

# Appendix G

## **SPECIALIST STUDIES**



# Appendix G.1

## **GEOTECHNICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**





Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd

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# GROOTHOEK WIND ENERGY FACILITY

Geotechnical Impact Assessment Report





Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd

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# GROOTHOEK WIND ENERGY FACILITY

## Geotechnical Impact Assessment Report

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (REV 0) CONFIDENTIAL**

**PROJECT NO. 41106427**

**OUR REF. NO. 41106427-REP-0005**

**DATE: DECEMBER 2024**

**WSP**

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# QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	
Remarks	Groothoek Wind Energy Facility Geotechnical Impact Assessment Report	
Date	December 2024	
Prepared by	Khuthadzo Bulala	
Signature		
Checked by	Heather Davis	
Signature	 Digitally signed by Davis, Heather (ZAHD05193) Date: 2024.12.11 11:09:05 +02'00'	
Authorised by	Heather Davis	
Signature	 Digitally signed by Davis, Heather (ZAHD05193) Date: 2024.12.11 11:09:24 +02'00'	
Project number	41106427	
Report number	41106427-REP-0005	
File reference	<a href="#">41106427_RPT_0005_WSP_Groothoek WEF_Final_Rev0_20241210.pdf</a>	



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

WSP Group Africa (Pty Ltd (WSP) has been appointed to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to meet the requirements under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for the various applications associated with the proposed Verkykerskop Wind Energy Facility (WEF) Cluster in the Free State Province.

The Verkykerskop WEF is divided into three projects:-

- Groothoek Wind Power
- Kromhof Wind Power
- Normandien Wind Power

WSP has been appointed to undertake the necessary geotechnical impact assessment studies. The objective of the desktop study is to perform a high-level assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed WEF on the geotechnical conditions on and around the site. This report details the findings of the geotechnical desktop study undertaken for the Groothoek WEF and electrical grid infrastructure including the substation and the overhead lines. The Groothoek WEF (Figure 1-1) will have a proposed export capacity of up to 300 MW and the grid connection will be a 132kV connection.

## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed activity is defined as establishing the development of a WEF and associated infrastructure as detailed in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1 – Groothoek WEF Technical Details**

Component	Description
Applicant Name	Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd
Development	Wind energy facility and associated grid infrastructure
Municipality	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality, Phumelela Local Municipality
Extent	6 170ha
Buildable area	150ha
Export Capacity	Up to 300MW
Power system technology	Wind
Number of Turbines	Up to 55
Rotor Diameter	Up to 200m
Hub Height	Up to 140m

Component	Description
Hard Standing Dimensions	Up to 0.8ha per turbine
Turbine Foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of 0,07ha per turbine and crane platform/pad – 0,5ha.</li> <li>Excavation up to 4 m deep, constructed of reinforced concrete to support the mounting ring.</li> <li>Once tower established, footprint of foundation is covered with soil.</li> </ul>
Substations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 x 33kV/132kV onsite collector substation (IPP Portion), each being up to 2ha.</li> </ul>
Powerlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33kV cabling to connect the wind turbines to the onsite collector substations, to be laid underground where practical.</li> </ul>
Construction camp and laydown area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction compounds including site office inclusive of</li> <li>Concrete Batching plant of up to 1ha</li> <li>Site office of 4ha</li> <li>laydown area of 8ha</li> </ul>
Internal Roads	Up to 8m in width
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building footprint	O&M of up to 1ha.
BESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (200MW/800MWh).</li> <li>Li-ion solid state batteries</li> <li>Export Capacity of up to 800MWh</li> <li>Total storage capacity 200MW</li> <li>Storage capacity of up to 6-8 hours</li> <li>The BESS will be housed in containers covering a total approximate footprint of up to 7ha</li> </ul>

## 1.2 SPECIALIST CREDENTIALS

The geotechnical desktop study was undertaken by an experienced professionally registered engineering geologist and the work was overseen by a professionally registered senior geotechnical engineer. The CV's for Khuthadzo Bulala and Heather Davis are included in Appendix A.

**Khuthadzo Bulala** is an engineering geologist with a Bachelor of Science Honors Degree from the University of Limpopo. She is registered as a Professional Scientist (PrSciNat 116482). Khuthadzo has eight years of experience in engineering geology, geotechnical engineering, environmental geology, and soil surveys. She has extensive experience in conducting renewable energy geotechnical assessments and detailed geotechnical investigations. The desktop studies were reviewed and authorized by **Heather Davis**. Heather is a qualified Professional Engineer (PrEng 960229) with over 40 years of experience. She obtained a BSc Honours degree in Engineering Geology and Geotechnics from the University of Portsmouth (UK) in 1982. A post graduate diploma was obtained from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1993 which focused on geotechnical engineering and rock mechanics. She is currently the geotechnical team lead at WSP.



## 2 STUDY AREA INFORMATION

The proposed Groothoek WEF site is located approximately 15km south-east of the small town of Verkykerskop in the Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality, Phumelela Local Municipality, in the Free State Province. The location of the site is shown in **Figure 2-1**. The site and can be accessed via the R77 and the Normandie Pass from Verkykerskop.

