Application for Environmental Authorization in terms of Section 24 G of NEMA: Development of Lodges, Roads and other Tourist Infrastructure in Kapama Private Game Reserve, Limpopo Province

APPENDIX G IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

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1. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The impacts anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed development are assessed/ evaluated to determine their significance. The following assessment criteria are used:

Extent (how far the impact extends):

- (1) Very low: within the site only
- (2) Low: within the local neighbourhoods
- (3) Medium: within the region
- (4) High: Nationally
- (5) Very high: Internationally

Duration (the timeframe over which the effects of the impact will be felt):

- (1) Very short: 0-2 years
- (2) Short: 3-5 years
- (3) Medium: 5-15 years
- (4) Long: >15 years
- (5) Permanent

Magnitude (the severity or size of the impact):

- (0) None
- (2) Minor
- (4) Low
- (6) Moderate
- (8) High
- (10) Very High

Probability (the likelihood of the impact actually occurring):

- (1) Very improbable: Less than 20% sure of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- (2) Improbable: 20-40% sure of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- (3) Probable: 40-60% sure of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- (4) Highly probable: 60-80% sure of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- (5) Definite: More than 80% sure of the likelihood of that impact occurring

The significance of the potential visual impact is determined by the sum of the individual scores for extent, duration and magnitude multiplied by the probability of the impact occurring i.e. significance = (extent + duration + magnitude) x probability.

The significance rating scale is interpreted as follows:

- (2-12) Negligible: Impact would be of a very low order. In the case of negative impacts, almost no mitigation and or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap, and simple. In the case of positive impacts, alternative means would almost all likely be better, in one or a number of ways, than this means of achieving the benefit.

- (13-30) Low: Impact would be of a low order and with little real effect. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and / or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required, or both. In case of positive impacts alternative means for achieving this benefit would likely be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time-consuming, or some combination of these.

- (31-56) Moderate: Impact would be real but not substantial. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and / or remedial activity would be both feasible and fairly easily possible. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving these benefits would be about equal in time, cost, and effort.

- (57-90) High: Impacts of a substantial order. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and / or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving this benefit would be feasible, but these would be more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.

- (91-100) Very High: Of the highest order possible. In the case of negative impacts, there would be no possible mitigation and / or remedial activity and in the case of positive impacts, there is no real alternative to achieving the benefit.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The tables that follow detail the assessment of the significance of anticipated environmental impact during the entire project life cycle according to the impact assessment criteria. The findings of the various specialists appointed as part of the BAR process have informed the impact assessment below. These impacts been supplemented with additional impacts as deemed appropriate by the EAP.

2.1 Impacts that may result from the Planning and Design Phase

Planning and design phase impacts refer to those impacts that may be mitigated through planning decisions. In this respect, the potential impacts are articulated as '**risks**' rather than '**impacts**', because in reality, no impact occurs on the ground at all during the planning phase. The rationale behind this approach is to demonstrate the mitigating effect of environmentally responsible and appropriate planning and design during this phase.

Potential impacts:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance	Proposed mitigation:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance
DEVELOPMENTS											
Direct Impacts											
Ground water											
None.						•					
Hydrology (surface water)											
Risk to ecological function of drainage lines, rivers and dam due to placement of structures and infrastructure within the habitat.	1	4	8	5	65 H	• Planning and compliance, including ground water, surface water and storm water management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).	1	4	6	4	44 M
Risk to hydrological function (quality and fluctuation properties) along the drainage lines, rivers and dam due to activity and disturbance in the watercourse.	2	4	8	5	70 H		2	3	6	4	44 M
Soil											
Erosion risk to soils due to increased hard surface,	1	4	8	4	52	• Planning and compliance, including ground water,	1	4	4	3	27

