



**SiVEST (PTY) LTD**

**PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE AUTHORISED PLATSJAMBOK WEST SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) ENERGY FACILITY, LOCATED NEAR THE TOWN OF PRIESKA, IN THE SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

**PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**

<b>DEA Reference:</b>	2020-09-0032
<b>Report Prepared by:</b>	Elize Butler (Banzai Environmental Pty Ltd)
<b>Issue Date:</b>	05-11-2020
<b>Version No.:</b>	01

## SIVEST (PTY) LTD

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### **PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by SiVEST (PTY) Ltd, on behalf of South Africa Mainstream Platsjambok West (Pty) Ltd to undertake the assessment of the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure for the authorised Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2), near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality, Francis Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA) declares that a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PDA) is necessary to confirm if fossil material is present within the planned development. This Assessment is thus necessary to evaluate the effect of the construction on palaeontological heritage

The surface geology of the proposed Platsjambok West PV BESS and associated infrastructure is underlain by Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments, Carboniferous to Permian aged Dwyka Group and the sedimentary Vogelspruitbult Formation (Jacomynspan Group) and intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments is low, but locally high and that of the Dwyka Group is moderate while the rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province have a Palaeontological Sensitivity of zero (Almond and Pether; 2009). Usually impacts on palaeontological heritage only occur during the construction phase of the development. As the Authorized Platsjambok West PV was originally assessed in a Palaeontological Impact Assessment and as the proposed project falls in the same area the Palaeontological Significance of the BESS and associated infrastructure it is low. It is thus considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. 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.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected (if possible, *in situ*) and the ECO 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](http://www.sahra.org.za)) so that correct mitigation (recording and collection) can be carry out by a paleontologist.

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## Impact Summary Impact Summary

<b>Environmental parameter</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Rating prior to mitigation</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Rating post mitigation</b>	<b>Average</b>
Loss of fossil heritage	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or under the ground surface and are then not available for research	-54	Negative medium Impact	-18	Negative low Impact
Cumulative loss of Fossil Heritage	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or under the ground and are then not available for research	-54	Negative medium Impact	-18	Negative low Impact

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998) AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REGULATIONS, 2014 (AS AMENDED) - REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIALIST REPORTS (APPENDIX 6)**

Table 1: NEMA

Regulation GNR 326 of 4 December 2014, as amended 7 April 2017, Appendix 6	Section of 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;	Page 7 and Appendix 2
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Page 8
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Chapter 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Chapter 4
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Chapter 6
d) the date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	N/A
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Chapter 4
f) details of an assessment of the specific 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;	Chapter 5
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	N/A
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;	N/A

i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Chapter 2
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;	Chapter 8
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Chapter 6
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	Chapter 6
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	Chapter 6
n) a reasoned opinion- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. (as to) whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>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;</li> </ul>	Chapter 8
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	N/A
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	N/A
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
2) Where a government notice <i>gazetted</i> 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.	N/A



## environmental affairs

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

#### PROJECT TITLE

**Proposed construction and operation of the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure and inclusion of additional listed activities for the authorised Platsjambok West Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility located near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality, Francis Baard District Municipality, in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.**

#### Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

#### Departmental Details

**Postal address:**  
Department of Environmental Affairs  
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations  
Private Bag X447  
Pretoria  
0001

**CLIENT NAME** Mainstream Platsjambok West (Pty) Ltd  
Description.... Palaeontological Desktop Assessment  
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**Physical address:**

Department of Environmental Affairs

Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Environment House

473 Steve Biko Road

Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:

Email: [EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za](mailto:EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za)

## SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd			
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	Leve 5	Percentage Procurement recognition	80%
Specialist name:	Elize Butler			
Specialist Qualifications:	MSc			
Professional affiliation/registration:	PSSA			
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Postal code:	9301	Cell:	084 4478 759	
Telephone:		Fax:		
E-mail:	Elizebutler002@gmail.com			

## DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Elize Butler \_\_\_\_\_, declare that –

- I act as the independent 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 favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, 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 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

---

Signature of the Specialist

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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Name of Company:

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Date:

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**UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Elize Butler \_\_\_\_\_, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

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Signature of the Specialist

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd

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Name of Company

---

Date

---

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

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Date

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### List of Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Description</b>
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
DIA	Desktop Impact Assessment
EO	Environmental Officer
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
Ma	Million years ago
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
ToR	Terms of Reference

## SIVEST (PTY) LTD

### PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE AUTHORISED PLATSJAMBOK WEST SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) ENERGY FACILITY, LOCATED NEAR THE TOWN OF PRIESKA, IN THE SIYATHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by SiVEST (PTY) Ltd, on behalf of South Africa Mainstream Platsjambok West (Pty) Ltd to undertake the assessment of the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure for the authorised Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2), located near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality, Francis Baard District Municipality, in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, which were published on 04 December 2014 and amended on 07 April 2017 [promulgated in Government Gazette 40772 and Government Notice (GN) R326, R327, R325 and R324 on 7 April 2017], various aspects of the proposed development are considered listed activities under GNR 327 and GNR 324 which may have an impact on the environment and therefore require authorisation from the National Competent Authority (CA), namely the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), prior to the commencement of such activities. A Palaeontological desktop assessment have been commissioned to assess and verify the BESS under the new Gazetted specialist protocols.

South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power Platsjambok West (Pty) Ltd, has appointed SiVEST (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Basic Assessment Process to add a proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to the Platsjambok West PV.

##### 1.1 Scope and Objectives

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 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:

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- 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/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 impacts 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).

