PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MULILO STRUISBULT PV2 GRID CONNECTION AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE IN COPPERTON NEAR PRIESKA IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

EIMS Reference: 1480

Issue Date: **13 January 2022**

Revision No.: v0.1

Client: EIMS

PGS Project No: 581HIA- Struisbult

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Executive Summary

Banzai Environmental was appointed by PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd to conduct the **Palaeontological Desktop Assessment** (PDA) for the proposed Mulilo Struisbult PV2 Grid Connection and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton in the Northern Cape. This PDA forms part of a Heritage Assessment and complies with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), stating that a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is required to determine the presence of potential fossil material within the planned development. This study is thus necessary to evaluate the effect of the construction on the palaeontological resources

The proposed Mulilo Struisbult PV2 Grid Connection and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton in the Northern Cape is underlain by igneous Precambruim basement rocks [Vogelspruit Formation (Jacobsmyn Pan Group) and Spioenkop Formation (Marydale Group)] as well as the Permo-Carboniferous Mbizane Formation (Dwyka Group, Karoo Supergroup). These sediments are mantled by Late Cenozoic Superficial sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group). According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation and Dwyka Group is moderate, while that of the granitoid and highly metamorphosed Precambrian basement rocks is zero (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website).

It is therefore considered that the proposed development will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. The construction and operation of the project may be authorised, as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of Palaeontological resources.

If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carry out by a palaeontologist.

It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

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Terminology and Abbreviations

Archaeological resources

This includes:

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artifacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures.
- rock art is any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency, and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation.
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation.
- features, structures, and artifacts associated with a military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

Development

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influences its stability and future well-being, including:

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place.
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place.
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place.
- constructing or putting up for display signs or boards.
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

Fossil

Mineralized 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 and can include (but not limited to) as stated under Section 3 of the NHRA,

- places, buildings, structures, and equipment of cultural significance.
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage.
- historical settlements and townscapes.
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance.
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- archaeological and palaeontological sites.
- graves and burial grounds, and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Holocene

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

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.

Table 1: Abbreviations

Abbreviations	**Description**
Amsl	Above mean sea level
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEFF	Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries
EO	Environmental Officer
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
Ma	Million years old
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

1 INTRODUCTION

Mulilo wishes to construct a new 132kV powerline between the existing Cuprum Substation and the existing Kronos Substation (Figure 1). In order to proceed with this activity Mulilo was required to obtain Environmental Authorisation (EA) in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). In order to obtain the EA, it was necessary to compile and submit a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and associated Draft Environmental Management Programme/ Plan (EMPR).

Table 2: Project overview

Description:	Construction of a 132kV double circuit powerline and associated infrastructure between the existing Cuprum Substation and the existing Kronos Substation. Location General In the vicinity of Copperton near Prieska, Pixley ka Seme District Municipality

Project Components:	• An access road to the Struisbult PV2 On-site Substation;
	  ○ The On-site Substation consists of a 132 kV Switching Station (assessed here) back-to-back with the IPP substation
	• An approximately 1 km LILO;
	• 132 kV Feeder Bay at both Cuprum and Kronos Substations; and
	• An approximately 8.8 km 132 KV Transmission Line along the existing Kronos-Cuprum overhead line (OHL), which will be handed over to Eskom once completed. The OHL will consist of the following:
	  ○ High Voltage (HV) Lines; and
	  ○ The proposal is to construct the new line approximately 15 m to the eastern side of the current 1 and 2 Kronos-Cuprum OHL. This will not require a HV crossing (3 x rural Medium Voltage (MV) overpass crossings: 2 at Kronos Substation, 1 on route).

2 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This report has been compiled in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice (GN) R982). A summary of the report structure, and the specific sections that correspond to the applicable regulations, is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Report Structure

NEMA Regs (2014) - Appendix 6 (as amended 2017)	**Relevant section in report**
1. (1) A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain- a) details of- i. the specialist who prepared the report; and ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Section 14 and Section 3
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Section 14.1
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Section 4
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Section 8
(B) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 10
d) the date, duration and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 10
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialized process inclusive of equipment and modeling used;	Section 7
f) details of an assessment of the specifically identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 8 and 9
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	None
h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 9

NEMA Regs (2014) - Appendix 6 (as amended 2017)	Relevant section in report
i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 12
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives on the environment or activities;	Section 11
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 11
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorization;	Section 11
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorization;	Section 11
n) a reasoned opinion- i. as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorized; (iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and ii. if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorized, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;	Section 11
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	Not applicable.
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	Not applicable.
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	Not applicable.
2) Where a government notice *gazetted* by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	Section 6- compliance with SAHRA guidelines

3 SPECIALIST DETAILS

This present study has been conducted by Mrs Elize Butler. She has conducted approximately 300 palaeontological impact assessments for developments in the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern, Central, and Northern Cape, Northwest, Gauteng, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. She has an MSc (*cum laude*) in Zoology (specializing in Palaeontology) from the University of the Free State, South Africa and has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-five years. She has experience in

locating, collecting, and curating fossils, including exploration field trips in search of new localities in the Karoo Basin. She has been a member of the Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) since 2006 and has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

4 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The aim of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is to decrease the effect of the development on potential fossils at the development site.

According to the "SAHRA APM Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports" the purpose of the PIA is: 1) to identify the palaeontological importance of the rock formations in the footprint; 2) to evaluate the palaeontological magnitude of the formations; 3) to clarify the **impact** on fossil heritage; and 4) to suggest how the developer might protect and lessen possible damage to fossil heritage.

The palaeontological status of each rock section is calculated as well as the possible impact of the development on fossil heritage by a) the palaeontological importance of the rocks, b) the type of development and c) the quantity of bedrock removed.

When the development footprint has a moderate to high palaeontological sensitivity a field-based assessment is necessary. The desktop and the field survey of the exposed rock determine the impact significance of the planned development and recommendations for further studies or mitigation are made. Destructive impacts on palaeontological heritage usually only occur during the construction phase while the excavations will change the current topography and destruct or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the ground surface. Fossil Heritage will then no longer be accessible for scientific research.

Mitigation usually precede construction or may occur during construction when potentially fossiliferous bedrock is exposed. Mitigation comprises the collection and recording of fossils. Preceding excavation of any fossils a permit from SAHRA must be obtained and the material will have to be housed in a permitted institution. When mitigation is applied correctly, a positive impact as possible because our knowledge of local palaeontological heritage may be increased

The terms of reference of a PIA are as follows:

General Requirements:

- Adherence to the content requirements for specialist reports in accordance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.
- Adherence to all applicable best practice recommendations, appropriate legislation and authority requirements.
- Submit a comprehensive overview of all appropriate legislation, guidelines.
- Description of the proposed project and provide information regarding the developer and consultant who commissioned the study.
- Description and location of the proposed development and provide geological and topographical maps.
- Provide Palaeontological and geological history of the affected area.
- Identification sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kml's) in the proposed development.
- Evaluation of the significance of the planned development during the Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning Phases and Cumulative impacts. Potential impacts should be rated in terms of the direct, indirect and cumulative:
    a. **Direct impacts** are impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity.
    b. **Indirect impacts** of an activity are indirect or induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity.
    c. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities.
- Fair assessment of alternatives (infrastructure alternatives have been provided):
- Recommend mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the proposed development; and

Implications of specialist findings for the proposed development (such as permits, licenses etc).

5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mulilo Renewable Project Developments (Pty) Ltd (Mulilo) is in the process of preparing Struisbult PV2 solar facility for a private off-taker. One of the Eskom conditions received for connecting the project to the grid is to build an additional 8.8 km 132 kV line between Kronos and Cuprum substations. The Applicant proposes construction of the required 132 kV line alongside an existing powerline servitude with associated grid connection infrastructure as follows:

- An access road to the Struisbult PV2 On-site Substation;

    - The On-site Substation consists of a 132 kV Switching Station (assessed here) back-to-back with the IPP substation

- An approximately 1 km LILO;
- 132 kV Feeder Bay at both Cuprum and Kronos Substations; and
- An approximately 8.8 km 132 KV Transmission Line along the existing Kronos-Cuprum Transmission Line.
- The proposed project site is within the following properties: Farm Vogelstruisbult 104, Farm Klipgats Pan 117 and Farm Hoekplaas 146 near Copperton, Siyathemba Local Municipality, Northern Cape.
- The access road to the Struisbult PV2 Substation has the following coordinates:
    - Start: 29°56'16.91"S and 22°19'20.32"E;
    - Middle: 29°56'31.73"S and 22°19'20.36"E; and
    - End: 29°56'31.76"S and 22°19'37.80"E.
- The LILO Line has the following coordinates:
    - Start: 29°56'31.94"S and 22°19'38.99"E;
    - Middle: 29°56'49.14"S and 22°19'39.43"E; and
    - End: 29°57'9.54"S and 22°19'39.64"E.
- The new 132 KV Transmission Line has the following coordinates:
    - Start: 30°01'25.43"S and 22°20'17.36"E;
    - Middle: 29°59'24.65"S and 22°19'39.06"E; and
    - End: 29°57'33.45"S and 22°18'02.27"E.

