bird / Wildlife Hazard Management Specialist Study
3. Maun Airport Improvements Bird / Wildlife Hazard Management Specialist Study
4. Bird Impact Assesment Study - Bird Helicopter Interaction – The Bitou River, Western Cape Province South Africa
5. Proposed La Mercy Airport – Bird Aircraft interaction specialists study using bird detection radar to assess swallow flocking behaviour

6. KwaZulu Natal Power Line Vulture Mitigation Project – GIS analysis
7. Perseus-Zeus Powerline EIA – GIS Analysis
8. Southern Region Pro-active GIS Blue Crane Collision Project.
9. Specialist advisor ~ Implementation of a bird detection radar system and development of an airport wildlife hazard management and operational environmental management plan for the King Shaka International Airport
10. Matsapha International Airport – bird hazard assessment study with management recommendations
11. Evaluation of aviation bird strike risk at candidate solid waste disposal sites in the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
12. Gateway Airport Authority Limited – Gateway International Airport, Polokwane: Bird hazard assessment; Compile a bird hazard management plan for the airport
13. Bird Specialist Study - Evaluation of aviation bird strike risk at the Mwakirunge Landfill site near Mombasa Kenya
14. Bird Impact Assessment Study - Proposed Weltevreden Open Cast Coal Mine Belfast, Mpumalanga
15. Avian biodiversity assessment for the Mafube Colliery Coal mine near Middelburg Mpumalanga
16. Avifaunal Specialist Study - SRVM Volspruit Mining project – Mokopane Limpopo Province
17. Avifaunal Impact Assessment Study (with specific reference to African Grass Owls and other Red List species) Stone Rivers Arch
18. Airport bird and wildlife hazard management plan and training to Swaziland Civil Aviation Authority (SWACAA) for Matsapha and Sikhupe International Airports
19. Avifaunal Impact Scoping & EIA Study - Renosterberg Wind Farm and Solar PV site
20. Bird Impact Assessment Study - Proposed 60 year Ash Disposal Facility near to the Kusile Power Station
21. Avifaunal pre-feasibility assessment for the proposed Montrose dam, Mpumalanga
22. Bird Impact Assessment Study – Proposed ESKOM Phantom Substation near Knysna, Western Cape
23. Habitat sensitivity map for Denham's Bustard, Blue Crane and White-bellied Korhaan in the Kouga Municipal area of the Eastern Cape Province
24. Swaziland Civil Aviation Authority – Sikhuphe International Airport – Bird hazard management assessment
25. Avifaunal monitoring – extension of Specialist Study - SRVM Volspruit Mining project – Mokopane Limpopo Province
26. Avifaunal Specialist Study – Rooikat Hydro Electric Dam – Hope Town, Northern Cape
27. The Stewards Pan Reclamation Project – Bird Impact Assessment study
28. Airports Company South Africa – Avifaunal Specialist Consultant – Airport Bird and Wildlife Hazard Mitigation

Geographic Information System analysis & maps

1. ESKOM Power line Makgalakwena EIA – GIS specialist & map production
2. ESKOM Power line Benficosa EIA – GIS specialist & map production
3. ESKOM Power line Riversong EIA – GIS specialist & map production
4. ESKOM Power line Waterberg NDP EIA – GIS specialist & map production
5. ESKOM Power line Bulge Toulon EIA – GIS specialist & map production
6. ESKOM Power line Bulge DORSET EIA – GIS specialist & map production
7. ESKOM Power lines Marblehall EIA – GIS specialist & map production
8. ESKOM Power line Grootpan Lesedi EIA – GIS specialist & map production
9. ESKOM Power line Tanga EIA – GIS specialist & map production
10. ESKOM Power line Bokmakierie EIA – GIS specialist & map production
11. ESKOM Power line Rietfontein EIA – GIS specialist & map production
12. Power line Anglo Coal EIA – GIS specialist & map production
13. ESKOM Power line Camcoll Jericho EIA – GIS specialist & map production
14. Hartbeespoort Residential Development – GIS specialist & map production
15. ESKOM Power line Mantsole EIA – GIS specialist & map production
16. ESKOM Power line Nokeng Flourspar EIA – GIS specialist & map production