associated increase in storm water runoff.					M	surface water, storm water management and waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).					L
Air												
None.						•						
Biodiversity (Flora)												
Risk to critical biodiversity areas due to vegetation clearing and the placement of structures and infrastructure.	3	4	8	5	75 H	• Planning and compliance, including protected species, storm water management and waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).	3	4	6	4	52 M
Risk to Granite Lowveld vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness due to the placement of structures and infrastructure.	3	4	6	4	52 M		3	4	4	2	22 L
Risk to sensitive habitats, specifically the riparian forest due to the placement of structures and infrastructure.	2	4	8	4	56 M		2	4	6	4	48 M
Risk to Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites maughamii* due to the placement of structures and infrastructure within the habitat.	2	4	8	4	56 M		2	4	6	4	48 M
Biodiversity (Fauna)												
Risk of habitat fragmentation due to removal and alteration of the habitat and the development of structures and infrastructure.	1	4	6	4	44 M	• Planning and compliance, including protected species, storm water management and waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).	1	4	4	3	27 L
Land Use & Agricultural Potential												
None.						•						
Visual												
Risk to visual quality of the surrounding area and	3	4	4	4	44	• Development footprint planning as per the EMPr	3	4	2	2	18

sense of place due to the development of structures and infrastructure at the property within an otherwise natural environment.					M	(section 7.2). • Visual environment planning as per the EMPr (section 7.3).					L
Socio-economics											
None.						•					
Municipal services & traffic											
None.						•					
Indirect Impacts											
None											
Cumulative Impacts											
Biodiversity (Flora)											
Cumulative loss of Granite Lowveld vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness. This will result in the overall reduction of Granite Lowveld vegetation.	3	4	4	3	33 M	• Planning and compliance, including protected species, storm water management and waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).	3	4	4	2	22 L
Cumulative reduction of Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites maughamii* This will result in the overall loss of these species.	3	5	8	4	64 H		3	5	6	4	56 M
Biodiversity (Fauna)											
Cumulative loss of faunal habitat.	2	4	8	3	42 M	• Planning and compliance, including protected species, storm water management and waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1). • Development footprint planning as per the EMPr (section 7.2).	2	4	6	2	24 L

2.2 Impacts that may result from the Construction Phase

Construction phase impacts refer to those impacts that may be mitigated through sound construction management.

Potential impacts:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance	Proposed mitigation:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance
DEVELOPMENTS											
Direct Impacts											
Ground water											
Depletion of ground water due to overuse and waste during construction activities	2	1	6	3	27 L	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7).	2	1	4	2	14 L
Pollution and contamination of ground water due to: • Surface runoff • Unmanaged sewage discharge, leaks and spills • Solvent, paints and chemical spills • Hydrocarbon and fuel leaks and spills	2	1	8	3	33 M		2	1	4	2	14 L
Hydrology (surface water)											
Disturbance and loss of ecological function of the habitat (physical structure) of the dam, drainage lines and Klasserie River due to: • Clearing and destruction of riparian and wetland vegetation • Loss of fringing vegetation and erosion of denuded areas • Placement of structures within the 1:100 and	1	1	8	5	50 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control, access roads and protection of the riparian system as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3).	1	1	8	4	40 M

1:50 year flood line • Invasion by alien invasive trees and plants • Alteration in natural fire regimes • Shading of natural vegetation • Destabilization of banks This is of particular relevance to River Lodge, Karula, Buffalo Camp and Bosplaas.						• Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 8.6). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7).					
Pollution and contamination of the dam, drainage lines and Klasserie River due to: • Unmanaged runoff of grey water, cement slurry and wash water. • Unmanaged sewage discharge, leaks and spills • Solvent, paints and chemical spills • Litter and other inert construction waste. • Hydrocarbon and fuel leaks and spills This is of particular relevance to River Lodge, Karula, Buffalo Camp and Bosplaas.	3	1	10	4	56 M	• Socio-economic management, including staff, visual as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).	3	1	8	3	36 M
Soil											
Soil contamination and pollution due to: • Unmanaged surface runoff (grey water, cement slurry and wash water) • Unmanaged sewage discharge, leaks and spills • Solvent, paints and chemical spills • Litter and other inert construction waste. • Hydrocarbon and fuel leaks and spills	1	1	6	4	32 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3).	1	1	4	3	18 L
Soil erosion by wind and rain due to: • The removal of stabilising vegetation • Soil compaction by movement of construction vehicles, equipment and activities	1	4	6	3	33 M	• Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5).	1	1	4	3	18 L

