

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED KLONDIKE FOXTROT
SOLAR POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION INFRASTRUCTURE,
VRYBURG, NORTH WEST PROVINCE:

FAUNA & FLORA SPECIALIST SCOPING REPORT



PRODUCED FOR CAPE EAPRAC

BY



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DECLARATION OF CONSULTANTS' INDEPENDENCE

- I Simon Todd, as the appointed independent specialist hereby declare that I:
- act/ed as the independent specialist in this application;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and
- do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010 and any specific environmental management Act;
- have and will not have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- have disclosed, to the applicant, EAP and competent authority, any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document required in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010 and any specific environmental management Act;
- am fully aware of and meet the responsibilities in terms of NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (specifically in terms of regulation 12 of GN No. R. 982) and any specific environmental management Act, and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute and result in disqualification;
- have provided the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 of GN No. R. 982.

Note: The terms of reference must be attached.

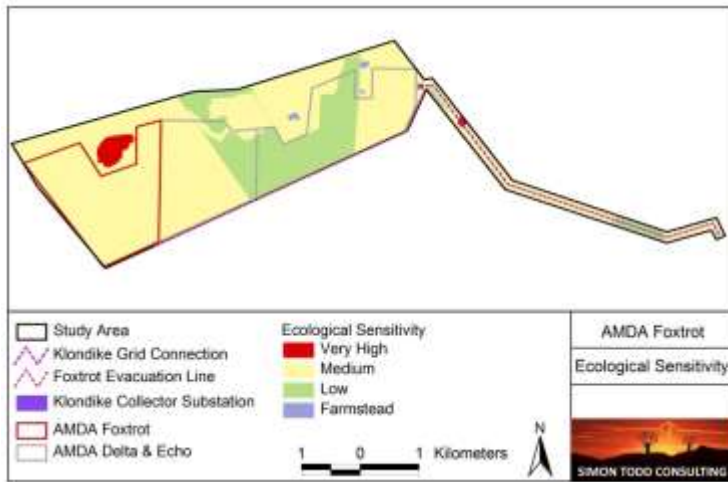


Simon Todd Pr.Sci.Nat 400425/11.

May 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMDA Foxtrot (Pty) Ltd is proposing the establishment of a PV and/or concentrated PV plant with fixed, single or double axis tracking technology. The proposed site is located near Vryburg in the North West Province on Farm Klondike 670 and would be approximately 250ha in extent. As part of the required EIA process, this Ecological Scoping report provides a preliminary characterisation of the ecological features of the site and identifies the likely impacts that may be associated with the development which will be assessed during the EIA phase. A site visit and a desktop review of the available ecological information for the area were used to identify and characterize the ecological features of the site and develop a draft ecological sensitivity map for the site, which is depicted below.



The site is restricted to a single vegetation type, Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld. This vegetation type has been little impacted by transformation and classified as Least Threatened. No features of high sensitivity were identified within the Klondike site. A moderate proportion of the site consists of previously transformed areas, while the majority of the site consists of mixed shubland and

bushveld considered to be of moderate sensitivity with few species or habitats of conservation present. Similarly, although there are a number of listed fauna which are known from the area, faunal diversity at the site is relatively low, largely as a result of the low diversity of habitats present. The development would not be likely to impact significantly on listed fauna. The site is within a CBA but some of the area has been previously transformed and the remaining intact area is not considered highly sensitive and so significant impacts on the CBA are not considered likely. The area is not within a NPAES Focus Area and impacts on broad-scale ecological processes are likely to be low.

Overall, there do not appear to be any impacts that are likely to be associated with the development of the Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant that cannot be mitigated to a relatively low level and most impacts are likely to be of moderate to low significance and of local extent. As such, the site is considered a favourable site for the development of the PV plant.

A number of activities are planned for the EIA phase in order to characterise the features of the site and assess the impact of the Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant on the receiving environment. This includes detailed plant and faunal surveys within the development footprint to ascertain the abundance of listed species within the affected area, as well as

consideration of cumulative impact resulting from the various developments at the site and in the broader area.

1 INTRODUCTION

AMDA Foxtrot (Pty) Ltd is proposing the establishment of a PV and/or concentrated PV plant with fixed, single or double axis tracking technology. The proposed site is located near Vryburg in the North West Province on Farm Klondike 670 and would be approximately 250ha in extent.

In terms of the EIA Regulations published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998), the development requires authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) before it can proceed. As part of the specialist studies required for the EIA, Cape EAPrac has appointed Simon Todd Consulting to provide a specialist fauna and flora Scoping Study of the development site as part of the EIA process.

The purpose of the Ecological Scoping Report is to describe and detail the ecological features of the proposed site; provide a preliminary assessment of the ecological sensitivity of the site and identify the likely impacts that may be associated with the development. A site visit and field assessment as well as desktop review of the available ecological information for the area was conducted in order to identify and characterize the ecological features of the site. This information is used to derive a draft ecological sensitivity map that presents the ecological constraints and opportunities for development at the site. The information and sensitivity map presented here provides an ecological baseline that can be used in the planning phase of the development to ensure that the potential negative ecological impacts associated with the development can be minimized. Furthermore, the study defines the terms of reference for the EIA phase of the project and outlines a plan of study for the EIA which will follow the Scoping Study.

1.1 SCOPE OF STUDY

The specific terms of reference for the scoping study includes the following:

- a description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the environment may be affected by the proposed project;
- a description and evaluation of potential environmental issues and potential impacts (including direct, indirect and cumulative impacts) that have been identified;
- Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the identified issues are evaluated within the Scoping Report in terms of the following criteria:
 - the nature, which includes a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected;
 - the extent, wherein it is indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development), regional, national or international;

- a statement regarding the potential significance of the identified issues based on the evaluation of the issue/impacts;
- Identification of potentially significant impacts to be assessed within the EIA phase and the details of the methodology to be adopted in assessing these impacts. This should be detailed enough to include within the Plan of Study for EIA and include a description of the proposed method of assessing the potential environmental impacts associated with the project

1.2 ASSESSMENT APPROACH & PHILOSOPHY

The assessment will be conducted according to the EIA Regulations, published by the Department of Environmental Affairs (2014) as well as within the best-practice guidelines and principles for biodiversity assessment as outlined by Brownlie (2005) and De Villiers et al. (2005).

This includes adherence to the following broad principles:

- That a precautionary and risk-averse approach be adopted towards projects which may result in substantial detrimental impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, especially the irreversible loss of habitat and ecological functioning in threatened ecosystems or designated sensitive areas: i.e. Critical Biodiversity Areas (as identified by systematic conservation plans, Biodiversity Sector Plans or Bioregional Plans) and Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas.
- Demonstrate how the proponent intends complying with the principles contained in section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA), which, amongst other things, indicates that environmental management should.
 - In order of priority aim to: avoid, minimise or remedy disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity;
 - Avoid degradation of the environment;
 - Avoid jeopardising ecosystem integrity;
 - Pursue the best practicable environmental option by means of integrated environmental management;
 - Protect the environment as the people's common heritage;
 - Control and minimise environmental damage; and
 - Pay specific attention to management and planning procedures pertaining to sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems.

These principles serve as guidelines for all decision-making concerning matters that may affect the environment. As such, it is incumbent upon the proponent to show how proposed

activities would comply with these principles and thereby contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development as defined by the NEMA.

In order to adhere to the above principles and best-practice guidelines, the following approach forms the basis for the study approach and assessment philosophy:

The study will include data searches, desktop studies, site walkovers / field survey of the property and baseline data collection, describing:

- A description of the broad ecological characteristics of the site and its surrounds in terms of any mapped spatial components of ecological processes and/or patchiness, patch size, relative isolation of patches, connectivity, corridors, disturbance regimes, ecotones, buffering, viability, etc.

In terms of **pattern**, the following will be identified or described:

Community and ecosystem level

- The main vegetation type, its aerial extent and interaction with neighbouring types, soils or topography;
- Threatened or vulnerable ecosystems (*cf. SA vegetation map/National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment, fine-scale systematic conservation plans, etc.*)

Species level

- Red Data Book species (giving location if possible using GPS)
- The viability of an estimated population size of the RDB species that are present (include the degree of confidence in prediction based on availability of information and specialist knowledge, i.e. High=70-100% confident, Medium 40-70% confident, low 0-40% confident)
- The likelihood of other RDB species, or species of conservation concern, occurring in the vicinity (include degree of confidence).