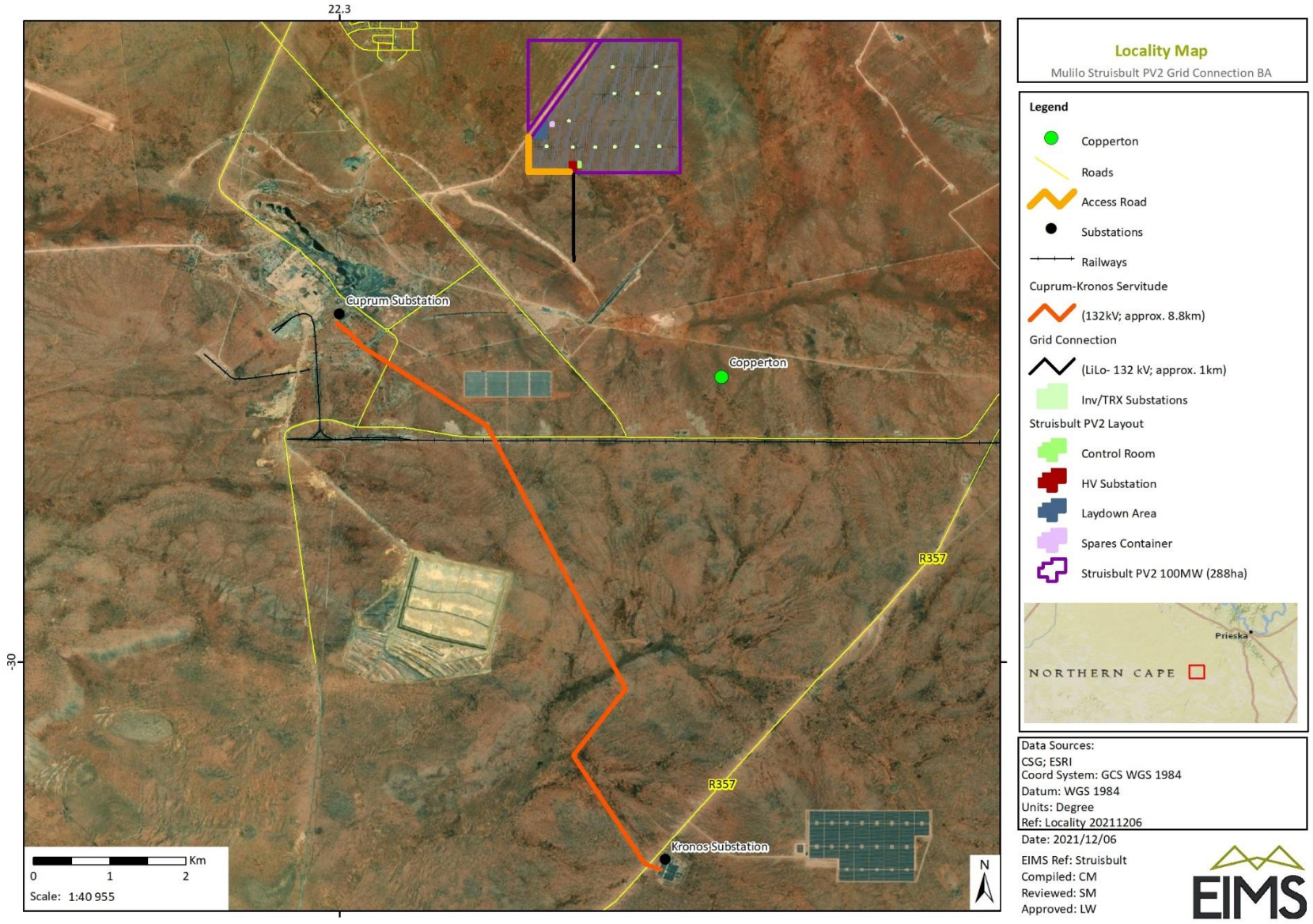


*Figure 1:Locality Map of the p*roposed Cuprum to Kronos Double Circuit 132kV Line and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton near Prieska in the Northern Cape.

6 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)

Cultural Heritage in South Africa, includes all heritage resources, is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA). Heritage resources as defined in Section 3 of the Act include **"all objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens**".

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or finds in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
- Notice 648 of the Government Gazette 45421- general requirements for undertaking an initial site sensitivity verification where no specific assessment protocol has been identified.

The next section in each Act is directly applicable to the identification, assessment, and evaluation of cultural heritage resources.

GNR 982 (Government Gazette 38282, 14 December 2014) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

- Basic Assessment Report (BAR) – Regulations 19 and 23
- Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Regulation 23
- Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Regulation 21
- Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) – Regulations 19 and 23

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

- Protection of Heritage Resources – Sections 34 to 36
- Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

MPRDA Regulations of 2014

Environmental reports to be compiled for application of mining right – Regulation 48

- Contents of scoping report – Regulation 49
- Contents of environmental impact assessment report – Regulation 50
- Environmental management programme – Regulation 51
- Environmental management plan – Regulation 52

The NEMA (No 107 of 1998) states that an integrated EMP should (23:2 (b)) "*…identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage*".

In agreement with legislative requirements, EIA rating standards as well as SAHRA policies the following comprehensive and legally compatible PIA report have been compiled.

Palaeontological heritage is exceptional and non-renewable and is protected by the NHRA. Palaeontological resources and may not be unearthed, broken moved, or destroyed by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority as per section 35 of the NHRA.

This Palaeontological Impact assessment forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and adhere to the conditions of the Act. According to **Section 38 (1)**, an HIA is required to assess any potential impacts to palaeontological heritage within the development footprint where:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length.
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length.
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
- (Exceeding 5 000 m^2 in extent; or
- involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
- involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m^2 in extent.
- or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

7 METHODOLOGY

The aim of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This includes all trace fossils and fossils. All accessible information is accessed to compose a PIA and includes Palaeontological impact assessment reports in the same area, aerial photos, and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps.

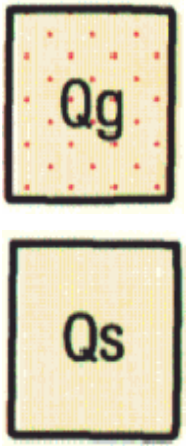
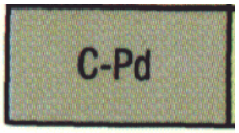
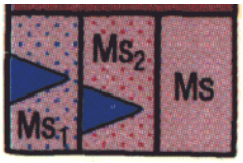
8 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The proposed 8 Mulilo Struisbult PV2 Grid Connection and Associated Infrastructure is located south-east of the small town of Copperton and approximately 50km southwest of Prieska in the Northern Cape (Figure 1). The planned development is depicted on the 1:250 000 Prieska 2922 (1995) and Britstown 3032 (1991) Geological Maps (Council for Geosciences) (Figure 2-3; Table 4). Figure 5 illustrates the surface geology of the proposed development (Shape files obtained

from the Council of Geoscience in Pretoria). The study area is underlain by igneous Precambruim basement rocks (Vogelspruit Formation (Jacobsmyn Pan Group) and Spioenkop Formation (Marydale Group). The Karoo Supergroup is represented by the Mbizane Formation of the Permo Carboniferous glacial sediments of the Dwyka Group. These bedrocks are mantled by Pleistocene to Recent aged superficial deposits of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group). According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation and Dwyka Group is moderate, while that of the granitoid and highly metamorphosed Precambrian basement rocks is Zero (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website) (Figure 6).