The natural topography is characterised mainly by rolling plains and low hills in most areas which are locally interspersed by small ridges and flat plateaus. At the proposed development area, ground elevation ranges between approximately 1670m and 1960m above mean sea level. There are many non-perennial streams throughout the study area however the main perennial stream, Dwaalspruit River, is located on the southern boundary site. General views of the terrain across the WEF area are shown in Figure 2-2.

The proposed WEF will be developed within a project area of approximately 6 170 hectares.

The majority of the WEF site is currently utilized for crop farming. The proposed WEF site will affect a total of 6 property portions across its extent including state owned land. The affected farms are listed in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1 – Groothoek WEF Affected Farm Portions**

Farm Name	Portion Number	SG 21 CODE
Farm Schoonzicht No.80	0	F01500000000008000000
Farm Groothoek No. 89	0	F01500000000008900000
Farm Kromdraai No. 273	0	F01500000000027300000
Farm Kransbank No.288	0	F01500000000028800000
Farm Kranspunt No.459	0	F01500000000045900000
Farm Van Kope No.1319	0	F01500000000131900000










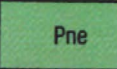
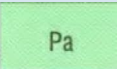
Figure 2-2 - General views of the terrain across the site





An excerpt of the published geological map showing the project area is presented as **Figure 3-1** and the lithostratigraphy is presented as Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1 – Lithostratigraphy of the Study Area**

Supergroup	Group	Subgroup	Formation	Lithology	Map Symbol
Recent deposits				Alluvium	
Intrusive				Dolerite, Dolerite dyke	
Karoo	Beaufort	Tarkastad	Driekoppen Formation	Brownish-red mudstone, interbedded fine grained reddish sandstone.	
			Verkykerskop Formation	Fine to coarse grained feldspathic sandstone, subordinate sandstone and brown-re mudstone.	
			-	Fine to medium grained sandstone, red, green and blue mudstone.	
		Adelaide	Normandien Formation	Olive green and grey mudstone, subordinate sandstone.	
			Estcourt Formation	Fine to coarse grained sandstone, grey shale	
			-	Grey mudstone, dark grey shale (carbonaceous in places), siltstone and sandstone	

## 4 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

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A site reconnaissance was carried out on the 9<sup>th</sup> of July 2024 during the winter season. The season over which the site visit was conducted does not affect the outcome of the assessment as the geotechnical impacts are more of a technical nature rather than environmental.

The reconnaissance comprised a drive over the site within areas that were accessible by a 4x4 vehicle, profiling of geological exposures and documenting by taking photographs.

A total of eight geological exposures, GH1 to GH9, were observed in various areas of the site and were profiled according to the current South African standards and guidelines (SANS 633). This was done to confirm or dispute the baseline geological information.

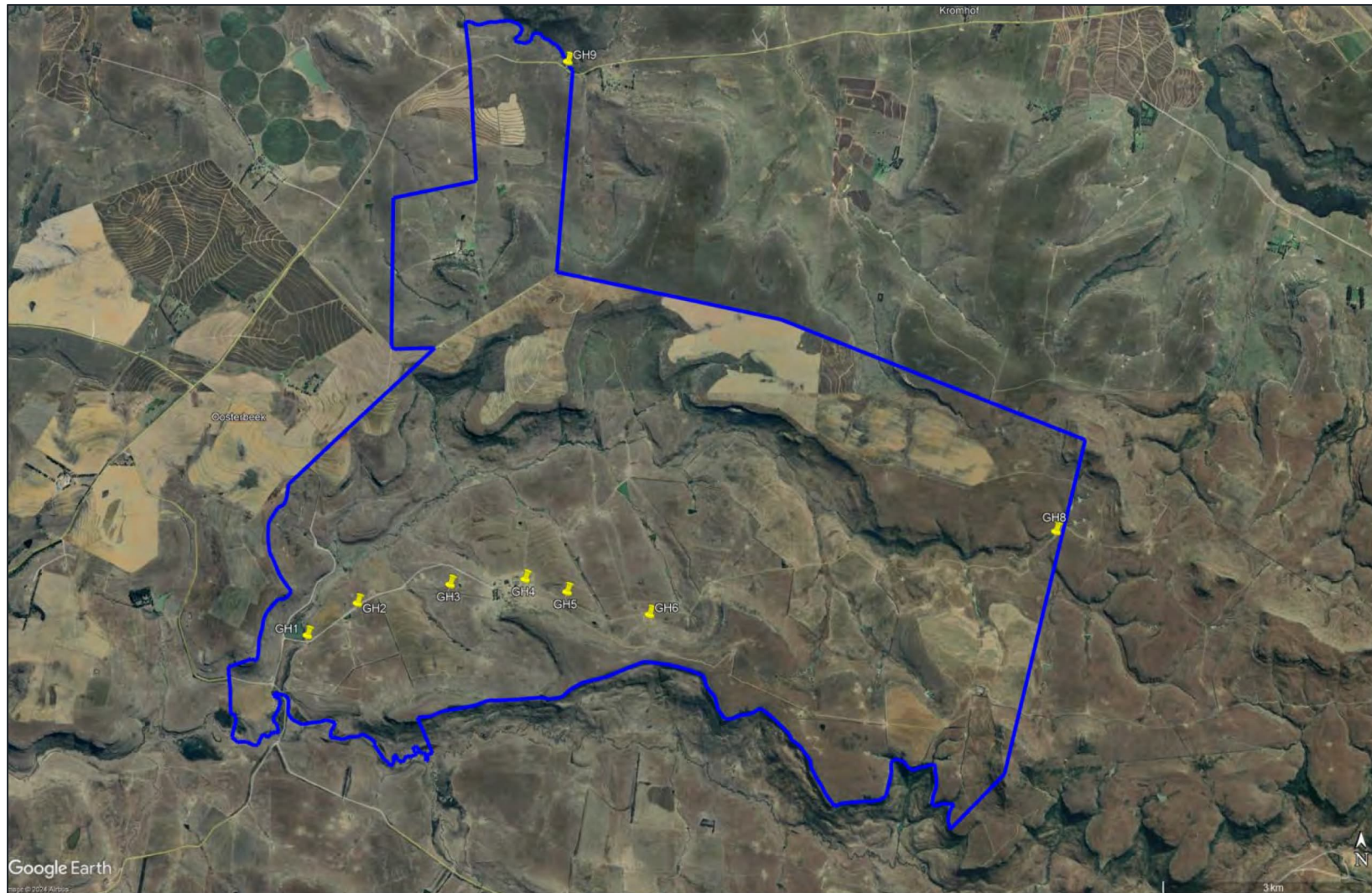
The positions of the exposures across the site are indicated on Figure 4-1. The exposure profiles are presented in Appendix B and photographs, thereof, are presented in Appendix C.

