



BIO THERM ENERGY (PTY) LTD

TLISITSENG PROJECT - TLISITSENG 1 SUBSTATION AND POWER LINE Palaeontological Assessment Report

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Executive Summary

PGS Heritage was appointed by SiVEST Environmental Division to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Study that forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed development of Tlisitseng Solar 75MW solar photovoltaic (PV) energy facilities near Lichtenburg, Northern Cape Province. This report addresses the Tlisitseng Solar 1 132kV power line to connect the PV facilities to the proposed Tlisitseng substation.

Palaeontological resources are unique and non-renewable and as such any impact on such resources must be seen as significant.

The Palaeontological Scoping Report has shown that the proposed Tlisitseng Solar project may have palaeontological resources present on the property. This has been confirmed through archival research and evaluation of Satellite images and geological maps of the sites.

Evaluation of satellite images has indicated that the entire area proposed for development is very highly sensitive from a palaeontological perspective (Figure 8).

The fieldwork that covered the Tlisitseng Solar site as well as the proposed power line corridors with an evaluation field of 20 meters for small finds (10 meters either side of the palaeontologists) and 100 meters for larger finds such as sinkholes and possible cave breccias (50 meters either side of the palaeontologists).

A total of 3 photographic observations were logged (Table 5) of which all the stromatolites were not in situ and the possible cave breccias will only be confirmed after completion of the geotechnical investigations.

Find spots

No outcrops of dolomite with significant stromatolites structures nor any significant finds of cave breccias were recorded during the fieldwork investigation. All significant finds will only be confirmed after completion of the geotechnical surveys (Table 5).

Mitigation

The EAP and ECO of the project must be informed of the slight possibility that significant stromatolites structures and cave breccias might be exposed during excavation of foundations deeper than 1.5m. Field observation indicated that most of the development site is underlain by deep soils and gravel deposits with a low significance for palaeontological heritage.

Sites

During the fieldwork on 17 February 2016 no confirmed palaeontological heritage sites were identified in both the PV sites as well as all the proposed Power line corridors.

Power line sites - *Mitigation:*

- No further mitigation for Palaeontological heritage is recommended before completion of geotechnical surveys. If any significant stromatolites structures or cave breccias are however observed, the palaeontologist must be informed immediately for appropriate action.
- Site visits as stipulated in the management tables will include an initial 2-day site visit and then fortnightly during construction.

Impact Summary

Table 1 provides a summary of the projected impact rating for this project on palaeontological heritage resources, with comparison of sites in Table 3. Key to preferences is given in Table 2.

Table 1: Comparison of summarised impacts on environmental parameters

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Heritage resources	Impact during construction	62		57	
Palaeontological Heritage	High Negative	High Negative	High Negative Impact	High Positive	High Positive

Comparative Assessment for Tlisitseng Solar Grid 1

Key

Table 2 Key to results of preference

PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a low impact / reduce the impact
FAVOURABLE	The impact will be relatively insignificant
NOT PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a high impact / increase the impact
NO PREFERENCE	The alternative will result in equal impacts

Table 3 Preference of sites

Alternative	Preference	Reasons
SUBSTATION		
Alternative 1	NO PREFERENCE	No palaeontological heritage resources identified
Alternative 1	NO PREFERENCE	No palaeontological heritage resources identified

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Early Stone Age

The archaeology of the Stone Age, between 700 000 and 2 500 000 years ago.

Fossil

Mineralised bones of animals, shellfish, plants and marine animals. A trace fossil is the track or footprint of a fossil animal that is preserved in stone or consolidated sediment.

Heritage

That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historical places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).

Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance, such as the caves with archaeological deposits identified close to both development sites for this study.

Holocene

The most recent geological time period which commenced 10 000 years ago.

Late Stone Age

The archaeology of the last 20 000 years associated with fully modern people.

Late Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)

The archaeology of the last 1000 years up to the 1800's, associated with iron-working and farming activities such as herding and agriculture.

Middle Stone Age

The archaeology of the Stone Age between 20-300 000 years ago, associated with early modern humans.