The Copperton area comprises of semi-arid, sandy to gravelly terrain and is relatively flat-lying, with elevations of c. 1050 to 1100m amsl. This area forms part of the low-relief Kaiingveld of the eastern Bushmanland. Vegetation cover is low, and include small shrubs and grasses with taller, shrubby vegetation around pans and beside water courses. The exposure of bedrock is very low due to widespread covering by superficial sediments (like alluvium, calcrete, gravels, and soil). In the Copperton area, small Precambrian basement rock inliers is present in the Kalahari sands. A NW-SE fault runs past the proposed development (black dashed lines in Figure 4-5). The Vogelstruisbult Formation of the Jacobsmyn Pan Group (Mv, blue) comprise of isolated outcrops north west of the fault. These basement rocks comprise mostly of high-grade metamorphic rocks (banded pelitic gneiss and migmatites) that are unfossiliferous (Slabbert et al., 1999, Cornell et al., 2006). These rocks are of undetermined Mokolian age [1000 to 2050 Ma (million years old)]. North-east of the fault line, metasedimentary basement rocks within the PV footprint, are assigned to the Spioenkop Formation (Marydale Group (Ms, purple). These rocks comprise of metamorphosed sediments (schists and quartzites) with metamorphosed igneous rocks (amphibolites). Rocks of the Marydale Group is part of the Archaean greenstone belt (Early Precambruim) that was part of the ancient oceanic crust along the southwest margin of the ancient Kaapvaal continent. The Marydale Group is 2-8 km thick and are over 2.5 billion years old (Prinsloo 1989, Potgieter & Botha 1982, Brandl et al., 2006). These basement rocks were last metamorphosed about billion years ago (1 – 1.2 Ga) and it totally unfossiliferous.

Table 4: Explanation of the surrounding sediments and symbols on the 1:250 000 2922 Prieska (1995) and 3032 Britstown (1991) Geological Map (Council for Geosciences).

Symbol	Group/Formation	Lithology	Approximate Age	Palaeontological Sensitivity
Qg 	Gordonia Formation, Kalahari Group	Red wind-blown sand and dunes alluvium, aeolian sands, calcrete hardpans, downwasted reworked coarse gravels, pan sediments and sandy to silty soils	Quaternary	Moderate
C-Pd 	Dwyka Group, Karoo Supergroup	Tillite, sandstone, mudstone, shale	Upper Carboniferous, Early Permian 295-290 Ma	Moderate
Mv 	Vogelstruisbult Formation, Jacomyns Pam Group	Garnet and sillimanite-bearing pelitic schist and gneiss, quartz-feldspar leucogneiss	Undetermined Mokolian age	Zero
Ms 	Spioenkop Formation (Marydale Group)	Fine-grained quartzite, quartz-sericite schist, quarts-feldspar gneiss	Undetermined Mokolian age	Zero

The Precambrian basement rocks is overlain by Permo-Carboniferous glacial sediments of the Dwyka Group (C-Pd, Karoo Supergroup). Glacial pavements underlaying the Dwyka Group have well-developed striations (specifically in the north) (Johnson et al, 2006). According to Visser *et a*l (1987) the Dwyka Group was deposited in a marine basin. The Dwyka Group consists of clast–poor argillaceous diamictites ("boulder shale") as well as large diamictites. These sediments are

overlain by a thin zone of laminated dropstone argillite with large clasts that consists mostly of gneiss and quartzite (Visser 1985). Visser et al. (1990) and Von Brunn and Visser (1999) found that the Dwyka rocks in the Prieska-Copperton area are close to the northern margin of the Main Karoo Basin. These rocks belong to the Mbizane Formation. This Formation is up to 190 m thick and is characterised by marked vertical and horizontal facies variations (Von Brunn & Visser 1999). The Mbizane-type heterolithic successions is present in the ancient palaeovalleys where the Dwyka is thicker. Almond (2012a) described the Dwyka in this area as extensively calcretised, with a network of calcrete veins. He found good exposures of Dwyka boulder shales and dropstone laminites on the farm Klipgats Pan, 15 km south of Copperton.

Large areas of the proposed Struisbult development are mantled by unconsolidated aeolian sands (Cenozoic Superficial deposits), probably allocated to the Pleistocene to Recent Gordonia Formation of the Kalahari Group (Figure 6). These sediments are dated at Late Pliocene to Early Pleistocene largely due to the Middle to Late Stone Age stone tools recovered from them and described by Dingle et al. (1983). Recently the Pliocene -Pleistocene boundary has been extended from 1.8 Ma back to 2.588 Ma and would place the Gordonia Formation completely in the Pleistocene Epoch.

The Permo-Carboniferous Dwyka Group is known for its track-ways (trace fossils), which are also known as ichnofacies, that were formed by fish and arthropods, while fossilized faeces (coprolites) have also been recovered. Body fossils comprise gastropods, invertebrates, and marine fish. Fossil plants include a rich diversity of conifers, cordaitaleans, glossopterids, ginkgoaleans, horsetails, lycopods, pollens and fern spores (Almond and Pether, 2008). Records indicate that the only fossils recorded from the Dwyka Group in the region are ice-transported boulders of Precambrian limestone or dolomite that comprise of small stromatolites (microbial mounds/columns). The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally low in diversity that occur over a wide range. These fossils represent terrestrial plants and animals with a close resemblance to living forms. Fossil assemblages include bivalves, diatoms, gastropod shells, ostracods, and trace fossils. Late Cenozoic calcrete may comprise of bones, horn corns as well as mammalian teeth. Tortoise remains have also been uncovered as well as trace fossils which includes termite and insect's burrows and mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile remains have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter. Fossils are mostly associated with ancient lakes, pans, and river systems. Kiberd (2006) described seven stratigraphic units from Bundu Pan, about 22km northwest of Copperton. He uncovered and important mammalian fossils

assemblage zone of Late Pleistocene Florisian Mammal Age (about 300 - 200 000 BP). Orton (2012) described younger fossil teeth from subsurface gravels in a borrow pit on the farm Hoekplaas (11 km southeast of Copperton). It is thus possible that fossil assemblages of Late Pleistocene Florisian Mammal Age may be present in the proposed Struisbult development.

Table 5: Fossil heritage in the Copperton area (Almond et al., 2008).

GEOLOGICAL UNIT	ROCK TYPES & AGE	FOSSIL HERITAGE	PALAEONT-OLOGICAL SENSITIVITY	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
KALAHARI GROUP ***plus*** **various unassigned superficial sediments of comparable age and origin**	Surface aeolian sands (Gordinia Formation), sandy and silty soils, calcrete hardpans, downwasted gravels, *plus* fluvial gravels, alluvium, freshwater pan deposits MAINLY PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT	Calcretised rhizoliths & termitaria, ostrich egg shells, land snail shells, rare mammalian and reptile (*e.g.* tortoise) bones & teeth, freshwater units associated with diatoms, molluscs, stromatolites *etc*	GENERALLY LOW BUT LOCALLY HIGH (*e.g.* concentrations of mammalian fossils, molluscs in pan and fluvial sediments)	Any substantial fossil finds (*e.g.* mammalian bones, teeth) to be reported by ECO to SAHRA
Mbizane Formation **DWYKA GROUP**	Tillites, interglacial mudrocks, deltaic & turbiditic sandstones, minor thin limestones LATE CARBONIFER-OUS – EARLY PERMIAN	Sparse petrified wood & other plant remains, palynomorphs, trace fossils (*e.g.* arthropod trackways, fish trails, U-burrows) possible stromatolites in limestones, fossiliferous erratics (*e.g.* stromatolitic limestones / dolomites)	LOW	Any substantial fossil finds (*e.g.* petrified wood) to be reported by ECO to SAHRA
Vogelstruisbult Formation (Jacobsmyn Pan Group) **Spioenkop Formation (Marydale Group)**	Small inliers of various granitic and high grade metamorphic rocks PRECAMBRIAN (ARCHAEAN TO MID PROTEROZOIC)	NONE	N/A	None