Fauna

- Describe and assess the terrestrial fauna present in the area that will be affected by the proposed development.
- Conduct a faunal assessment that can be integrated into the ecological study.
- Describe the existing impacts of current land use as they affect the fauna.
- Clarify species of special concern (SSC) and that are known to be:
 - endemic to the region;
 - that are considered to be of conservational concern;
 - that are in commercial trade (CITES listed species);
 - or, are of cultural significance.
- Provide monitoring requirements as input into the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for faunal related issues.

Other pattern issues

- Any significant landscape features or rare or important vegetation associations such as seasonal wetlands, alluvium, seeps, quartz patches or salt marshes in the vicinity.
- The extent of alien plant cover of the site, and whether the infestation is the result of prior soil disturbance such as ploughing or quarrying (alien cover resulting from disturbance is generally more difficult to restore than infestation of undisturbed sites).
- The condition of the site in terms of current or previous land uses.

In terms of **process**, the following will be identified or described:

- The key ecological “drivers” of ecosystems on the site and in the vicinity, such as fire.
- Any mapped spatial component of an ecological process that may occur at the site or in its vicinity (i.e. *corridors* such as watercourses, upland-lowland gradients, migration routes, coastal linkages or inland-trending dunes, and *vegetation boundaries* such as edaphic interfaces, upland-lowland interfaces or biome boundaries)
- Any possible changes in key processes, e.g. increased fire frequency or drainage/artificial recharge of aquatic systems.
- Furthermore, any further studies that may be required during or after the EIA process will be outlined.
- All relevant legislation, permits and standards that would apply to the development will be identified.
- The opportunities and constraints for development will be described and shown graphically on an aerial photograph, satellite image or map delineated at an appropriate level of spatial accuracy.

1.3 RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development site is located on the farm Remaining Extent Klondike No 670, in the North West Province, with an extent of 1142.48Ha, although only 250ha would be used for the current development.

The development will consist of the following:

- The proposed facility is planned and designed with a net generating capacity (AC) of 75MWp, with an installed capacity (DC) of +/-85MWp.
- The facility will occupy approximately 250 ha.

Infrastructure associated with the facility is likely to include:

- » PV and/or concentrated PV with fixed, single or double axis tracking technology. The actual technology to be used will be decided at a later date.

- » A single double 132 kV grid connection option of 5.88km to the Eskom Mookodi MTS near Vryburg is included.
- » Auxiliary buildings of approximately 2ha. The functions within these buildings include (but is not limited to) to ablution, workshops, storage areas and site offices. Fencing height shall be below 5m, but expected to be below 3m.
- » Access roads are expected to be 6m in width, but less than 8m in width.
- » Approximately 2-5ha of laydown area will be required, but will not exceed 5ha.



Figure 1. Satellite image of the Klondike Foxtrot site, illustrating the proposed development footprint of Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant, with the grid connection to Mookodi MTS in red.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DATA SOURCING AND REVIEW

Data sources from the literature consulted and used where necessary in the study includes the following:

Vegetation:

- Vegetation types and their conservation status were extracted from the South African National Vegetation Map (Mucina and Rutherford 2006) as well as the National List of Threatened Ecosystems (2011), where relevant.

- No Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) mapping or systematic conservation planning has been conducted for the area with the result that no detailed conservation priority area information is available for the area.
- Information on plant and animal species recorded for the Quarter Degree Square (QDS) 2624 DC and 2724 BA was extracted from the SABIF/SIBIS database hosted by SANBI. This is a considerably larger area than the study area, but this is necessary to ensure a conservative approach as well as counter the fact that the site itself or the immediate area has not been well sampled in the past.
- The IUCN conservation status (Table 1) of the species in the list was also extracted from the database and is based on the Threatened Species Programme, Red List of South African Plants (2014).
- Freshwater and wetland information was extracted from the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas assessment, NFEPA (Nel et al. 2011).
- Important catchments and protected areas expansion areas were extracted from the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy 2008 (NPAES).

Fauna

- Lists of mammals, reptiles and amphibians which are likely to occur at the site were derived based on distribution records from the literature and various spatial databases (SANBI's SIBIS and BGIS databases).
- Literature consulted includes Branch (1988) and Alexander and Marais (2007) for reptiles, Du Preez and Carruthers (2009) for amphibians, Friedmann and Daly (2004) and Skinner and Chimimba (2005) for mammals.
- Apart from the literature sources, additional information on reptiles were extracted from the SARCA web portal, hosted by the ADU, <http://vmus.adu.org.za>
- The faunal species lists provided are based on species which are known to occur in the broad geographical area, as well as a preliminary assessment of the availability and quality of suitable habitat at the site.
- The conservation status of each species is also listed, based on the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 2014.2 (See Figure 2) and where species have not been assessed under these criteria, the CITES status is reported where possible. These lists are adequate for mammals and amphibians, the majority of which have been assessed, however the majority of reptiles have not been assessed and therefore, it is not adequate to assess the potential impact of the development on reptiles, based on those with a listed conservation status alone. In order to address this shortcoming, the distribution of reptiles was also taken into account such that any narrow endemics or species with highly specialized habitat requirements occurring at the site were noted.

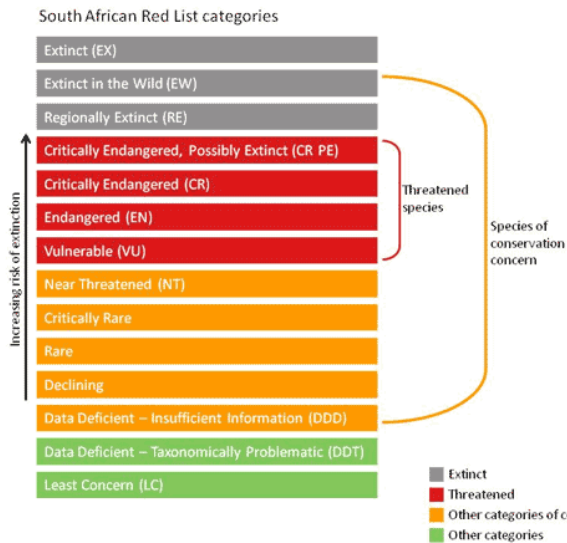


Figure 2. Schematic representation of the South African Red List categories. Taken from <http://redlist.sanbi.org/redcat.php>

2.2 SENSITIVITY MAPPING & ASSESSMENT

An ecological sensitivity map of the site was produced by integrating the available ecological and biodiversity information available in the literature and various spatial databases with mapping based on the satellite imagery of the site as well as personal knowledge of the site. This includes delineating different habitat units identified on the satellite imagery and assigning likely sensitivity values to the units based on their ecological properties, conservation value and the potential presence of species of conservation concern. The ecological sensitivity of the different units identified in the mapping procedure was rated according to the following scale:

- **Low** – Areas of natural or transformed habitat with a low sensitivity where there is likely to be a negligible impact on ecological processes and terrestrial biodiversity. Most types of development can proceed within these areas with little ecological impact.
- **Medium**- Areas of natural or previously transformed land where the impacts are likely to be largely local and the risk of secondary impact such as erosion low. These areas usually comprise the bulk of habitats within an area. Development within these areas can proceed with relatively little ecological impact provided that appropriate mitigation measures are taken.
- **High** – Areas of natural or transformed land where a high impact is anticipated due to the high biodiversity value, sensitivity or important ecological role of the area. These areas may contain or be important habitat for faunal species or provide important ecological services such as water flow regulation or forage provision.

Development within these areas is undesirable and should only proceed with caution as it may not be possible to mitigate all impacts appropriately.

- **Very High** – Critical and unique habitats that serve as habitat for rare/endangered species or perform critical ecological roles. These areas are essentially no-go areas from a developmental perspective and should be avoided as much as possible.

In some situations, areas were also classified between the above categories, such as Medium-High, where it was deemed that an area did not fit well into a certain category but rather fell most appropriately between two sensitivity categories.