17. ESKOM Power line Greenview EIA – GIS specialist & map production
18. Derdepoort Residential Development – GIS specialist & map production
19. ESKOM Power line Boynton EIA – GIS specialist & map production
20. ESKOM Power line United EIA – GIS specialist & map production
21. ESKOM Power line Gutshwa & Malelane EIA – GIS specialist & map production
22. ESKOM Power line Origstad EIA – GIS specialist & map production
23. Zilkaatsnek Development Public Participation –map production
24. Belfast – Paarde Power line - GIS specialist & map production
25. Solar Park Solar Park Integration Project Bird Impact Assessment Study – avifaunal GIS analysis.
26. Kappa-Omega-Aurora 765kV Bird Impact Assessment Report – Avifaunal GIS analysis.
27. Gamma – Kappa 2nd 765kV – Bird Impact Assessment Report – Avifaunal GIS analysis.
28. ESKOM Power line Kudu-Dorstfontein Amendment EIA – GIS specialist & map production.
29. Proposed Heilbron filling station EIA – GIS specialist & map production
30. ESKOM Lebatlhane EIA – GIS specialist & map production
31. ESKOM Pienaars River CNC EIA – GIS specialist & map production
32. ESKOM Lemara Phiring Ohrigstad EIA – GIS specialist & map production
33. ESKOM Pelly-Warmbad EIA – GIS specialist & map production
34. ESKOM Rosco-Bracken EIA – GIS specialist & map production
35. ESKOM Ermelo-Uitkoms EIA – GIS specialist & map production
36. ESKOM Wisani bridge EIA – GIS specialist & map production
37. City of Tswane – New bulkfeeder pipeline projects x3 Map production
38. ESKOM Lebohang Substation and 132kV Distribution Power Line Project Amendment GIS specialist & map production
39. ESKOM Geluk Rural Powerline GIS & Mapping
40. Eskom Kimberley Strengthening Phase 4 Project GIS & Mapping
41. ESKOM Kwaggafontein - Amandla Amendment Project GIS & Mapping
42. ESKOM Lephalale CNC – GIS Specialist & Mapping
43. ESKOM Marken CNC – GIS Specialist & Mapping
44. ESKOM Lethabong substation and powerlines – GIS Specialist & Mapping
45. ESKOM Magopela- Pitsong 132kV line and new substation – GIS Specialist & Mapping

Professional Affiliations

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) registered Professional Natural Scientist (reg. nr 400177/09) – specialist field: Zoological Science. Registered since 2009.

Chris van Rooyen

Profession/Specialisation	:	Avifaunal Specialist
Highest Qualification	:	BA LLB
Nationality	:	South African
Years of experience	:	26 years

I work under the supervision of and in association with Albert Froneman (MSc Conservation Biology) (SACNASP Zoological Science Registration number 400177/09) as stipulated by the Natural Scientific Professions Act 27 of 2003.

Key Experience

Chris van Rooyen has twenty-two years' experience in the assessment of avifaunal interactions with industrial infrastructure. He was employed by the Endangered Wildlife Trust as head of the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership from 1996 to 2007, which has received international acclaim as a model of co-operative management between industry and natural resource conservation. He is an acknowledged global expert in this field and has consulted in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, New Zealand, Texas, New Mexico and Florida. He also has extensive project management experience and he has received several management awards from Eskom for his work in the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership. He is the author and/or co-author of 17 conference papers, co-author of two book chapters, several research reports and the current best practice guidelines for avifaunal monitoring at wind farm sites. He has completed around 130 power line assessments; and has to date been employed as specialist avifaunal consultant on more than 50 renewable energy generation projects. He has also conducted numerous risk assessments on existing power lines infrastructure. He also works outside the electricity industry and he has done a wide range of bird impact assessment studies associated with various residential and industrial developments. He serves on the Birds and Wind Energy Specialist Group which was formed in 2011 to serve as a liaison body between the ornithological community and the wind industry.