9 SPATIAL SENSITIVITY MAPPING

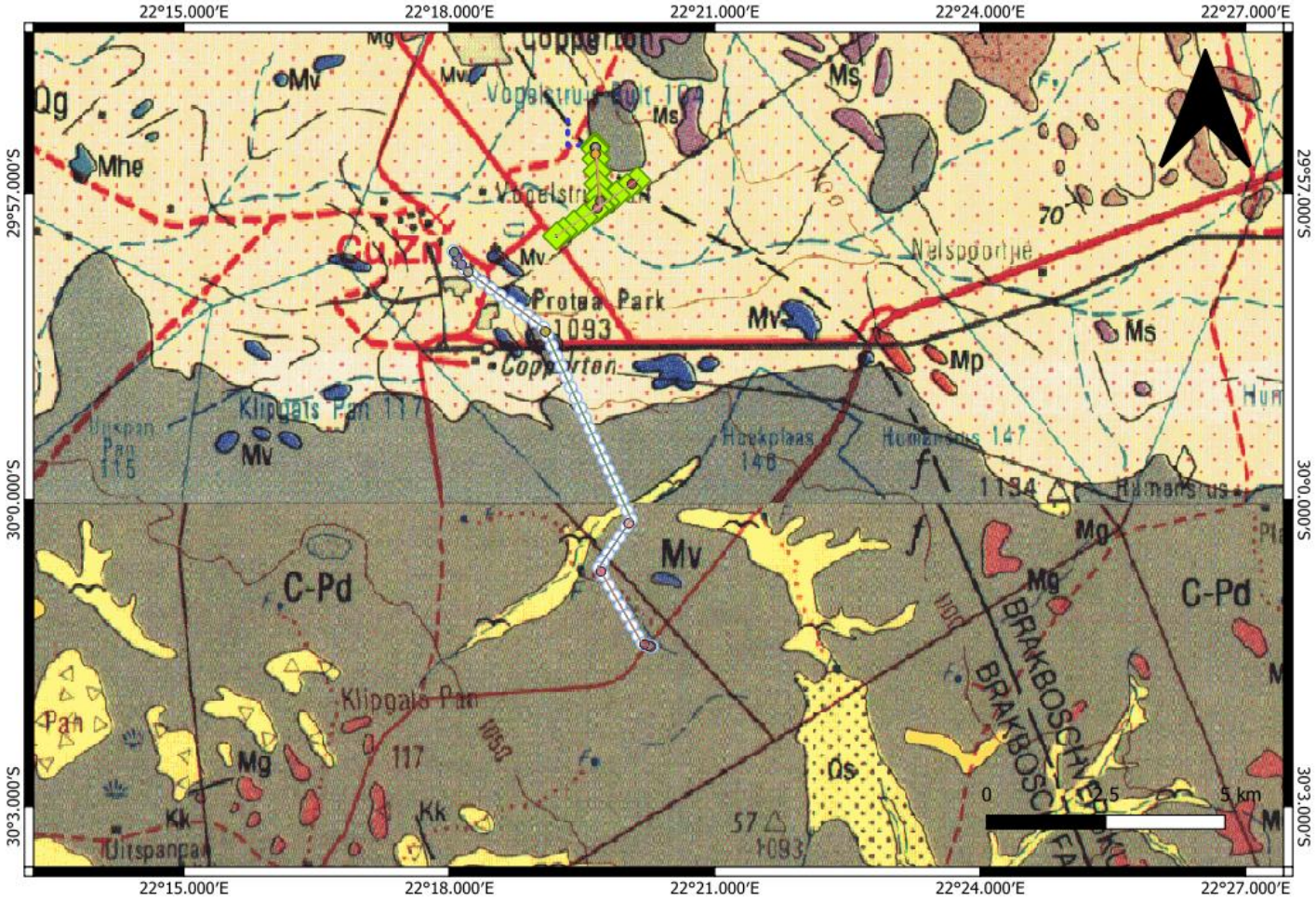


Figure 2. Extract of the *1:250 000 Prieska 2922 (1995) and Britstown 3022 (1991) Geological Maps (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria) indicating the* geology of the proposed *Mulilo Struisbult PV2 Grid Connection* in Copperton in the Northern Cape

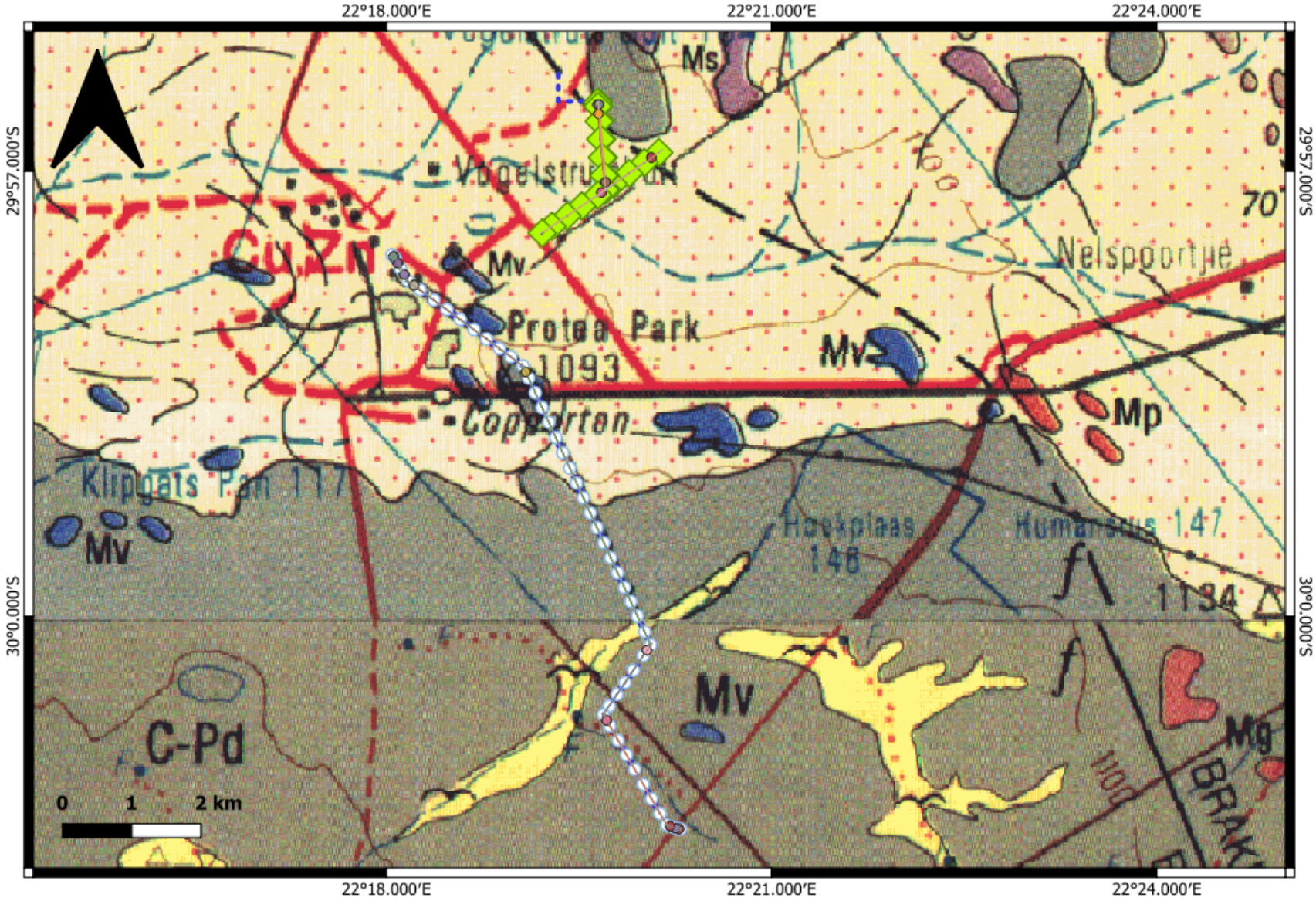


Figure 3:Close up of the geology of the proposed development.