#### **Specific Requirements:**

- Describe and map the palaeontological heritage features of the site and surrounding area. This is to be based on desk-top reviews, fieldwork, available databases, findings from other palaeontological heritage studies in the area, where relevant. Include reference to the grade of heritage feature and any heritage status the feature may have been awarded.
- Assess the impacts and provide mitigation measures to include in the environmental management plan.
- Map palaeontological heritage sensitivity for the site. Clearly show any “no-go” areas in terms of heritage (i.e. “very high” sensitivity) and provide recommended buffers or set-back distances.
- Identify and assess potential impacts from the project on palaeontology, as required by heritage legislation (including cumulative impacts from other wind farms within a radius of 50 km).
- Provide an updated sensitivity map for the Kudusberg WEF project site.
- Assess the project alternatives provided, including the no-go alternative

## **1.2 Terms of Reference**

The terms of reference for the appointment have two elements (1) Site Verification Report and (2) a specialist study/compliance statement as per Government Notice 320 of 20 March 2020. The specialist report must include an explanation of the Terms of Reference (ToR) applicable to the specialist study. In addition, if the

report is written as per Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), a table must be provided at the beginning of the specialist report listing the requirements for specialist reports in accordance with and cross referencing these requirements with the relevant sections in the report. An MS Word version of this table will be provided by SiVEST.

### 1.3 Specialist Credentials

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.

### 1.4 Assessment Methodology

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This include all trace fossils and fossils. All available information is consulted to compile a desktop study and includes: Palaeontological impact assessment reports in the same area; aerial photos and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps.

## 2. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

When conducting a Paleontological Impact Assessment (PIA) 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 is used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which was not yet been documented. When similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies is used 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

## 3. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Project Location

The Platsjambok West PV Solar Energy Facility (hereafter referred to as "Platsjambok West PV" received environmental Authorisation in 2012 (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2).

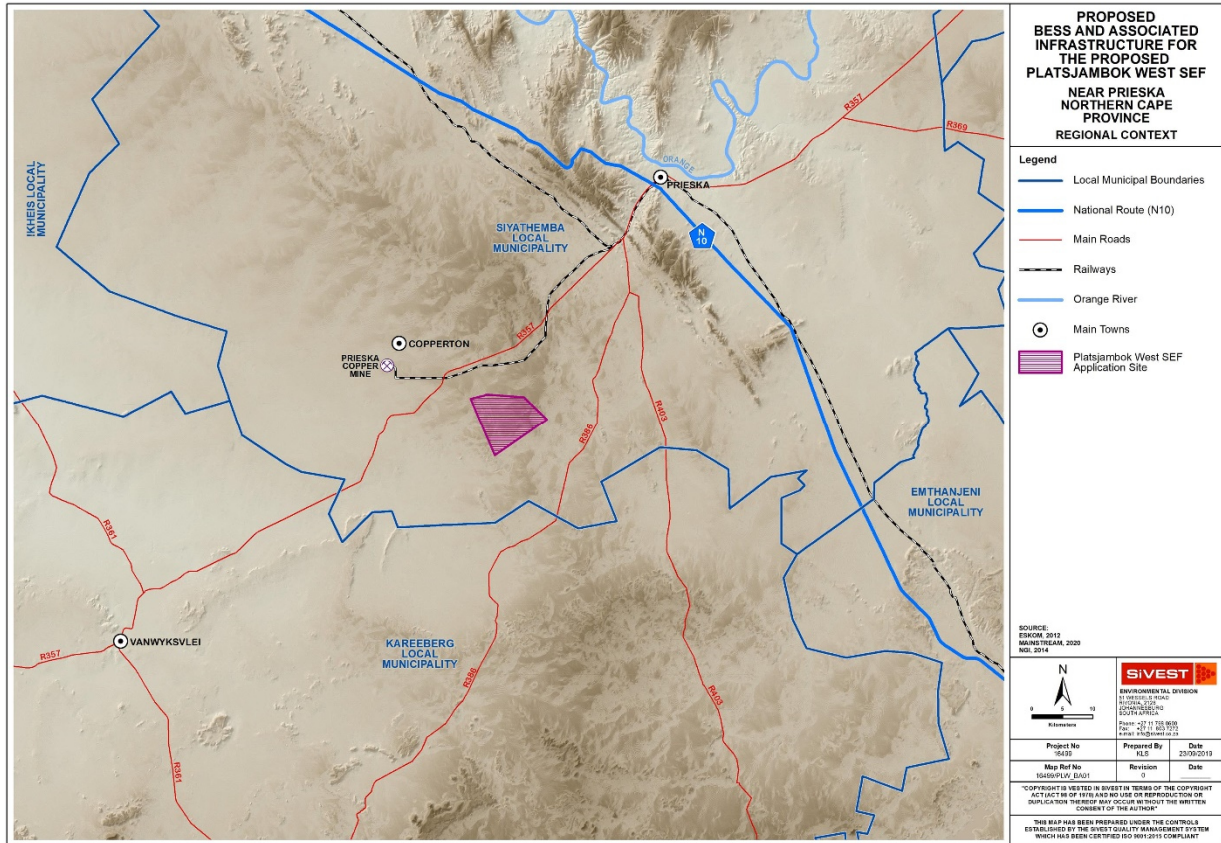


Figure 1: Regional Context of the proposed BESS located on the authorised Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility



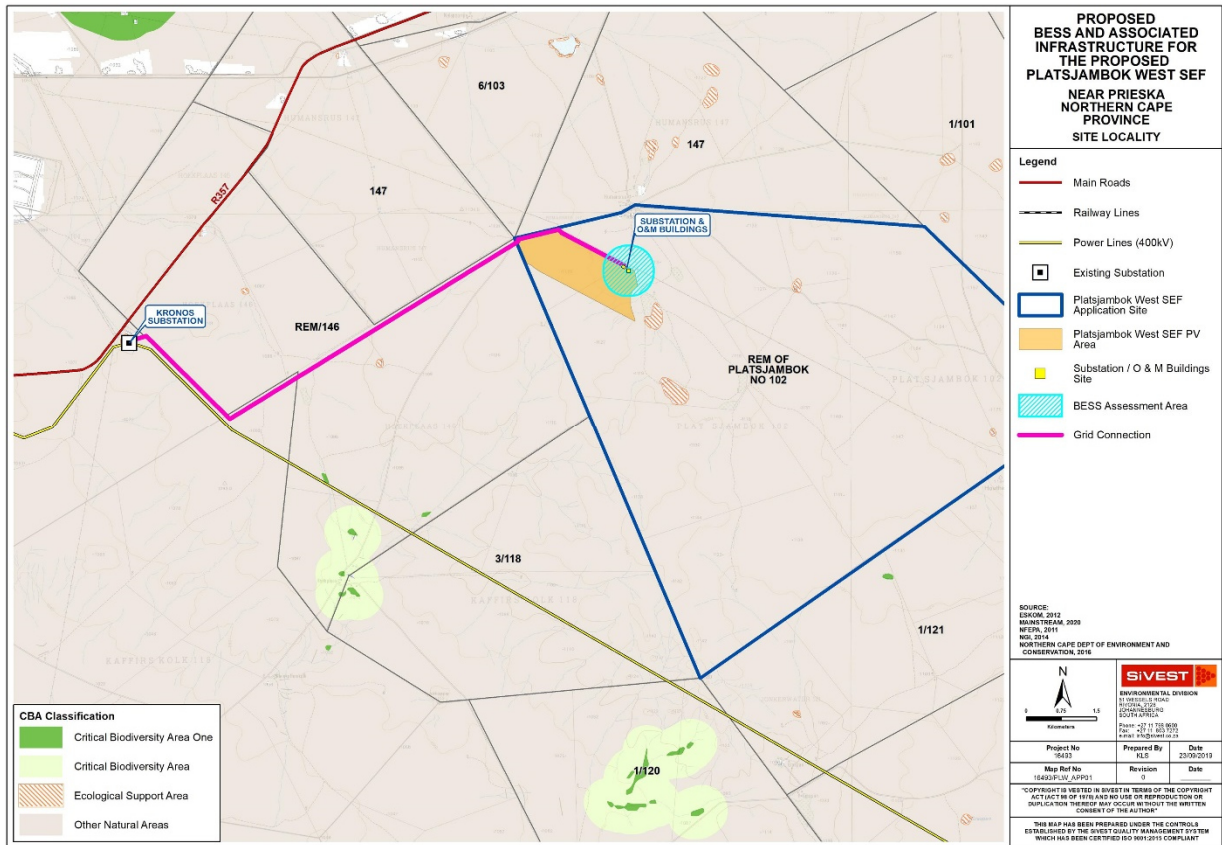


Figure 2: BESS located on the authorised Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility

### 3.2 Project Description

South Africa Mainstream Renewable Power Platsjambok West (Pty) Ltd is proposing the construction and operation of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure for the authorised Platsjambok West PV (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2). The need for a BESS stems from the fact that electricity is only produced by the Renewable Energy Facility while the sun is shining, while the peak demand may not necessarily occur during the day-time. Therefore, the storage of electricity and supply thereof during peak-demand will mean that the facility is more efficient, reliable and electricity supply more constant.

The BESS will:

- Store and Integrate a greater amount of renewable energy from the Renewable Energy Facility into the electricity grid;
- This will assist with the objective to generate electricity by means of renewable energy to feed into the National Grid which will be procured under either the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program (REIPPPP), other government run procurement programmes or for sale to private entities if required

The Platsjambok West PV BESS will be located adjacent to the approved Platsjambok West PV substation associated with the approved Platsjambok West PV. To reduce electrical losses the BESS must be in close

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proximity to the on-site 33/132kV substation. A ~5ha study site has been established around the approved substation (500m zone) to allow for the micrositing / specialist guidance regarding placement can be made.

### 3.2.1 Alternatives

No site alternatives for this proposed development were considered as the placement of the proposed BESS is dependent on the location of the Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2).

Technology alternatives are limited to battery types, namely Redox flow batteries and Solid-State Batteries. No other activity alternatives are being considered.

Table 2: BESS Specifications:

BESS Specifications	
<b>BESS Footprint</b>	Up to 2Ha
<b>BESS Capacity</b>	200MWh
<b>BESS Technology</b>	Lithium Ion
<b>BESS Alternative- Solid State Batteries</b>	Containerised systems assembled within shipping containers and delivered to the project site. Dimensions are approximately 17 m long x 3.5 m wide x 4 m high. Containers will be placed on a raised concrete plinth (30 cm) and may be stacked on top of each other to a maximum height of approximately 15 m. Additional instrumentation, including inverters and temperature control equipment, may be positioned between the battery containers.