Key Project Experience

Bird Impact Assessment Studies and avifaunal monitoring for wind-powered generation facilities:

1. Eskom Klipheuwel Experimental Wind Power Facility, Western Cape
2. Mainstream Wind Facility Jeffreys Bay, Eastern Cape (EIA and monitoring)
3. Biotherm, Swellendam, (Excelsior), Western Cape (EIA and monitoring)
4. Biotherm, Napier, (Matjieskloof), Western Cape (pre-feasibility)
5. Windcurrent SA, Jeffreys Bay, Eastern Cape (2 sites) (EIA and monitoring)
6. Caledon Wind, Caledon, Western Cape (EIA)
7. Innowind (4 sites), Western Cape (EIA)
8. Renewable Energy Systems (RES) Oyster Bay, Eastern Cape (EIA and monitoring)
9. Oelsner Group (Kerriefontein), Western Cape (EIA)
10. Oelsner Group (Langefontein), Western Cape (EIA)
11. InCa Energy, Vredendal Wind Energy Facility Western Cape (EIA)
12. Mainstream Loeriesfontein Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
13. Mainstream Noupoort Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
14. Biotherm Port Nolloth Wind Energy Facility (Monitoring)
15. Biotherm Laingsburg Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
16. Langhoogte Wind Energy Facility (EIA)
17. Vleesbaai Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
18. St. Helena Bay Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
19. Electrawind, St Helena Bay Wind Energy Facility (EIA and monitoring)
20. Electrawind, Vredendal Wind Energy Facility (EIA)
21. SAGIT, Langhoogte and Wolseley Wind Energy facilities
22. Renosterberg Wind Energy Project – 12-month preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
23. De Aar – North (Mulilo) Wind Energy Project – 12-month preconstruction avifaunal monitoring project
24. De Aar – South (Mulilo) Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring
25. Namies – Aggenys Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring
26. Pofadder - Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring
27. Dwarsrug Loeriesfontein - Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring
28. Waaihoek – Utrecht Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring
29. Amathole – Butterworth Utrecht Wind Energy Project – 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist
30. Phezukomoya and San Kraal Wind Energy Projects 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Innowind)
31. Beaufort West Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mainstream)
32. Leeuwdraai Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mainstream)
33. Sutherland Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring (Mainstream)
34. Maralla Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Biotherm)
35. Esizayo Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Biotherm)
36. Humansdorp Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Cennergi)
37. Aletta Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Biotherm)
38. Eureka Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Biotherm)
39. Makambako Wind Energy Faclity (Tanzania) 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Windlab)
40. R355 Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring (Mainstream)
41. Groenekloof Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mulilo)
42. Tsitsikamma Wind Energy Facility 24-months post-construction monitoring (Cennergi)