• Decrease in water infiltration and an increase of water runoff in construction areas • Disturbance of sensitive soils						• Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).					
Air												
Air pollution due emissions from construction vehicles and equipment.	3	1	4	4	32 M	• Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including visual as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).	3	1	4	4	32 M
Dust liberated by general construction activities and movement of construction vehicles.	2	1	6	4	36 M		2	1	4	3	21 L
Biodiversity (Flora)												
Loss of critical biodiversity areas due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles	1	5	8	5	70 H	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control, access roads, protection of flora, and protection of the riparian system as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 8.6).	1	5	8	5	70 H
Loss of Granite Lowveld vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles • Unmanaged sewage discharge, leaks and spills • Solvent, paints and chemical spills • Hydrocarbon and fuel leaks and spills	1	4	4	5	45 M		1	4	2	5	35 M

• Litter and other inert construction waste						• Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).					
Disturbance of sensitive habitats/ vegetation communities (Riparian Forest) due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles • Unmanaged sewage discharge, leaks and spills • Solvent, paints and chemical spills • Litter and other inert construction waste. • Hydrocarbon and fuel leaks and spills This is of particular relevance to Karula, Water purification plant, River crossings and Bosplaas	1	5	8	5	70 H		1	5	8	5	70 H
Destruction and damage to Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites maughamii* due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles	1	5	8	4	56 M		1	5	8	4	56 M
Increase in exotic vegetation/alien species and bush encroachment into disturbed soils and areas due to: • Unmanaged cleared and disturbed areas, as well as, stockpiles • Unrehabilitated areas cleared and disturbed during construction • Construction vehicles operating on other sites and carrying material and seed onto site	1	4	8	5	65 H		1	4	6	5	55 M
Biodiversity (Fauna)												

Loss of faunal habitat which acts as a wildlife corridor and is an important faunal habitat for conservation-important fauna due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles • Construction dust • Construction material, litter and other inert construction waste	1	4	8	4	52 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control, access roads, protection of flora, protection of the riparian system and protection of fauna as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Erosion control, including excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 8.6). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including staff as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).	1	4	6	4	44 M
Loss of general faunal habitat and ecological connectivity.	2	4	8	4	56 M		2	4	6	3	36 M
Mortality of fauna due to: • Dangerous trenches and excavations • Persecution and extermination • Solvent, paints and chemical spills (poisoning) • Construction material, litter and other inert construction waste (suffocation) • Collisions with construction vehicles	2	1	8	3	33 M		2	1	8	2	22 L
Poaching and snaring of fauna on site by construction staff.	2	1	10	4	52 M		2	1	10	4	52 M
Increased opportunity for smuggling of poached items out of the Kapama Private Game Reserve due to regular presence of large construction vehicles.	2	1	10	3	39 M		2	1	10	3	39 M
Land Use & Agricultural Potential											
None.						•					
Heritage											
Damage to and / or destruction of archaeological, paleontological or historical artefacts unearthed	1	5	6	2	24 L	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1)	1	5	4	2	20 L

during construction due to: • Site clearing ahead of construction • General construction activities and movement of construction vehicles						• Site establishment, including site demarcation, access roads and protection of cultural heritage as per the EMPr (section 8.2)					
Visual												
Visual impact of construction, lighting and dust on sensitive visual receptors owing to the presence of construction equipment, camps and workers.	2	1	8	4	44 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including staff, visual as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).	2	1	4	3	21 L
Visual impact of construction, lighting and dust on conservation areas within the region (Kapama Reserve).	3	1	6	4	40 M		3	1	4	3	24 L
Socio-economics												
Stimulation of the local economy, especially the local service delivery industry (i.e. accommodation, catering, cleaning, transport and security, etc.). (positive impact)	*3*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*16 L*	• Socio-economic planning as per the EMPr (section 7.4). • Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including accommodation and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the	*3*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*16 L*
Creation of short-term employment and business opportunities and the opportunity for skills development and on-site training. (Positive impact).	*2*	*1*	*6*	*3*	*27 L*		*2*	*1*	*6*	*3*	*27 L*
Noise, dust and safety impacts and disturbance to	1	1	4	4	24		1	1	4	3	18