2.3 SAMPLING LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The current study is based on a desktop analysis, as well as a preliminary site visit. As such, the results provided and the description of features present and the sensitivity map are validated by field data. However, detailed plant surveys were not conducted and the purpose of the site visit was to identify and delineate sensitive features within the development footprint that should be avoided where present and to obtain an overall indication of the sensitivity of the broader area and any protected and listed species that are present at the site. The lists of amphibians, reptiles and mammals for the site are based on those observed at the site as well as those likely to occur in the area based on their distribution and habitat preferences. This represents a sufficiently conservative and cautious approach which takes the study limitations into account.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT- BASELINE

3.1 BROAD-SCALE VEGETATION PATTERNS

According to the national vegetation map (Mucina & Rutherford 2006), the site falls entirely within a single vegetation type, Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld. Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld is a relatively widespread vegetation type which occupies 15424 km² of the high elevation (1100-1500 m) plains of the Northern Cape, from Campbell in the south to around Vryburg in the north. Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld is not a threatened vegetation type and is currently classified as Least Threatened. Less than 2% has been transformed by intensive agriculture and mining activity (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The vegetation type is however very poorly protected and does not fall within any formal protected areas. Although only one endemic species, *Rennera stellata* is known from the vegetation type, the Ghaap Plateau is a recognised centre of endemism.

The composition of this vegetation unit varies quite a lot, partly in response to regional variation, but also in response to landuse and livestock grazing pressure and fire, which can lead to shifts from relatively open savannah-type situations to dense bush-infested vegetation forms. Typically, this vegetation unit is dominated by *Tarchonanthus*

camphoratus and other low shrubs such as *Searsia tridactyla* and *Acacia mellifera* but there may also be areas of open grassland or savannah-type vegetation typically characterised by species such as *Olea europea* subsp. *africana*, *Searsia lancea*, *Acacia karoo*, *Acacia tortilis*, *Ziziphus mucronata* subsp. *mucronata*, *Searsia pyroides* var. *pyroides* and *Gymnosporia buxifolia*. This vegetation type is usually associated with surface limestone of Tertiary to Recent age with dolomite and chert of the Campbell Group supporting shallow soils of the Mispah and Hutton forms. The dominant land type is Fc with some Ae and Ag.



Tarchonanthus camphoratus dominated bushveld at the site, which is usually indicative of overgrazing. Trees in these areas include *Acacia tortillis*, *Acacia erioloba* and *Searsia lancea* which occur scattered at moderate density. These areas are considered medium sensitivity and occupy the majority of the Klondike Foxtrot site.

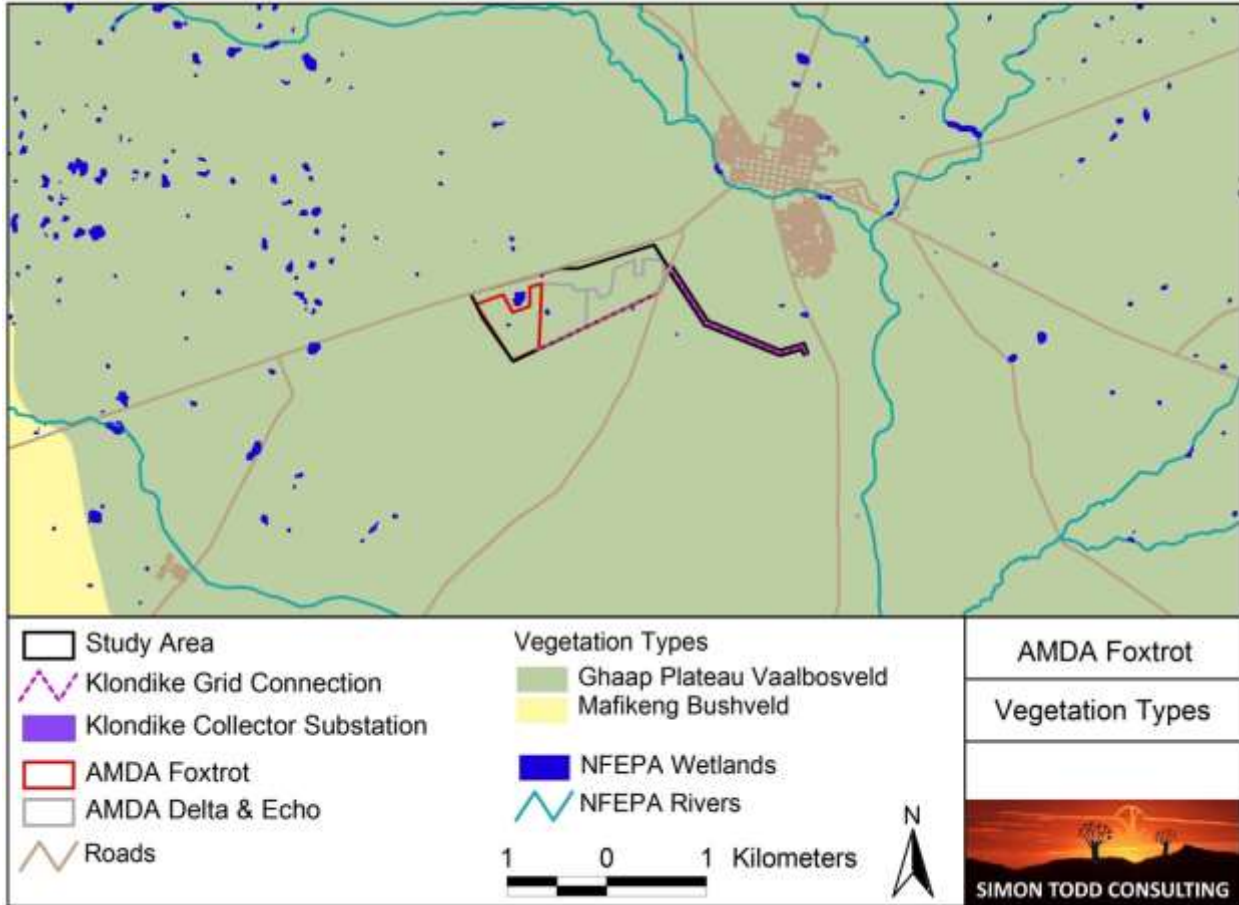


Figure 3. Broad-scale overview of the vegetation in and around the Klondike site. The vegetation map is an extract of the national vegetation map as produced by Mucina & Rutherford (2006), and also includes rivers and wetlands delineated by the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas assessment (Nel et al. 2011).

3.2 LISTED AND PROTECTED PLANT SPECIES

Listed species known to occur in the vicinity of the site are listed below in Table 1. It can be confirmed that at least two of the species listed for the area do not occur at the site, those being *Encephalartos altensteinii* and *Asparagus stipulaceus*. It is also unlikely that the dwarf succulents *Nananthus vittatus* or *Lithops lesliei* subsp. *lesliei* occur at the site on account of a lack of suitable habitat. Similarly, *Rennera stellata* is reportedly "Found in or on the edge of a calcareous pan, associated with unweathered calcrete rock and fed by a fountain. Specific in habitat requirements" and is therefore highly unlikely that this species occurs at the site. Therefore only *Pelargonium sidoides* and may occur at the site, but this cannot be confirmed as this species would have been dormant at the time of the site visit.

It is however widespread and the development of the site would not result in significant habitat loss for this species.

Table 1. IUCN status of plant species recorded from the vicinity of the proposed Vryburg waste water treatment works, based on the SANBI SIBIS database. Only *Acacia erioloba* can be confirmed present.

| Family | Species | IUCN Status |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE | <i>Nananthus vittatus</i> | DDT |
| FABACEAE | <i>Acacia erioloba</i> | Declining |
| GERANIACEAE | <i>Pelargonium sidoides</i> | Declining |
| ASPARAGACEAE | <i>Asparagus stipulaceus</i> | NT |
| MESEMBRYANTHEMACEAE | <i>Lithops lesliei subsp. lesliei</i> | NT |
| ASTERACEAE | <i>Rennera stellata</i> | VU |
| ZAMIACEAE | <i>Encephalartos altensteinii</i> | VU |

3.3 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS & BROAD-SCALE PROCESSES

The site falls within the planning domain of the North-West Province Biodiversity Conservation Assessment (Skowno & Desmet 2013), which maps Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas within the North West Province. A large part of the site is within a Tier 2 Critical Biodiversity Area. The Tier 2 CBA is based on the presence of underlying dolerite soils, which are deemed to be more important than the surroundings area for biodiversity and are also targeted for croplands. As such, the CBA at the site is based on this broad-scale consideration and not the known presence of biodiversity features of significance within the area. While the development would result in the loss of some extent of the CBA, this is not considered significant, due to the low extent of the loss as well as the proximity of the site to Vryburg.