43. Noupoort Wind Energy Facility 24-months post-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
44. Kokerboom Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Business Venture Investments)
45. Kuruman Wind Energy Facility 12-month bird monitoring & EIA specialist study (Mulilo)
46. Dassieklip Wind Energy Facility 3 years post-construction monitoring (Biotherm)
47. Loeriesfontein 2 Wind Energy Facility 2 years post-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
48. Khobab Wind Energy Facility 2 years post-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
49. Excelsior Wind Energy Facility 18 months construction phase monitoring (Biotherm)
50. Boesmansberg Wind Energy Facility 12-months pre-construction bird monitoring (juwi)
51. Mañhica Wind Energy Facility, Mozambique, 12-months pre-construction monitoring (Windlab)
52. Kwagga Wind Energy Facility, Beaufort West, 12-months pre-construction monitoring (ABO)
53. Pienaarspoort Wind Energy Facility, Touws River, Western Cape, 12-months pre-construction monitoring (ABO).
54. Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities, Beaufort West, Western Cape, 12 months pre-construction monitoring (Genesis Eco-energy)
55. Duiker Wind Energy Facility, Vredendal, Western Cape 12 months pre-construction monitoring (ABO)
56. Perdekraal East Wind Energy Facility, Touws River, Western Cape, 18 months construction phase monitoring (Mainstream).
57. Swellendam Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Veld Renewables)
58. Lombardskraal Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Enertrag SA)
59. Mainstream Kolkies & Heuweltjies Wind Energy Facilities, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (Mainstream)
60. Great Karoo Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (African Green Ventures).
61. Mpumalanga & Gauteng Wind and Hybrid Energy Facilities (6x), pre-construction monitoring (Enertrag SA)
62. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (Enertrag SA)
63. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (ACED)
64. Nanibees North & South Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (juwi)
65. Sutherland Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (WKN Windcurrent)
66. Pofadder Wind Energy Facility, Northren Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
67. Haga Haga Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape, Amendment Report (WKN Windcurrent)
68. Banken Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
69. Hartebeest Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (juwi).
70. Perdekraal East Wind Energy Facility, Touws River, Western Cape, 24 months operational phase monitoring (Mainstream).
71. Great Karoo Wind Energy Facility, Richmond, Northern Cape, 12 months pre-construction monitoring, African Green Ventures.
72. Ezelsjacht Wind Energy Facility, De Doorns, Western Cape, 12-months pre-construction monitoring Mainstream Renewable Power.
73. Canopus Wind Energy Facility, Laingsburg, Western Cape, 12-months pre-construction monitoring WKN Windcurrent.
74. Kangnas Wind Energy Facility, Aggeneys, Northern Cape, 24-months operational monitoring, Mainstream Renewable Power.
75. Taaibosch Wind Energy Facility, Lime Acres, Northern Cape, 12-months pre-construction monitoring, Enertrag SA
76. Mpumalanga & Gauteng Wind and Hybrid Energy Facilities (6x), pre-construction monitoring (Enertrag SA)
77. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (Enertrag SA)
78. Dordrecht Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, Screening Report (ACED)
79. Nanibees North & South Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (juwi)
80. Kappa Solar PV facility, Touwsrivier, Western Cape, pre-construction monitoring (Veroniva)
81. Sutherland Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (WKN Windcurrent)
82. Pofadder Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
83. Haga Haga Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape, Amendment Report (WKN Windcurrent)
84. Banken Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Screening Report (Atlantic Energy)
85. Hartebeest Wind Energy Facility, Western Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (juwi).
86. Iphiko Wind Energy facilities, Laingsburg, Western Cape, screening and pre- construction monitoring (G7 Energies)
87. Kangnas Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Operational Phase 2 years avifaunal monitoring (Mainstream)
88. Perdekraal East Wind Energy Facility, Northern Cape, Operational Phase 2 years avifaunal monitoring (Mainstream)
89. Aberdeen 1, 2 & Aberdeen Kudu (3&4) Wind Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape, 12- month pre-construction monitoring (Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners)
90. Loxton / Beaufort West Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, 12-month pre- construction monitoring (Genesis Eco-Energy Developments)
91. Ermelo & Volksrust Wind Energy Facilities, Northern Cape, Screening Report (WKN Windcurrent)

Bird Impact Assessment Studies for Solar Energy Plants:

1. Concentrated Solar Power Plant, Upington, Northern Cape.
2. Globeleq De Aar and Droogfontein Solar PV Pre- and Post-construction avifaunal monitoring
3. JUWI Kronos PV project, Copperton, Northern Cape
4. Sand Draai CSP project, Groblershoop, Northern Cape
5. Biotherm Helena PV Project, Copperton, Northern Cape
6. Biotherm Letsiao CSP Project, Aggeneys, Northern Cape
7. Biotherm Enamandla PV Project, Aggeneys, Northern Cape
8. Biotherm Sendawo PV Project, Vryburg, North-West
9. Biotherm Tlisitseng PV Project, Lichtenburg, North-West
10. JUWI Hotazel Solar Park Project, Hotazel, Northern Cape
11. Namakwa Solar Project, Aggeneys, Northern Cape