Palaeontology

Any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

1.6 Abbreviations

Table 4 Acronyms

<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>Description</i>
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CCS	Cryptocrystalline silicate
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DoE	Department of Energy
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HV	High Voltage
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
PV	Photovoltaic
ROD	Record of Decision
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System



Figure 1 - Study area with indication of observation points as described in Table 5

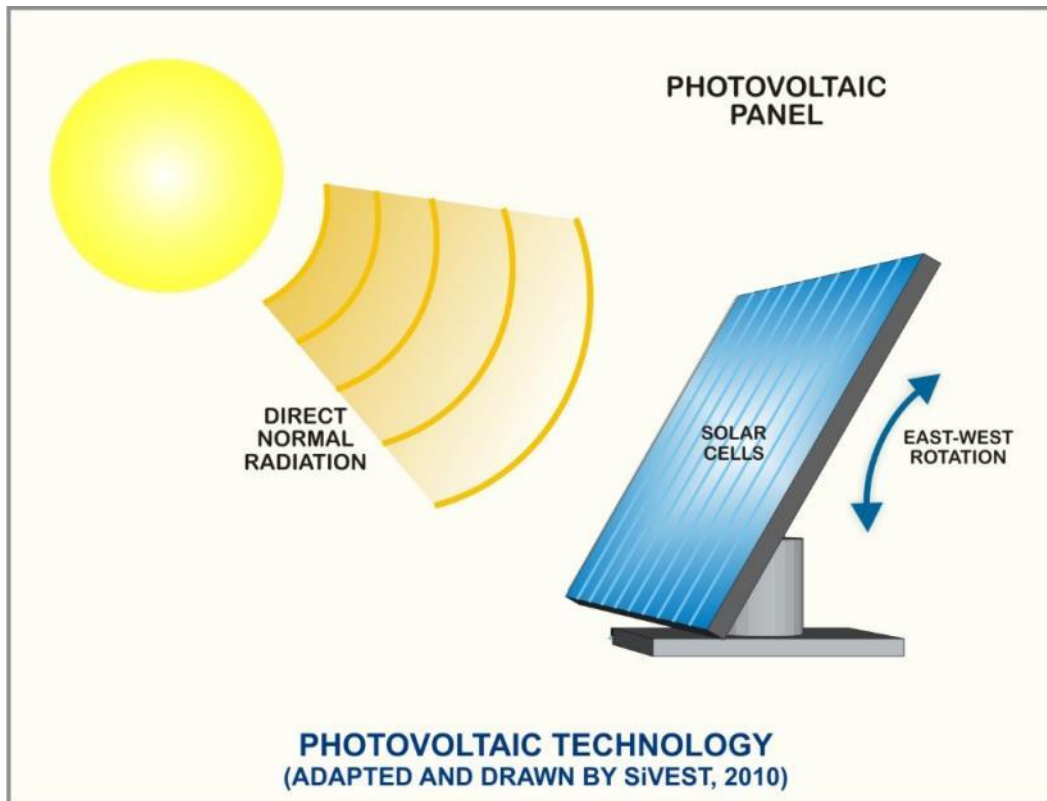


Figure 2 - Example of a Photovoltaic Panel with tracking capability.

2.3 Associated Infrastructure

2.3.1 Electrical Infrastructure

The solar PV panel arrays are connected to each other in strings, which are in turn connected to inverters. For a 75MW size facility, typically 2MW inverter stations which are containerised stations housing 2x1MW inverters and 1x2MVA transformers will be used; therefore approximately 43 inverter stations will be required throughout the site for the proposed solar PV energy facility (Figure 3). DC power from the panels will be converted into AC power in the inverters and the voltage will be stepped up to 22-33kV (medium voltage) in the transformers. The 22-33kV cables will be run underground in the facility to a common point before being fed to the onsite substation and switching station where the voltage will typically be stepped up to 132kV. A Power line with a voltage of up to 132kV will run from the onsite substation to the existing Tlisitseng substation. The distance will be about 4km.

