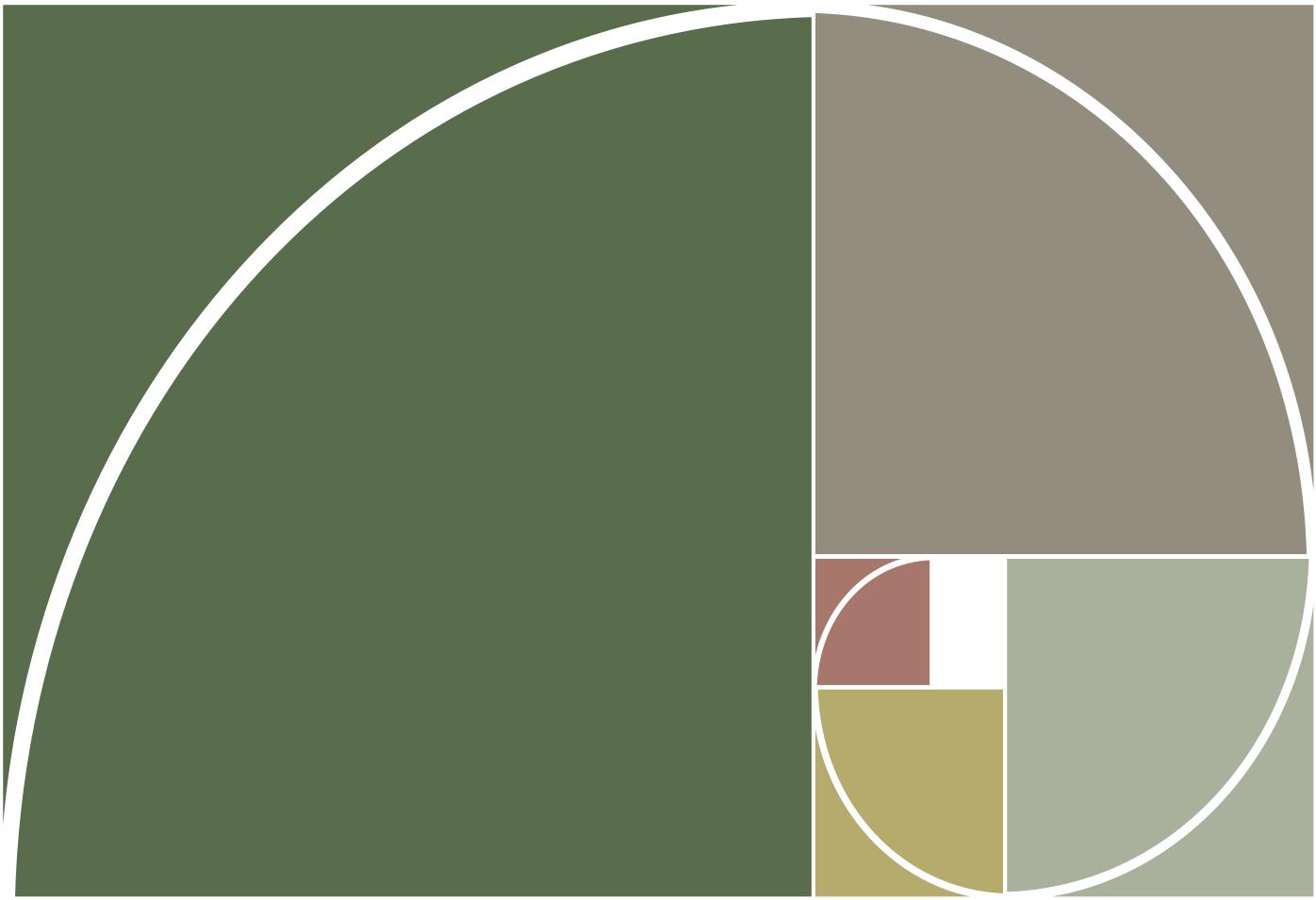

BANZAI ENVIRONMENTAL

PALAEONTOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NGUNI SOLAR POWER PLANT NEAR VENTERSDORP, NORTH WEST PROVINCE 2022

COMPILED FOR:

ENVIRONAMICS ENVIRONMENTAL

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: 

The heritage impact assessment report has been compiled considering the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Regulations 2014 as amended, requirements for specialist reports, Appendix 6, as indicated in the table below.

Table 1: Checklist for Specialist studies conformance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended)

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	**The relevant section in the report**	**Comment where not applicable.**
1.(1) (a) (i) Details of the specialist who prepared the report	Page ii and Section 3 of Report – Contact details and company and Appendix A	-
(ii) The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vita	Section 3 – refer to **Appendix A**	-
(b) A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page ii of the report	-
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 5 – Objective	-
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 6 – Geological and Palaeontological history	-
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 12	-

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	**The relevant section in the report**	**Comment where not applicable.**
(d) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	Section 1;11 & 13	
(e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 9 Approach and Methodology	-
(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 1;11 & 13	
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 1 & 13	
(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 6 – Geological and Palaeontological history	
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 8.1 – Assumptions and Limitation	-
(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	Section 1 and 13	
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 1 & 13	

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	**The relevant section in the report**	**Comment where not applicable.**
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 1 & 13	
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 1 & 13	
(n)(i) A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised and	Section 1 & 13	
(n)(iA) A reasoned opinion regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and		
(n)(ii) If the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 1 and 13	-
(o) A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A	Not applicable. A public consultation process was handled as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	**The relevant section in the report**	**Comment where not applicable.**
		Plan (EMP) process.
(p) A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A	Not applicable. To date, no comments regarding heritage resources that require input from a specialist have been raised.
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A	Not applicable.
(2) Where a government notice 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 4 compliance with SAHRA guidelines	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Banzai Environmental was appointed by Environamics Environmental Consultants to conduct the Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) to assess the Nguni Solar Power Plant (SPP) near Ventersdorp in the North West Province. In accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), this PIA is necessary to confirm if fossil material could potentially be present in the planned development area, to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development on the Palaeontological Heritage and to mitigate possible damage to fossil resources.

The Nguni SPP underlain by the Precambrian dolomites and associated marine sedimentary rocks of the) of the Monte Christo and Lyttelton Formations (Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup). Updated geology (Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) indicates that the Malmani Subgroup is represented in the Nguni SPP footprint. The Palaeotechnical Report of the North West Province (Groenewald et al, 2014) allocates a High Palaeontological Sensitivity to the Malmani Subgroup. In contrast, the PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Malmani Subgroup is Very High (Almond *et al*, 2013; SAHRIS website).

A site-specific field survey of the development footprint was conducted on foot and by motor vehicle on 3 October 2022. Outcrops of weathered to fairly well-preserved stromatolites were discovered on the development. Mitigation of a sample of well-preserved stromatolites is thus recommended. By implementing mitigation measures the significance of the impact will be reduced to Low. Mitigation should take place after initial vegetation is cleared away but *before* the ground is levelled for construction. These recommendations should be included in the Environmental Management Plan of the Nguni Solar Power Plant.

Recommendations:

- The ECO must be made aware that fossils (stromatolites) of the Malmani (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) has a High to Very High Palaeontological Significance.
- If a well-preserved stromatolite outcrop s is uncovered in the development footprint (after vegetation clearance) the stromatolites may be cordoned off and a buffer of 30m may be placed around the outcrop or a reprehensive example should be removed and placed near the offices of the PV as an informative example of fossils in the area.

Impact Summary

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Planning Stage	No Impact		No Impact		No Impact
Construction Stage Phala SPP	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the surface that are then no longer available for scientific study	32	Negative Medium impact	16	Negative Low impact
Operational Phase Phala SPP	No Impact		No Impact		No Impact
Decommissioning Phase Phala SPP	No Impact		No Impact		No Impact
Construction Stage Power line Loss of fossil heritage	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the surface that are then no longer available for scientific study	32	Negative Medium impact	16	Negative Low impact
Power line Operational Phase	No Impact		No Impact		No Impact
Power Line Decommissioning Phase	No Impact		No Impact		No Impact

It is therefore considered that the proposed Nguni SPP will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological reserves of the area. Thus, the construction of the development may be authorised in its whole extent.

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Appendix A: CV

1 INTRODUCTION

Nguni Solar Power Plant (RF) (Pty) Ltd proposes the development of the Nguni Solar Power Plant near Ventersdorp, in the North West Province (Figure 1-3, Table 2-3).