During the site reconnaissance, any existing cuttings and outcrops visible were profiled. The Karoo Supergroup sandstone, shale, siltstone and intrusive dolerite rocks were profiled. A list and description of the exposures indicating the geology encountered on site is presented in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 –Summary of the profiled cuts and exposures**

Exposure No.	Hillwash	Pedogenic	Residual Shale	Residual Dolerite		Rock Properties		
						Depth (m)	Rock Hardness	Rock Type
	Sandy/silty clay	Silty clay	Silty clay	Silty clay with gravel and cobbles	Silty sand			
GH1	0.00 – 0.10		0.10 – 0.50			0.50 – 1.50	Soft rock	Shale
GH2						0.00 – 2.00	Medium hard	Sandstone
GH3						0.00 – 0.90	Soft rock	Sandstone
GH5	0.00 – 0.30	0.30 – 0.50				0.50 – 0.60	Medium hard	Sandstone
GH6				0.00 – 1.50	1.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 15.00	Hard	Dolerite
GH7	0.00 – 0.50		0.50 – 1.50			1.50 – 2.00	Soft	Shale
GH8						0.00 – 2.00	Soft	Siltstone
GH9						0.00 – 10.00	Medium hard to hard	Dolerite





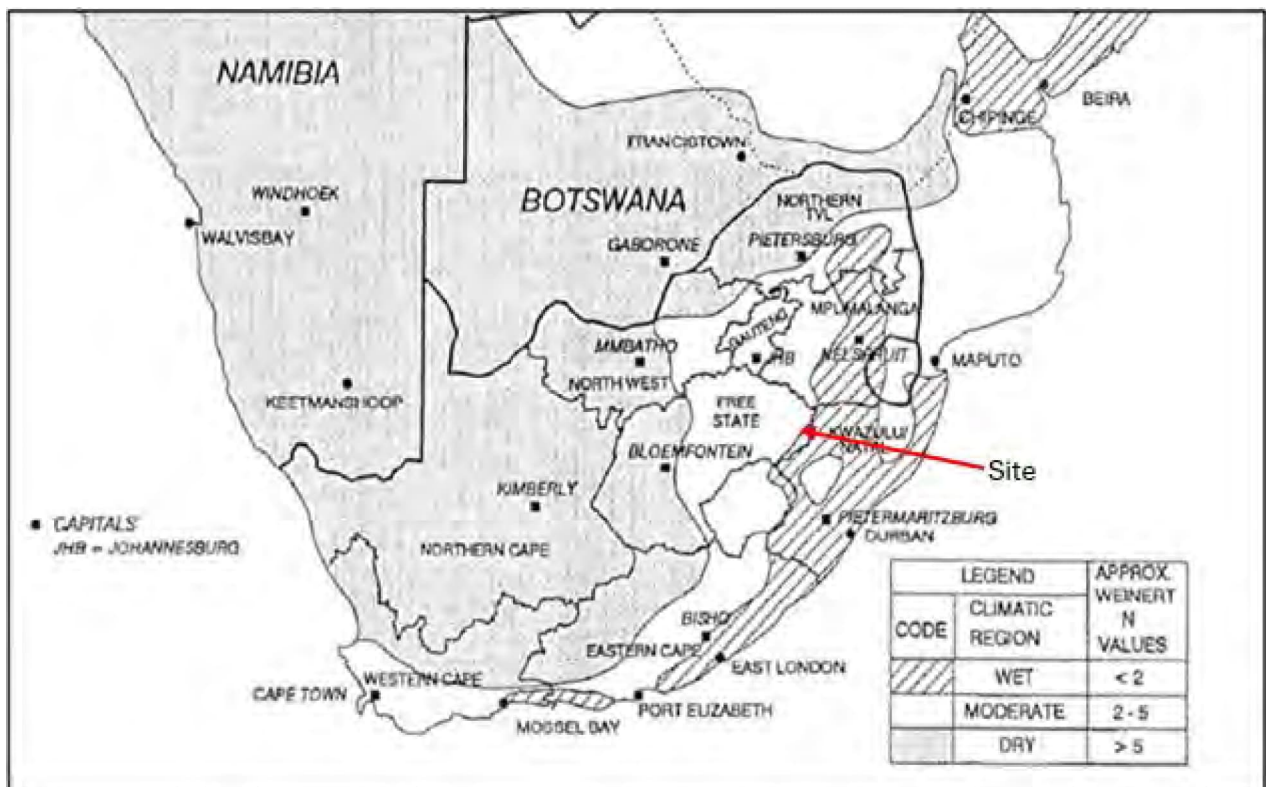
**Figure 4-1 - Location of geological exposures across the Groothoek WEF site**