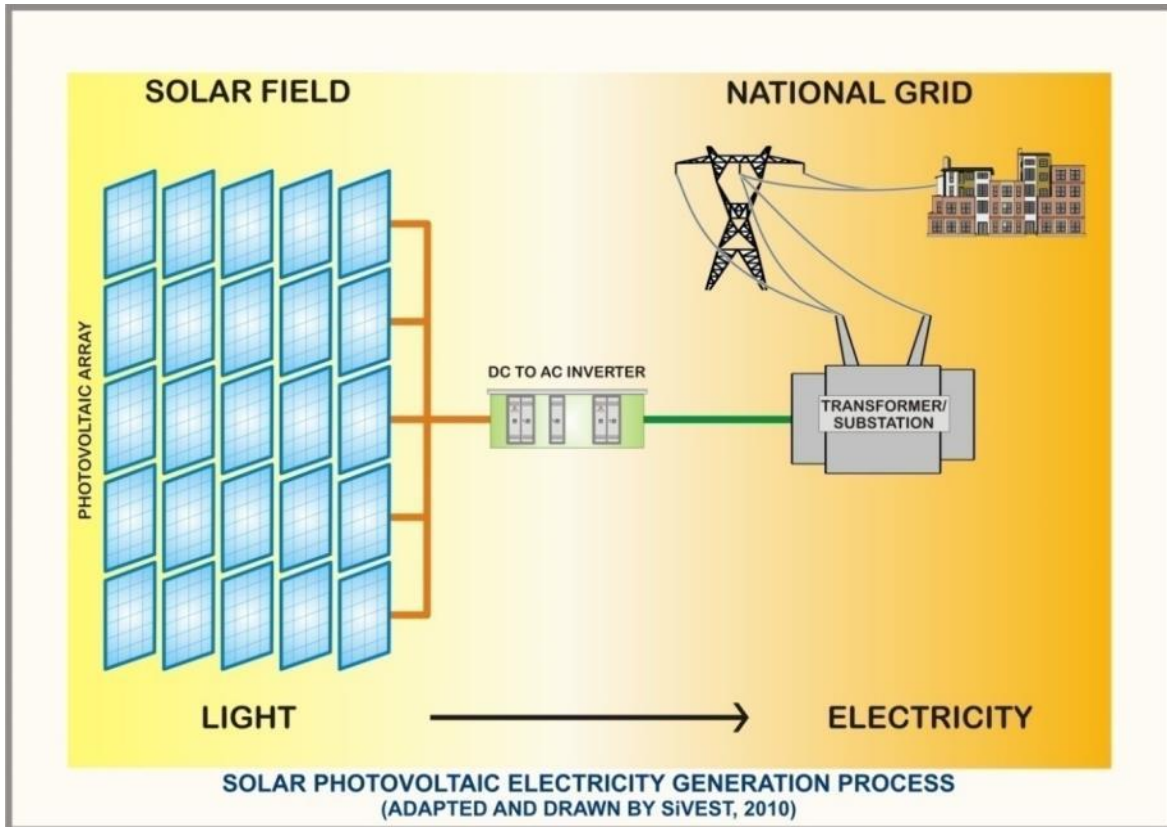


Figure 3 - PV process

2.3.2 Buildings

The solar field will require onsite buildings, which will be used in the daily operation of the plant and includes an administration building (office). The buildings will likely be single storey buildings, which will be required to accommodate the following:

- Control room
- Workshop
- High Voltage (HV) switchgear
- Mess Room
- Toilets
- Warehouse for storage
- Car park and fencing around the project

2.3.3 Construction Lay-down Area

A general construction lay-down area will be required for the construction phase of the proposed solar PV energy facility. The size of this area is yet to be determined, but 3 to 5 hectares is likely.

2.3.4 Other Associated Infrastructure

Other associated infrastructure includes the following:

- Access roads and internal roads;
- A car park; and
- Fencing around the project.

2.4 Alternatives

Due to the limited space available as well as the constraints of the sensitive areas, two alternative PV panel layouts were identified. The final proposed layout is to be assessed following the fieldwork investigations.

Two alternative corridors for the power line routes were proposed and a single corridor 2 selected (**Figure 4**).



Figure 4 - Power line route corridor

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The section below outlines the assessment methodologies utilised in the study.

3.1 Methodology for Assessing Palaeontological Heritage Site significance

PGS Heritage (PGS) compiled this Palaeontological Heritage Assessment Document as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report for the proposed Tlisitseng Solar facilities. The applicable maps, tables and figures, are included as stipulated in the NHRA (no 25 of 1999), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (no 107 of 1998). The HIA process consisted of three steps:

3.1.1 Scoping Phase

Step I – Literature Review: The background information to the field survey relies greatly on the Heritage Background Research.