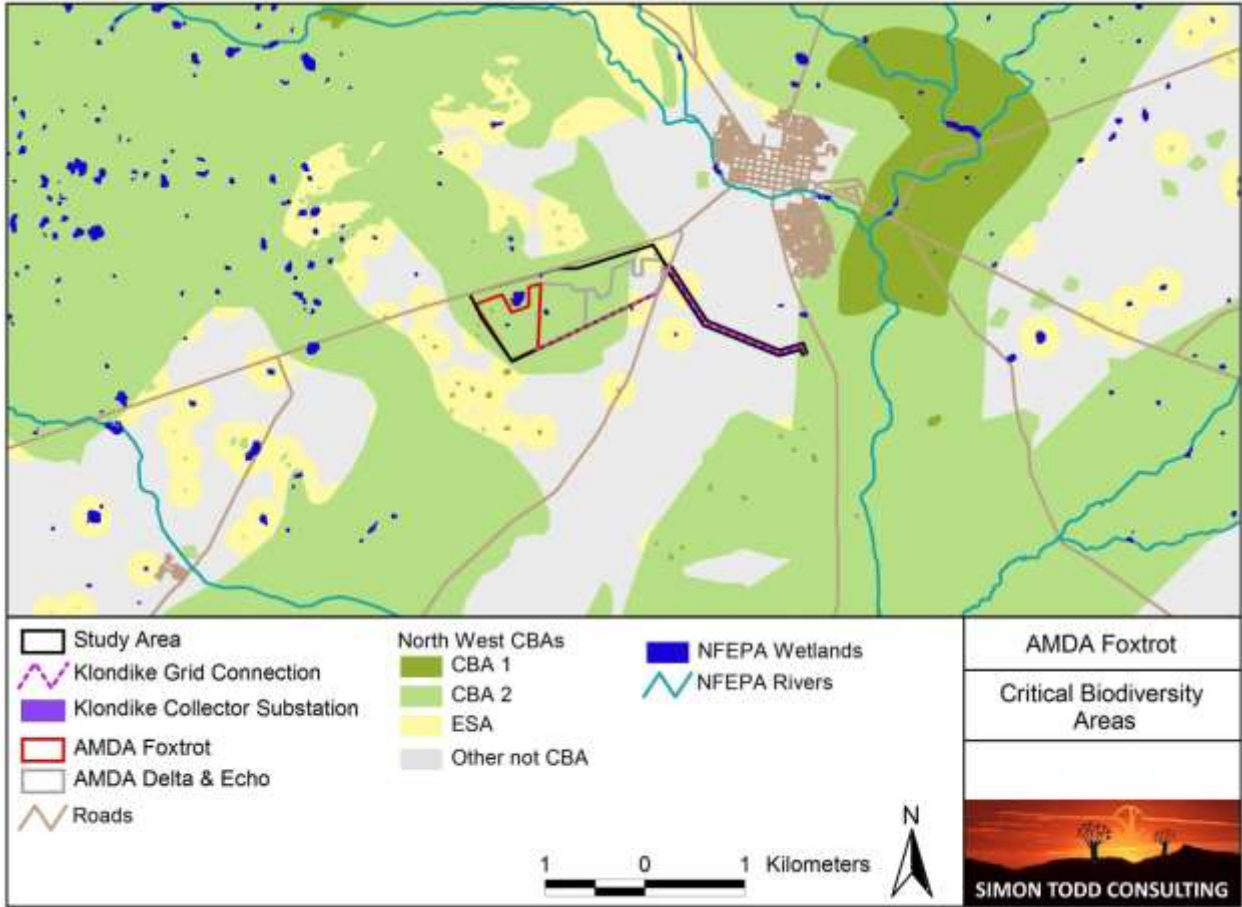


Figure 4. Critical Biodiversity Areas map for the broad study area around the AMDA Foxtrot site (Skowno & Desmet 2013).

In terms of other broad-scale planning studies, the site does not fall within a National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy Focus Area (NPAES), indicating that the area has not been identified as an area of exceptional biodiversity or of significance for the long-term maintenance of broad-scale ecological processes and climate change buffering within the region.

As there are a number of other renewable energy developments in the wider area, it is important to consider the potential for cumulative impact on the area. A map of all the DEA-registered renewable energy developments in the area is depicted in Figure 5 below and illustrates that there is currently not a lot of the renewable energy development in the area. As a result, the potential for cumulative impact in the area is still relatively low and a significant impact on broad-scale ecological processes is not likely.

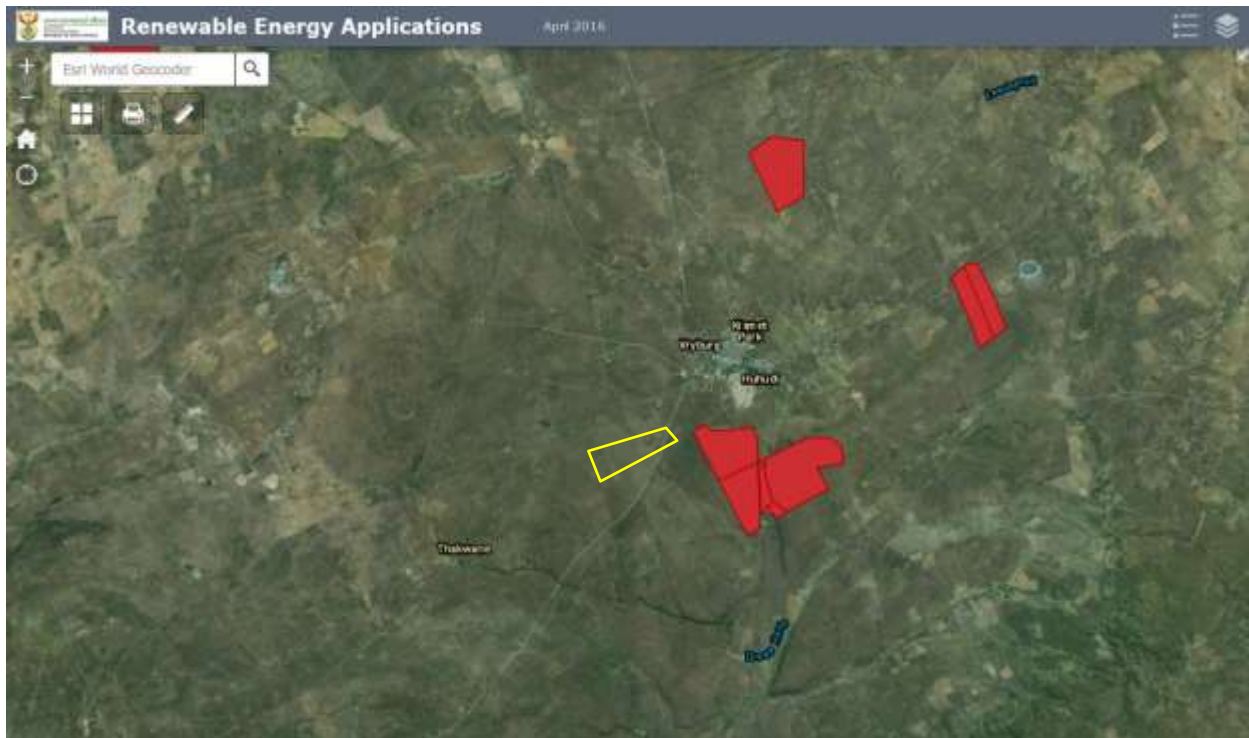


Figure 5. Map of DEA-registered renewable energy projects around the Klondike site indicated by the yellow-outlined area, showing other renewable energy developments in the area around Vryburg.

3.4 FAUNAL COMMUNITIES

Mammals

The potential diversity of mammals in the area is relatively high with as many as 47 terrestrial mammals and 9 bats present. Species which were observed in the area include Springhare *Pedetes capensis*, Aardvark *Orycteropus afer*, Cape Porcupine *Hystrix africaeaustralis*, South African Ground Squirrel *Xerus inauris*, Yellow Mongoose *Cynictis penicillata* and Steenbok *Raphicerus campestris*. This is also a game-farming area and many antelope species which would not have occurred naturally in the area have been introduced and many that would have historically been extirpated have also been reintroduced. As these are not free roaming and are intensively managed, they are not considered in detail here.