Table 2: General site information

Description of affected farm portion	Solar Power Plant Portion 1 of the Farm Illmasdale No. 70 Portion 2 of the Farm Illmasdale No. 70 Power Line Portion 6 of Farm Wildebeestlaagte 72 Remaining Extent of Farm Illmasdale 70
Province	North West
District Municipality	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality
Local Municipality	JB Marks Local Municipality
Ward numbers	31
Closest towns	Ventersdorp is located approximately 27km southwest of the proposed development.
21 Digit Surveyor General codes	Solar Power Plant Portion 1 of the Farm Illmasdale No. 70 T0IQ00000000007000001 Portion 2 of the Farm Illmasdale No. 70 T0IQ00000000007000002 Power Line Portion 6 of Farm Wildebeestlaagte 72 - T0IQ00000000007200006 Remaining Extent of Farm Illmasdale 70 - T0IQ00000000007000000
Type of technology	Photovoltaic solar facility
Structure Height	Panels ~6m, buildings ~ 6m, power line ~32m and battery storage facility ~8m height
Battery storage	Within a 4-hectare area
Surface area to be covered (Development footprint)	Approximately 599 ha
Laydown area dimensions (EIA footprint)	Assessed 599 ha

Structure orientation	The panels will either be fixed to a single-axis horizontal tracking structure where the orientation of the panel varies according to the time of the day, as the sun moves from east to west or tilted at a fixed angle equivalent to the latitude at which the site is in order to capture the most sun.
Generation capacity	Up to 350MW
Expected production	415MW

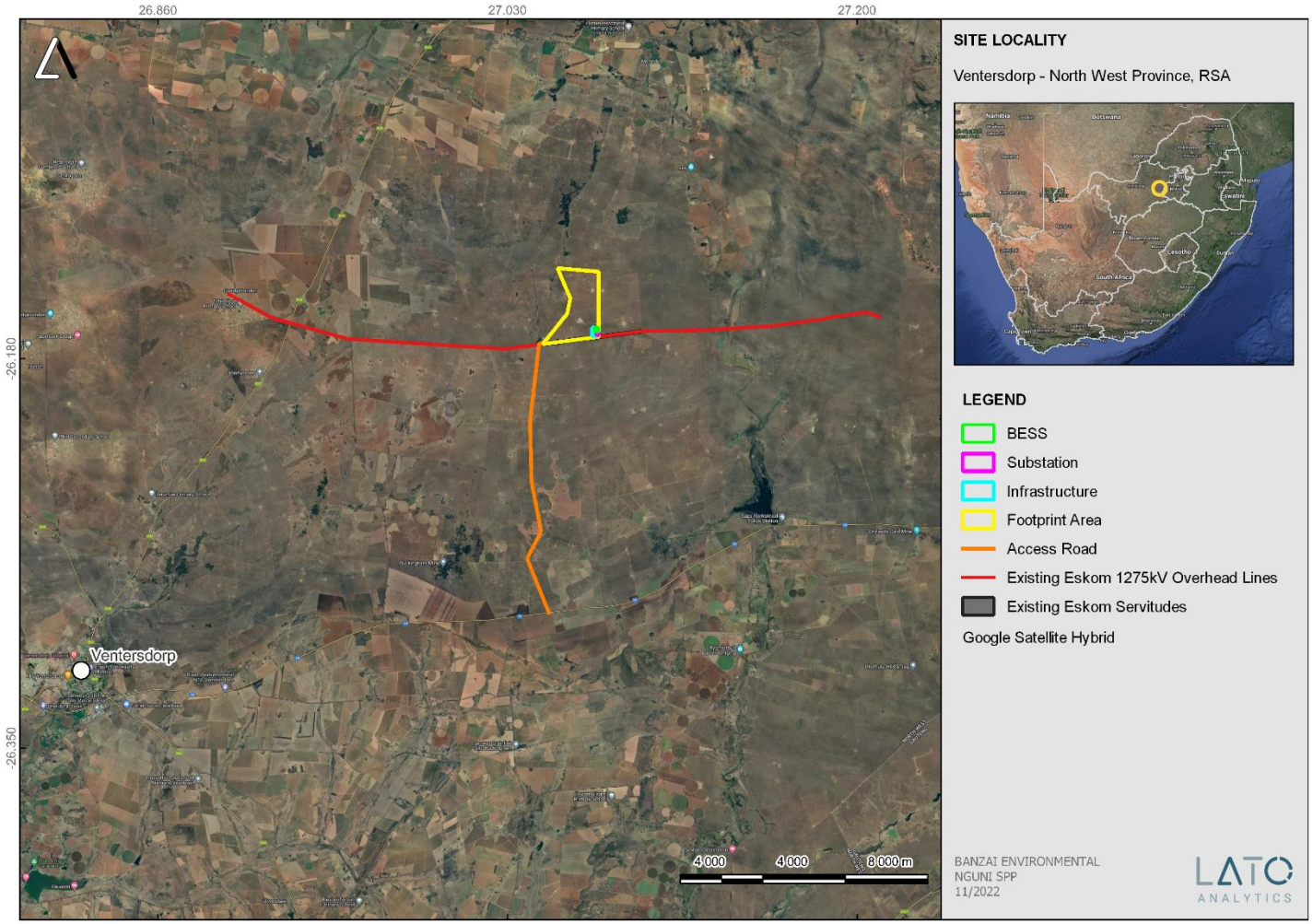


Figure 1:*Regional locality of the proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant near Ventersdorp, in North West Province.*

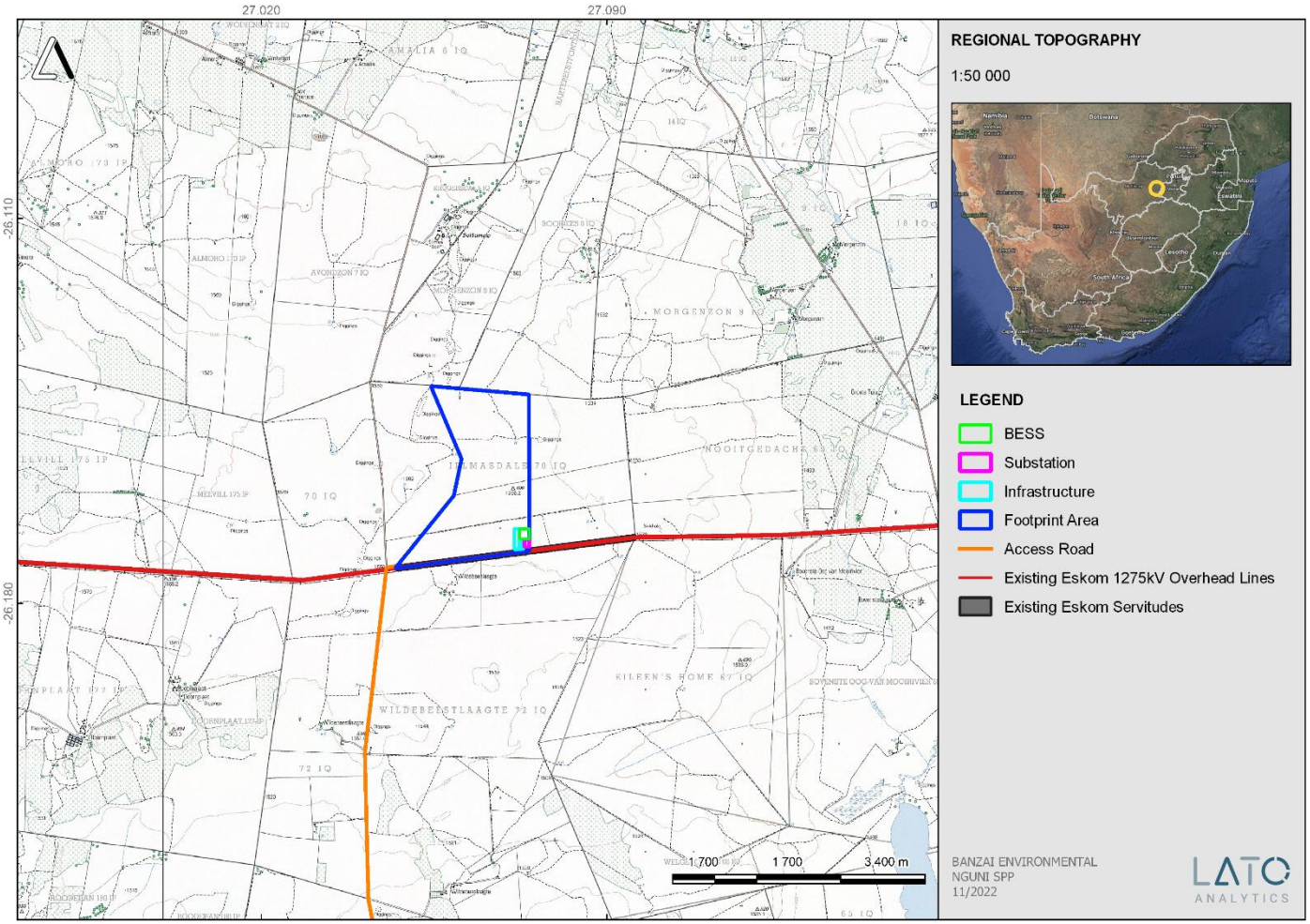


***Figure 2**: Locality of the proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant near Ventersdorp, in North West Province.*

1.2 Technical Details

The term photovoltaic describes a solid-state electronic cell that produces direct current electrical energy from the radiant energy of the sun through a process known as the Photovoltaic Effect. This refers to light energy placing electrons into a higher state of energy to create electricity. Each PV cell is made of silicon (i.e., semiconductors), which is positively and negatively charged on either side, with electrical conductors attached to both sides to form a circuit. This circuit captures the released electrons in the form of an electric current (direct current). The key components of the proposed project are described below:

- PV Panel Array

To produce up to 350MW, the proposed facility will require numerous linked cells placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a panel. Multiple panels will be required to form the solar PV arrays which will comprise the PV facility. The PV panels will be tilted at a northern angle in order to capture the most sun or using one-axis tracker structures to follow the sun to increase the Yield.