## 5 RESULTS OF THE DESKTOP STUDY

The type and rate of rock weathering, and hence the soil profile, is determined by the climate of an area. Weinert (1980) developed an N-value system, which is used to derive the type of weathering likely to occur in an area based on macro-climatic conditions including evaporation and rainfall.

The study area falls within the temperate highland sub-tropical region of South Africa where the N value is less than 2 as illustrated in **Figure 5-1**. This indicates that wet climatic conditions occur on the site and that the rock and soil are, therefore, expected to be subject to, predominantly, chemical disintegration.

**Figure 5-1 - Macro climatic regions of South Africa**



### 5.1 EXPECTED GROUND CONDITIONS

#### Karoo Supergroup Mudrock

Mudrock such as siltstone, mudstone and “mud-shales” are not considered suitable for use as construction material, due to their swelling characteristics, excessive absorption of water, poor engineering performance and lack of durability. Slope stability issues can arise in areas where closely intercalated sandstones and mudrock exist. When mudrock slake or disintegrate the exposed sandstone layers are undercut, this can result in rockfalls (Brink, 1983).

Karoo Supergroup shale generally weathers to a clayey residual soil which is often compressible and potentially expansive. Expansive soils are those materials that exhibit volume change with a change in moisture content. These materials “shrink” when the moisture content decreases and “heave” or “expand” when the moisture content increases. Where the residual clay profile is thinly



developed, it is recommended that the material should be stripped. Where thickly developed, the structural design needs to take cognizance of the potential expansiveness and compressibility of this material. Shale rock and excavated shale, which presents as a gravel, often deteriorates on exposure. Although shale material can be considered for use in construction, the potential for deterioration needs to be pre-determined in the laboratory. If suitable, the gravel can be used in selected layers in road construction, but seldom as base course. Gravelly shales are occasionally used in the wearing course of gravel roads but not all types are suitable.

Slope instability may occur when sliding occurs on bedding planes which are inclined sufficiently. Ingress of water into layers and the resulting high pore-water pressure plays a key role in sliding failures. This is considered highly unlikely as the strata are mostly horizontally disposed.

### **Karoo Supergroup Sandstone**

Karoo Supergroup sandstone generally weathers into sandy residual soils. Residual sandstone does not weather uniformly which often leads to dense layers being underlain by less dense layers of the same soil. In some cases, the residual sandstone may develop a potentially collapsible grain structure.

Collapsible soils exhibit additional settlement upon wetting without any change in the load. This can occur many years after construction as a result of any inundation and can even occur as a result of a broken water pipe. If recognised at investigation stage, these collapsible materials can be easily dealt with during construction with some remediation being required.

Slope stability issues can arise in areas where closely intercalated sandstones and mudrock (shale and siltstone) exist. When shales and siltstones slake or disintegrate the exposed sandstone layers are undercut, this can result in rockfalls. Intercalated siltstone layers are relatively impermeable, and impede the flow of water, which leads to pore pressure build up and sliding along the interface. This can only happen if the rock is dipping at an angle, towards the slope face, greater than the friction angle of the material.

Where material is required for the construction of roads and laydown areas, natural sandstone gravel or crushed sandstone bedrock can potentially be a suitable source. Consideration must be given to the presence of excessive pyrite and muscovite which can cause distress where sandstone is used as basecourse. In addition, where chemical stabilization is required the potential clay matrix of some sandstones make them suitable for stabilization with lime. The material quality will have to be assessed during the detailed geotechnical investigation.

### **Dolerite**

Generally, residual dolerite soil is relatively thickly developed above dolerite rock with the profile becoming coarser with depth. Cobbles and boulders are often present above the rock grading into gravel, sand and finally residual clay at the top of the profile. Cobbles and boulders of dolerite, however, can be present throughout the residual profile.

Residual dolerite comprising clay is generally compressible and potentially expansive in the “medium to high” range. Where a structure straddles residual dolerite and a different soil type, the structure should be moved to avoid differential settlement or designed accordingly.

Dolerite rock, cobbles, boulders and gravel are generally durable and are suitable for a variety of purposes. Dolerite rock is commonly quarried and used as a construction material such as for concrete aggregate and road construction materials.



## **6 GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION**

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### **6.1 FOUNDATIONS**

The turbines are relatively heavily loaded structures and have a very low tolerance for differential movement. The structures exert a static load. However, it is loading as a result of the high wind shear that drives the selection of founding medium. A high strength material is required for founding to provide sufficient bearing capacity and strength. Foundations on or in rock are recommended. This will require the depth to rock to be established and testing of the rock to provide parameters for design.