Listed mammals which may occur in the area include the Brown Hyaena *Hyaena brunnea* (Near Threatened), Black-footed Cat *Felis nigripes* (Vulnerable), Honey badger *Mellivora capensis* (IUCN LC, SA RDB EN), South African hedgehog *Atelerix frontalis* (SA RDB NT) and Ground Pangolin *Smutsia temminckii* (VU). Although it is likely that most of these listed species are present in the wider area, they are less likely to be present within the affected

area due to the proximity of the site to Vryburg as well as the disruption of landscape connectivity for larger fauna in the area due to the various public roads that border the site. The roads are fenced on both sides with mesh fencing and limit faunal movement of larger species through these areas. Species such as the Black-footed cat would not be significantly affected due to their small size and would be likely to be using the site on occasion. Given the limited extent of the development area and the frequent human disturbance, the development would affect a very small area relative to the extensive national ranges of the listed species and the impact of the development on habitat loss for these species would be negligible.

Potential impacts on mammals are likely to be restricted largely to disturbance during the construction phase and habitat loss during the operational phase. Given the largely intact nature of the area, cumulative impacts are likely to be relatively low and overall impacts on fauna are likely to be low and local in nature.

Reptiles

The site lies within the known distribution of approximately 40 reptile species (Appendix 3). This is a moderate total, suggesting that the general area does not have exceptional reptile species richness. The composition of the reptile fauna is likely to comprise 1 terrapin, 2 tortoises, 20 snakes, 14 lizards and skinks, 1 worm-lizard and 3 geckos. This suggests a reptile community which is high in snake diversity and relatively low in other groups. No species of conservation concern are known to occur in the area. There are no rocky hills or drainage lines within the site, which would significantly reduce the reptile diversity within the affected areas.

In terms of the likely impact of the development on reptiles, habitat loss is likely to be of local significance only due to the relatively low footprint of the development and the relatively low reptile diversity of the site. Furthermore, many species would be able to use the vegetation under the panels and some species would take advantage of the buildings and structures present. Some transient disturbance of reptiles during construction is likely due to disturbance and vegetation clearing. Overall, as there are few range-restricted or listed reptile species at the site, impacts on reptiles from the development is likely to be local in nature and not of broader significance.

Amphibians

The site lies within or near the range of 14 amphibian species, indicating that the site potentially has a moderately diverse frog community. The area is arid and the sandy substrate characteristic of large parts of the site is not conducive to generating large amounts of runoff and the development of well-developed drainage lines. There are no drainage lines or pans that would hold water for extended periods at the site, with the result

that only those species which are relatively independent of water are likely to occur in the affected area. The only species of conservation concern which may occur in the area is the Giant Bullfrog *Pyxicephalus adspersus*. This species breeds in ephemeral pans in grassland, savannah and Nama karoo and it is confirmed present in the wider area. There is a single moderately large pan at the site which would potentially be used by frogs, but does not appear to be large enough for breeding purposes of the Giant Bullfrog. Overall, impacts on amphibians are likely to be local in nature and restricted largely to the construction phase, when impact generating activities would potentially include disturbance and vegetation clearing, pollution and habitat destruction.

3.5 SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The sensitivity map for the proposed development area of the Klondike Foxtrot PV plant site is illustrated below in Figure 6. There are no highly sensitive features identified within the site that would be affected by the development. There is a pan adjacent to the site which is considered highly sensitive, but this has been excluded from the development footprint and would not be directly impacted by the development. The site itself is fairly homogenous and dominated by *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* (vaalbos) which is indicative of poor grazing management. These areas are considered moderate sensitivity and there are no features present within the site that are not commonly available in the wider area. There is also a NFEPA wetland mapped within the site, however, in reality, this is not a wetland and is a livestock watering point and the low cover in this area has been incorrectly identified as a pan. Overall, there are no vegetation features of significant concern within the development footprint and no listed fauna which would be significantly impacted by the development of the Foxtrot PV Power Plant at the site.

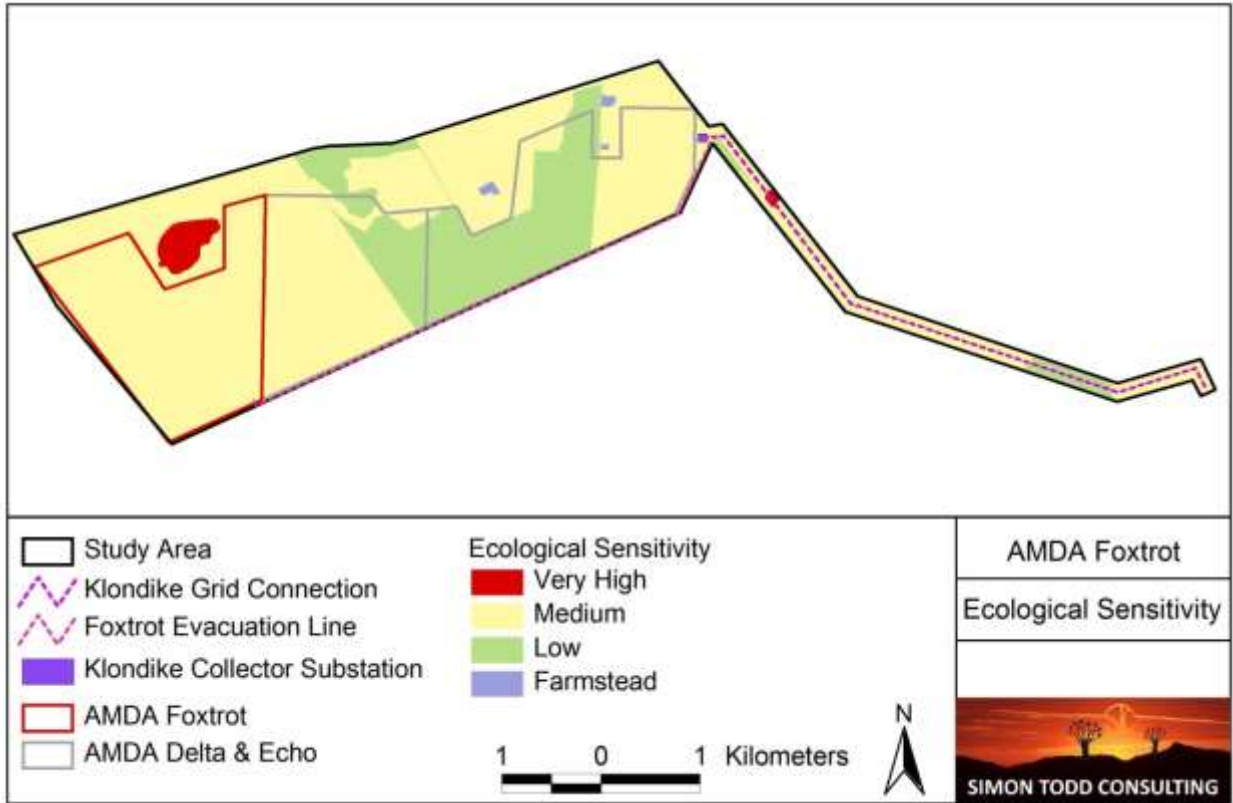


Figure 6. Ecological sensitivity map of the Klondike Foxtrot PV Plant, showing that the majority of the site consists of the previously transformed vegetation of low sensitivity.

4 IDENTIFICATION & NATURE OF IMPACTS

In this section, the potential impacts and associated risk factors that may be generated by the development are identified. In order to ensure that the impacts identified are broadly applicable and inclusive, all the likely or potential impacts that may be associated with the development are listed. The relevance and applicability of each potential impact to the current situation are then examined in more detail in the next section.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND DAMAGING ACTIVITIES

Potential ecological impacts resulting from the development of the Klondike Foxtrot PV Power Plant would stem from a variety of different activities and risk factors associated with the preconstruction, construction and operational phases of the project including the following:

Preconstruction Phase

- Human presence and uncontrolled access to the site may result in negative impacts on fauna and flora through poaching of fauna and uncontrolled collection of plants for traditional medicine or other purpose.
- Site clearing & exploration activities for site establishment would have a negative impact on biodiversity if this was not conducted in a sensitive manner.