12. Brypaal Solar Power Project, Kakamas, Northern Cape
13. ABO Vryburg 1,2,3 Solar PV Project, Vryburg, North-West
14. NamPower CSP Facility near Arandis, Namibia
15. Dayson Klip PV Facility near Upington, Northern Cape
16. Geelkop PV Facility near Upington, Northern Cape
17. Oya PV Facility, Ceres, Western Cape
18. Vrede and Rondawel PV Facilities, Free State
19. Kolkies & Sadawa PV Facilities, Western Cape
20. Leeuwbosch PV1 and 2 and Wildebeeskuil PV1 and 2 Facilities, North-West
21. Kenhardt PV 3,4 and 5, Northern Cape
22. Wittewal PV, Grootfontein PV and Hoekdoornen PV Facilities, Touws River, Western Cape
23. Aardvark Solar PV facility, Copperton, Northern Cape, 12-month pre-construction monitoring (ABO)
24. Bestwood Solar PV facility, Kathu, Northern Cape, pre-construction monitoring (AMDA)
25. Boundary Solar PV facility, Kimberley, Northern Cape, Site sensitivity verification
26. Rinkhals PV 1 – 6 Solar PV Facility, Kimberley, Northern Cape.

Bird Impact Assessment Studies for the following overhead line projects:

1. Chobe 33kV Distribution line
2. Athene - Umfolozi 400kV
3. Beta-Delphi 400kV
4. Cape Strengthening Scheme 765kV
5. Flurian-Louis-Trichardt 132kV
6. Ghanzi 132kV (Botswana)
7. Ikaros 400kV
8. Matimba-Witkop 400kV
9. Naboomspruit 132kV
10. Tabor-Flurian 132kV
11. Windhoek - Walvisbaai 220 kV (Namibia)
12. Witkop-Overyssel 132kV
13. Breyten 88kV
14. Adis-Phoebus 400kV
15. Dhuva-Janus 400kV
16. Perseus-Mercury 400kV
17. Gravelotte 132kV
18. Ikaros 400 kV
19. Khanye 132kV (Botswana)
20. Moropule – Thamaga 220 kV (Botswana)
21. Parys 132kV
22. Simplon –Everest 132kV
23. Tutuka-Alpha 400kV
24. Simplon-Der Brochen 132kV
25. Big Tree 132kV
26. Mercury-Ferrum-Garona 400kV
27. Zeus-Perseus 765kV
28. Matimba B Integration Project
29. Caprivi 350kV DC (Namibia)
30. Gerus-Mururani Gate 350kV DC (Namibia)
31. Mmamabula 220kV (Botswana)
32. Steenberg-Der Brochen 132kV
33. Venetia-Paradise T 132kV
34. Burgersfort 132kV
35. Majuba-Umfolozi 765kV
36. Delta 765kV Substation
37. Braamhoek 22kV
38. Steelpoort Merensky 400kV
39. Mmamabula Delta 400kV
40. Delta Epsilon 765kV
41. Gerus-Zambezi 350kV DC Interconnector: Review of proposed avian mitigation measures for the Okavango and Kwando River crossings
42. Giyani 22kV Distribution line
43. Liqhobong-Kao 132/11kV distribution power line, Lesotho
44. 132kV Leslie – Wildebeest distribution line
45. A proposed new 50 kV Spoornet feeder line between Sishen and Saldanha
46. Cairns 132kv substation extension and associated power lines
47. Pimlico 132kv substation extension and associated power lines
48. Gyani 22kV
49. Matafin 132kV
50. Nkomazi_Fig Tree 132kV
51. Pebble Rock 132kV
52. Reddersburg 132kV
53. Thaba Combine 132kV
54. Nkomati 132kV
55. Louis Trichardt – Musina 132kV