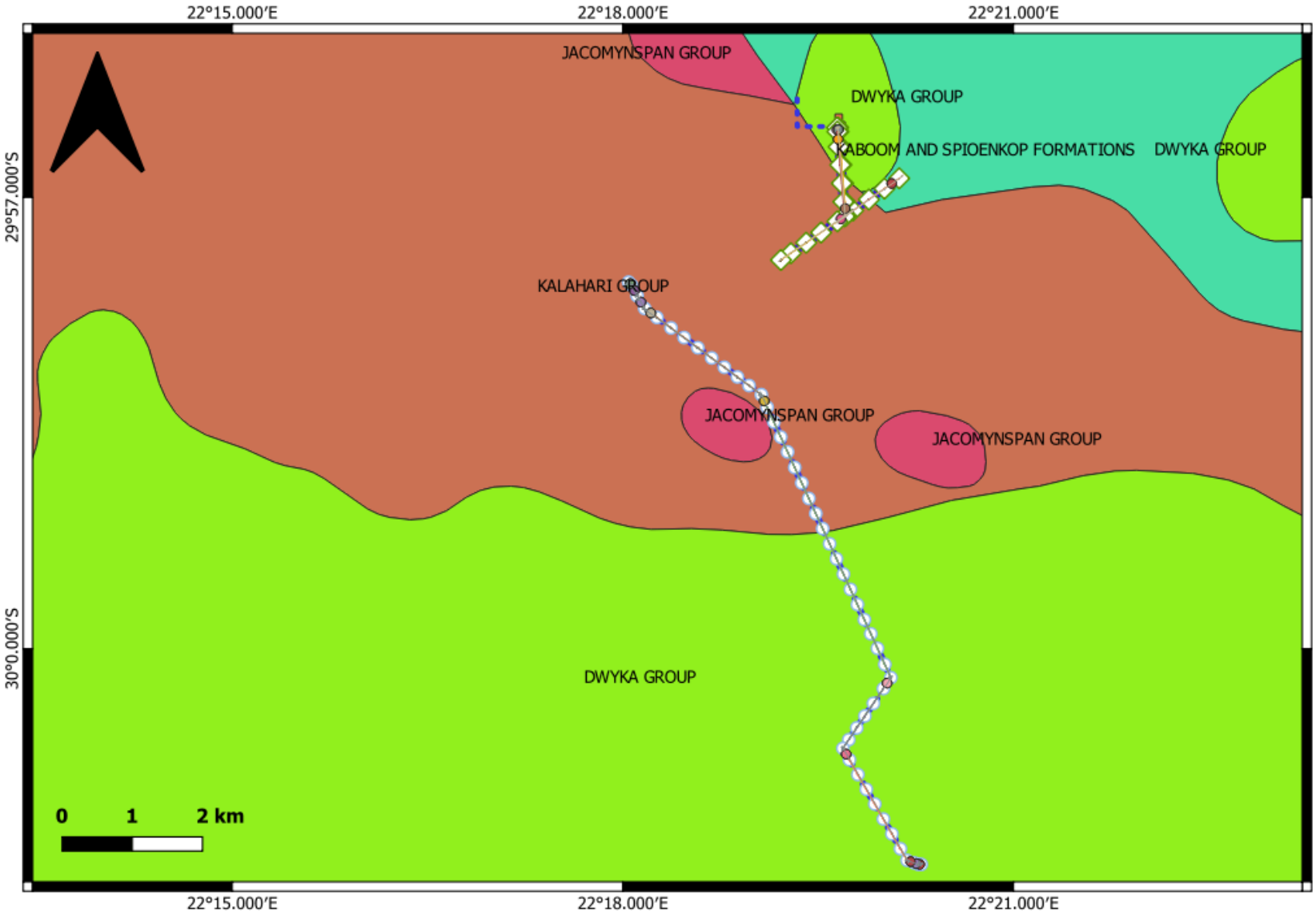


Figure 4: Shape files (Council of Geoscience, Pretoria) indicating the surface geology of the proposed Mulilo Struisbult PV2 Grid Connection in Copperton in the Northern Cape. Map drawn by QGIS 3.16