Construction Phase

- Vegetation clearing for the reflector field, access roads, site fencing etc could impact listed plant species as well as high-biodiversity plant communities. Vegetation clearing will also lead to habitat loss for fauna and potentially the loss of sensitive faunal species, habitats and ecosystems.
- Increased erosion risk would occur due to the loss of plant cover and soil disturbance created during the construction phase. This may impact downstream riparian and wetland habitats if a lot of silt enters the drainage systems.
- Presence and operation of construction machinery on site. This will create a physical impact as well as generate noise, pollution and other forms of disturbance at the site.
- Increased human presence can lead to poaching, illegal plant harvesting and other forms of disturbance such as fire.

Operational Phase

- The operation of the facility will generate noise and disturbance which may deter some fauna from the area.
- The areas inside the facility will require management and if this is not done appropriately, it could impact adjacent intact areas through impacts such as erosion, alien plant invasion and contamination from pollutants, herbicides or pesticides.
- The associated overhead power lines will pose a risk to avifauna susceptible to collisions and electrocution with power line infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts

- The loss of unprotected vegetation types on a cumulative basis from the broad area may impact the country's ability to meet its conservation targets.
- Transformation of intact habitat would contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape and would potentially disrupt the connectivity of the landscape for fauna and flora and impair their ability to respond to environmental fluctuations.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS TO BE ASSESSED IN THE EIA PHASE

In this section each of the potential impacts identified above is explored in more detail with reference to the features and characteristics of the site and the likelihood that each impact would occur given the characteristics of the site and the extent and nature of the development.

Impacts on vegetation and protected plant species

Although their density would be low, there may be some protected species within the site that would be impacted by the development. Vegetation clearing during construction will lead to the loss of currently intact habitat within the development footprint and is an unavoidable consequence of the development. As this impact is certain to occur it will be assessed for the construction phase for the facility.

Soil erosion and associated degradation of ecosystems

The large amount of disturbance created during construction would potentially leave the site vulnerable to soil erosion, from both wind and water. Vegetation clearing, the panel arrays and access roads will all result in increased levels of runoff which will need to be managed and which would pose an erosion risk. Soil erosion is therefore considered a likely potential impact and will be assessed for the construction phase and operational phase.

Direct faunal impacts

Increased levels of noise, pollution, disturbance and human presence during construction will be detrimental to fauna. Sensitive and shy fauna would move away from the area during the construction phase as a result of the noise and human activities present, while some slow-moving species would not be able to avoid the construction activities and might be killed. Some impact on fauna is highly likely to occur during construction as well as operation and this impact will therefore be assessed for the construction phase and operational phase.

Alien Plant Invasion

The disturbance created during construction is highly likely to encourage the invasion of the disturbed areas by alien species. Although there were not a lot of alien species present in the area, problem species such as *Prosopis* are present in the area and it is possible that species will colonise the disturbed areas if given the opportunity. This impact is deemed highly likely to occur and will be assessed as a likely impact associated with the development.

Reduced ability to meet conservation obligations & targets

The loss of unprotected vegetation types on a cumulative basis from the broad area may impact the countries' ability to meet its conservation targets. The receiving vegetation type in the study area is classified as Least Threatened and is still more than 99% intact. As this is one of the most widespread and extensive vegetation types and there is no indication that there are any rare or restricted habitats within the development footprint, this is not likely to be a significant impact and will not be assessed unless the site visit suggests that this may be a potential problem.

Impact on broad-scale ecological processes

Transformation of intact habitat on a cumulative basis would contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape and would potentially disrupt the connectivity of the landscape for fauna and flora and impair their ability to respond to environmental fluctuations. Due to the presence of a number of other renewable energy developments in the area, this is a potential cumulative impact of the development that will be assessed during the EIA.

4.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

A preliminary assessment of the likely extent and significance of each impact identified above is made below.

Impacts on vegetation and listed plant species

Nature: Site preparation and construction will result in a lot of disturbance which would impact indigenous vegetation and possibly listed species as well. For some species translocation may partially mitigate the impact, but most woody species cannot be translocated and would be lost from the development footprint.

Extent: The total extent of the development is relatively low and the solar energy facility will result in a concentrated local impact up to a few hundred hectares. The affected vegetation contains a moderate to low density of protected species and no species of high conservation concern were identified. As a result, it is not likely that the development would have an impact on flora beyond the local on-site scale.

Potential Significance: The vegetation within the site is considered relatively low sensitivity with few species or habitats of concern present. With suitable avoidance and mitigation, the significance of this impact is likely to be of low significance.

Soil Erosion

Nature: Disturbance at the site during construction would leave the site vulnerable to soil erosion. Erosion would impact drainage systems as well as biodiversity through topsoil loss as well as through loss of ecological function (resource capture), resilience and decreased hydrological functional.

Extent: The extent of this impact would most likely be restricted to local area around the PV arrays.

Potential Significance: The site is nearly flat and so the risk of erosion is likely to be fairly low and manageable with mitigation. The significance of this impact is likely to be low.

Direct Faunal Impacts

Nature: Increased levels of noise, pollution, disturbance and human presence will be detrimental to fauna. Sensitive and shy fauna are likely to move away from the area during the construction phase as a result of the noise and human activities present. Some mammals and reptiles such as tortoises would be vulnerable to illegal collection or poaching during the construction phase as a result of the large number of construction personnel that are likely to be present.

Extent: The extent of the impact would be largely restricted to the local area.

Potential Significance: Disturbance during the construction is likely to be high as a result of vegetation clearing, noise and human presence. However, during the operational phase impacts are likely to be of relatively low significance, given the low activity levels which will occur at this time.

Alien Plant Invasion

Nature: Disturbance at the site during construction would leave the site vulnerable to alien plant invasion. If such infestation is not controlled it may affect adjacent intact areas resulting in an impact on biodiversity or ecosystem function.

Extent: The extent of this impact would most likely be restricted to local area around the PV arrays, but could impact a wider area if severe infestations occur.

Potential Significance: Although this impact has potential significance, it can be reduced to a low level through clearing and alien plant management. Woody species would generate the most significant impacts, but these would be likely to be focussed on the drainage areas and invasion of these areas is unlikely to occur if they are suitably buffered from impact.

Impacts on Broad-Scale Ecological Processes

Nature: The development of the site will contribute towards the cumulative disruption of landscape connectivity as it will represent a hostile environment to many species which will be prevented from passing through the area.

Extent: The extent of the impact would be restricted to the local region.

Potential Significance: The significance of this impact is likely to be relatively low as the affected habitat is not likely to be of particular importance for fauna, given the disturbance in the area as well as the proximity of the site to Vryburg. This impact is likely to be of moderate to low significance.

5 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the issues identified above, will be assessed during the Impact Assessment phase of the project according to the following standard methodology:

- The **nature** which shall include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.
- The **extent** wherein it will be indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional, and a value between 1 and 5 will be assigned as appropriate (with 1 being low and 5 being high):
- The **duration** wherein it will be indicated whether:
 - the lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0- 1 years).
 - the lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2-5 years).
 - medium-term (5-15 years).
 - long term (> 15 years); or
 - permanent
- The **magnitude** quantified as small and will have no effect on the environment, minor and will not result in an impact on processes, low and will cause a slight impact on processes, moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way, high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease) and very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.
- The **probability** of occurrence, which shall describe the (likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability will be estimated as very improbable (probably will not happen), improbable (some possibility, but of low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) and definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

The **significance** which shall be determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above and will be assessed as follows:

- **No significance:** the impacts do not influence the proposed development and/or environment in any way.
- **Low significance:** the impacts will have a minor influence on the proposed development and/or environment. These impacts require some attention to modification of the project design where possible, or alternative mitigation.
- **Moderate significance:** the impacts will have a moderate influence on the proposed development and/or environment. The impact can be ameliorated by a modification in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.
- **High significance:** the impacts will have a major influence on the proposed development and/or environment and will result in the “no-go” option on the development or portions of the development regardless of any mitigation measures that could be implemented. This level of significance must be well motivated.

and;

the status, which will be described as either positive, negative or neutral.

the degree to which the impact can be reversed.

the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

the degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

6 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR THE EIA PHASE

The current study is the result of a desktop study as well as a preliminary site visit. This significantly reduces the uncertainty associated with the study site and the potential impacts of the development. However, the specific development area for the Foxtrot PV Power Plant has not been investigated in detail and as a result, the number of listed and protected species within the footprint would need to be clarified. In addition, the following activities will be carried out in the EIA phase to characterise the site and assess the impact of the development on the receiving environment:

- Characterise the vegetation and plant communities present within the site in greater detail. On-site surveys will be conducted to generate a species list for the site as well as identify and where necessary map different plant communities present at the site if they are associated with different sensitivity classes.
- Locate, identify and map the location of significant populations of species of conservation concern, so that the final development footprint can be adjusted so as to avoid and reduce the impact on such species. Some species of concern may be widespread and others localised and the distribution of such species will be established during the site visit.