The 'no-go' alternative is the option of not constructing and operating a BESS in support of the authorised Renewable Energy (RE) facility. This alternative would result in no additional environmental impact other than that assessed during the EIA for the RE facility

The 'no-go' option is an option; however, this would prevent the Platsjambok West PV from contributing to the environmental, social and economic benefits associated with the development of the renewables sector.

The above-mentioned alternatives (including 'no-go' alternative) will all be assessed by the appointed specialists as part of the BA process. All the above-mentioned location alternatives will be informed by the identified environmental sensitive and/or 'no-go' areas (i.e. *status quo*). The respective alternatives being considered as part of the BA process for the proposed development will also be comparatively assessed.

## 4. LEGAL REQUIREMENT AND GUIDELINES

### National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)

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

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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> in extent;
- or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The surface geology of the proposed Platsjambok West PV BESS and associated infrastructure is depicted on the 1:250 000 3022 Britstown (1991) and 2922 Prieska (1995) Geological Maps (Council of Geosciences, Pretoria). The planned development is underlain by Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments (Qs), the Dwyka Group (C-Pd) and intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province (Mg) (Figure 3). According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments is low but locally high, the Dwyka Group is moderate and the Intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province is zero. The igneous Namaqua Province consists of resistant crystalline gneisses and granites (Almond and Pether, 2009; Almond *et al.*, 2013), which is entirely unfossiliferous and will not be discussed further in this report.

The Superficial deposits of the proposed development consists of alluvial gravels, aeolian sands, calcretes of the Quaternary Gordonia Formation that overlies the older sediments. The Cenozoic Kalahari Group is the most widespread body of terrestrial sediments in southern Africa. The sands and calcretes of the Kalahari

Group range in thickness from a few metres to more than 180m (Partridge et al., 2006). The pan sediments of the area originated from the Gordonia Formation and contains white to brown fine-grained silts, sands and clays. Some of the pans consist of clayey material mixed with evaporates that shows seasonal effects of shallow saline groundwaters (De Witt et al., 2000; Johnsen *et al*, 2006).

The Gordonia dune sands are dated as Late Pliocene/Early Pleistocene to Recent times by the Middle to Later Stone Age stone tools recovered from them (Dingle *et al.*, (1983). The boundary of the Pliocene-Pleistocene has been extended back from 1.8 Ma to 2.588 Ma placing the Gordonia Formation almost entirely within the Pleistocene Epoch.

The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally low in diversity and occur over a wide range but has a high Paleontologically Sensitivity. 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. The palaeontology of the Quaternary superficial deposits has been relatively neglected in the past. Late Cenozoic calcrete may comprise of bones, horn cores as well as mammalian teeth (Klein, 1984). Tortoise remains have also been uncovered as well as trace fossils which includes termite and insect's burrows and mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile skeletons have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter.

The Dwyka Group is Late Carboniferous to Early Permian in age (300-290 Million years ago (Ma) and overlies glaciated Precambrian bedrock faces along the northern margin of the basin. In the south the Dwyka overlies the Cape Supergroup unconformably/paraconformably and in the east it unconformably overlies the Natal Group and Msikaba Formation. Underlying rocks, especially in the north, form in places well-developed striated glacial pavements. Visser (1986) identified several types of lithofacies which he perceived to be deposited in a marine basin.

The Dwyka Group is divided into northern and southern facies (Visser, 1982) due to the distinctive lithological variations over the basin. The Mbizane Formation consists mainly of the northern inlet facies which is characterised by thickness changes, extremely varying lithology and low massive diamictite (~20 %) and high mudrock (~40%) content. Visser et al. (1989) found that the Dwyka rocks in the Douglas-Prieska area (close to the northern edge of the Main Karoo Basin) belong to the Mbizane Formation which can be up to 190 m thick. The Elandsvlei Formation is the southern platform and are depicted by a high massive diamictite (~70%) and low mudrock (~8%) content, gradual southernly increase in thickness (100 m to 800 m). Debris eroded, from the highlands was deposited by a ground ice sheet but in the west fluctuations in the ice front caused bedded diamictons and subaqueous and subglacial outwash sediments (Visser *et al* 1987).

The Dwyka sediments are of moderate palaeontological sensitivity. The Permo-Carboniferous Dwyka Group is known for its track ways also known as Ichnofacies that was formed by fish and arthropods. Fossilized faeces or coprolites have also been recovered. Body fossils consists of gastropods, invertebrates and marine fish, as well as fossil plants. A rich diversity of conifers, cordaitaleans, glossopterids, ginkgoaleans, pollens and spores have been described from this Group while ferns, horsetails and lycopods, are also found (Anderson, 1975;1976; 1981), (Bangert *et al* 2001).