3.1.2 Impact Assessment Phase

Step II – Physical Survey: On Wednesday 17 February 2016, a Phase 1 PIA Survey survey was conducted by vehicle and on foot through the proposed project area by two qualified

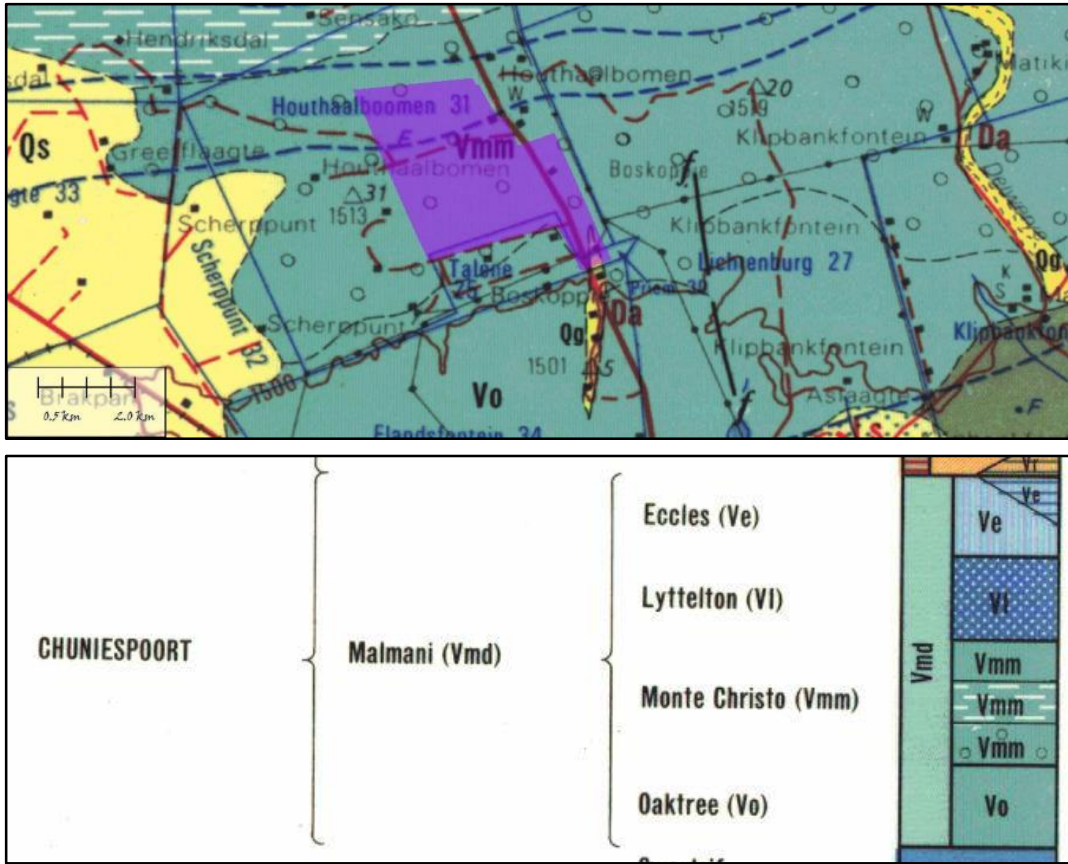


Figure 5 - Geological Map of study area

5 PALAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

5.1 Transvaal Supergroup

5.1.1 Chuniespoort Group, Malmani Subgroup

The dolomites of the Malmani subgroup contain a range of shallow marine and lacustrine stromatolites (some very large), oolites, and pisolites in carbonates, filamentous and coccooid organic walled microfossils such as cyanobacteria in siliciclastics and carbonates, as well as cherts.

Dolomite areas are allocated a Very High Palaeontological Sensitivity due to presence of cast topography and possible cave breccias with potential Homonin fossils. Diverse Late Pliocene to Pleistocene (Makapanian, Cornelian, Florisian) mammalian biotas, including several extinct Hominins (spp. of *Australopithecus*, *Paranthropus*, *Homo*), micromammals, reptiles (lizards),

To be able to compile a heritage management plan to be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan the following further work will be required for the EIA.