- Wiring to Inverters

Sections of the PV array will be wired to inverters. The inverter is a pulse width mode inverter that converts direct current (DC) electricity to alternating current (AC) electricity at grid frequency.

- Connection to the grid

Connecting the array to the electrical grid requires transformation of the voltage from 480V to 33KV to 132KV to 275KV. The normal components and dimensions of a distribution rated electrical substation will be required. Output voltage from the inverter is 480V and this is fed into step up transformers to 132kV. An onsite substation will be required on the site to step the voltage up to 132kV, after which the power will be evacuated into the national grid via the proposed power line. It is expected that generation from the facility will tie in with the Hera / Watershed 275kV HV Feeder Overhead Line to the existing Eskom Pluto 400kV/275KV/22KV MTS Substation. The connection options will be assessed within the same 200m wide (up to 550m wide in some instances) grid connection corridor. The Nguni SPP will inject up to 350MW into the National Grid. The installed capacity will be approximately 415MW.

Refer to the Figure below.

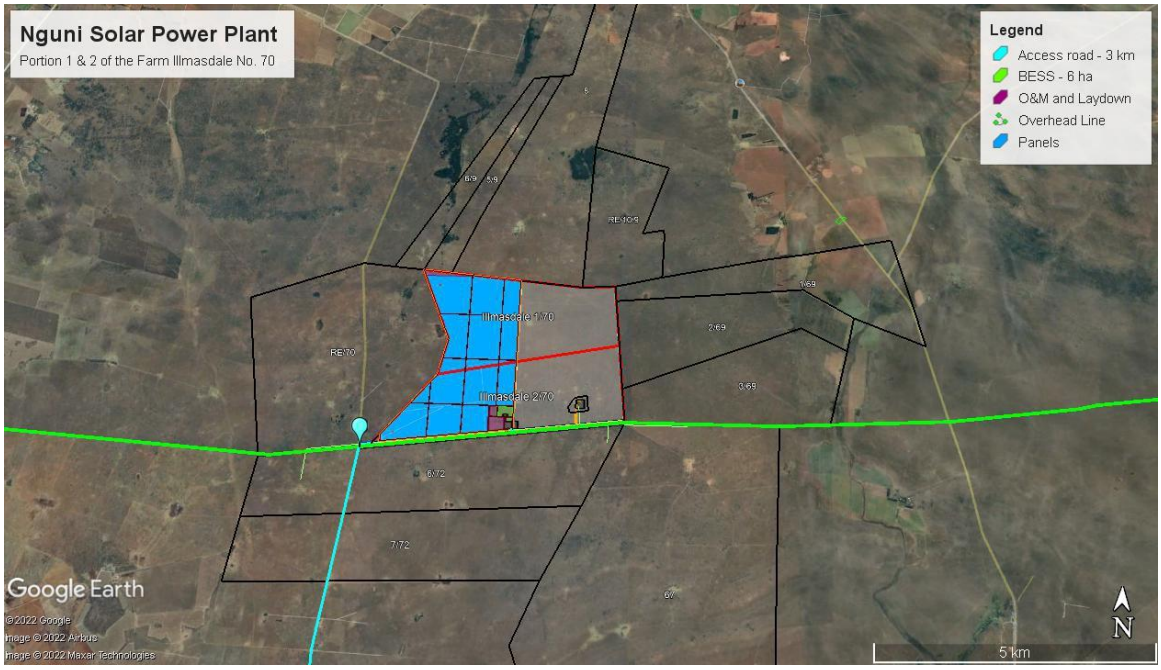


***Figure 3**: Power Line Corridor.*

- Electrical reticulation network

An internal electrical reticulation network will be required and will be lain ~2-4m underground as far as practically possible.

- Supporting Infrastructure

The supporting infrastructure such as the auxiliary buildings will be situated in an area measuring up to 4 ha.

- Battery storage

A Battery Storage Facility with a maximum height of 8m and a maximum volume of 1,740 m^3 of batteries and associated operational, safety and control infrastructure.

- Roads

Access will be obtained from N14 to the south of the site and via another unnamed road to the north of the site. An internal site road network will also be required to provide access to the solar field and associated infrastructure. The access and internal roads will be constructed within a 25-meter corridor. Access Points: coordinates 26°17'27.04"S; 27° 3'0.28"E and 26°10'23.40"S; 27° 2'51.09"E.

- Fencing

For health, safety and security reasons, the facility will be required to be fenced off from the surrounding farm. Fencing with a height of 2.5 meters will be used.

Table 3: Technical details

Component	Description / dimensions
Height of PV panels	6 meters
Area of PV Array	599 Hectares (Development footprint)
Number of inverters required	Minimum 50
Area occupied by inverter / transformer stations / substations / BES S	BESS: 6ha; Substation: 1.5 ha (IPP step-up and Eskom switching/collector); Central inverters + LV/MV trafo: 750 m^2
Capacity of on-site substation	132kV
Capacity of the power line	132kV
Area occupied by both permanent and construction laydown areas	Total Footprint Area: 599 hectares Construction laydown area: within ~ 3 ha
Area occupied by buildings	Security Room: ~150 m^2 O&M Laydown: within 3.5 ha
Battery storage facility	Maximum height: 8m Maximum volume: 1740 m3 Capacity: Within 3.5 ha
Length of internal roads	Approximately 30 km
Width of internal roads	Between 4 to 6 meters
Proximity to grid connection	Option 1: Approximately 0.094 kilometres (94 meters)
Grid connection corridor width	Between 200 and 550 meters in width
Grid connection corridor length	Up to ~94 meters
Power line servitude width	32m
Height of fencing	Approximately 2.5 meters

1.3 Consideration Of Alternatives

The DEAT 2006 guidelines on 'assessment of alternatives and impacts' proposes the consideration of four types of alternatives namely, the no-go, location, activity, and design alternatives. It is however, important to note that the regulation and guidelines specifically state that only 'feasible' and 'reasonable' alternatives should be explored. It also recognizes that the consideration of

alternatives is an iterative process of feedback between the developer and EAP, which in some instances culminates in a single preferred project proposal. An initial site assessment was conducted by the developer the affected properties and the farm portions were found favorable due to its proximity to grid connections, solar radiation, ecology and relative flat terrain. These factors were then taken into consideration and avoided as far as possible.

The following alternatives were considered in relation to the proposed activity:

No-go alternative

This alternative considers the option of 'do nothing' and maintaining the status quo. The site is currently zoned for agricultural and mining land uses. Should the proposed activity not proceed, the site will remain unchanged and will continue to be used for agricultural purposes. The potential opportunity costs in terms of alternative land use income through rental for energy facility and the supporting social and economic development in the area would be lost if the status quo persist.

Location alternatives

No other possible sites were identified on Portion 1 of the Farm Illmasdale No. 70. This site is referred to as the preferred site. Some limited sensitive features occur on the site. The size of the site makes provision for the exclusion of any sensitive environmental features that may arise through the EIA proses.

Technical alternatives: Powerlines

One connection option is available. It is expected that generation from the facility will connect to the national grid via the existing Eskom Hera/Watershed 275kV or Pluto/Watershed 275kV Overhead Line. The grid connection route will be assessed within a 200m wide (up to 550m wide in some instances) corridor. The Project will inject up to 350MW into the National Grid. The installed capacity will be approximately 415MW.

Battery storage facility

It is proposed that a nominal up to 500 MWh Battery Storage Facility for grid storage would be housed in stacked containers, or multi-storey building, with a maximum height of 8m and a maximum volume of 1,740m^3 of batteries and associated operational, safety and control infrastructure. Three types of battery technologies are being considered for the proposed project: Lithium-ion, Sodium-sulphur or Vanadium Redox flow battery. The preferred battery technology is Lithium-ion.