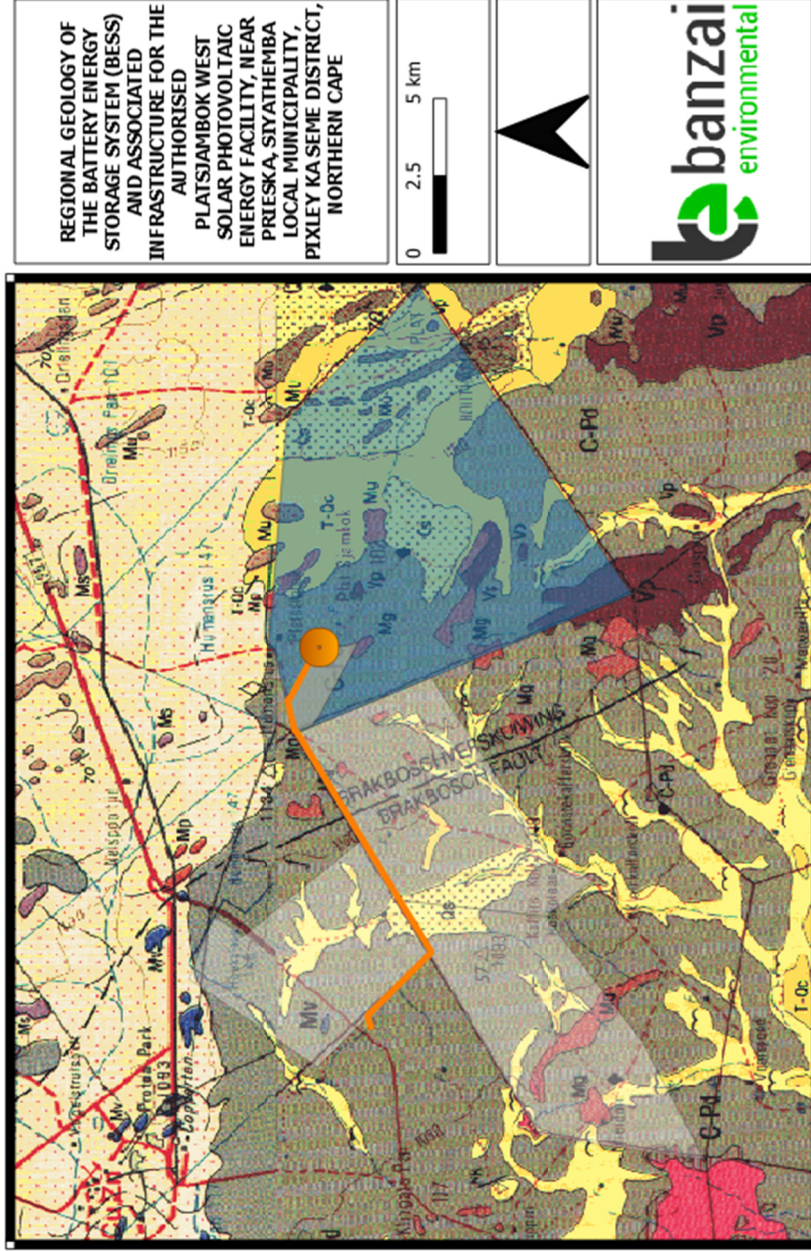


Figure 3. Surface geology of the proposed Battery Energy System and associated infrastructure for the authorized Platsjambok West PV. The proposed BESS and associated infrastructure are indicated in orange. The proposed development is underlain by the Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments (Qs), the Dwyka Group (C-Pd) and intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province (Mg). Map was drawn by QGIS 2.18.28



### Legend and short description

Yellow- single bird figure- alluvium

QS -Red aeolian sand

T-Qc-Calcrete

C-Pd Dwyka Group (Karoo Supergroup) -Tillite, boulder shale, sandstone, siltstone, shale, varved shale

Mg Intrusive -Namaqua Metamorphic Province-porthyritic granite, garnetiferous hornblende granite banded meta-anorthosite, leucogabbro, melanogabbro, jutonite, pegmite.

Mv- Vogelspruitbult Formation (Jacomynspan Group) -Quartz-feldspar gneiss, amphibolite, subordinate silicified slate.