- Evaluate the likely presence of listed faunal species at the site and identify associated habitats that should be avoided to prevent impact to such species.
- Evaluate, based on the site attributes, what the most applicable mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the development on the site would be and if there are any areas where specific precautions or mitigation measures should be implemented.
- Assess the impacts identified above in light of the site-specific findings and the final layout to be provided by the developer.

7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

No features of very high sensitivity have been identified within the Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant site. The site consists of Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld considered to be of low sensitivity with a low abundance of species of concern. Although there are a number of listed fauna known from the area, faunal diversity at the site is relatively low, largely as a result of the low diversity of habitats present and proximity to Vryburg. The development would not be likely to impact significantly on listed fauna. The site does however fall within a CBA, but the site is not considered significant for biodiversity process at a broader scale. The site is not within a NPAES Focus area and impacts on broad-scale ecological processes are likely to be low, even though there are 3 facilities planned at the site.

The major impacts associated with the development of the Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant, would be local habitat loss, and potentially the disruption of landscape connectivity. Although the number of renewable energy facilities in the area is relatively low, there may be additional facilities present in the area that are not yet registered on the DEA database and so the potential for cumulative impact may be greater than currently estimated. This will be investigated as part of the EIA phase. Overall, there do not appear to be any impacts that are likely to be associated with the development of the Klondike Foxtrot Power Plant that cannot be mitigated to a low level and most impacts are likely to be of moderate to low significance and of local extent. As such, the site is considered a favourable site for the development of the PV plant.

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9 ANNEX 1. LIST OF MAMMALS

List of mammals which are likely to occur in the vicinity of the Klondike site. Habitat notes and distribution records are based on Skinner & Chimimba (2005), while conservation status is from the IUCN Red Lists 2014.2 and South African Red Data Book for Mammals. Confirmed species are those observed in the area, not necessarily from the site itself.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Status | Habitat | Likelihood |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|---|------------|
| Tubulentata: | | | | |
| <i>Orycteropus afer</i> | Aardvark | LC | Wide habitat tolerance, being found in open woodland, scrub and grassland, especially associated with sandy soil | Confirmed |
| Hyracoidea (Hyaxes) | | | | |
| <i>Procavia capensis</i> | Rock Hyrax | LC | Outcrops of rocks, especially granite formations and dolomite intrusions in the Karoo. Also erosion gullies | Low |
| Lagomorpha (Hares and Rabbits): | | | | |
| <i>Lepus capensis</i> | Cape Hare | LC | Dry, open regions, with palatable bush and grass | High |
| <i>Lepus saxatilis</i> | Scrub Hare | LC | Common in agriculturally developed areas, especially in crop-growing areas or in fallow lands where there is some bush development. | High |
| Rodentia (Rodents): | | | | |
| <i>Cryptomys hottentotus</i> | African Mole Rat | LC | Wide diversity of substrates, from sandy soils to heavier compact substrates such as decomposed schists and stony soils | Confirmed |
| <i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i> | Cape Porcupine | LC | Catholic in habitat requirements. | Confirmed |
| <i>Pedetes capensis</i> | Springhare | LC | Occur widely on open sandy ground or sandy scrub, on overgrazed grassland, on the fringes of vleis and dry river beds. | High |
| <i>Xerus inauris</i> | South African Ground Squirrel | LC | Open terrain with a sparse bush cover and a hard substrate | High |
| <i>Graphiurus ocularis</i> | Spectacled Dormouse | LC | Associated with sandstones of Cape Fold mountains, which have many vertical and horizontal crevices. | Low |
| <i>Graphiurus murinus</i> | Woodland Dormouse | LC | Woodland, rocky areas and shrubland within grassland areas | Low |
| <i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i> | Four-striped Grass Mouse | LC | Essentially a grassland species, occurs in wide variety of habitats where there is good grass cover. | High |
| <i>Mus indutus</i> | Desert Pygmy Mouse | LC | Wide habitat tolerance within areas of 200-700 mm rainfall | High |
| <i>Mus minutoides</i> | Pygmy Mouse | LC | Wide habitat tolerance | High |
| <i>Mastomys coucha</i> | Southern | LC | Wide habitat tolerance. | High |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----|--|------|
| | Multimammate Mouse | | | |
| <i>Thallomys paedulus</i> | Acacia Tree Rat | LC | Associated with stands of Acacia woodland | Low |
| <i>Thallomys nigricauda</i> | Black-tailed Tree Rat | LC | Associated with stands of Acacia woodland | Low |
| <i>Aethomys ineptus</i> | Tete Veld Rat | LC | Little known, presumably grassland with some scrub cover or woodland | Low |
| <i>Aethomys namaquensis</i> | Namaqua Rock Mouse | LC | Catholic in their habitat requirements, but where there are rocky koppies, outcrops or boulder-strewn hillsides they use these preferentially | High |
| <i>Otomys angoniensis</i> | Angoni Vlei Rat | LC | Grassland and woodland closely associated with dense reed beds, sedges and semi-aquatic grasses along vleis and river banks | High |
| <i>Desmodillus auricularis</i> | Cape Short-tailed Gerbil | LC | Tend to occur on hard ground, unlike other gerbil species, with some cover of grass or karroid bush | High |
| <i>Gerbillurus paeba</i> | Hairy-footed Gerbil | LC | Gerbils associated with Nama and Succulent Karoo preferring sandy soil or sandy alluvium with a grass, scrub or light woodland cover | High |
| <i>Gerbilliscus leucogaster</i> | Bushveld Gerbil | LC | Predominantly associated with light sandy soils or sandy alluvium | High |
| <i>Gerbilliscus brantsii</i> | Higheld Gerbil | LC | Sandy soils or sandy alluvium with some cover of grass, scrub or open woodland | High |
| <i>Saccostomus campestris</i> | Pouched Mouse | LC | Catholic habitat requirements, commoner in areas where there is a sandy substrate. | High |
| <i>Malacothrix typica</i> | Gerbil Mouse | LC | Found predominantly in Nama and Succulent Karoo biomes, in areas with a mean annual rainfall of 150-500 mm. | High |
| <i>Dendromus melanotis</i> | Grey Climbing Mouse | LC | Often associated with stands of tall grass especially if thickened with bushes and other vegetation | High |
| Primates: | | | | |
| <i>Papio ursinus</i> | Chacma Baboon | LC | Can exploit fynbos, montane grasslands, riverine courses in deserts, and simply need water and access to refuges. | Low |
| Eulipotyphla (Shrews): | | | | |
| <i>Crocidura fuscomurina</i> | Tiny Musk Shrew | LC | Dense vegetation usually near water | High |
| <i>Crocidura cyanea</i> | Reddish-Grey Musk Shrew | LC | Occurs in relatively dry terrain, with a mean annual rainfall of less than 500 mm. Occur in karroid scrub and in fynbos often in association with rocks. | Low |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---|------|
| <i>Crocidura hirta</i> | Lesser Red Musk Shrew | LC | Catholic habitat requirements | High |
| <i>Erinaceomorpha (Hedgehog)</i> | | | | |
| <i>Atelerix frontalis</i> | South African Hedgehog | SA RDB VU | Generally found in semi-arid and subtemperate environments with ample ground cover | High |
| <i>Philodota (Pangolins)</i> | | | | |
| <i>Smutsia temminckii</i> | Ground Pangolin | VU | Savanna species which does not occur in grasslands, forests or desert | Low |
| Carnivora: | | | | |
| <i>Proteles cristata</i> | Aardwolf | LC | Common in the 100-600mm rainfall range of country, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo Grassland and Savanna biomes | High |
| <i>Hyaena brunnea</i> | Brown Hyaena | NT | Nama and Succulent Karoo and the drier parts of the Grassland and Savanna Biomes | Low |
| <i>Caracal caracal</i> | Caracal | LC | Caracals tolerate arid regions, occur in semi-desert and karroid conditions | High |
| <i>Felis silvestris</i> | African Wild Cat | LC | Wide habitat tolerance. | High |
| <i>Felis nigripes</i> | Black-footed cat | VU | Associated with arid country with MAR 100-500 mm, particularly areas with open habitat that provides some cover in the form of tall stands of grass or scrub. | High |
| <i>Genetta genetta</i> | Small-spotted genet | LC | Occur in open arid associations | High |
| <i>Suricata suricatta</i> | Meerkat | LC | Open arid country where substrate is hard and stony. Occur in Nama and Succulent Karoo but also fynbos | High |
| <i>Cynictis penicillata</i> | Yellow Mongoose | LC | Semi-arid country on a sandy substrate | High |
| <i>Galerella sanguinea</i> | Slender Mongoose | LC | Catholic habitat requirements but does not occur in the south. | High |
| <i>Ichneumia albicauda</i> | White-tailed Mongoose | LC | Associated with savanna woodland in well watered areas | Low |
| <i>Vulpes chama</i> | Cape Fox | LC | Associated with open country, open grassland, grassland with scattered thickets and coastal or semi-desert scrub | High |
| <i>Canis mesomelas</i> | Black-backed Jackal | LC | Wide habitat tolerance, more common in drier areas. | High |
| <i>Otocyon megalotis</i> | Bat-eared Fox | LC | Open country with mean annual rainfall of 100-600 mm | High |
| <i>Aonyx capensis</i> | African Clawless Otter | LC | Predominantly aquatic and do not occur far from permanent water | Low |
| <i>Ictonyx striatus</i> | Striped Polecat | LC | Widely distributed throughout the sub-region | High |
| <i>Mellivora capensis</i> | Ratel/Honey Badger | IUCN LC/SA | Catholic habitat requirements | High |