Battery storage offers a wide range of advantages to South Africa including renewable energy time shift, renewable capacity firming, electricity supply reliability and quality improvement, voltage regulation, electricity reserve capacity improvement, transmission congestion relief, load following and time of use energy cost management. In essence, this technology allows renewable energy to

enter the base load and peak power generation market and therefore can compete directly with fossil fuel sources of power generation and offer a truly sustainable electricity supply option.

Design and layout alternatives

Design alternatives will be considered throughout the planning and design phase.

Technology alternatives

There are several types of semiconductor technologies currently available and in use for PV solar panels. Two, however, have become the most widely adopted, namely crystalline silicon (Mono-facial and Bi-facial) and thin film. The technology that (at this stage) proves more feasible and reasonable with respect to the proposed solar facility is crystalline silicon panels, due to it being non-reflective, more efficient, and with a higher durability. However, due to the rapid technological advances being made in the field of solar technology the exact type of technology to be used, such as bifacial panels, will only be confirmed at the onset of the project.

2 LEGAL MANDATE AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The National Environmental Management Act identifies listed activities (in terms of Section 24) which are likely to have an impact on the environment. These activities cannot commence without obtaining an EA from the relevant competent authority. Sufficient information is required by the competent authority to make an informed decision and the project is therefore subject to an environmental assessment process which can be either a Basic Assessment Process or a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process.

The EIA Regulations No. 324, 325, and 327 outline the activities that may be triggered and therefore require EA. The following listed activities with special reference to the proposed development is triggered:

Table 4: Listed activities (SPPs)

Relevant notice:	**Activity No (s)**	**Description of each listed activity as per project description**:
GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 11(i)	• *"The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity (i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts."* • Activity 11(i) is triggered as the proposed photovoltaic solar facility will transmit and distribute electricity of 132 kilovolts outside an urban area.

GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 24(ii)	• *"The development of a road (ii) with reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 meters;* • Activity 24(ii) is triggered as the internal roads will vary between 6 and 12 meters in width.
GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 28(ii)	• *"Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 1998 and where such development (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare."* • Activity 28(ii) is triggered as portions of the affected farm has been previously used for grazing and the property will be re-zoned to "special" use.
GNR. 327 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 56 (ii):	• *"The widening of a road by more than 6 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 metres…"* • Activity 56 (ii) is triggered as the existing access to the affected property does not have a reserve and will need to be widened by more than 6 metres.
GNR. 325 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 1	• *"The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more."* • Activity 1 is triggered since the proposed photovoltaic solar facility will generate up to 350 megawatts electricity through the use of a renewable resource.
GNR. 325 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 15	• *"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation."* • More than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation will be cleared.
GNR. 324 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 4 (h)(iv)	• *"The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres, (h) North West, (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority"* • Activity 4(h)(iv) is triggered since a portion of the proposed site falls within Ecological Support Area 1 and the internal roads will vary between 6 and 12 meters in width.
GNR. 324 (as	Activity 12 (h)(iv)	• *"The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation in (h) North West (iv) within Critical*

amended in 2017)		*biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority"* • Activity 12(h)(iv) is triggered since a portion of the proposed site falls within Ecological Support Area 1 and more than 300 square metres of indigenous vegetation will be cleared.
GNR. 324 (as amended in 2017)	Activity 18 (h)(v)	• *"The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre in (h) North within (v) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority;"* • Activity 18(h)(v) is triggered since a portion of the proposed site falls within an Ecological Support Area 1 and the internal roads will vary between 6 and 12 meters in width.

The activities triggered under Listing Notice 1, 2 and 3 (Regulation 327, 325 & 324) for the project implies that the development is considered as potentially having an impact on the environment and therefore require the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

3 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

This 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-nine 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 LEGISLATION

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
- 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

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.

5 OBJECTIVE

The objective of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is to determine the impact of the development on potential palaeontological material at the site.

According to the "SAHRA Archaeological, Palaeontological and Meteorite Unite (APM) Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports" the aims of the PIA are: 1) to identify the palaeontological status of the exposed as well as rock formations just below the surface in the development footprint 2) to estimate the palaeontological importance of the formations 3) to determine the impact on fossil heritage; and 4) to recommend how the developer ought to protect or mitigate damage to fossil heritage.

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 of sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kmls) 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 are impacting that 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).

6 GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEONTOLOGICAL HISTORY

The geology of the proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant is depicted on the 1: 250 000 West-Rand 2626 (1986) Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria) and is underlain by the Precambrian dolomites and associated marine sedimentary rocks of the) of the Monte Christo and Lyttelton Formations (Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) (Figure 4, Table 5). Updated geology (mapped by the Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) is depicted in Figure 5 and indicates that the Malmani Subgroup is represented in the Nguni SPP footprint.

The Palaeotechnical Report of the North West Province (Groenewald et al, 2014) allocates a High Palaeontological Sensitivity to the Malmani Subgroup (Table 6). In contrast, the PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) (Figure 6) indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Malmani Subgroup is Very High (Almond *et al*, 2013; SAHRIS website).

The Malmani Subgroup is divided into five formations (Figure 7) that are classified by the amount of chert, stromatolitic morphology, erosion surfaces and intercalated shales in them. The Malmani Subgroup overlies the Black Reef Formation. The oldest Formation in the Malmani Subgroup is the Oaktree Formation that consists of stromatolitic dolomites, carbonaceous shales, and locally developed quartzites. This formation overlies the (Monte Christo Formation that comprises of stromatolitic and oolitic platform dolomites as well as erosive breccia. The Lyttleton Formation overlies the Monte Christo Formation and consists of stromatolitic dolomites as well as shale quartzites. The Eccles Formation follows and comprises of erosional breccias while the youngest Formation is the Frisco Formation that mostly comprises of stromatolitic dolomites.

The Malmani Subgroup carbonates of the Transvaal Basin comprise of an assortment of stromatolites (microbial laminates), ranging from supratidal mats to intertidal columns and large subtidal domes (Eriksson *et al.* 2006). Stromatolites are layered mounds, columns and sheet-like sedimentary rocks. These structures were originally formed by the growth of layer upon layer of cyanobacteria, a single-celled photosynthesizing microbe. Cyanobacteria are prokaryotic cells (simplest form of modern carbon-bases life). Stromatolites are first found in Precambrian rocks and are known as the earliest known fossils. These algae photosynthesised in the low oxygen

atmosphere and deposited layer upon layer of calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate and calcium carbonate as well as other compounds to form these domes. Researchers have examined and classified the stromatolite structures but seldomly find preserved algal cells. The oxygen atmosphere that we depend on today was generated by numerous cyanobacteria photosynthesizing during the Archaean and Proterozoic Era.

Stromatolites and oolites from the Transvaal Supergroup have been described by various authors (Eriksson and Altermann, 1998). Detailed descriptions of South African Archaean stromatolites are available in the literature (Altermann, 2001; Buick, 2001; and Schopf, 2006). The Malmani stromatolites literature includes articles by Truswell and Eriksson (1972, 1973, 1975), Eriksson and MacGregor (1981), Eriksson and Altermann (1998), Sumner (2000), Schopf (2006).

The Malmani Subgroup succession is about 2 km-thick and consists of a series of formations of oolitic and stromatolitic carbonates (limestones and dolomites), black carbonaceous shales and minor secondary cherts. The Malmani Dolomites also consist of historic lime mines, and palaeocave fossil deposits. Dolomite (limestone rock) forms in warm, shallow seas from slow gathering remainders of marine microorganisms and fine-grained sediment. Dolomites of the Malmani Subgroup has a higher magnesium content than other limestones. These materials contain high levels of calcium carbonate and are often referred to as *carbonates*.

Currently very few palaeontologists study stromatolites but geologists find the stromatolites interesting because they reveal the change from a reducing environment (that is an oxygen-poor) to an oxidizing environment (oxygen--rich). This transition is known as the Great Oxygen Event (Eroglu et al., 2017).