- Palaeontological assessment of the area after completion of the geotechnical investigations to identify possible cave breccias and possible sites of sink hole formations.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Field work findings

6.1.1 Methodology

Fieldwork was conducted on the two proposed PV developments of the Tlisitseng Project on 17 February 2016. The methodology focused of a tracked drive- and walkthrough of the foot print areas of proposed PV project as well as the two proposed power line corridors from the site to the Tlisitseng substation. An accredited professional palaeontologist, Dr Gideon Groenewald, assisted by David Groenewald, completed the fieldwork. All the fieldwork was done by vehicle and on foot and consisted of several kilometres of tracked field walking through the proposed development areas (**Figure 7**)

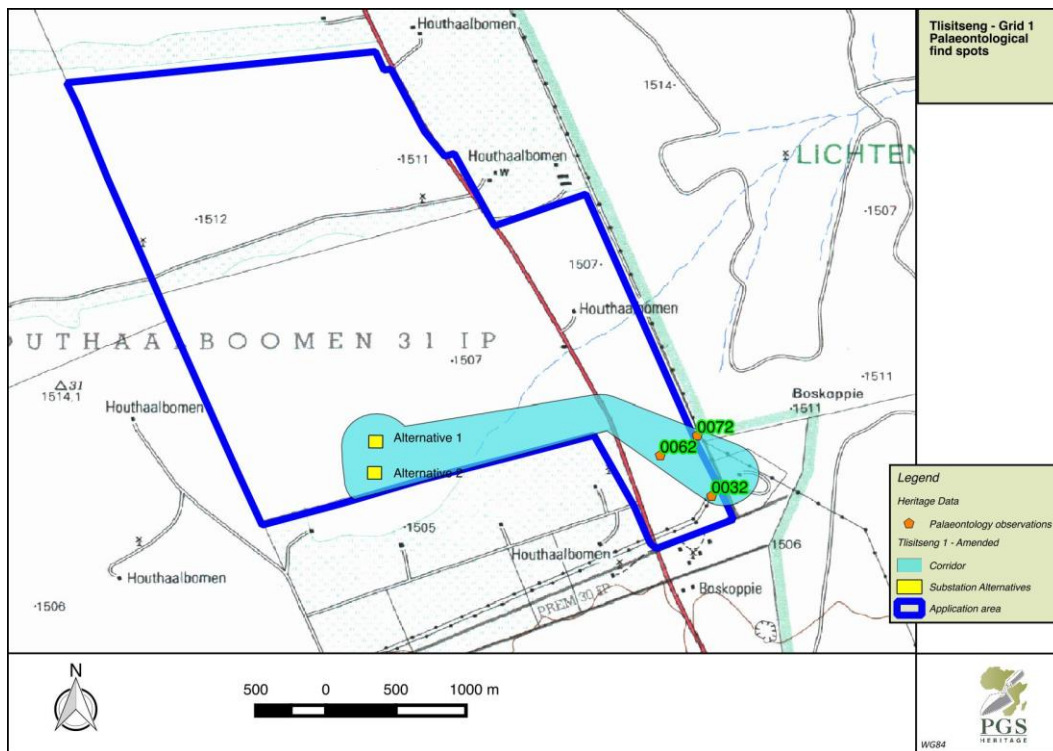




Figure 7 - Observation sites of photographic recordings for palaeontological heritage. See Table 5

All the palaeontological remains observed were associated with loose boulders on site and no significant outcrop was recorded (Table 5). Without access to the results of the geotechnical investigations it is not possible to assess the possible presence of sinkholes or potential cave deposits.

6.1.2 Sites

During the fieldwork most of the areas have no outcrop and only a few loose blocks contained well-defined stromatolites, albeit not in situ.

Table 5 Photographic observations during fieldwork session (See Figure 7)

Photo	GPS station no (Fig. 7) and coordinates	Description	Picture
1	(062) -26° 05' 21.9" 26° 08' 15.3"	Deep soils on dolomite. No outcrop. No fossils observed. Landscape indicate old river bed with river gravels and boulders of dolomite and chert.	
2	(062) -26° 05' 21.9" 26° 08' 15.3"	Micro-stromatolite structures in dolomite and chert layers. Boulders not in situ	

Mitigation:

- Although no significant fossils were recorded in situ in both PV sites as well as the proposed alternative route corridors for the power lines, several well-defined micro-stromatolites and possible sites with cave breccia have been identified. Depending on the results of the geotechnical investigation and where potential excavations for foundations will exceed 1.5m, the ECO must investigate the possible presence of stromatolites and/or cave breccia and

6.4 Impact Summary

Table 8 provides a summary of the projected impact rating for this project on heritage resources.