adjacent landowners due to general construction activities and movement of construction vehicles.					L	EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including staff as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9).					L
An increase in construction workers and associated increase in social problems for the community, including: • An increase in alcohol and drug use; • An increase in crime levels; • An increase in teenage and unwanted pregnancies; • An increase in prostitution; • An increase in sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). • An increase in vandalism.	3	1	4	3	24 L		3	1	4	2	16 L
Increase in casual workers and associated increase in poaching.	1	1	8	4	40 M		1	1	6	3	24 L
Increased risk of veld fires due to the presence of construction workers on site.	2	1	8	3	33 M		1	1	6	2	16 L
Services & traffic											
Increase in traffic on the surrounding local roads due to construction vehicles.	2	1	6	4	36 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including visual as per the EMPr (section 8.8).	2	1	4	3	21 L
Increase in the number and frequency of construction vehicles accessing the site and the resultant noise, dust, and safety impacts on other road users, residents of the local community and adjacent landowners.	2	1	6	4	36 M		2	1	4	3	21 L
Indirect Impacts											
Traffic and services											
Degradation of local roads due to the increase in the numbers of heavy vehicles.	2	1	6	4	36 M	• As above	2	1	4	3	21 L
Cumulative Impacts											
Biodiversity (Flora)											
Cumulative loss of Loss of Granite Lowveld	3	4	6	3	39	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and	3	4	4	3	33

vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness.					M	preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control, access roads, protection of flora, and protection of the riparian system as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Stockpiles, storage and handling as per the EMPr (section 8.4). • Erosion control, including water management, storm water management, excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 8.6). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).					M
Cumulative loss of critical biodiversity areas	3	4	8	3	45 M		3	4	8	3	45 M
Cumulative loss of ecological function of sensitive habitats.	3	4	8	4	60 H		3	4	6	3	39 M
Cumulative reduction and damage to Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites maughamii*	3	5	8	4	64 H		3	4	8	3	45 M
Biodiversity (Fauna)											
Cumulative loss of faunal habitat.	2	4	8	3	42 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including site demarcation, accommodation, pollution control, access roads, protection of flora, protection of the riparian system and protection of fauna as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, concrete and cement work, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 8.3). • Erosion control, including excavation, backfilling and trenching as per the EMPr (section 8.5). • Alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 8.6). • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including staff as per	2	4	6	3	36 M

						the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9). • Rehabilitation as per the EMPr (section 8.10).					
Socio-economics											
Community upliftment and the opportunity to up-grade and improve skills levels in the area. (positive impact)	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*12 N*	• Socio-economic planning as per the EMPr (section 7.4). • Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including accommodation and access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including staff as per the EMPr (section 8.8). • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 8.9).	*3*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*24 L*
Services & traffic											
Cumulative increase in traffic and the resultant noise, dust, and safety impacts on other road users, residents of the local community and adjacent landowners.	3	1	4	4	32 M	• Pre-construction planning, including planning and preparation as per the EMPr (section 8.1) • Site establishment, including access roads as per the EMPr (section 8.2) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 8.7). • Socio-economic management, including visual as per the EMPr (section 8.8).	3	1	4	4	32 M

2.3 Impacts that may result from the Operational Phase

Operational phase impacts refer to those impacts that may be mitigated through effective and efficient operating procedures.

Potential impacts:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance	Proposed mitigation:	Extent (1-5)	Duration (1-5)	Magnitude (0-10)	Probability (1-5)	Significance
DEVELOPMENTS											
Direct Impacts											
Ground water											
Depletion of ground water resources due to over use and waste during operation.	3	4	4	3	33 M	• Biodiversity management, including access roads and resource management as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3) • Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 9.4)	3	4	2	2	18 L
Pollution and contamination of ground water due to: • Unmanaged storm water runoff • Unmanaged sewage discharge • Sewage leaks and spills • Herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers • Discharge and spill of solvents, paints, chemicals and cleaning products • Discharge and spill of hydrocarbons and fuel	3	4	10	5	85 H		3	4	6	2	26 L
Hydrology (surface water)											
Disturbance and loss of ecological function of the habitat (physical structure) along the dam, drainage lines and Klasserie River due to: • Encroachment of alien invasive species • Uncontrolled vegetation clearing and access by staff and visitors • Placement of infrastructure within the flood lines	1	4	8	4	52 M	• Biodiversity management, including access roads, resource management, protection of flora and alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid, liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPR (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3)	1	4	6	4	44 M