Where structures are underlain by quartzite, rock is expected at a depth of, generally, less than 3m. Therefore, founding in rock should be possible. Where structures are underlain by shale, dolerite or andesite the residual profile may be more thickly developed with rock expected at a depth of, generally, more than 3m. Dolerite and andesite boulders in the profile must not be mistaken for solid dolerite rock.

It is recommended that test pits be excavated at each turbine position during the geotechnical site investigation to determine the depth to rock and the strength characteristics thereof. Some rotary cored boreholes would be required to determine the depth to rock and the rock strength with depth in, particularly, the areas underlain by andesite, shale and dolerites.

For lightly loaded and non-sensitive structures, shallow founding is likely to be possible. However, the potential expansiveness and compressibility of the residual clays and silts, residual of the shale and andesite, will need to be taken account of. Modified foundations and remediation of the subgrade may be required.

### **6.2 SURFACE DRAINAGE**

Flooding affects flat lying areas, areas confined to drained channels and flood plains. The Dwaalspruit River at the southern border of the site river passes through the far west and far east sections of the site which can pose potential problems during wet periods especially in areas where shallow rock or clay is present. Water management is recommended on all flat areas on site to facilitate water run-off and to alleviate the possibility of standing water at the foundation positions.

### **6.3 SLOPE STABILITY**

Up to a depth of 3m, all excavations should be excavated at a batter of 1:1.5 in soil where no water or seepage is evident and to 1:2, or flatter, where water is encountered. Rock can be excavated at a batter of 1:0.5 or vertically in the temporary case up to a depth of 3m. Should permanent excavations or deep excavations be proposed for the site, a slope assessment will be required.

For the most part the strata of the Karoo Supergroup, in this area, are horizontally disposed. Instability is, therefore, not expected in rock slopes.

### **6.4 EXCAVATIBILITY**

The excavation characteristics of the soil horizons has been evaluated according to the South African Bureau of Standards standardized excavation classification for earthworks (SABS – 1200D).

The definition of the excavation classes is indicated in Table 6-1 and the assessment of the in-situ profile in Table 6-2. The ease of excavation is a critical financial factor for any development.

**Table 6-1 – SABS Excavation Classes**

Class of Excavation	General Definition
Soft	Excavation in material which can be efficiently removed or loaded by any of the following plant without prior ripping:  A bulldozer with a mass of at least 22 tons (which includes the mass of the ripper, if fitted) and an engine developing approximately 145kW at the flywheel. Or,  A tractor-scraper unit with a mass of at least 28 tons and an engine developing approximately 245kW at the flywheel, pushed during loading by a bulldozer as specified for intermediate excavation Or,  A track type front end loader with a mass of at least 22 tons and an engine developing approximately 140kW at the flywheel.
Intermediate	Excavation (excluding soft excavation) in material which can be efficiently ripped by a bulldozer with a mass of at least 35 tons when fitted with a single tine ripper and an engine developing approximately 220kW at the flywheel.
Hard	Excavation (excluding boulder excavation) in material which cannot be efficiently ripped by a bulldozer with properties equivalent to those described for intermediate excavation.  This type of excavation generally includes excavation in material such as formations of unweathered rock, which can be removed only after blasting.
Boulder Class A	Excavation in material containing in excess of 40% by volume of boulders between 0.03m <sup>3</sup> and 20m <sup>3</sup> in size, in a matrix of softer material or smaller boulders.  Excavation of fissured or fractured rock shall not be classed as boulder excavation but as hard or intermediate excavation according to the nature of the material.
Boulder Class B	Where material contains 40% or less by volume of boulders in a matrix or soft material or smaller boulders.

**Table 6-2 – Excavation on site**

Material	Excavation Class
Alluvium/Hillwash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soft excavations. Some boulder excavation may be required.</li> </ul>
Karoo Supergroup sandstone, shale and mudrock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soft excavations in residual shale, very soft rock sandstone and very soft rock mudrock.</li> <li>Intermediate to hard excavation in medium hard and hard rock.</li> </ul>
Dolerite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soft excavations in residual dolerite and in very soft rock dolerite. Some boulder excavation may be required.</li> <li>Intermediate to hard excavation in medium hard and hard rock dolerite</li> </ul>