56. Endicot 44kV
57. Apollo Lepini 400kV
58. Tarlton-Spring Farms 132kV
59. Kuschke 132kV substation
60. Bendstore 66kV Substation and associated lines
61. Kuiseb 400kV (Namibia)
62. Gyani-Malamulele 132kV
63. Watershed 132kV
64. Bakone 132kV substation
65. Eerstegoud 132kV LILO lines
66. Kumba Iron Ore: SWEP - Relocation of Infrastructure
67. Kudu Gas Power Station: Associated power lines
68. Steenberg Booysendal 132kV
69. Toulon Pumps 33kV
70. Thabatshipi 132kV
71. Witkop-Silica 132kV
72. Bakubung 132kV
73. Nelsriver 132kV
74. Rethabiseng 132kV
75. Tilburg 132kV
76. GaKgapane 66kV
77. Knobel Gilead 132kV
78. Bochum Knobel 132kV
79. Madibeng 132kV
80. Witbank Railway Line and associated infrastructure
81. Spencer NDP phase 2 (5 lines)
82. Akanani 132kV
83. Hermes-Dominion Reefs 132kV
84. Cape Pensinsula Strengthening Project 400kV
85. Magalakwena 132kV
86. Benficosa 132kV
87. Dithabaneng 132kV
88. Taunus Diepkloof 132kV
89. Taunus Doornkop 132kV
90. Tweedracht 132kV
91. Jane Furse 132kV
92. Majeje Sub 132kV
93. Tabor Louis Trichardt 132kV
94. Riversong 88kV
95. Mamatsekele 132kV
96. Kabokweni 132kV
97. MDPP 400kV Botswana
98. Marble Hall NDP 132kV
99. Bokmakiere 132kV Substation and LILO lines
100. Styldrift 132kV
101. Taunus – Diepkloof 132kV
102. Bighorn NDP 132kV
103. Waterkloof 88kV
104. Camden – Theta 765kV
105. Dhuva – Minerva 400kV Diversion
106. Lesedi –Grootpan 132kV
107. Waterberg NDP
108. Bulgerivier – Dorset 132kV
109. Bulgerivier – Toulon 132kV
110. Nokeng-Fluorspar 132kV
111. Mantsole 132kV
112. Tshilamba 132kV
113. Thabamoopo - Tshebela – Nhlovuko 132kV
114. Arthurseat 132kV
115. Borutho 132kV MTS
116. Volspruit - Potgietersrus 132kV
117. Neotel Optic Fibre Cable Installation Project: Western Cape
118. Matla-Glockner 400kV
119. Delmas North 44kV
120. Houwhoek 11kV Refurbishment
121. Clau-Clau 132kV
122. Ngwedi-Silwerkrans 134kV
123. Nieuwehoop 400kV walk-through
124. Booysendal 132kV Switching Station
125. Tarlton 132kV
126. Medupi - Witkop 400kV walk-through
127. Germiston Industries Substation
128. Sekgame 132kV
129. Botswana – South Africa 400kV Transfrontier Interconnector

130. Syferkuil – Rampheri 132kV
131. Queens Substation and associated 132kV powerlines
132. Oranjemond 400kV Transmission line
133. Aries – Helios – Juno walk-down
134. Kuruman Phase 1 and 2 Wind Energy facilities 132kV Grid connection
135. Transnet Thaba 132kV

Bird Impact Assessment Studies for the following residential and industrial developments:

1. Lizard Point Golf Estate
2. Lever Creek Estates
3. Leloko Lifestyle Estates
4. Vaaloewers Residential Development
5. Clearwater Estates Grass Owl Impact Study
6. Somerset Ext. Grass Owl Study
7. Proposed Three Diamonds Trading Mining Project (Portion 9 and 15 of the Farm Blesbokfontein)
8. Section: Springs To Leandra –"Borrow Pit 12 And Access Road On (Section 9, 6 And 28 Of The Farm Winterhoek N17 314 Ir)
9. South African Police Services Gauteng Radio Communication System: Portion 136 Of The Farm 528 Jq, Lindley.
10. Report for the proposed upgrade and extension of the Zeekoegat Wastewater Treatment Works, Gauteng.
11. Bird Impact Assessment for Portion 265 (a portion of Portion 163) of the farm Rietfontein 189-JR, Gauteng.
12. Bird Impact Assessment Study for Portions 54 and 55 of the Farm Zwartkop 525 JQ, Gauteng.
13. Bird Impact Assessment Study Portions 8 and 36 of the Farm Nooitgedacht 534 JQ, Gauteng.
14. Shumba's Rest Bird Impact Assessment Study
15. Randfontein Golf Estate Bird Impact Assessment Study
16. Zilkaatsnek Wildlife Estate
17. Regenstein Communications Tower (Namibia)
18. Avifaunal Input into Richards Bay Comparative Risk Assessment Study
19. Maquasa West Open Cast Coal Mine
20. Glen Erasmia Residential Development, Kempton Park, Gauteng
21. Bird Impact Assessment Study, Weltevreden Mine, Mpumalanga
22. Bird Impact Assessment Study, Olifantsvlei Cemetery, Johannesburg
23. Camden Ash Disposal Facility, Mpumalanga
24. Lindley Estate, Lanseria, Gauteng
25. Proposed open cast iron ore mine on the farm Lylyveld 545, Northern Cape
26. Avifaunal monitoring for the Sishen Mine in the Northern Cape as part of the EMPr requirements
27. Steelpoort CNC Bird Impact Assessment Study

Professional Affiliations

I work under the supervision of and in association with Albert Froneman (MSc Conservation Biology) (SACNASP Zoological Science Registration number 400177/09) as stipulated by the Natural Scientific Professions Act 27 of 2003.

Megan Diamond (Avifaunal Specialist)

Megan completed a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Management from the University of South Africa and has been involved in the environmental sector for 20 years. She has 16 years' worth of experience in the field of bird interactions with electrical infrastructure and during this time has completed impact assessments for over 180 projects. Megan currently owns and manages *Feathers Environmental Services* and is tasked with providing guidance to industry through the development of best practice procedures and avifaunal specialist studies for various developments. Megan has attended and presented at several conferences and facilitated workshops, as a subject expert, since 2007. Megan has authored and co-authored several academic papers, research reports and energy industry related guidelines. She chaired the Birds and Wind Energy Specialist Group in South Africa (2011/2012) and the IUCN/SSC Crane Specialist Group's Crane and Powerline Network (2013-2015). She is currently a member of the IUCN Stork, Ibis and Spoonbill Specialist Group and the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership Ludwig's Bustard Working Group.

APPENDIX 6: SIGNED STATEMENT BY SPECIALIST

environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Maralla 132 Transmission Integration Project, Western and Northern Cape

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address:
Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:
Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	Afrimage Photography (Pty) Ltd t/a Chris van Rooyen Consulting			
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4		
Specialist name:	Chris van Rooyen			
Specialist Qualifications:	BA LLB			
Professional affiliation/registration:	I work under the supervision of and in association with Albert Froneman (MSc Conservation Biology) (SACNASP Zoological Science Registration number 400177/09) as stipulated by the Natural Scientific Professions Act 27 of 2003.			
Physical address:	6 Pladda Drive, Plettenberg Bay, 2122			
Postal address:	P.O. Box 2676, Fourways			
Postal code:	2055			
Telephone:	0824549570			
E-mail:	Vanrooyen.chris@gmail.com			

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, Chris van Rooyen, declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the Specialist

Chris van Rooyen Consulting

Name of Company:

21 October 2021

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, Chris van Rooyen, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

Signature of the Specialist

Afrimage Photography (Pty) Ltd

Name of Company

21 October 2021

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
PLETTENBERG BAY
Date
2021 -10- 21
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