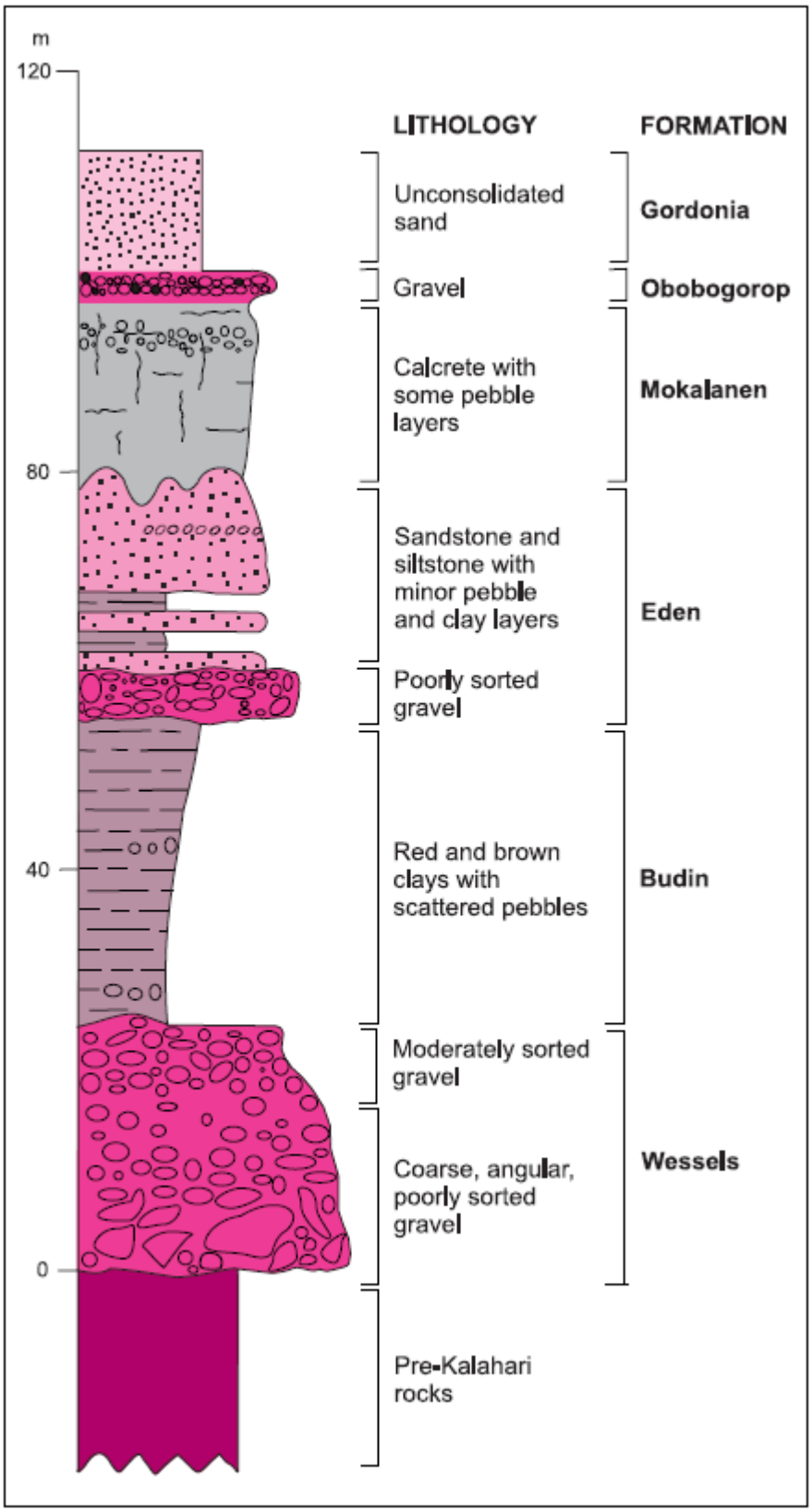


*Figure 5:*Generalized section of the Kalahari Group

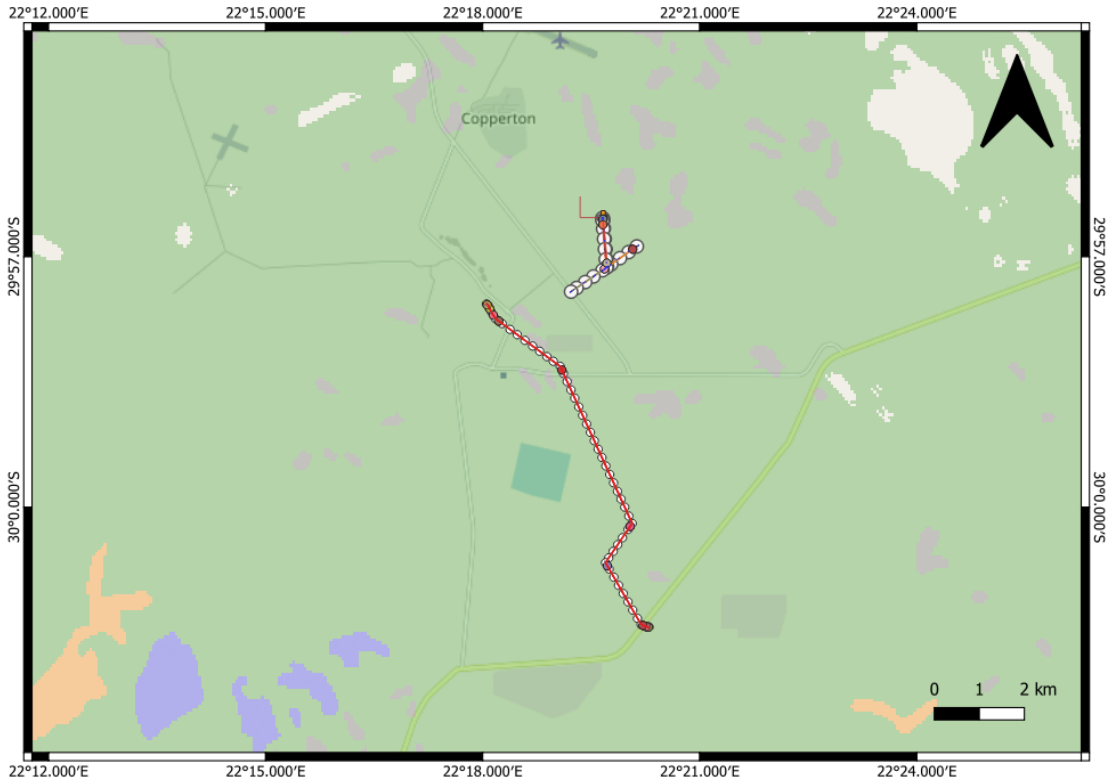


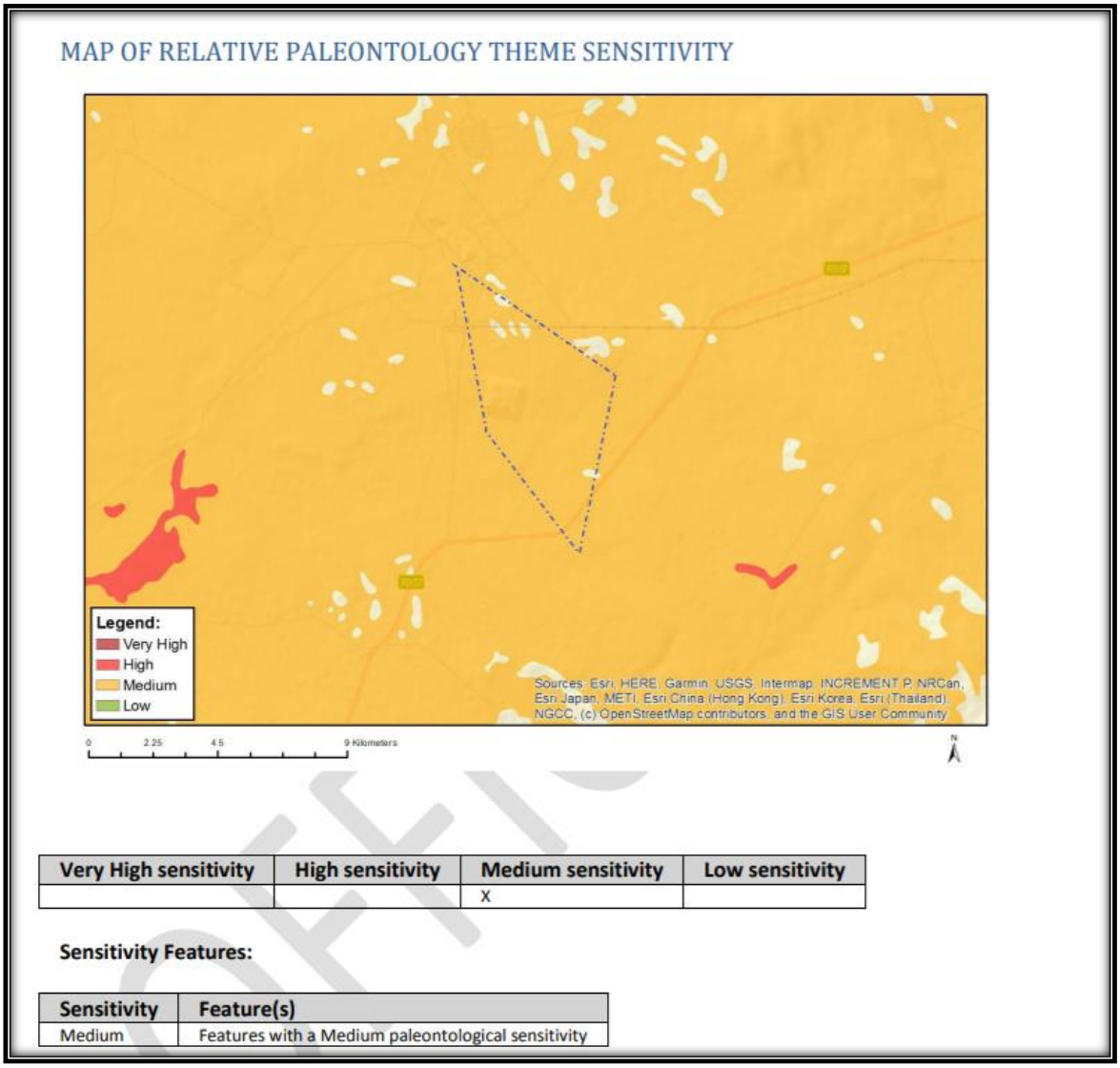
Figure 6: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences) indicating the proposed Cuprum to Kronos Double Circuit 132kV Line and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton in the Northern Cape.

Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study; a field assessment is likely
GREEN	**MODERATE**	**desktop study is required**
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	**INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO**	**no palaeontological studies are required**
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map (Figure 6) the proposed development is underlain by sediments with a Moderate (green) and Zero Palaeontological Sensitivity.

The colours on the PalaeoMap indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

According to the National Environmental Screening tool (https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool Accessed 8 November 2021) the sensitivity of the proposed 10km Cuprum to Kronos Double Circuit 132kV Line and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton near Prieska in the Northern Cape is also moderate (Figure 7).



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity

Figure 7: Environmental Screening tool

10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSULTED

In compiling this report the following sources were consulted:

- Geological map 1:100 000, Geology of the Republic of South Africa (Visser 1984)
- A Google Earth map with polygons of the proposed development was obtained from PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd.
- 1:250 000 2922 Prieska (1995) and 3032 Britstown (1991) Geological Maps (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria)
- A few PIA's near the development site which were consulted include
  Almond 2010a, 2010b, 2011a, 2011b, 2012a, 2012b . See references.

11 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The nature of the Impacts will be the loss of Fossil Heritage.

11.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

11.1.1 Introduction

The impact significance rating methodology, as provided by EIMS, is guided by the requirements of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended). The broad approach to the significance rating methodology is to determine the environmental risk (ER) by considering the consequence (C) of each impact (comprising Nature, Extent, Duration, Magnitude, and Reversibility) and relate this to the probability/ likelihood (P) of the impact occurring. This determines the environmental risk. In addition, other factors, including cumulative impacts and potential for irreplaceable loss of resources, are used to determine a prioritisation factor (PF) which is applied to the ER to determine the overall significance (S). The impact assessment will be applied to all identified alternatives. Where possible, mitigation measures will be recommended for impacts identified.

11.1.2 Determination of environmental risk

The significance (S) of an impact is determined by applying a prioritisation factor (PF) to the environmental risk (ER). The environmental risk is dependent on the consequence (C) of the particular impact and the probability (P) of the impact occurring. Consequence is determined through the consideration of the Nature (N), Extent (E), Duration (D), Magnitude (M), and reversibility (R) applicable to the specific impact.

For the purpose of this methodology the consequence of the impact is represented by:

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{R}) * \mathbf{N}}{\mathbf{4}}$$

Each individual aspect in the determination of the consequence is represented by a rating scale as defined in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Criteria for Determining Impact Consequence

Aspect	Score	Definition
Nature	- 1	Likely to result in a negative/ detrimental impact
	+1	Likely to result in a positive/ beneficial impact
Extent	1	Activity (i.e. limited to the area applicable to the specific activity)
	2	Site (i.e. within the development property boundary),
	3	Local (i.e. the area within 5 km of the site),
	4	Regional (i.e. extends between 5 and 50 km from the site
	5	Provincial / National (i.e. extends beyond 50 km from the site)
Duration	1	Immediate (<1 year)
	2	Short term (1-5 years),
	3	Medium term (6-15 years),
	4	Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life span of the project),
	5	Permanent (no mitigation measure of natural process will reduce the impact after construction).
Magnitude/ Intensity	1	Minor (where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected),
	2	Low (where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are slightly affected),

Aspect	Score	Definition
	3	Moderate (where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way),
	4	High (where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will temporarily cease), or
	5	Very high / don't know (where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will permanently cease).
Reversibility	1	Impact is reversible without any time and cost.
	2	Impact is reversible without incurring significant time and cost.
	3	Impact is reversible only by incurring significant time and cost.
	4	Impact is reversible only by incurring prohibitively high time and cost.
	5	Irreversible Impact

Once the C has been determined the ER is determined in accordance with the standard risk assessment relationship by multiplying the C and the P. Probability is rated/ scored as per Table 7.