## 6.5 SEISMIC HAZARD

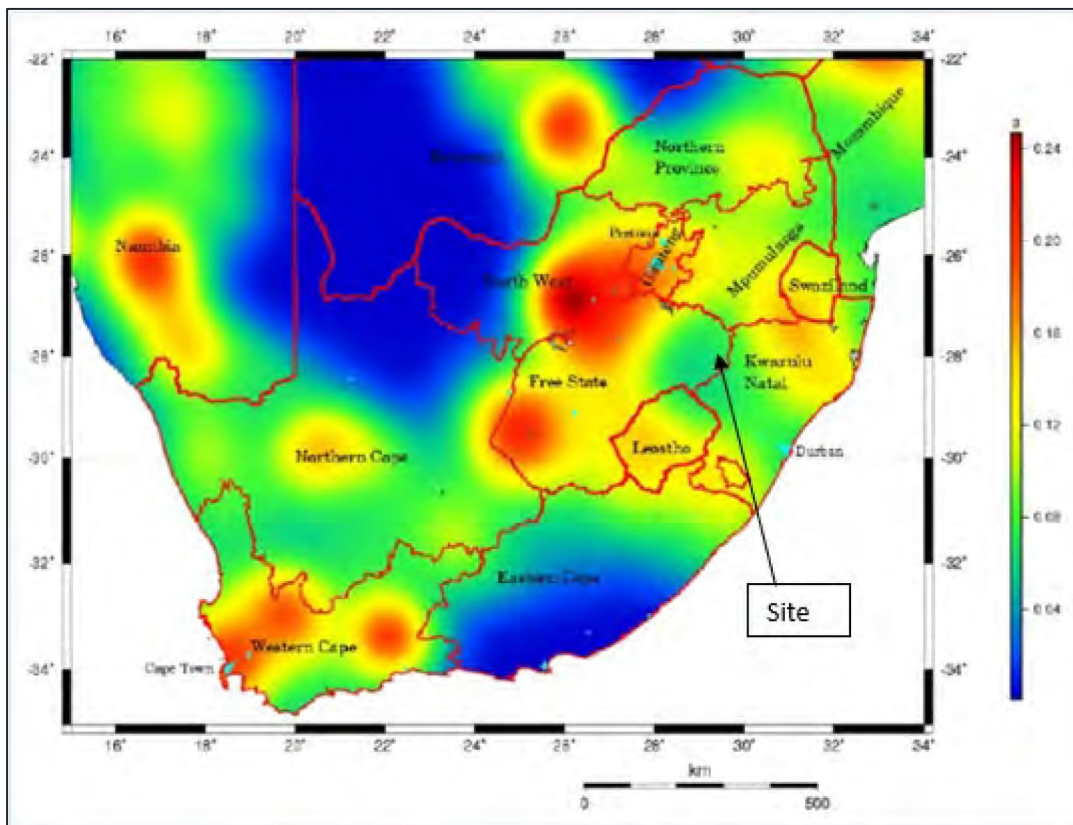
The southern African region is characterised by natural and mining-induced seismic activity. Data that was produced by Council for Geoscience placed the site within the zone where the minimum seismic event, with a 10% probability of being exceeded in a 50-year period, is 0.08g as illustrated in Figure 6-1. This basically suggests that the area is expected to have low levels of seismic hazard.

There are two seismic activity zones according to SANS 10160-4 (2011):

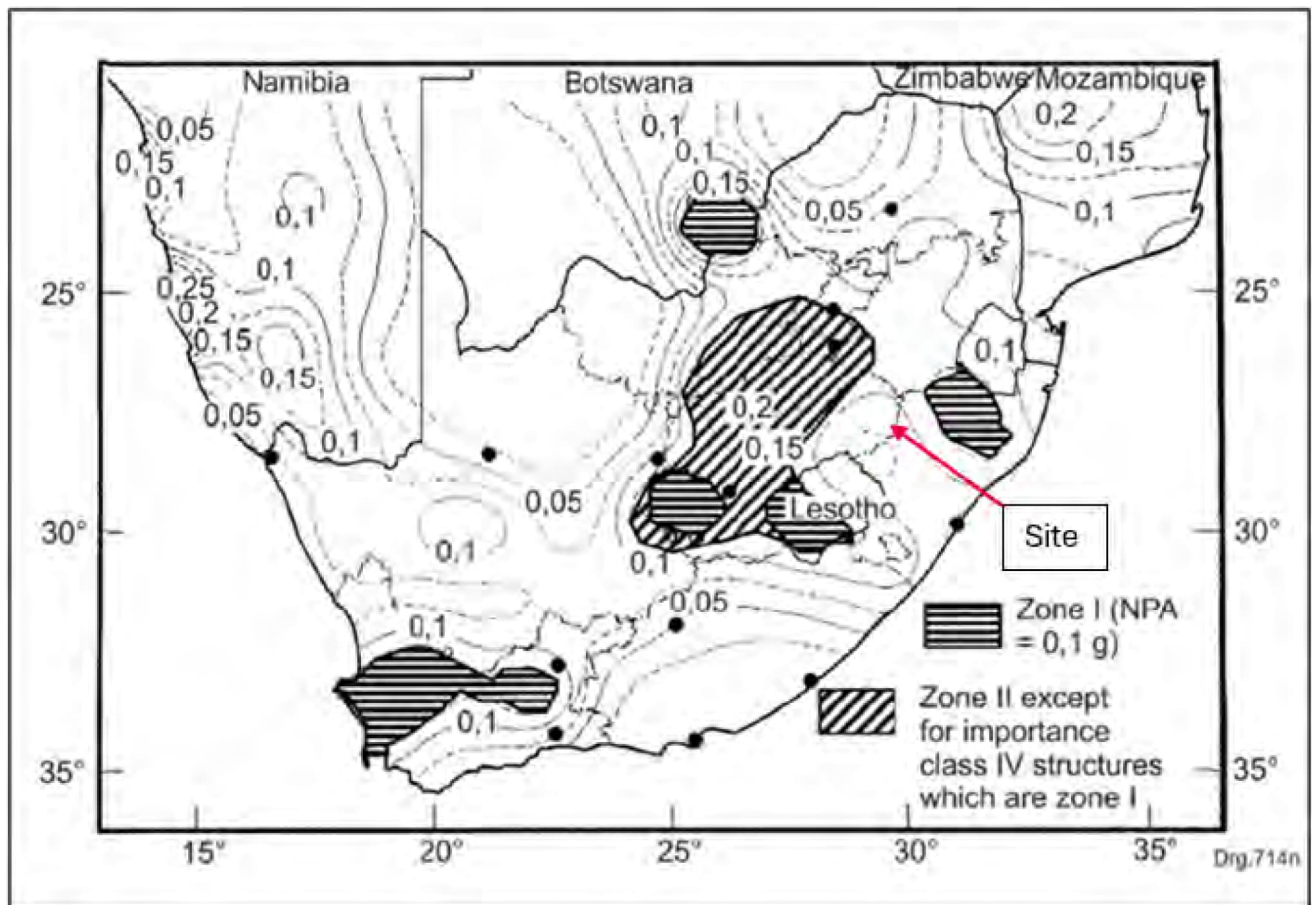
- Zone I – Regions of natural seismic activity
- Zone II – Regions of mining-induced and natural seismic activity