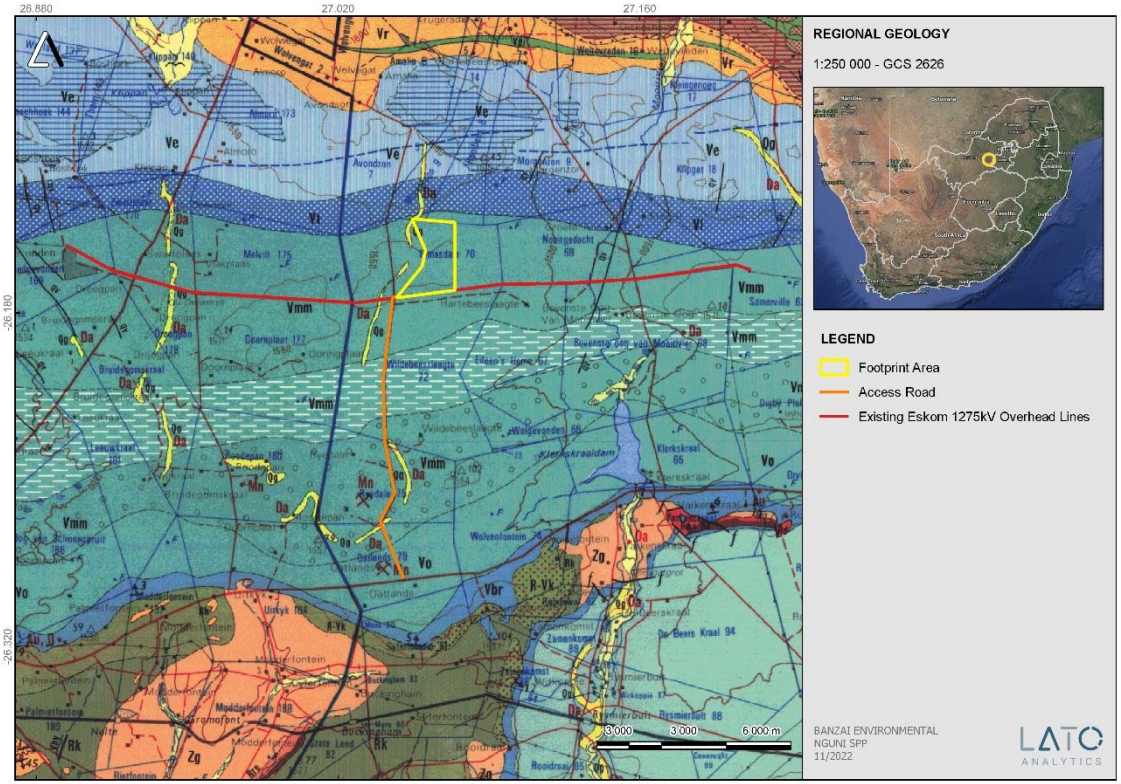


***Figure 4**: Extract of the 1:250 000 West-Rand 2626 (1986) Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria) indicating the geology of the proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant near Ventersdorp in North West Province.*

According to the geological map the Nguni SPP development is underlain by the Monte Christo Formation (Vmm, light blue) as well as the Lyttelton Formation (Vt, blue), both of the Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup.

Table 5:Legend of the Wes-Rand 2626 (1986) Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria) indicating the geology of the proposed Nguni Solar Power plant near Ventersdorp in North West Province.

Relevant sediments are indicated in red.

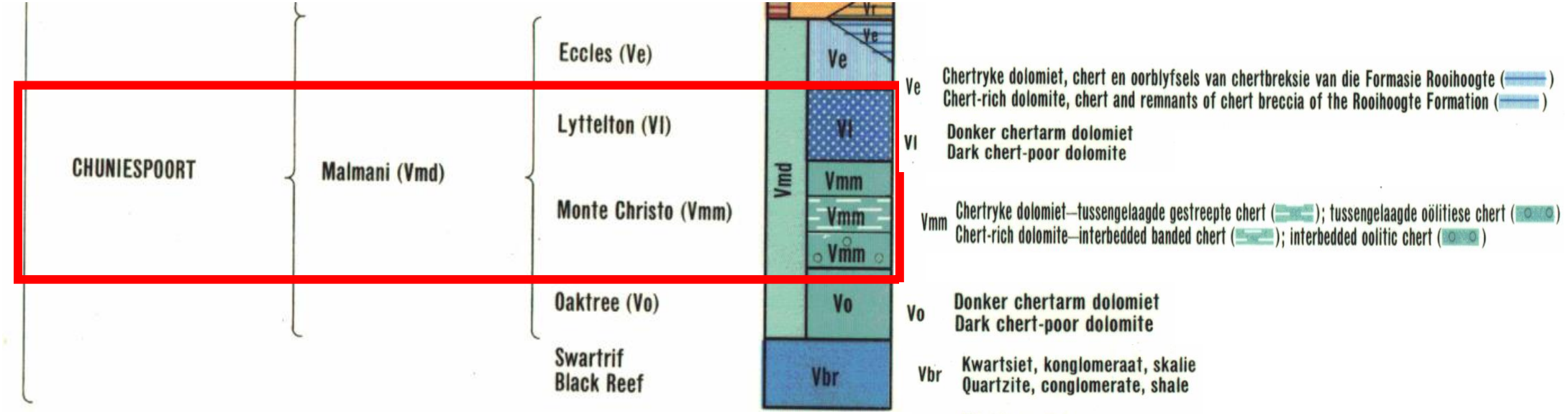


Table 6: Extract of the Palaeotechnical Report of the North West Province (Groenewald, et al., 2014).

The Malmani Subgroup is indicated in blue.

GHAAP	Schmidtsdrift, Campbell Rand & Asbestos Hills		Vad; Vak; Vgd; Vsm; Vsc; Vsb; Vgl; Vgf; Vgu; Vku; Vku2; Vku4; Vko1; Vko2; Vko3; Vko4; Vkl; Vkl1; Vpa; Vpa1; Vcl; Vcl1; Vcl2; Vcl3; Vbp; Vca		Carbonates with siliciclastics, iron formations Late Archaean / Early Proterozoic c. 2.56 Ga	Range of shallow marine and lacustrine stromatolites (some very large), oolites, pisolites in carbonates, filamentous and coccoid organic walled microfossils (eg cyanobacteria) in siliciclastics / carbonates as well as cherts of banded iron formations (BIF): Schmidtsdrift, Campbell Rand & Asbestos Hills Subgroups	Formations with carbonate rocks (eg Vb, Vc, Vgd, Vu, Vf, Vh, Vsb, Vsm, Vgu, Vgf) are most palaeontologically sensitive. Classic Early Proterozoic stromatolitic successions and cyanobacterial microfossils (Ghaap & Postmasburg Groups of Griqualand West Basin). Early continental shelf environments (margins of Kaapvaal Craton). ALERT FOR POTENTIALLY FOSSILIFEROUS LATE CAENOZOIC CAVE BRECCIAS WITHIN "TRANSVAAL DOLOMITE" OUTCROP AREA (breccias not individually mapped)
			Gamohaan (Vga; Vga1)			Stromatolites	
			Reivilo (Vrv; Vrv2; Vrv3)				
			Fairfield (Vfa; Vfa1; Vfa2)				
			Klipfonteinheuwel (Vkf; Vkf1)				
			Papkuil (Vpa; Vpa1				
CHUNIESPOORT			Penge (Vp; Vla; Qd; Vda; Vk; Vpe)		Banded ironstone	Stromatolites	
	Malmani (Vm; Vma)		Mma; Vmm; Vmo; Vmo1; Vmo2; Vmf; Vme; Ve; Ve1; Vml; Va1; Va2; Va3; Vmd; Vm; Vc; Vb; Vf; Vfr; Vfr1; Vfr2; Ve; Vl; Vmo1; Vmo2; Vmo3; Vo; Voa		Stromatolitic carbonates (limestones / dolomites), minor secondary cherts, mudrocks including carbonaceous shales	Range of shallow marine to intertidal stromatolites (domes, columns etc), organic-walled microfossils	

The Palaeotechnical Report (Groenewald et al., 2014) indicates that the Nguni Solar Power Plant is underlain by sediments with a Moderate (green) Palaeontological Sensitivity (Table 6).