and river beds This is of particular relevance to Karula, Bufflo Camp, River Lodge and Bosplaas						• Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 9.4) • Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5) • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 9.6)					
Pollution and contamination of surface water due to: • Unmanaged storm water runoff • Litter and uncontrolled waste • Sewage leaks and spills • Herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers • Discharge and spill of solvents, paints, chemicals and cleaning products • Discharge and spill of hydrocarbons and fuel	3	4	10	5	85 H		2	4	4	2	20 L
Disturbance and loss of hydrological function (quality and fluctuation properties) along the dam, drainage lines and Klasserie River due to: • Uncontrolled discharges into the water resource (storm water) • Alteration of surface characteristics (roughness) due to activity within the water course (uncontrolled access by staff and visitors) • Removal of stabilising vegetation (uncontrolled clearing and access by staff and visitors) • Sedimentation and siltation from erosion	1	4	8	4	52 M		1	4	6	3	33 M
Soil											
Soil contamination and pollution due to: • Unmanaged storm water runoff • Litter and uncontrolled waste • Sewage leaks and spills • Herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers • Discharge and spill of solvents, paints, chemicals and cleaning products	1	4	8	4	52 M	• Biodiversity management, including access roads, resource management, protection of flora and alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the	1	4	6	3	33 M

• Discharge and spill of hydrocarbons and fuel						EMPr (section 9.4)						
Soil erosion due to: • Soil compaction by uncontrolled movement of staff and visitors (especially vehicles) • Runoff over exposed or cleared areas that have failed to rehabilitate. • Disturbance of sensitive soils by uncontrolled movement of staff and visitors (especially vehicles)	1	4	8	3	39 M	• Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	1	4	4	2	18 L
Air												
Air pollution by emissions from game drive vehicles and private vehicles.	3	4	4	3	33 M	• Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	3	4	4	3	33 M
Air pollution from incineration of waste	3	5	8	4	64 H		3	5	6	4	56 M
Biodiversity (Flora)												
Rehabilitation of old cultivated fields and lands	*1*	*4*	*8*	*5*	*65 H*	• Biodiversity management, including access roads, resource management, protection of flora and alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 9.4) • Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5) • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 9.6)	*1*	*4*	*8*	*5*	*65 H*
Loss of Granite Lowveld vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness due to: • Uncontrolled vegetation clearing and access by staff and visitors • Encroachment of alien invasive species • Litter and waste	1	4	6	3	33 M		1	4	4	2	18 L
Loss of critical biodiversity areas due to: • Uncontrolled vegetation clearing and access by staff and visitors • Encroachment of alien invasive species • Litter and waste	1	4	8	3	39 M		1	4	6	2	22 L
Disturbance of sensitive habitats (Riparian Forest) due to:	1	4	8	3	39 M		1	4	4	3	27 L

• Uncontrolled vegetation clearing and access by staff and visitors • Encroachment of alien invasive species • Litter and waste											
Destruction and damage to Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites maughamii* due to uncontrolled vegetation clearing and access by staff and visitors.	1	5	8	3	42 M		1	5	4	2	20 L
Increase in exotic vegetation/alien species and bush encroachment into disturbed soils and areas in the event that the rehabilitation process is not successful. Colonisation and re-emergence of exotic vegetation / alien species and bush encroachment into disturbed soils and poorly rehabilitated areas. Alien invasive species tend to out-compete indigenous, slower growing species and could also result in unsuccessful rehabilitation.	1	4	8	4	52 M		1	4	6	2	22 L
Biodiversity (Fauna)											
Loss of faunal habitat due to: • Uncontrolled vegetation and bush clearing and access by staff • Encroachment of alien invasive species • Litter and waste • Placement of infrastructure in habit for conservation-important species	1	4	8	3	39 M	• Biodiversity management, including access roads, resource management, protection of flora, alien plant control and protection of fauna as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 9.4)	1	4	4	2	18 L
Faunal disturbances, displacement of taxa and changes in distribution and abundance due to:	1	4	6	4	44 M		1	4	4	3	27 L