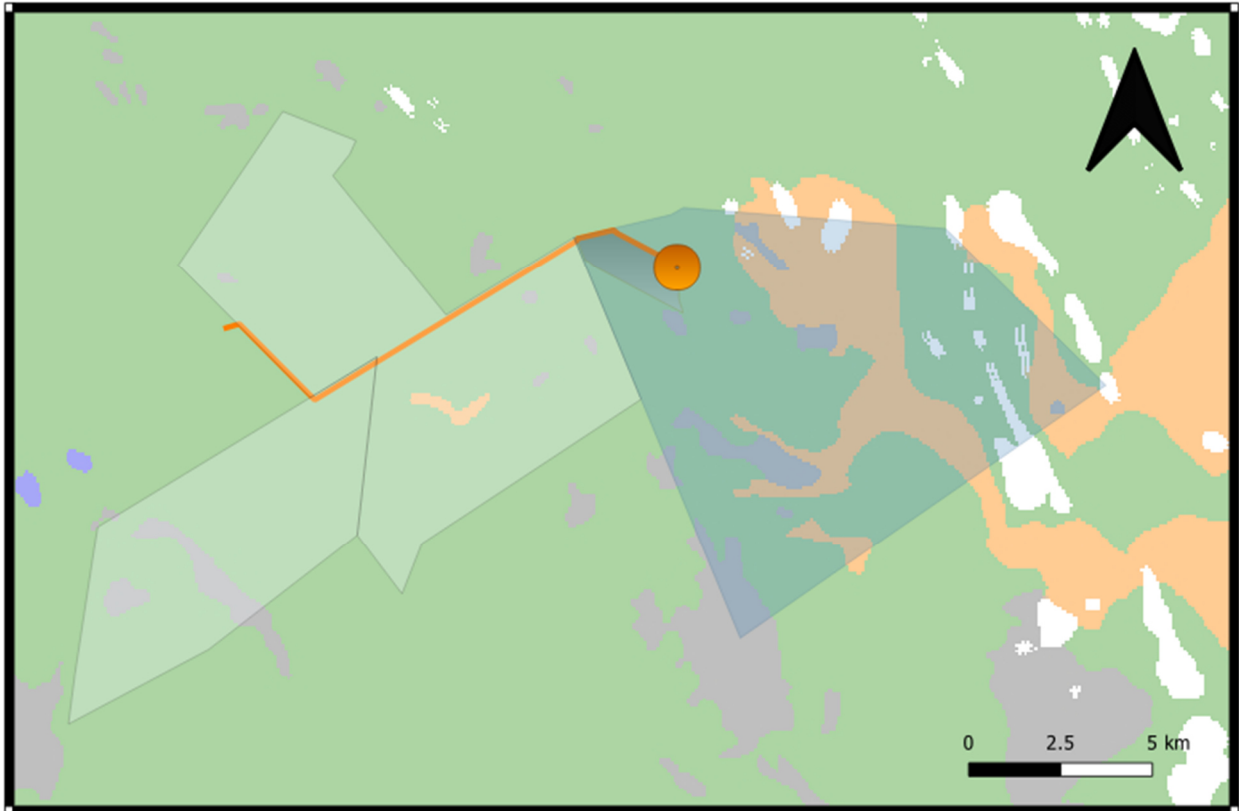


Figure 4: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences).

Location of the proposed BESS and the associated infrastructure is indicated in orange. According to this map there is a moderate chance of finding fossils in the development area.

However, according to the National Environmental Screening tool

(<https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool> Accessed 6 November 2020) the sensitivity of the BESS site is medium to high (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Environmental Screening tool indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the proposed Platsjambok West BESS is high (red) and the end of the power line is medium (orange).

## 6. SPECIALIST FINDINGS / IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

The proposed Platsjambok West PV BESS and associated infrastructure is underlain by Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments (Qs), the Dwyka Group (C-Pd)-and intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province (Mg). According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments is low but locally high, the Dwyka Group is moderate and the Intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province is zero. The igneous Namaqua Province consists of resistant crystalline gneisses and granites (Almond and Pether, 2009; Almond *et al.*, 2013), which is entirely unfossiliferous and will not be discussed further in this report. Generally, the impacts on palaeontological heritage only happen during the construction phase of the development. As the Authorized Platsjambok West PV was originally assessed in a Palaeontological Impact Assessment and as the proposed project falls in the same surveyed area the Palaeontological Significance of the BESS and associated infrastructure is low. It is thus considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. 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

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected (if possible, *in situ*) and the ECO 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](http://www.sahra.org.za)) so that correct mitigation (recording and collection) can be carry out by a paleontologist.

### **6.1 Planning / Pre construction**

No Impacts will occur during the Planning, Pre-Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phases.

### **6.2 Construction**

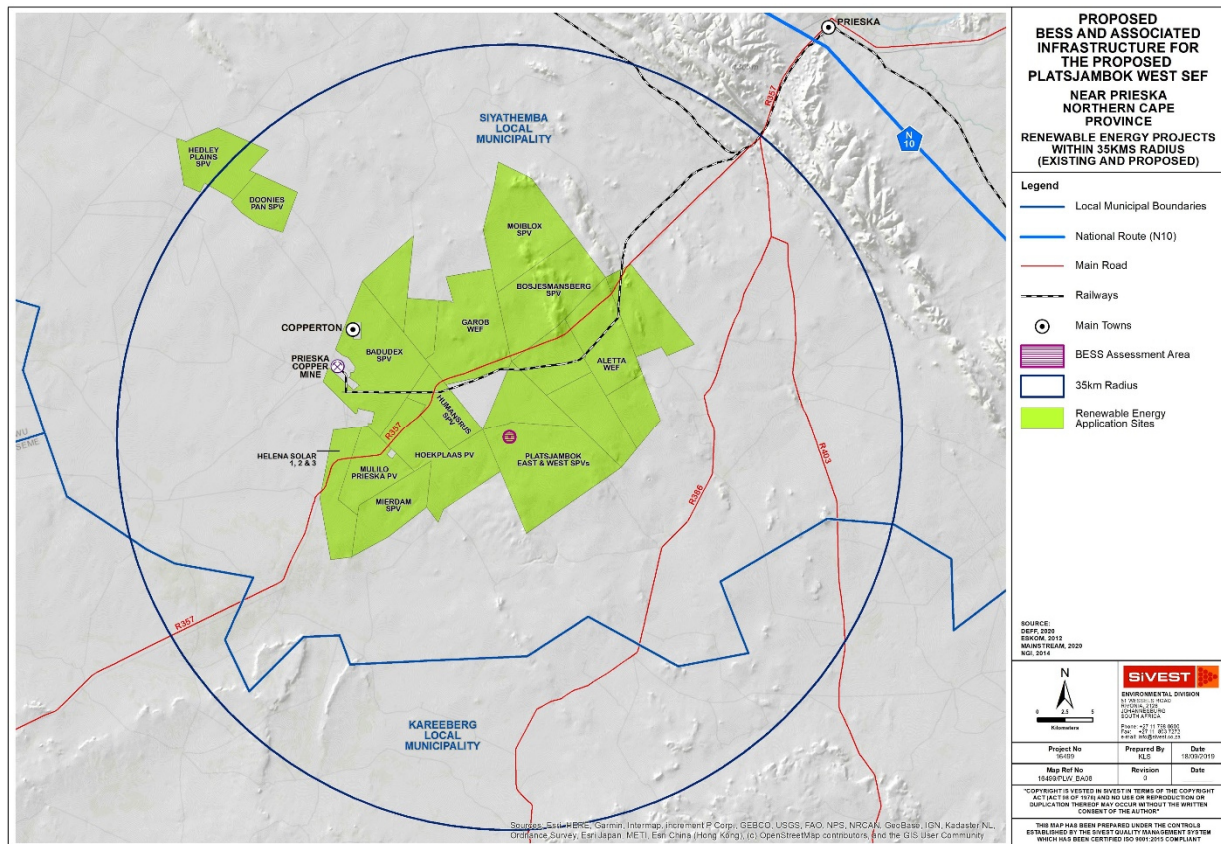
Only the Construction phase will be affected

