

SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED KIARA PV7 FACILITY ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM HOLLAAGTE NO. 8, DITSOBOTLA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NORTH WEST PROVINCE (DFFE REFERENCE: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2177)

Voltalia South Africa (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a commercial photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility and associated infrastructure on Portion 2 of the Farm Hollaagte No. 8 located approximately 16km north-east of the town of Lichtenburg, within the Ditsobotla Local Municipality and the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in the North West Province (refer to Figure 1). The facility will have a contracted capacity of up to 120MW and will be known as the Kiara PV7 Facility. The project is planned as part of a larger cluster of renewable energy projects, which include six (6) additional PV facilities, each up to 130MW (known as the Kiara PV1, Kiara PV2, Kiara PV3, Kiara PV4, Kiara PV5, and Kiara PV6) and grid connection infrastructure connecting the facilities to the existing Watershed Substation.

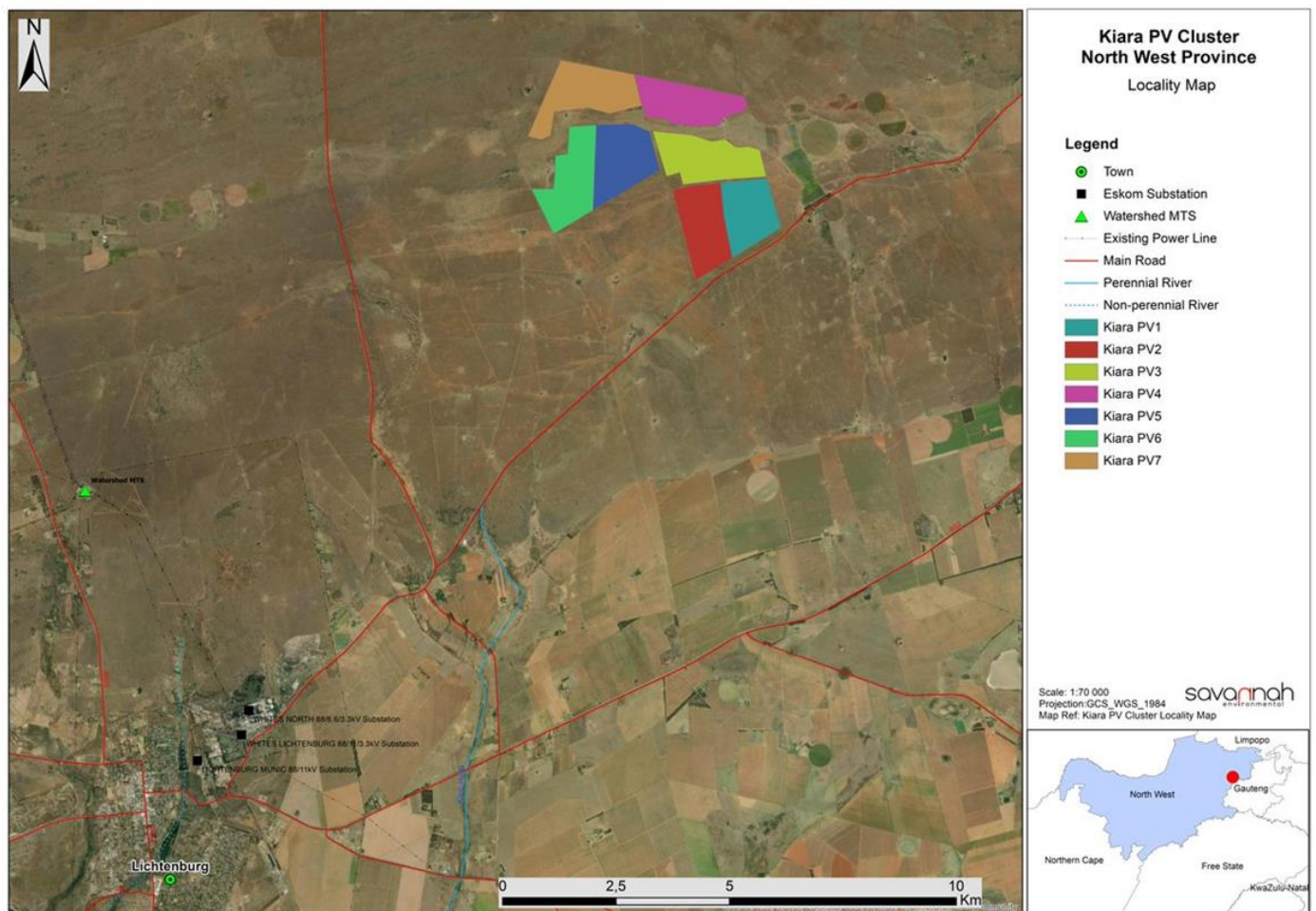


Figure 1: Locality map illustrating the cluster of proposed renewable energy facilities that the Kiara PV7 Facility forms part of

The project site (~856.5ha in extent) has been identified by the applicant as a technically feasible site which has the potential for the development of the Kiara PV7 Facility, including a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