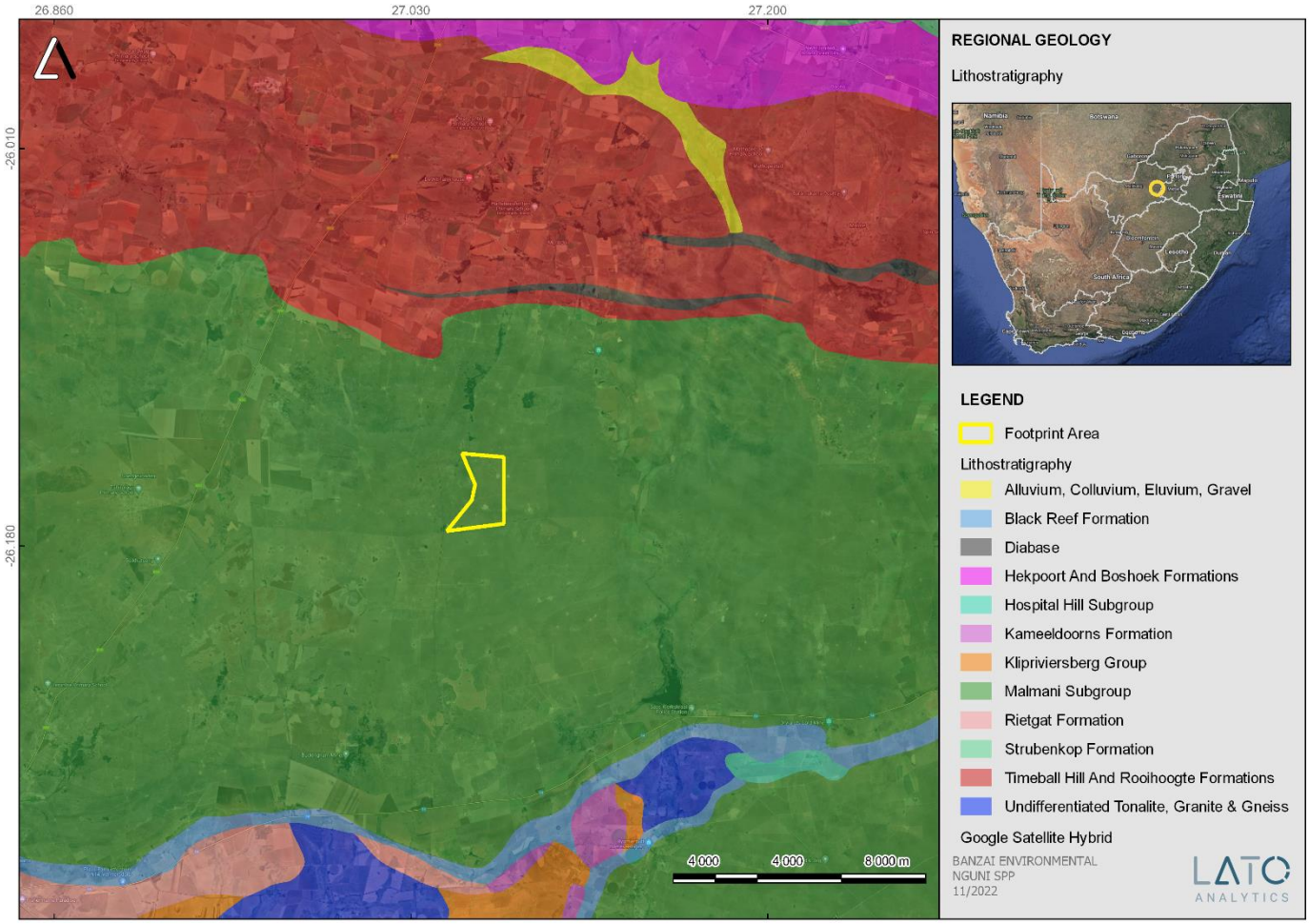
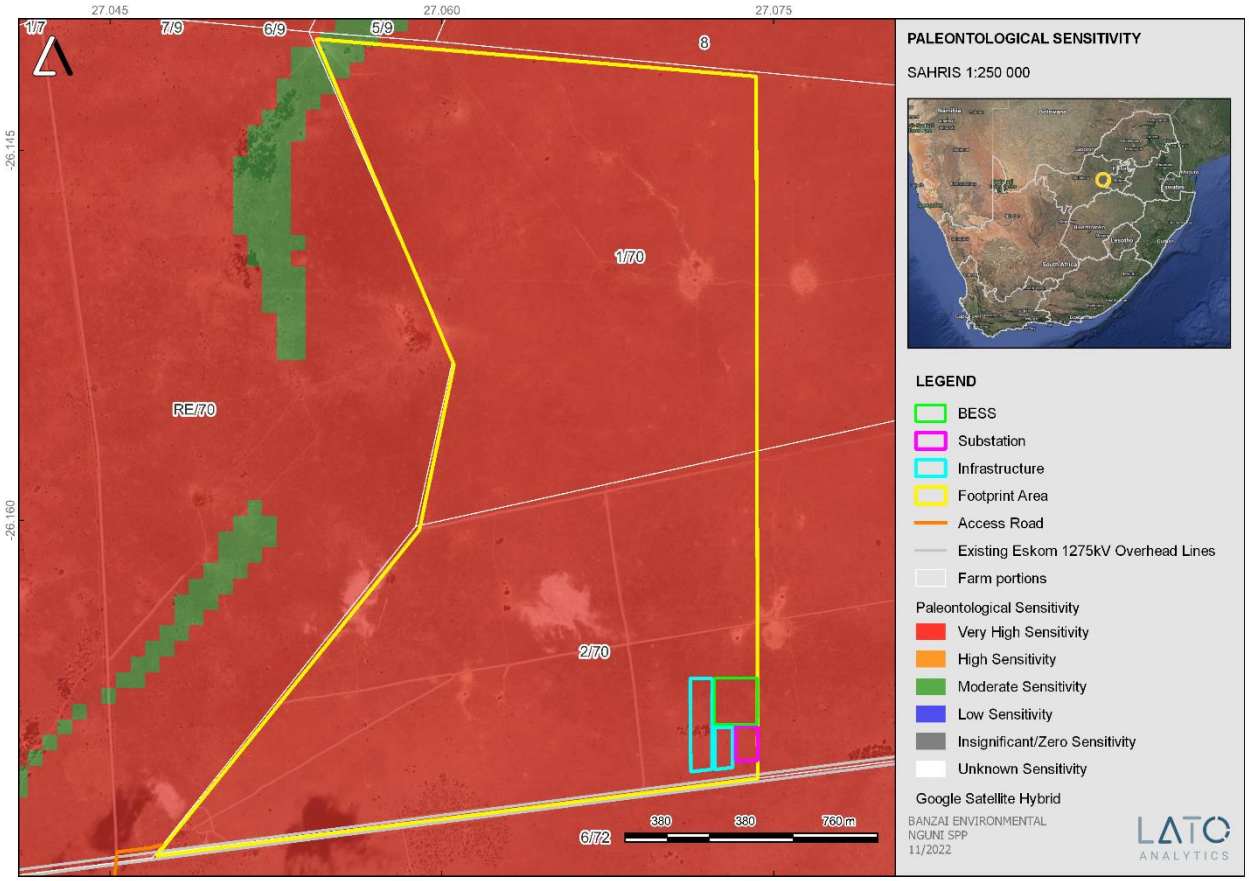


Figure 5: *The updated Geology (Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) of the proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant development indicates that the development is underlain by the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup).*



According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map (Figure 6) the proposed *Nguni SPP development is underlain by sediments with a Very High (red) and Moderate (green) Palaeontological Significance.*

***Figure 6**: Extract of the 1: 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences) indicating the proposed Nguni Solar development.*

Table 7: *Palaeontological Sensitivity according to the SAHRIS PalaeoMap (Almond et al, 2013; SAHRIS website)*

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.