### **6.3 No go Impact**

The 'no-go' alternative is the option of not constructing and operating a BESS in support of the authorised Renewable Energy (RE) facility. This alternative would result in no additional environmental impact other than that assessed during the EIA for the RE facility



## 6.4 Cumulative Impacts



A total of x Renewable Energy Facilities is present in a 50 km radius of the Platsjambok East Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility. See table below

## 6.5 Overall Impact Rating

The significance of the impact occurring will be negative medium high before mitigation and negative low after mitigation.

Table 3: Rating of impacts template and example

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETER	ISSUE / IMPACT / ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT/ NATURE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION						RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION											
		E	P	R	L	D	I / M		TOTAL	STATUS	E	P	R	L	D	I / M	TOTAL	STATUS		
<b>Construction Phase</b>																				
Loss of fossil heritage	Loss of fossil heritage.	2	4	4	4	4	3	54	-	Medium	Protocol for Finds These measures will be detailed in the EMPr.	2	4	4	4	4	1	18	-	Low
Cumulative Loss of fossil heritage	Destroy or permanently seal- in fossils at or under the ground surface that are then not available for scientific study	2	4	4	4	4	3	54	-	Medium		2	4	4	4	4	1	18	-	Low

## 6.6 Impact Summary

Loss of fossil heritage will have a negative impact. Only the affected properties (localities) will be affected by the proposed development. The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent. In the absence of mitigation procedures, the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur and are regarded as having a high probability. The significance of the impact occurring will be medium before mitigation and Low after mitigation. The significance of the impact occurring will be medium before mitigation and Low after mitigation.

## 7. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

No site alternatives for this proposed development were considered as the placement of the proposed BESS is dependent on the location of the Platsjambok West Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility (12/12/20/2320/5/AM2).

### 7.1 No-Go Alternative

Consideration must be given to the 'no-go' option in the BA process. The "no-go" option assumes that the site remains in its current state, i.e. there is no construction of a Solar PV and associated infrastructure in the proposed project area and the status quo would proceed.

## 8. CONCLUSION and Summary

### 8.1 Summary of Findings

The surface geology of the proposed Platsjambok West PV BESS and associated infrastructure is underlain by Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments, Carboniferous to Permian aged Dwyka Group and the sedimentary Vogelspruitbult Formation (Jacomynspan Group) and intrusive rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Late Cenozoic Superficial Sediments is high, but locally low, the Dwyka Group is moderate and the rocks of the Namaqua Metamorphic Province is zero (Almond and Pether; 2009). Usually impacts on palaeontological heritage only occur during the construction phase of the development. As the Authorized Platsjambok West PV was originally assessed in a Palaeontological Impact Assessment and as the proposed project falls in the same area the Palaeontological Significance of the BESS and associated infrastructure it is low. It is thus considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. 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.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected (if possible, *in situ*) and the ECO 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](http://www.sahra.org.za)) so that correct mitigation (recording and collection) can be carry out by a paleontologist.

## 8.2 Conclusion

It is thus considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. 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

## 8.3 Impact Statement

The significance of the impact occurring will be medium before mitigation and Low after mitigation.

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## APPENDIX 1

### IMPACT METHODOLOGY

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) methodology

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the environment. Determining of the significance of an environmental impact on an environmental parameter is determined through a systematic analysis.

Determination of Significance of Impacts

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

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

Planning;

Construction;

Operation; and

Decommissioning.

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

***The significance of Cumulative Impacts should also be rated (As per the Excel Spreadsheet Template).***

Rating System Used to Classify Impacts

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The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the possible mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one (1) rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

Table 4: Rating of impacts criteria

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETER</b>		
A brief description of the environmental aspect likely to be affected by the proposed activity (e.g. Surface Water).		
<b>ISSUE / IMPACT / ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT / NATURE</b>		
Include a brief description of the impact of environmental parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity (e.g. oil spill in surface water).		
<b>EXTENT (E)</b>		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
<b>PROBABILITY (P)</b>		
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).
<b>REVERSIBILITY (R)</b>		
This describes the degree to which an impact on an environmental parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		



1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
<b>IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES (L)</b>		
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.
<b>DURATION (D)</b>		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the environmental parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
<b>INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE (I / M)</b>		

Describes the severity of an impact (i.e. whether the impact has the ability to alter the functionality or quality of a system permanently or temporarily).		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE (S)**

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

**Significance = (Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration) 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
5 to 23	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
5 to 23	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.

24 to 42	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
24 to 42	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
43 to 61	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
43 to 61	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
62 to 80	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".
62 to 80	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

The table below is to be represented in the Impact Assessment section of the report. The excel spreadsheet template can be used to complete the Impact Assessment.