Table 7: Probability Scoring

Probability	1	Improbable (the possibility of the impact materialising is very low as a result of design, historic experience, or implementation of adequate corrective actions; <25%),
	2	Low probability (there is a possibility that the impact will occur; >25% and <50%),
	3	Medium probability (the impact may occur; >50% and <75%),
	4	High probability (it is most likely that the impact will occur- > 75% probability), or
	5	Definite (the impact will occur),

The result is a qualitative representation of relative ER associated with the impact. ER is therefore calculated as follows:

ER= C x P

Table 8: Determination of Environmental Risk

Consequence	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
	Probability					

The outcome of the environmental risk assessment will result in a range of scores, ranging from 1 through to 25. These ER scores are then grouped into respective classes as described in

Table 9.

Table 9: Significance Classes

Environmental Risk Score	
Value	Description
< 9	Low (i.e. where this impact is unlikely to be a significant environmental risk).
≥9 - <17	Medium (i.e. where the impact could have a significant environmental risk),
≥17	High (i.e. where the impact will have a significant environmental risk).

The impact ER will be determined for each impact without relevant management and mitigation measures (pre-mitigation), as well as post implementation of relevant management and mitigation measures (post-mitigation). This allows for a prediction in the degree to which the impact can be managed/mitigated.

11.1.3 Impact Prioritisation

Further to the assessment criteria presented in the section above, it is necessary to assess each potentially significant impact in terms of:

1. Cumulative impacts; and
2. The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

To ensure that these factors are considered, an impact prioritisation factor (PF) will be applied to each impact ER (post-mitigation). This prioritisation factor does not aim to detract from the risk ratings but rather to focus the attention of the decision-making authority on the higher priority/significance issues and impacts. The PF will be applied to the ER score based on the assumption that relevant suggested management/mitigation impacts are implemented.

Table 10: Criteria for Determining Prioritisation

Cumulative Impact (CI)	**Low (1)**	**Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is unlikely that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.**
	Medium (2)	Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is probable that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.
	High (3)	Considering the potential incremental, interactive, sequential, and synergistic cumulative impacts, it is highly probable/ definite that the impact will result in spatial and temporal cumulative change.
Irreplaceable Loss of Resources (LR)	Low (1)	Where the impact is unlikely to result in irreplaceable loss of resources.
	Medium (2)	Where the impact may result in the irreplaceable loss (cannot be replaced or substituted) of resources but the value (services and/or functions) of these resources is limited.
	High (3)	Where the impact may result in the irreplaceable loss of resources of high value (services and/or functions).

The value for the final impact priority is represented as a single consolidated priority, determined as the sum of each individual criteria represented in

Table 10. The impact priority is therefore determined as follows:

Priority = CI + LR

The result is a priority score which ranges from 3 to 9 and a consequent PF ranging from 1 to 2 (Refer to

Table 11).

Table 11: Determination of Prioritisation Factor

Priority	Ranking	Prioritisation Factor
2	Low	1
3	Medium	1.125
4	Medium	1.25
5	Medium	1.375
6	High	1.5

In order to determine the final impact significance, the PF is multiplied by the ER of the post mitigation scoring. The ultimate aim of the PF is an attempt to increase the post mitigation environmental risk rating by a full ranking class, if all the priority attributes are high (i.e. if an impact comes out with a medium environmental risk after the conventional impact rating, but there is significant cumulative impact potential and significant potential for irreplaceable loss of resources, then the net result would be to upscale the impact to a high significance).

Table 12: Final Environmental Significance Rating

Environmental Significance Rating	
Value	Description
≤ -20	High negative (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).
> -20 ≤ -10	Medium negative (i.e. where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area).
> -10	Low negative (i.e. where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area).
0	No impact
<10	Low positive (i.e. where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area).

Environmental Significance Rating	
≥ 10 < 20	Medium positive (i.e. where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area).
≥ 20	High positive (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

The significance ratings and additional considerations applied to each impact will be used to provide a quantitative comparative assessment of the alternatives being considered. In addition, professional expertise and opinion of the specialists and the environmental consultants will be applied to provide a qualitative comparison of the alternatives under consideration. This process will identify the best alternative for the proposed project.

11.2 Planning Phase Impacts

No Impact

11.3 Construction Phase Impacts

11.3.1 Loss of Fossil Heritage

The excavations and site clearance of the proposed development will involve substantial excavations into the superficial sediment cover as well as locally into the underlying bedrock. These excavations will modify the existing topography and may destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the ground surface that will no longer be available for scientific research. According to the Geology of the project site has a Moderate Palaeontological Significance. *Loss of Fossil Heritage only occurs during the Construction Phase.*

11.3.2 Mitigation measures

In the event that fossil material exists within the proposed development area any negative or detrimental impact upon it could be mitigated by describing and collecting well-preserved fossils by a professional palaeontologist. These actions should take place after vegetation clearance has taken place but *before* the ground is levelled for construction. Excavation of fossil heritage will require a permit from SAHRA, and the material must be housed in a permitted institution. In the event that an excavation is

impossible or inappropriate, the fossil or fossil locality could be protected and the site of any planned construction and infrastructure moved.

11.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

As the environment surrounding the proposed development is not known to be highly fossiliferous the Cumulative Impact of fossil heritage will be low.

11.3.4 Irreplaceable loss of Resources

Impacts on fossil heritage are generally irreversible. From a scientific point of view all well-documented records and palaeontological studies of any fossils recovered during construction would represent a positive impact. The possibility of a negative impact on the palaeontological heritage of the area can be reduced by the implementation of adequate damage mitigation procedures. If damage mitigation is properly undertaken the benefit scale for the project will lie within the beneficial category.

11.3.5 Impact on Alternatives considered

No Alternatives

11.4 Operational Phase Impacts

No Impact

11.5 Decommissioning Phase Impacts

No Impact

11.6 Rehabilitation and Closure Phase Impacts

No Impact

12 CONCLUSION

The proposed 8.8km Cuprum to Kronos Double Circuit 132kV Line and Associated Infrastructure in Copperton near Prieska in the Northern Cape is underlain by igneous Precambruim basement rocks (Vogelspruit Formation of the Jacobsmyn Pan Group and Spioenkop Formation of the Marydale Group), the

Permo-Carboniferous Mbizane Formation (Dwyka Group, Karoo Supergroup) and these sediments are mantled by Late Cenozoic Superficial sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group). According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation and Dwyka Group is moderate, while that of the granitoid and highly metamorphosed Precambrian basement rocks is Zero (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website).

It is therefore considered that the proposed development will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. Thus, the construction and operation of the project may be authorised, as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources.

If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carry out by a palaeontologist.

It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

13 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

When conducting a Palaeontological Impact Assessment several factors can affect the accuracy of the assessment. The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area, and the sheet explanations were not meant to focus on palaeontological heritage. Many inaccessible regions of South Africa have not been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs. Locality and geological information of museums and universities databases have not been kept up to date or data collected in the past have not always been accurately documented.

Comparable Assemblage Zones in other areas are used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which has not yet been documented. When similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations are referenced for Desktop studies it is generally **assumed** that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint. A field-assessment is thus necessary to improve the accuracy of the desktop assessment.

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15 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Specialist Declaration Form

Declaration of Independence

I, Elize Butler, declare that –

General declaration:

- *I act as the independent palaeontological specialist in this application*
- *I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant*
- *I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work.*
- *I have expertise in conducting palaeontological impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity.*
- *I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation.*
- *I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in section 38 of the NHRA when preparing the application and any report relating to the application.*
- *I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity.*
- *I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision*

to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority.