RDB EN

Rumanantia (Antelope):

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----|----------------------------------|------|
| <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | Common Duiker | LC | Presence of bushes is essential | High |
| <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> | Springbok | LC | Arid regions and open grassland. | Low |
| <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | Steenbok | LC | Inhabits open country, | High |

10 ANNEX 2. LIST OF REPTILES

List of reptiles which are likely to occur at the proposed Klondike Foxtrot site, based on the SARCA database. Conservation status is from the SARCA 2014 Assessment.

| Family | Genus | Species | Subspecies | Common name |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| AGAMIDAE | <i>Agama</i> | <i>aculeata</i> | <i>aculeata</i> | Common Ground Agama |
| AGAMIDAE | <i>Agama</i> | <i>aculeata</i> | <i>distanti</i> | Distant's Ground Agama |
| AGAMIDAE | <i>Agama</i> | <i>atra</i> | | Southern Rock Agama |
| AMPHISBAENIDAE | <i>Zygaspis</i> | <i>quadrifrons</i> | | Kalahari Dwarf Worm Lizard |
| ATRACTASPIDIDAE | <i>Xenocalamus</i> | <i>bicolor</i> | <i>bicolor</i> | Bicoloured Quill-snouted Snake |
| CHAMAELEONIDAE | <i>Chamaeleo</i> | <i>dilepis</i> | <i>dilepis</i> | Common Flap-neck Chameleon |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Boaedon</i> | <i>capensis</i> | | Brown House Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Crotaphopeltis</i> | <i>hotamboeia</i> | | Red-lipped Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Dispholidus</i> | <i>typus</i> | <i>typus</i> | Boomslang |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Lycophidion</i> | <i>capense</i> | <i>capense</i> | Cape Wolf Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Psammophis</i> | <i>brevirostris</i> | | Short-snouted Grass Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Psammophis</i> | <i>trinasalis</i> | | Fork-marked Sand Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Psammophylax</i> | <i>tritaeniatus</i> | | Striped Grass Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Pseudaspis</i> | <i>cana</i> | | Mole Snake |
| COLUBRIDAE | <i>Telescopus</i> | <i>semiannulatus</i> | <i>semiannulatus</i> | Eastern Tiger Snake |
| CORDYLIDAE | <i>Karusasaurus</i> | <i>polyzonus</i> | | Karoo Girdled Lizard |
| ELAPIDAE | <i>Naja</i> | <i>nivea</i> | | Cape Cobra |
| GEKKONIDAE | <i>Lygodactylus</i> | <i>capensis</i> | <i>capensis</i> | Common Dwarf Gecko |
| GEKKONIDAE | <i>Pachydactylus</i> | <i>capensis</i> | | Cape Gecko |
| GEKKONIDAE | <i>Ptenopus</i> | <i>garrulus</i> | <i>garrulus</i> | Common Barking Gecko |
| GERRHOSAURIDAE | <i>Gerrhosaurus</i> | <i>flavigularis</i> | | Yellow-throated Plated Lizard |
| LACERTIDAE | <i>Meroles</i> | <i>squamulosus</i> | | Common Rough-scaled Lizard |
| LACERTIDAE | <i>Pedioplanis</i> | <i>lineoocellata</i> | <i>lineoocellata</i> | Spotted Sand Lizard |
| LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE | <i>Leptotyphlops</i> | <i>scutifrons</i> | <i>scutifrons</i> | Peters' Thread Snake |
| PELOMEDUSIDAE | <i>Pelomedusa</i> | <i>subrufa</i> | | Marsh Terrapin |
| SCINCIDAE | <i>Afroablepharus</i> | <i>wahlbergii</i> | | Wahlberg's Snake-eyed |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Skink |
| SCINCIDAE | <i>Trachylepis</i> | <i>capensis</i> | | Cape Skink |
| SCINCIDAE | <i>Trachylepis</i> | <i>punctatissima</i> | | Speckled Rock Skink |
| SCINCIDAE | <i>Trachylepis</i> | <i>varia</i> | | Variable Skink |
| TESTUDINIDAE | <i>Psammobates</i> | <i>oculifer</i> | | Serrated Tent Tortoise |
| TESTUDINIDAE | <i>Stigmochelys</i> | <i>pardalis</i> | | Leopard Tortoise |
| TYPHLOPIDAE | <i>Afrotyphlops</i> | <i>bibronii</i> | | Bibron's Blind Snake |
| TYPHLOPIDAE | <i>Rhinotyphlops</i> | <i>lalandei</i> | | Delalande's Beaked Blind Snake |
| VARANIDAE | <i>Varanus</i> | <i>albigularis</i> | <i>albigularis</i> | Rock Monitor |
| VIPERIDAE | <i>Bitis</i> | <i>arietans</i> | <i>arietans</i> | Puff Adder |

11 ANNEX 3. LIST OF AMPHIBIANS

List of amphibians which are likely to occur in the vicinity of the Klondike Foxtrot site, according to the Southern African Atlas of Frogs.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Status | Habitat | Distribution | Likelihood |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|------------|
| <i>Breviceps adspersus pentheri</i> | Bushveld Rain Frog | Not Threatened | Sandy to sandy loam soils in semi-arid habitats in savanna and grassland | Widespread | Low |
| <i>Amietophrynus garmani</i> | Eastern Olive Toad | Not Threatened | Vleis and pans in bushveld savannah | Widespread | High |
| <i>Amietophrynus gutturalis</i> | Guttural Toad | Not Threatened | Around open pools, dams, vleis and other semi-permanent or permanent water | Widespread | High |
| <i>Amietophrynus poweri</i> | Western Olive Toad | Not Threatened | Around vleis and pans in thornveld savanna | Widespread | Moderate |
| <i>Kassinia senegalensis</i> | Bubbling Kassinia | Not Threatened | Grassland around vleis and pans | Widespread | Low |
| <i>Phrynomantis bifasciatus</i> | Banded Rubber Frog | Not Threatened | Hot semi-arid and subtropical environments | Widespread | Low |
| <i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i> | Giant Bullfrog | Near Threatened | Breed in shallow margins of rain-filled depressions. | Widespread | Low |
| <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Common Platanna | Not Threatened | Any more or less permanent water | Widespread | High |
| <i>Cacosternum boettgeri</i> | Common Caco | Not Threatened | Marshy areas, vleis and shallow pans | Widespread | High |
| <i>Amietia angolensis</i> | Common River Frog | Not Threatened | Banks of slow-flowing streams or permanent bodies of water | Widespread | High |
| <i>Tomopterna cryptotis</i> | Tremelo Sand Frog | Not Threatened | Savanna and grassland | Widespread | Moderate |
| <i>Tomopterna tandyi</i> | Tandy's Sand Frog | Not Threatened | Nama karoo grassland and savanna | Widespread | Moderate |