Table 8 Projected Impact ratings for the palaeontological resources on site

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Palaeontological resources	Impact during construction	63	High Negative Impact	57	High Positive

6.5 Comparative Assessment for Tlisitseng Solar

Key

Table 9 Key to the comparative assessment of sites

PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a low impact / reduce the impact
FAVOURABLE	The impact will be relatively insignificant
NOT PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a high impact / increase the impact
NO PREFERENCE	The alternative will result in equal impacts

Table 10 Summary of alternatives

Alternative	Preference	Reasons
SUBSTATION		
Alternative 1	NO PREFERENCE	No significant palaeontological heritage resources identified before geotechnical report is available
Alternative 2	NO PREFERENCE	No significant palaeontological heritage resources identified before geotechnical report is available

7 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE

7.1 Heritage Management Plan for EMP implementation

Table 11 Mitigation measures proposed

No.	Mitigation Measures	Phase	Timeframe	Responsible Party For Implementation	Monitoring Party (Frequency)	Target	Performance Indicators (Monitoring Tool)	Cost
A	Include section on possible [palaeontological heritage finds in induction prior to construction activities take place – Refer to Section 5 of this report referring to geotechnical reports	Planning /Pre-Construction	Prior to construction	Applicant ECO Heritage Specialist	ECO (Monthly)	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 36 and 38 of NHRA	No legal directives Legal compliance audit scores (Legal register) (ECO Monthly Checklist/Report)	R5 000
B	Implement chance find procedures in case where possible palaeontological heritage finds area made	Construction	During construction	Applicant ECO Heritage Specialist	ECO (weekly)	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35 and 38 of NHRA	ECO Monthly Checklist/Report	Possibly R10 000
C	Monitoring of construction activities by palaeontologist if indicated after completion of geotechnical report	Construction	During construction	Applicant ECO Palaeontologist	Palaeontologist (Initial 2-day site visit. Then Fortnightly during construction)	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35 and 38 of NHRA	Palaeontologist Monthly Checklist/Report	Monthly R40-50 000

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Project Description: Tlisitseng Solar project - Tlisitseng 1 Substation and Power Line

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- Field assessment indicated the presence of both stromatolites structures and cave breccia but all the observed examples were out of situ;
- Any excavation of deeper than 1.5m is planned, the palaeontologist must assess the results of the geotechnical information and given the opportunity to comment on the likelihood of significant finds of fossils in all the planned development areas;
- If any excavation or collection of fossils are recommended, such mitigation measures will require a permit from SAHRA before mitigation can be done as well as a final destruction permit on completion of the mitigation work.

Due to the large number of boulders with stromatolites present on site it is recommended that an palaeontologist be appointed to monitor geotechnical investigations as part of a watching brief. The aim being the identification and mitigation of any newly discovered palaeontological sites.

9.2 Sites

During the fieldwork period several arbitrary finds of dolomite and chert with significantly well-defined stromatolites as well as a few potential sites with either associated sinkholes or cave breccias were recorded (Table 2). Confirmation of the significance of these sites will only be possible after completion of the geotechnical surveys.

Power line sites - *Mitigation:*

- Where required the sites identified from the geotechnical reports will then need mitigation measures developed that will need to be completed before construction can commence;
- Site visits as stipulated in the management tables will include an initial 2 day site visit and then fortnightly during construction.
- Such mitigation measures will require a permit from SAHRA before mitigation can be done as well as a final destruction permit on completion of the mitigation work.

9.3 Impact Summary

Table 14 provides a summary of the projected impact rating for this project on heritage resources.