Rating of impacts template and example

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETER	ISSUE / IMPACT / ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT / NATURE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION							RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION											
		E	P	R	L	D	I	M		TOTAL	STATUS (+ OR -)	S	E	P	R	L	D	I	M	TOTAL	STATUS (+ OR -)
<b>Construction Phase</b>																					
Vegetation and protected plant species	Vegetation clearing for access roads, turbines and their service areas and other infrastructure will impact on vegetation and protected plant species.	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	39	-	Medium	Outline/explain the mitigation measures to be undertaken to ameliorate the impacts that are likely to arise from the proposed activity. These measures will be detailed in the EMP.	2	4	2	1	3	2	24	-	Low
<b>Cumulative</b>																					

Broad-scale ecological processes	Transformation and presence of the facility will contribute to cumulative habitat loss and impacts on broad-scale ecological processes such as fragmentation.	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low
		2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	22	-	Low

Outline/explain the mitigation measures to be undertaken to ameliorate the impacts that are likely to arise from the proposed activity. These measures will be detailed in the EMPPr.

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## APPENDIX 2

### 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 Noupoot, 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.

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

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

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**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.

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**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.

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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 Leeuwerberg 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.

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

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**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.

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**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed Belvior aggregate quarry II on portion 7 of the farm Maidenhead 169, Enoch Mgijima Municipality, division of Queenstown, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2017.** PIA site visit and report 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.

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**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed construction of the Mangaung Gariep Water Augmentation Project. Bloemfontein.

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**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed extension of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility, associated borrow pits as well as a storm water drainage channel in the Vaal River near Stilfontein, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

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**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed upgrade of the Sandriver Canal and Klippan Pump station in Welkom, Free State Province. Bloemfontein.

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**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed Swaziland-Mozambique border patrol road and Mozambique barrier structure. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed diamonds alluvial & diamonds general prospecting right application near Christiana on the remaining extent of portion 1 of the farm Kaffraria 314, registration division HO, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2017.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed development of Wastewater Treatment Works on Hartebeesfontein, near Panbult, Mpumalanga. Bloemfontein.

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**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.

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**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological field Assessment of the proposed Villa Rosa development In the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, East London. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed Mookodi – Mahikeng 400kV line, North West Province. Bloemfontein.

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**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed New Age Chicken layer facility located on holding 75 Endicott near Springs in Gauteng. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2018** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the development of the proposed Leslie 1 Mining Project near Leandra, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological field assessment of the proposed development of the Wildealskloof mixed use development near Bloemfontein, Free State Province. Bloemfontein.

**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological Field Assessment of the proposed Megamor Extension, East London. Bloemfontein

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**Butler, E. 2018.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of a new 11kV (1.3km) Power Line to supply electricity to a cell tower on farm 215 near Delpportshoop in the Northern Cape. Bloemfontein.

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**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Field Assessment for the proposed Sirius 4 Photovoltaic Solar Energy Facility near Upington, Northern Cape Province

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**E. Butler. 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.

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**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed Waste Rock Dump Project at Tshipi Borwa Mine, near Hotazel, Northern Cape Province:

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Exemption Letter for the proposed DMS Upgrade Project at the Sishen Mine, Gamagara Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed Integrated Environmental Authorisation process for the proposed Der Brochen Amendment project, near Groblershoop, Limpopo

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed updated Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the Assmang (Pty) Ltd Black Rock Mining Operations, Hotazel, Northern Cape

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the proposed Kriel Power Station Lime Plant Upgrade, Mpumalanga Province

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**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed Sace Lifex Project, Near Emalahleni, Mpumalanga Province

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Rehau Fort Jackson Warehouse Extension, East London

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Environmental Authorisation Amendment for moving 3 Km Of the Merensky-Kameni 132KV Powerline

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed Umsobomvu Solar PV Energy Facilities, Northern and Eastern Cape

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for six proposed Black Mountain Mining Prospecting Right Applications, without Bulk Sampling, in the Northern Cape.

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological field Assessment of the Filling Station (Rietvlei Extension 6) on the Remaining Portion of Portion 1 of the Farm Witkoppies 393JR east of the Rietvleidam Nature Reserve, City of Tshwane, Gauteng

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment Of The Proposed Upgrade Of The Vaal Gamagara Regional Water Supply Scheme: Phase 2 And Groundwater Abstraction

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**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the Proposed Residential Development On Portion 42 Of Farm Geldunskat No 36 In Jan Kempdorp, Phokwane Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the proposed new Township Development, Lethabo Park, on Remainder of Farm Roodepan No 70, Erf 17725 And Erf 15089, Roodepan Kimberley, Sol Plaatjies Local Municipality, Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Protocol for Finds for the proposed 16m WH Battery Storage System in Steinkopf, Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Exemption Letter of the proposed 4.5WH Battery Storage System near Midway-Pofadder, Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Exemption Letter of the proposed 2.5ml Process Water Reservoir at Gloria Mine, Black Rock, Hotazel, Northern Cape

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Establishment of a Super Fines Storage Facility at Gloria Mine, Black Rock Mine Operations, Hotazel, Northern Cape:

**E. Butler. 2019.** Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed New Railway Bridge, and Rail Line Between Hotazel And The Gloria Mine, Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler.** 2019. Palaeontological Exemption Letter Of The Proposed Mixed Use Commercial Development On Portion 17 Of Farm Boegoeberg Settlement Number 48, !Kheis Local Municipality In The Northern Cape Province

**E. Butler.** 2019. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment of the Proposed Diamond Mining Permit Application Near Kimberley, Sol Plaatjies Municipality, Northern Cape Province

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- E. Butler.** 2019. Palaeontological Impact Assessment and Protocol for Finds of a proposed development on Portion 9 and 10 of the Farm Mimosa Glen 885, Bloemfontein, Free State Province
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