Infrastructure associated with the solar PV facility will include:

- » Solar PV array comprising PV modules and mounting structures
- » Inverters and transformers
- » Cabling between the panels
- » 132kV onsite facility substation/ 132kV powerline from the onsite substation to the switching collector substation
- » Cabling from the onsite substation to the collector substation (either underground or overhead).
- » Electrical and auxiliary equipment required at the collector substation that serves the solar energy facility, including switchyard/bay, control building, fences, etc.
- » Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- » Site and internal access roads (up to 8m wide)
- » Site offices and maintenance buildings, including workshop areas for maintenance and storage.
- » Temporary and permanent laydown area

SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION METHODOLOGY:

The site sensitivity verification report was compiled by the EAP and is based on specialist desktop information and field work undertaken as part of the S&EIA process. This report forms part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process being undertaken for the proposed Kiara PV7 Facility on Portion 2 of the Farm Hollaagte No. 8, Ditsobotla Local Municipality, North West Province.

SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION:

The table below and reference to specialist assessments serve to:

- » Verify land use and sensitivities identified in the screening report; and
- » Confirm / contest the need for the various specialist inputs called for in terms of the screening tool report.

Specialist Assessment	Sensitivity Rating as per the Screening Tool (relating to the need for the study)	Project Team Response
Agricultural Impact Assessment	High	Following the consideration of all the desktop and gathered baseline data above, the findings of the report are not the same as the Environmental Screening Tool. The area is currently used for livestock farming. The proposed Kiara PV 7 development area can support 26 head of cattle at the long-term grazing capacity of 8ha/LSU (DALRRD, 2018). Considering the soil properties, land capability and agricultural potential of the development area, most of the area has Low Agricultural Sensitivity . Only the small area of 1.5ha where the Nkonkoni soils are present, has Medium Agricultural Sensitivity . Soil in the project area will have Low sensitivity ,

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		<p>depending on the successful implementation of mitigation measures to prevent soil erosion, compaction, and pollution.</p> <p>A Soils and Agricultural Potential Impact Assessment is included in this EIA Report as Appendix F.</p>
Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment	Very high	<p>A number of sensitive visual receptors were identified within the region, including residents, tourists and road users. Potentially sensitive visual receptors within a 1km radius of the PV facility may experience a very high visual impact. The magnitude of visual impact on sensitive visual receptors subsequently subsides with distance to; high within a 1–3km radius (where/if sensitive receptors are present) and moderate within a 3–6km radius (where/if sensitive receptors are present). Receptors beyond 6km are expected to have a low potential visual impact. Identified visual receptors include:</p> <p>0 – 1km</p> <p>The majority of the exposed areas in this zone fall within vacant open space, generally devoid of observers or potential sensitive visual receptors. However, the residences of Hollaagte 3, and Hollaagte 4 within this zone may experience visual impacts of a very high magnitude. There are no secondary roads within this zone.</p> <p>1 – 3km</p> <p>The majority of the exposed areas in this zone fall within natural open space with limited homesteads. The homestead of Welverdiend 1 (north west of the site) may experience visual impacts of high magnitude, while an unnamed homestead north of the site (as indicated by the arrow in map 6) may also experience visual impacts of a high magnitude. The southernmost tip of the Rall Broers Private Nature Reserve falls within this zone, also showing an indication of a high visual impact in magnitude. There are no secondary roads within this zone.</p> <p>3 – 6km</p> <p>Potential sensitive receptors within this zone include Witstinkhoutboom 4 (east of the PV7 Facility) with a moderate visual impact. Towards the north west of PV7 within this zone lies the Rall Broers Private Nature Reserve indicating moderate visual impacts towards the south of the reserve boundaries (due to the nature of the topography), as well as in sporadic patches towards the north of the Reserve. Moreover, the Manana secondary road that falls within this zone (south and south east of the Facility) is mostly visually screened but towards its eastern end, a moderate visual impact index can be read, however in sparse and sporadic patches.</p> <p>>6km</p> <p>Vlakpan 1 and 2, as well as Rooipan 3 south east of the site show a low visual impact, including Witstinkhoutboom 3 and 5 east of the PV7 Facility.</p>