Table 12: Comparison of summarised impacts on environmental parameters

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Palaeontological resources	Impact during construction	63	High Negative Impact	57	High Positive

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
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Palaeontological resources	Impact during construction	63	High Negative Impact	57	High Positive

9.4 Comparative Assessment for Tlisitseng Solar Grid 1

Key

Table 13 Key to comparative assessments

PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a low impact / reduce the impact
FAVOURABLE	The impact will be relatively insignificant
NOT PREFERRED	The alternative will result in a high impact / increase the impact
NO PREFERENCE	The alternative will result in equal impacts

Table 14 Comparative assessments

Alternative	Preference	Reasons
SUBSTATION		
Alternative 1	NO PREFERENCE	No significant palaeontological heritage resources identified before geotechnical report is available
Alternative 2	NO PREFERENCE	No significant palaeontological heritage resources identified before geotechnical report is available

10 REFERENCES

GROENEWALD, GH., GROENEWALD SM. AND GROENEWALD DP. 2014. Palaeontological Heritage of the Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West Provinces. Internal Palaeotechnical Reports, SAHRA.

GROENEWALD GH. 2015. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Tlisitseng Solar PV. Internal Report, PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd.



Appendix A

LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS – TERMINOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

3.1 General principles

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it. The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place. The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus, developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if an archaeological or heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

3.2 Graves and cemeteries

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.



Appendix C

Heritage Assessment Methodology

The section below outlines the assessment methodologies utilised in the study.

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report compiled by PGS Heritage (PGS) for the proposed Helena 1 Solar projects will assess the heritage resources found on site. This report will contain the applicable maps, tables and figures as stipulated in the NHRA (no 25 of 1999), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (no 107 of 1998) and the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (28 of 2002). The HIA process consists of three steps:

- Step I – Literature Review: The background information to the field survey leans greatly on the Heritage Scoping Report completed by PGS for this site.
- Step II – Physical Survey: A physical survey was conducted on foot through the proposed project area by qualified archaeologists, aimed at locating and documenting sites falling within and adjacent to the proposed development footprint.
- Step III – The final step involved the recording and documentation of relevant archaeological resources, as well as the assessment of resources in terms of the heritage impact assessment criteria and report writing, as well as mapping and constructive recommendations

The significance of heritage sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
 - Density of scatter (dispersed scatter)
 - Low - <10/50m²
 - Medium - 10-50/50m²
 - High - >50/50m²
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

- A - No further action necessary;
- B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;
- C - No-go or relocate pylon position
- D - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and
- E - Preserve site

Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

Table 15: Site significance classification standards as prescribed by SAHRA

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	Grade 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	Grade 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.A)	Grade 4C	Low Significance	Destruction



Appendix C

**Impact Assessment Methodology to be utilised
during EIA phase**

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

10.1 Determination of Significance of Impacts

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics which include context and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas Intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence. Significance is calculated as shown in Table 3.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

10.2 Impact Rating System

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of effects on the environment whether such effects are positive (beneficial) or negative (detrimental). Each issue / impact is also assessed according to the project stages:

- planning
- construction
- operation
- decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance has also been included.

10.2.1 Rating System Used To Classify Impacts

The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

Table 16 Classification of sensitivity ratings

NATURE		
Include a brief description of the impact of environmental parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact on an environmental parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource.	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.

4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the environmental parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity		
1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the environmental parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.

4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
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SIGNIFICANCE

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. This describes the significance of the impact on the environmental parameter. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula:

(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.

The summation of the different criteria will produce a non weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.

Points	Impact Significance Rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

Table 17 Impact Assessment

<p>The table below is to be represented in the Impact Assessment section of the report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IMPACT TABLE FORMAT</p>		
Environmental Parameter	<i>A brief description of the environmental aspect likely to be affected by the proposed activity e.g. Surface water</i>	
Issue/Impact/Environmental Effect/Nature	<i>A brief description of the nature of the impact that is likely to affect the environmental aspect as a result of the proposed activity e.g. alteration of aquatic biota The environmental impact that is likely to positively or negatively affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity e.g. oil spill in surface water</i>	
<i>Extent</i>	<i>A brief description of the area over which the impact will be expressed</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>A brief description indicating the chances of the impact occurring</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>A brief description of the ability of the environmental components recovery after a disturbance as a result of the proposed activity</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>A brief description of the degree in which irreplaceable resources are likely to be lost</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>A brief description of the amount of time the proposed activity is likely to take to its completion</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>A brief description of whether the impact will be exacerbated as a result of the proposed activity</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>A brief description of whether the impact has the ability to alter the functionality or quality of a system permanently or temporarily</i>	
<i>Significance Rating</i>	<i>A brief description of the importance of an impact which in turn dictates the level of mitigation required</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	4	1
Probability	4	1
Reversibility	4	1
Irreplaceable loss	4	1
Duration	4	1
Cumulative effect	4	1
Intensity/magnitude	4	1
Significance rating	-96 (high negative)	-6 (low negative)
Mitigation measures	<i>Outline/explain the mitigation measures to be undertaken to ameliorate the impacts that are likely to arise from the proposed activity. Describe how the mitigation measures have reduced/enhanced the impact with relevance to the impact criteria used in analyzing the significance. These measures will be detailed in the EMP.</i>	