• Uncontrolled vegetation and bush clearing and access by staff and visitors • General operations (activities) of the facility • Noise from staff and vehicles • Night drives • Perimeter safety fences						• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5) • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 9.6)					
Mortality of fauna due to: • Persecution and extermination • Solvents, paints, chemicals and cleaning products (poisoning) • Litter and waste (suffocation) • Access to unfenced waste water settling ponds • Access to unfenced dumping site	2	4	10	4	64 H		2	4	4	2	20 L
Injury and mortality of fauna due to: • uncontrolled access to the waste dump site. • uncontrolled access to the waste water settling ponds	1	4	10	4	60 H		1	4	4	2	18 L
Poaching and snaring of faunal species by staff.	2	4	6	3	36 M		2	4	6	2	24 L
Land Use & Agricultural Potential												
None.						•						
Visual												
Potential visual impact on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed developments.	1	4	4	3	27 L	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	1	4	4	2	18 L
Potential visual impact on sensitive visual receptors within the region	2	4	4	3	30 L		2	4	4	2	20 L
The potential visual impact of safety and security lighting of the developments at night on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity	2	4	6	3	36 M		2	4	4	2	20 L
Socio-economics												

Stimulation of the local economy, especially the local service delivery industry (accommodation, catering, cleaning, transport, security etc.). (positive impact)	*3*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*22 L*	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*33 M*
Creation of long term employment and business opportunities as well as opportunities for skills development and transfer (positive impact)	*2*	*4*	*6*	*4*	*48 M*		*2*	*4*	*8*	*4*	*56 M*
Creation of opportunities for local SMME's (positive impact)	*2*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*30 L*		*2*	*4*	*6*	*4*	*48 M*
Impact on adjacent land uses and activities.	2	4	2	3	24 L		2	4	2	1	8 N
Service and traffic											
Increase in traffic on the surrounding roads.	2	4	4	3	30 L	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	2	4	4	3	30 L
Increase in the number and frequency of vehicles accessing the site, and the resultant noise, dust, and safety impacts on other road users, residents of the local community and adjacent landowners.	2	4	4	2	20 L		2	4	4	2	20 L
Indirect Impacts											
Visual											
The potential visual impact of the development on the visual character of the landscape and sense of place of the region.	3	4	2	3	27 L	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	3	4	2	2	18 L
Cumulative Impacts											
Biodiversity (Flora)											
Cumulative loss of Loss of Granite Lowveld vegetation classified as Least Threatened and associated loss of species richness.	3	4	6	3	39 M	• Biodiversity management, including access roads, resource management, protection of flora and alien plant control as per the EMPr (section 9.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Erosion control as per the EMPr (section 9.3) • Vehicles and equipment management as per the EMPr (section 9.4)	3	4	4	2	22 L
Cumulative disturbance of sensitive habitats.	3	4	6	3	39 M		3	4	4	2	22 L
Cumulative reduction and damage to Conservation Important Species and protected trees. i.e. *Ansellia Africana, Elaeodendron transvaalense, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sclerocarya birrea, Philenoptera violacea, Breonadia salicina and Balanites*	3	5	8	3	48 M		3	5	6	2	28 L

maughamii						• Socio economic management, including staff management as per the EMPr (section 9.5) • Fire management as per the EMPr (section 9.6)					
Visual												
The accumulation of built forms and within an otherwise natural environment.	3	4	4	3	33 M	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	3	4	4	2	22 L
Socio-economics												
Creation of permanent employment and skills and development opportunities for members from the local community and creation of additional business and economic opportunities in the area (positive impact)	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*33 M*	• Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*33 M*
Promotion of social and economic development in the local communities and improvement in the overall wellbeing of the community (positive impact)	*3*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*22 L*		*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*27 L*
Services and traffic												
Cumulative increase in traffic on the surrounding roads due to increased visitor numbers.	3	4	4	3	33 M	• Planning and compliance, including waste management as per the EMPr (section 7.1) • Materials management, including solid liquid and hazardous waste, fuel and hazardous material as per the EMPr (section 9.2) • Socio economic management, including staff management and visual impact management as per the EMPr (section 9.5)	3	4	2	2	18 L
Cumulative increase in the number and frequency of vehicles accessing the site, and the resultant noise, dust, and safety impacts for other road users, adjacent landowners and residents of the local communities.	3	4	4	3	33 M		3	4	4	2	22 L

2.4 Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning of the facility is not anticipated at this stage and, therefore, no impacts are assessed.