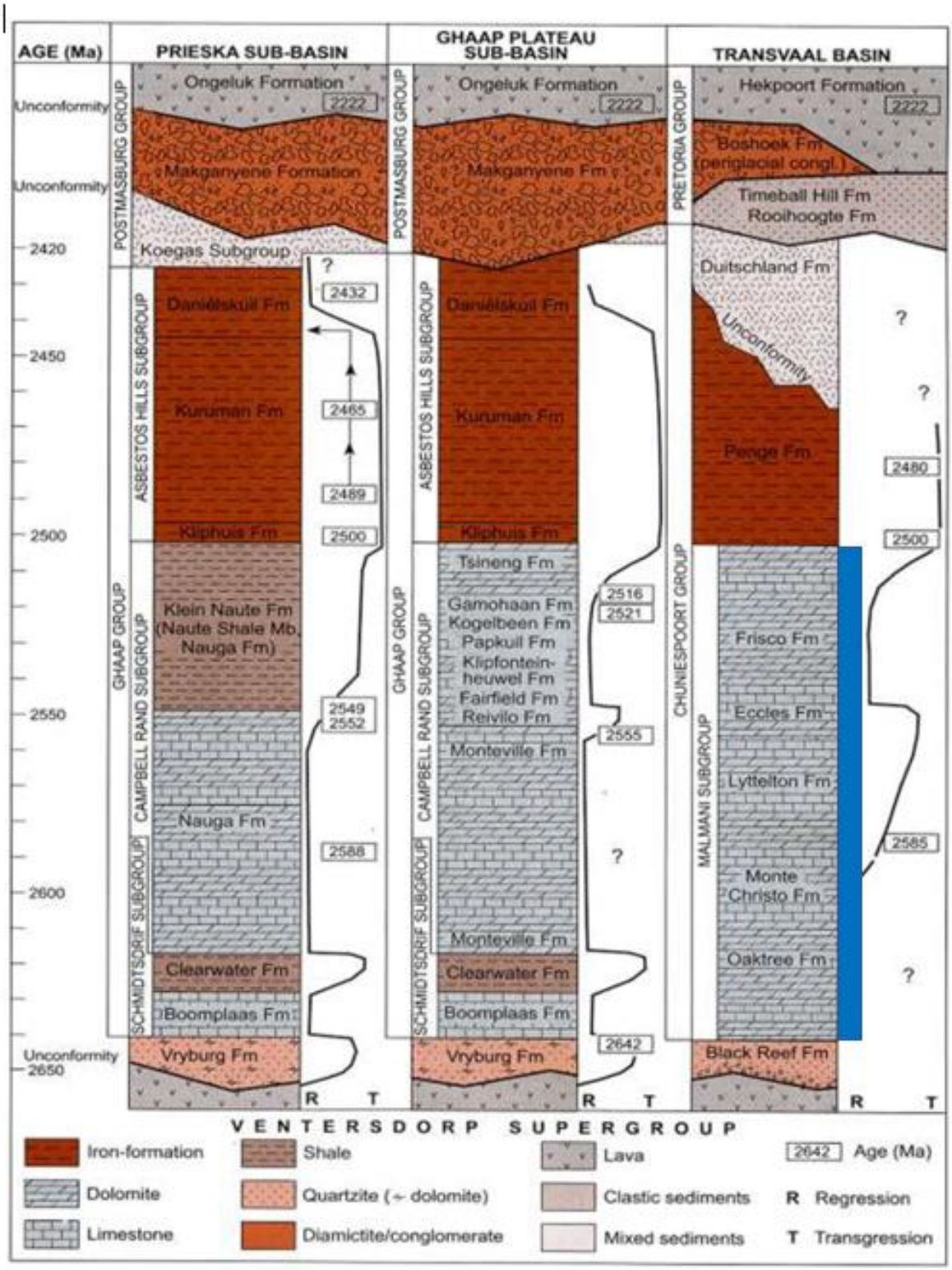


Figure 7: *Stratigraphy of the Transvaal Supergroup of the Transvaal Basin. The proposed development is indicated in blue (Eriksson, et al. 2006).*

7 CUMMALATIVE EFFECTS

The term "Cumulative Effect" has for the purpose of this report been defined as: the summation of effects over time which can be attributed to the operation of the project itself, and the overall effects on the ecosystem of the site that can be attributed to the project and other existing and planned future projects.

The geographic area of evaluation is the spatial boundary in which the cumulative effects analysis was undertaken. The spatial boundary evaluated in this cumulative effects analysis generally includes an area of a 30km radius surrounding the proposed development – refer to below.

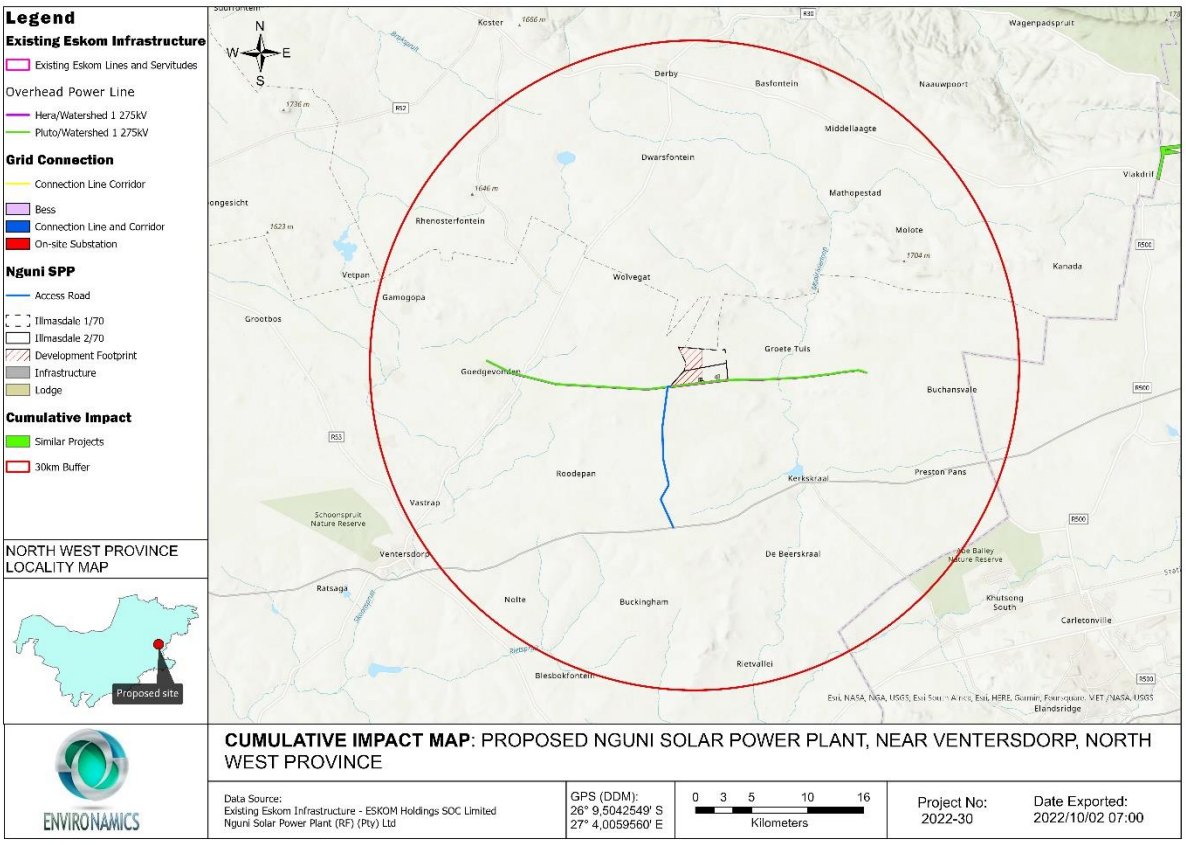


***Figure 8**: Nguni SPP Geographic area of evaluation with utility-scale renewable energy generation sites and power lines.*

Table 8:A summary of related facilities, that may have a cumulative impact, in a 30 km radius of the Nguni SPP.

Site Name	Distance from Study Area	Proposed generating capacity	DEFF Reference	EIA Process	Project status
No other related facilities are present within the 30km radius of the Nguni SPP					

The geographic spread of PV solar projects, administrative boundaries and any environmental features (the nature of the landscape) were considered when determining the geographic area of investigation. It was argued that a radius of 30km would generally confine the potential for cumulative effects within this particular environmental landscape. The geographic area includes projects located within the Limpopo Province specific temporal or spatial impacts of a resource. For example, the socioeconomic cumulative analysis may include a larger area, as the construction workforce may draw from a much wider area. The geographic area of analysis is specified in the discussion of the cumulative impacts for that resource where it differs from the general area of evaluation described above.

A temporal boundary is the timeframe during which the cumulative effects are reasonably expected to occur. The temporal parameters for these cumulative effects analysis is the anticipated lifespan of the Proposed Project, beginning in 2024 and extending out at least 20 years, which is the minimum expected project life of the proposed project. Where appropriate, particular focus is on near-term cumulative impacts of overlapping construction schedules for proposed projects in the area of evaluation.

It is unclear whether other projects not related to renewable energy is or has been constructed in this area, and whether other projects are proposed. In general, development activity in the area is focused on agriculture and mining. It is quite possible that future solar farm development may take place within the general area.