10.3 Impact Summary

The impacts will then be summarized and a comparison made between pre and post mitigation phases as shown in Table 4 below. The rating of environmental issues associated with different parameters prior to and post mitigation of a proposed activity will be averaged. A comparison will then be made to determine the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures. The comparison will identify critical issues related to the environmental parameters.

The table below is to be represented in the Executive Summary of the report.

Table 18 Executive Summary

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Surface water	Erosion	43		16	
	Oil spills	22		22	
	Alteration of aquatic biota	16		3	
			- 0.0		-0.0
			Low Negative Impact		Low Negative Impact

Finally, the 2010 regulations also specify that alternatives must be compared in terms of impact assessment. Hence all alternatives will need to be comparatively assessed.



Appendix D

Palaeontological Heritage Map

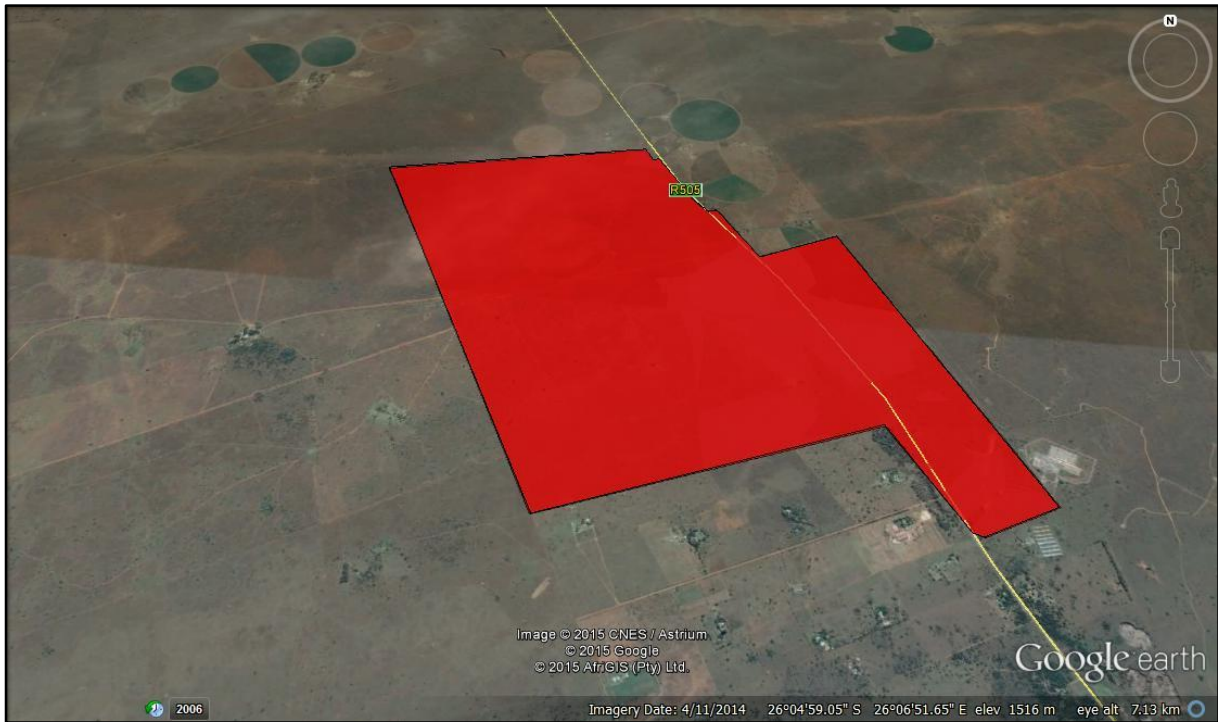


Figure 8 Palaeontological Sensitivity of Tlisitseng PV Solar Study Area