In accordance with the seismic zones contained in SANS 10160-4, the site does not fall within either zone (Figure 6-2). However, the site is not located on either zone.

**Figure 6-1 - Probabilistic seismic hazard map of South Africa**



**Figure 6-2 - Seismic Zones of South Africa**



## 6.6 UNDERMINING

Subsidence at surface in undermined areas is caused by the collapse and failure of the underground mining voids relatively close to the surface (Heath and Engelbrecht, 2011). The extent of mining activity in South Africa is shown in Figure 6-6. It can be seen from this figure that the site is located in an area with a significant number of gold mines.

Kloof mine is an underground gold mine located approximately 6km west of the site and could potentially pose problems for the proposed WEF with the possibility of a mine induced seismic event.

The extent of any undermining below the site should be assessed, in detail, prior to development as the possibility of surface subsidence cannot be discounted should the site be undermined.



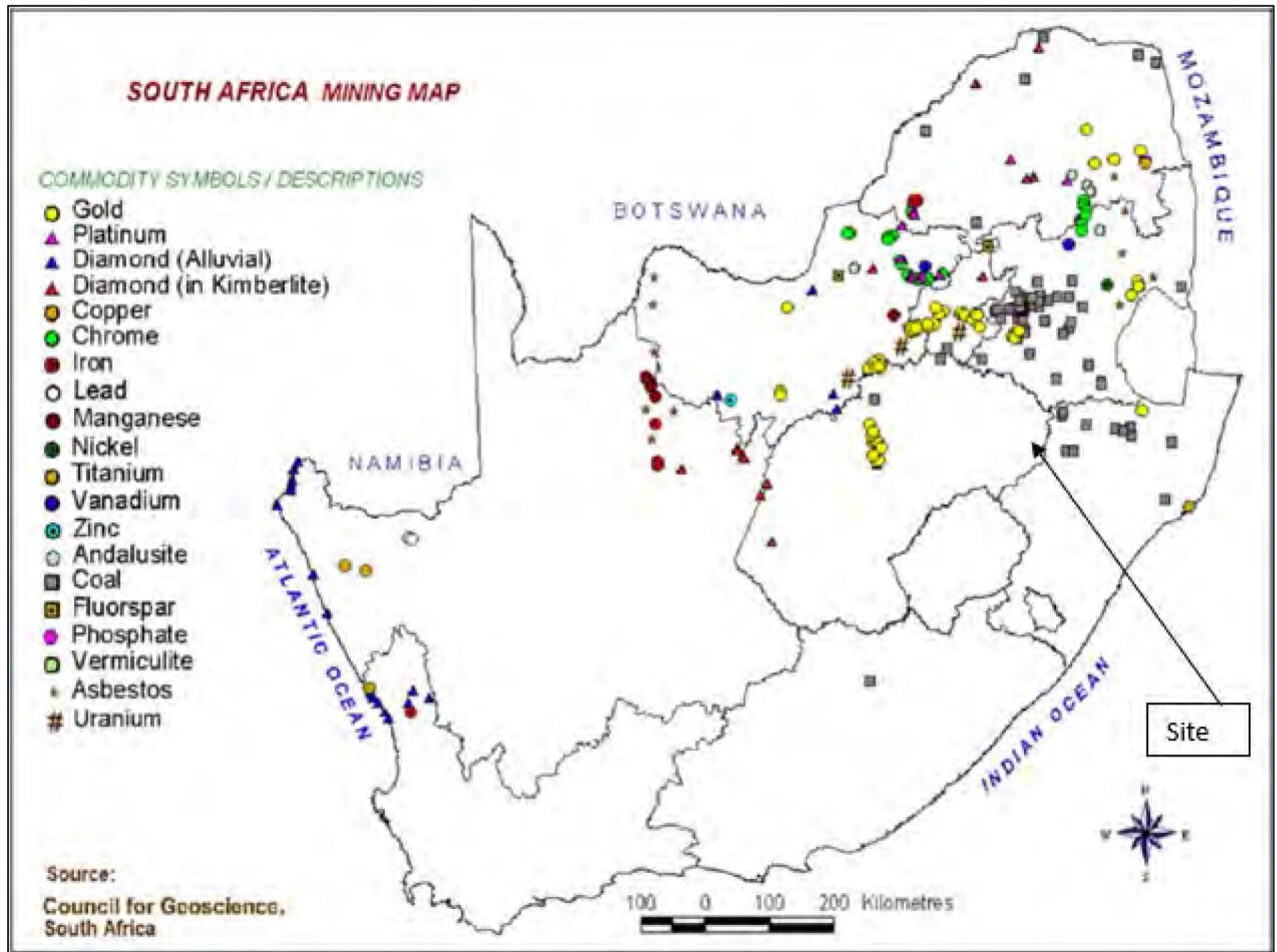


Figure 6-3 - Location of mine areas in South Africa

## 7 FURTHER GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

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A detailed intrusive site investigation is recommended to further characterize site conditions, to better understand the key geotechnical risks characteristics and optimise the design of the WEF operations.

Based on the current lack of previous geotechnical investigation data, the primary objectives of the proposed intrusive investigation must include

- Determination of the founding conditions, especially the depth to rock, for all structures. The scope of the intrusive investigation should comprise the excavation of test pits with an excavator and possibly the drilling of a representative number of boreholes.
- Laboratory testing to determine the behavioural characteristics of the in-situ materials.
- Investigation of subgrade conditions for service roads.
- Investigation of materials to be used during construction.
- Non-intrusive investigation techniques, such as geophysical surveys including thermal and electrical resistivity for ground earthing requirement.

## 8 GEOTECHNICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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The geotechnical impact assessment of the proposed Groothoek WEF was performed according to the methodology included in Appendix D

Geotechnical impacts need to be taken into account as part of the WEF development. The identified risks can typically be mitigated by the implementation of an appropriate and effective plan. Mitigation measures must be implemented to avoid or reduce negative impacts during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

The assessment considers the entire development but the three main parts of the development, namely Wind turbines, cable trenches and access roads, are the primary consideration. Based on the impact assessment matrix undertaken for this project, from a geotechnical perspective the impact of the Groothoek WEF was found to be “Negative low to moderate impact - The anticipated impact will have negative effects and will require mitigation.” With mitigation measures the impact will be “Negative very low to low”. The assessment impact assessment matrix is presented in Appendix D.