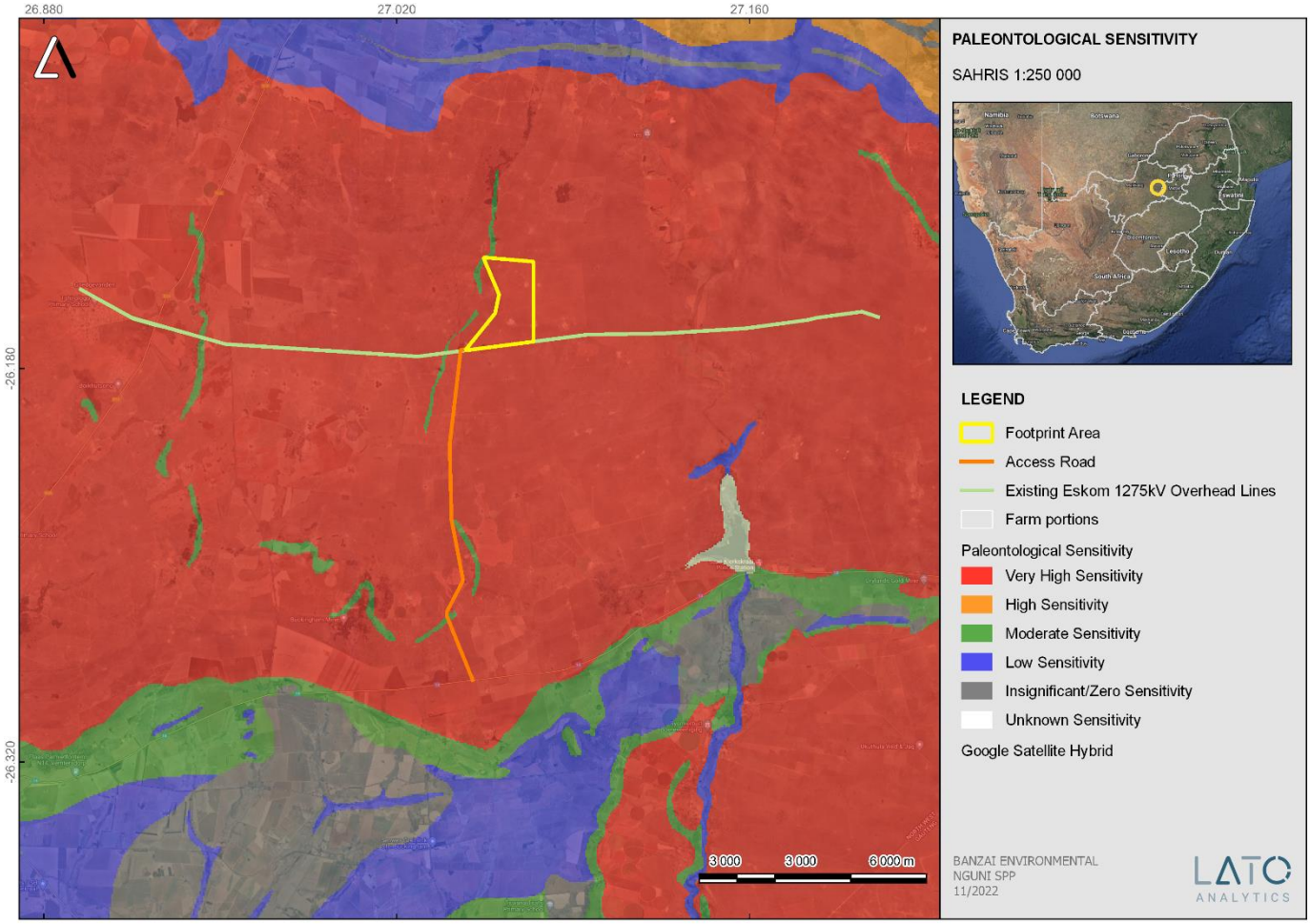


***Figure 9**: General Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Ventersdorp in North West Province.*

The general Palaeontological Sensitivity of the area is Low to High (see SAHRIS Palaeomap (Figure 9). However, it is important to note that the quality of preservation of these different sites will most probably vary and it is thus difficult to allocate a Cumulative Sensitivity to the projects. If all the mitigation measures are carried out, a conservative estimate of the Cumulative impacts on fossil Heritage will vary between Low and Medium.

8 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE

The proposed Nguni SPP is located about 27 km from Ventersdorp town in the North West Province. The solar power plant is located on Portion 6 of Farm Wildebeestlaagte 72 Remaining Extent of Farm Illmasdale 70 (Figure 1-3).

9 METHODS

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the possible risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This includes all trace fossils as well as all fossils in the proposed footprint. All possible information is consulted to compile a desktop study, and this includes the following: all Palaeontological Impact Assessment reports in the same area; aerial photos and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps. The High Palaeontological Sensitivity of the development triggered a site investigation.

9.1 Assumptions and Limitations

The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area and the sheet explanations of the Geological Maps were not meant to focus on palaeontological heritage. Many inaccessible regions of South Africa have never been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs alone. 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 is also used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which has not documented in the past. When using similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies it is generally assumed that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint. A field-assessment will thus improve the accuracy of the desktop assessment.

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 Environamics.
- 1:250 000 West-Rand 2626 (1986) Geological Map (Council for Geosciences, Pretoria).
- Palaeotechnical report of the North West Province (Groenewald et al, 2014).
- 1:50 000 Topographical Map

11 SITE VISIT

A site-specific field survey of the development footprint was conducted on foot and by motor vehicle on 3 October 2022. Numerous weathered to well preserved stromatolitic outcrops were detected on the development footprint.

***Figure 10**: Example of a stromatolite outcrops scattered throughout the development footprint*
GPS: -26.166156; 27.061025

***Figure 11**: Low Topography of the proposed Nguni SPP.*
GPS: -26.168072; 27.052144.

12 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The environmental assessment aims to identify the various possible environmental impacts that could results from the proposed activity. Different impacts need to be evaluated in terms of its significance and in doing so highlight the most critical issues to be addressed.

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 4.1.

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.

Impact Rating System

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of impacts on the environment whether such impacts are positive or negative. Each impact is also assessed according to the project phases:

- 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 should also be included. The rating system is applied to the potential impacts on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. In assessing the significance of each impact, the following criteria is used:

Table 9:The rating system.		
NATURE		
Loss of fossil heritage.		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be experienced.		
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).
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact 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 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 – 30 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 indefinite.
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. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If ~~possible~~possible, rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact 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.
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts. A cumulative 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

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. 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 10:Summary of Impacts

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

	Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Reversibility	Irreplicable loss	Cumulative effect	Impact
Pre-Mitigation	1	4	2	4	4	3	32
Post-Mitigation	1	4	1	4	4	3	16

13 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Nguni Solar Power Plant is underlain by the Precambrian dolomites and associated marine sedimentary rocks of the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup). According to the PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Malmani Subgroup (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) is Very High (Almond *et al*, 2013; SAHRIS website) while Groenewald et al (2014) allocated a High Sensitivity to the Malmani Subgroup in the Palaeotechnical report of the Northwest Province.

The Nguni SPP underlain by the Precambrian dolomites and associated marine sedimentary rocks of the Monte Christo and Lyttleton Formations (Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup). Updated geology (mapped by the Council of Geosciences, Pretoria) indicates that the Malmani Subgroup is represented in the Nguni SPP footprint. The Palaeotechnical Report of the North West Province (Groenewald et al, 2014) allocates a High Palaeontological Sensitivity to the Malmani Subgroup. In contrast, the PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Malmani Subgroup is Very High (Almond *et al*, 2013; SAHRIS website).

A site-specific field survey of the development footprint was conducted on foot and by motor vehicle on 3 October 2022. Outcrops of weathered to fairly well-preserved stromatolites were discovered on the development. Mitigation of a sample of well-preserved stromatolites is thus recommended. By implementing mitigation measures the significance of the impact will be reduced to Low. Mitigation should take place after initial vegetation is cleared away but *before* the ground is levelled for construction. These recommendations should be included in the Environmental Management Plan of the Jersey Solar Power Plant.

Recommendations:

- The ECO must be made aware that fossils (stromatolites) of the Malmani (Chuniespoort Group, Transvaal Supergroup) has a High to Very High Palaeontological Significance.
- If a well-preserved stromatolite outcrop s is uncovered in the development footprint (after vegetation clearance) the stromatolites may be cordoned off and a buffer of 30m may be placed around the outcrop

or a reprehensive example should be removed and placed near the offices of the PV as an informative example of fossils in the area.

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Appendix A – Elize Butler CV

PROFESSION:	Palaeontologist
YEARS' EXPERIENCE:	29 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 1998–2022

TECHNICAL REPORTS

TECHNICAL REPORTS

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Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Mashishing township establishment in Mashishing (Lydenburg), Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.
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Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Phase 1 Assessment of the proposed Swaziland-Mozambique border patrol road and Mozambique barrier structure. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed electricity expansion project and Sekgame Switching Station at the Sishen Mine, Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological field assessment of the proposed construction of the Zonnebloem Switching Station (132/22kV) and two loop-in loop-out power lines (132kV) in the Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Field Assessment for the proposed re-alignment and de-commissioning of the Firham-Platrand 88kv Powerline, near Standerton, Lekwa Local Municipality, Mpumalanga province. Bloemfontein.
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Butler, E., 2019. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed Integrated Environmental Authorisation process for the proposed Der Brochen Amendment project, near Groblershoop, Limpopo

Butler, E., 2019. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed updated Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the Assmang (Pty) Ltd Black Rock Mining Operations, Hotazel, Northern Cape
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Butler, E., 2019. Recommended Exemption from further Palaeontological studies for the proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, Kakamas South settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
Butler, E., 2019. Recommended Exemption from further Palaeontological Studies for Proposed formalisation of Gamakor and Noodkamp low-cost Housing Development, Keimoes, Gordonia Rd, Kai !Garib Local Municipality, ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
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