- *I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application.*
- *I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favorable to the applicant or not*
- *All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct.*
- *I will perform all other obligations as expected a palaeontological specialist in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and*
- *I realize that a false declaration is an offense in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA.*

Disclosure of Vested Interest

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal, or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL CONSULTANT:	*Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd*
CONTACT PERSON:	*Elize Butler*
	Tel: +27 844478759
	Email: elizebutler002@gmail.com
SIGNATURE:	

Appendix B: Specialist CV

CURRICULUM VITAE - ELIZE BUTLER

PROFESSION:	Palaeontologist
YEARS' EXPERIENCE:	26 years in Palaeontology

EDUCATION:

B.Sc Botany and Zoology, 1988
University of the Orange Free State

B.Sc (Hons) Zoology, 1991
University of the Orange Free State

Management Course, 1991
University of the Orange Free State

M. Sc. Cum laude (Zoology), 2009
University of the Free State

Dissertation title: The postcranial skeleton of the Early Triassic non-mammalian Cynodont *Galesaurus planiceps:* implications for biology and lifestyle

MEMBERSHIP

Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) 2006-currently

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Part-time Laboratory assistant	Department of Zoology & Entomology University of the Free State Zoology 1989-1992
Part-time laboratory assistant	Department of Virology University of the Free State Zoology 1992
Research Assistant	National Museum, Bloemfontein 1993 – 1997
Principal Research Assistant and Collection Manager	National Museum, Bloemfontein 1998–currently

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Butler, E. 2014. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed development of private dwellings on portion 5 of farm 304 Matjesfontein Keurboomstrand, Knysna District, Western Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2014. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade of existing water supply infrastructure at Noupoort, Northern Cape Province. 2014. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed consolidation, re-division, and development of 250 serviced erven in Nieu-Bethesda, Camdeboo local municipality, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed mixed land developments at Rooikraal 454, Vrede, Free State. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological exemption report of the proposed truck stop development at Palmiet 585, Vrede, Free State. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed Orange Grove 3500 residential development, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality East London, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Gonubie residential development, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality East London, Eastern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Ficksburg raw water pipeline. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Heritage Impact Assessment report on the establishment of the 65 mw Majuba Solar Photovoltaic facility and associated infrastructure on portion 1, 2 and 6 of the farm Witkoppies 81 HS, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed township establishment on the remainder of portion 6 and 7 of the farm Sunnyside 2620, Bloemfontein, Mangaung metropolitan municipality, Free State, Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Woodhouse 1 photovoltaic solar energy facilities and associated infrastructure on the farm Woodhouse729, near Vryburg, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Woodhouse 2 photovoltaic solar energy facilities and associated infrastructure on the farm Woodhouse 729, near Vryburg, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Orkney solar energy farm and associated infrastructure on the remaining extent of Portions 7 and 21 of the farm Wolvehuis 114, near Orkney, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2015. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Spectra foods broiler houses and abattoir on the farm Maiden Manor 170 and Ashby Manor 171, Lukhanji Municipality, Queenstown, Eastern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of the 150 MW Noupoort concentrated solar power facility and associated infrastructure on portion 1 and 4 of the farm Carolus Poort 167 and the remainder of Farm 207, near Noupoort, Northern Cape. Prepared for Savannah Environmental. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Woodhouse 1 Photovoltaic Solar Energy facility and associated infrastructure on the farm Woodhouse 729, near Vryburg, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Woodhouse 2 Photovoltaic Solar Energy facility and associated infrastructure on the farm Woodhouse 729, near Vryburg, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Proposed 132kV overhead power line and switchyard station for the authorised Solis Power 1 CSP project near Upington, Northern Cape. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Senqu Pedestrian Bridges in Ward 5 of Senqu Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Recommendation from further Palaeontological Studies: Proposed Construction of the Modderfontein Filling Station on Erf 28 Portion 30, Founders Hill, City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Recommendation from further Palaeontological Studies: Proposed Construction of the Modikwa Filling Station on a Portion of Portion 2 of Mooihoek 255 Kt, Greater Tubatse Local Municipality, Limpopo Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Recommendation from further Palaeontological Studies: Proposed Construction of the Heidedal filling station on Erf 16603, Heidedal Extension 24, Mangaung Local Municipality, Bloemfontein, Free State Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Recommended Exemption from further Palaeontological studies: Proposed Construction of the Gunstfontein Switching Station, 132kv Overhead Power Line (Single or Double Circuit) and ancillary infrastructure for the Gunstfontein Wind Farm Near Sutherland, Northern Cape Province. Savannah South Africa. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Galla Hills Quarry on the remainder of the farm Roode Krantz 203, in the Lukhanji Municipality, division of Queenstown, Eastern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Chris Hani District Municipality Cluster 9 water backlog project phases 3a and 3b: Palaeontology inspection at Tsomo WTW. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of the 150 MW Noupoort concentrated solar power facility and associated infrastructure on portion 1 and 4 of the farm Carolus Poort 167 and the remainder of Farm 207, near Noupoort, Northern Cape. Savannah South Africa. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed upgrading of the main road MR450 (R335) from Motherwell to Addo within the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Sunday's River valley Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment construction of the proposed Metals Industrial Cluster and associated infrastructure near Kuruman, Northern Cape Province. Savannah South Africa. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of up to a 132kv power line and associated infrastructure for the proposed Kalkaar Solar Thermal Power Plant near Kimberley, Free State and Northern Cape Provinces. PGS Heritage. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed development of two burrow pits (DR02625 and DR02614) in the Enoch Mgijima Municipality, Chris Hani District, Eastern Cape.

Butler, E. 2016. Ezibeleni waste Buy-Back Centre (near Queenstown), Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed construction of two 5 Mw Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants on Farm Wildebeestkuil 59 and Farm Leeuwbosch 44, Leeudoringstad, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed development of four Leeuwberg Wind farms and basic assessments for the associated grid connection near Loeriesfontein, Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological impact assessment for the proposed Aggeneys south prospecting right project, Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed Motuoane Ladysmith Exploration right application, KwaZulu Natal. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016. Palaeontological impact assessment for the proposed construction of two 5 MW solar photovoltaic power plants on farm Wildebeestkuil 59 and farm Leeuwbosch 44, Leeudoringstad, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2016: Palaeontological desktop assessment of the establishment of the proposed residential and mixed-use development on the remainder of portion 7 and portion 898 of the farm Knopjeslaagte 385 Ir, located near Centurion within the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological impact assessment for the proposed development of a new cemetery, near Kathu, Gamagara local municipality and John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality, Northern Cape. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of The Proposed Development of The New Open Cast Mining Operations on The Remaining Portions Of 6, 7, 8 And 10 Of the Farm Kwaggafontein 8 In the Carolina Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed Development of a Wastewater Treatment Works at Lanseria, Gauteng Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Scoping Report for the Proposed Construction of a Warehouse and Associated Infrastructure at Perseverance in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed Establishment of a Diesel Farm and a Haul Road for the Tshipi Borwa mine Near Hotazel, In the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed Changes to Operations at the UMK Mine near Hotazel, In the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the Development of the Proposed Ventersburg Project-An Underground Mining Operation near Ventersburg and Henneman, Free State Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed development of a 3000 MW combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) in Richards Bay, Kwazulu-Natal. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the Development of the Proposed Revalidation of the lapsed General Plans for Elliotdale, Mbhashe Local Municipality. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological assessment of the proposed development of a 3000 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) in Richards Bay, Kwazulu-Natal. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed development of the new open cast mining operations on the remaining portions of 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the farm Kwaggafontein 8 10 in

the Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed mining of the farm Zandvoort 10 in the Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, Gert Sibande District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Lanseria outfall sewer pipeline in Johannesburg, Gauteng Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed development of open pit mining at Pit 36W (New Pit) and 62E (Dishaba) Amandelbult Mine Complex, Thabazimbi, Limpopo Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed development of the sport precinct and associated infrastructure at Merrifield Preparatory school and college, Amathole Municipality, East London. PGS Heritage. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological impact assessment of the proposed construction of the Lehae training and fire station, Lenasia, Gauteng Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed development of the new open cast mining operations of the Impunzi mine in the Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the construction of the proposed Viljoenskroon Munic 132 KV line, Vierfontein substation and related projects. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed rehabilitation of 5 ownerless asbestos mines. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed development of the Lephalale coal and power project, Lephalale, Limpopo Province, Republic of South Africa. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of a 132KV powerline from the Tweespruit distribution substation (in the Mantsopa local municipality) to the Driedorp rural substation (within the Naledi local municipality), Free State province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed development of the new coal-fired power plant and associated infrastructure near Makhado, Limpopo Province. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2017. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of a Photovoltaic Solar Power station near Collett substation, Middelburg, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

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