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		A Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and is included in this EIA Report as Appendix H .
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	Very High	A full Heritage Impact Assessment (including an assessment of archaeological heritage resources and the cultural landscape) has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and is included in this EIA Report as Appendix G . No significant stone age archaeological resources were identified and therefore the sensitivity of the site is considered to be low . A number of stone structures were identified within the development area. Some of these are indicative of historic occupation of the area in the form of ruins, old structures and stone kraals. These have been graded as having low local significance due to their contribution to the history of the broader context. Other such features represent burials and burial grounds. These features have high levels of local significance and may not be impacted by the development activities. Where there is a clear spatial relationship between the kraals, ruins and graves, these have been mapped as clusters of high sensitivity .
Palaeontology Impact Assessment	Very High	<p>Following observations during the field investigation as well as data obtained from previous palaeontological impact assessments in this region, it is the specialist's professional opinion that significant stromatolites from the Malmani Subgroup are abundantly present in this area. The excavations for the construction of the proposed Kiara PV7 Facility will most probably expose some sediments that are very highly sensitive geological formations and some sites revealed evidence of very highly significant remains of fossils. A significant part of the excavation project will cut into rocks of the Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. This unit has a very high sensitivity for palaeontological heritage.</p> <p>A full Heritage Impact Assessment (including an assessment of archaeological heritage resources and the cultural landscape) has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and is included in this EIA Report as Appendix G.</p>
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Very high	<p>The description of the proposed development area indicates a relatively uniform habitat, with moderate species diversity and largely without any unique habitats or areas of high diversity. Furthermore, the vegetation consists of Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, which although it has a significant species diversity, is currently listed as being of Least Concern (LC) which also does not contribute toward its conservation value. Overall, the vegetation in the study area can therefore not be regarded as exceeding a Moderate level of sensitivity. Areas of localised high conservation value may however still be present. No such areas were identified for the Kiara PV7 development area.</p> <p>A Terrestrial Ecology Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and is included as Appendix D of the EIA Report.</p>
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very high	The area is largely devoid of surface drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands; however, a large drainage area is situated in the central portion

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Impact Assessment		<p>of the study area. The drainage area is the main, and only, surface water feature in the study area. It does not form a defined watercourse though scattered wetland depressions become evident towards the eastern end of the study area which also confirms a shallow groundwater table along this drainage area. The lower lying drainage area which is considered to have a high conservation value is located adjacent to the Kiara PV7 Facility site.</p> <p>A Freshwater Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and is included as Appendix D of the EIA Report.</p>																																	
Avian Impact Assessment	High	<p>Four (4) habitats were delineated within the site and surrounds. Site Ecological Importance (SEI) was determined for each of the habitats.</p> <p>Summary of habitat types delineated within the field assessment area of the project</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="603 898 1465 2038"> <thead> <tr> <th>Habitat</th> <th>Conservation Importance</th> <th>Functional Integrity</th> <th>Biodiversity Importance</th> <th>Receptor Resilience</th> <th>SEI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Transformed</td> <td>Very Low</td> <td>Very Low</td> <td rowspan="2">Very Low</td> <td>Very High</td> <td rowspan="2">Very Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No natural habitat remaining.</td> <td>Several major current negative ecological impacts.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Degraded Grassland</td> <td>Very Low</td> <td>Low</td> <td rowspan="2">Very Low</td> <td>High</td> <td rowspan="2">Very Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC.</td> <td>Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.</td> <td>Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Grassland</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td rowspan="2">Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td rowspan="2">Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with</td> <td>Mostly minor current negative ecological impacts</td> <td>Will recover slowly (~more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Habitat	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	SEI	Transformed	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	No natural habitat remaining.	Several major current negative ecological impacts.		Degraded Grassland	Very Low	Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	No confirmed and highly unlikely populations of SCC.	Several minor and major current negative ecological impacts.	Habitat that can recover relatively quickly (~5–10 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor	Grassland	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	> 50% of receptor contains natural habitat with	Mostly minor current negative ecological impacts	Will recover slowly (~more than 10 years) to restore > 75% of the
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			potential to support SCC.	with some major impacts and a few signs of minor past disturbance. Moderate rehabilitation potential.		original species composition and functionality of the receptor	
		Bushclumps	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
		An Avifauna Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Kiara PV7 Facility and included as Appendix E of the EIA Report.					
Civil Aviation Assessment	Low	A Civil Aviation Compliance Statement has been compiled by the EAP (refer to Appendix N) confirming the low sensitivity of the site. The Civil Aviation Authority will be consulted throughout the EIA process to obtain any relevant comments regarding the proposed project.					
Defence Assessment	Low	A defence or military base is not located within close proximity to the PV facility site.					
RFI Assessment	Low	The project site under consideration is not located near a telecommunications tower.					
Plant Species Assessment	Medium	The description of the proposed development area indicates a relatively uniform habitat, with moderate species diversity and largely without any unique habitats or areas of high diversity. Furthermore, the vegetation consists of Carletonville Dolomite Grassland, which although it has a significant species diversity, is currently listed as being of Least Concern (LC) which also does not contribute toward its conservation value. Overall, the vegetation in the study area can therefore not be regarded as exceeding a Moderate level of sensitivity . No such areas were identified for the Kiara PV7 development area.					
Animal Species Assessment	Low	A Terrestrial Ecology Impact Assessment (including flora) has been undertaken for Kiara PV7 and is included as Appendix D of the EIA Report.					

Based on the outcomes of the Scoping Phase evaluation of the project and the outcomes of the Site Sensitivity Verification, the following studies were identified as being required:

- » Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Impact Assessment
- » Avifauna Impact Assessment
- » Soils and Agricultural Potential Impact Assessment
- » Heritage Impact Assessment (including archaeology and palaeontology)
- » Visual Impact Assessment
- » Social Impact Assessment

The specialist studies undertaken for this project are required to comply with either the above Protocols or, alternatively, with the requirements of Appendix 6 of the NEMA EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended 2017 & 2021).