The WEF application site is considered suitable for the proposed development provided that the recommendations presented in this report are adhered to and which need to be verified by more detailed geotechnical investigations during detailed design.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

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The desktop assessment of the geotechnical conditions at the proposed development site for Groothoek WEF has shown the site to be generally suitable for the proposed development.

A “negative low to moderate” impact was assessed, from a geotechnical perspective, for the pre-mitigation situation. Post-mitigation, the assessed impact decreases to “negative very low to low”.

A geotechnical site investigation must be undertaken to provide detailed and site-specific geotechnical information for the design of the proposed structures and roads.

The proposed development should, from a geotechnical impact perspective, be authorized. The most significant geotechnical condition that will affect the development is the possibility of hard excavation conditions as shallow rock is anticipated.

### 9.1 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Your attention is drawn to Appendix E.

The statements presented in this document are intended to advise you of what your realistic expectations of this report should be, and to present you with recommendations on how to minimize the risks associated with the groundworks for this project. The document is not intended to reduce the level of responsibility accepted by WSP, but rather to ensure that all parties who may rely on this report are aware of the responsibilities each assumes in so doing.



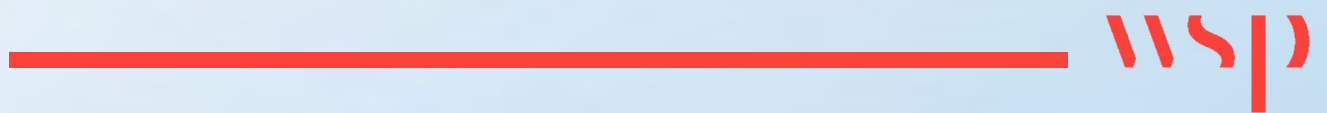
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# Appendix A

CURRICULUM VITAE





## Heather Davis

### Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Material Services – Geotechnical Team Lead

#### CAREER SUMMARY

Over forty years of experience within the fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology. Most of the work has been gained in Sub Saharan Africa including South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi, and Angola. A wide range of projects have been handled ranging from investigations for large projects such as coal fired power stations, hydroelectric power schemes, mine processing plants, major freeways and major pipelines to smaller scale projects for commercial developments and residential buildings. Forensic investigations have, also, been completed for failed tailings facilities, structures and slopes.

Responsibility has been taken for all facets of the geotechnical investigation including the site investigation planning, procurement, drilling supervision, fieldwork, in situ testing, analysis, reporting and supervision during construction. Contract documentation and administration for geotechnical investigations has, also, been handled.

Extensive experience in dolomitic terrain and was involved in the re-drafting of SANS 1936 Parts 1 and 2 and subsequent revisions to the standard. Also, involved in the ECSA feasibility study to have a specified category of registration for D4 level dolomite geo-professionals. Dolomite assessments for large facilities such as the Telkom site in Centurion, the Mispah tailings facility as well as for residential complexes and individual units have been carried out. Linear dolomitic assessments for roads and pipelines have been completed.

Heather is a registered professional engineer, a fellow of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers and served as Treasurer of the Geotechnical Division from 2006 to 2020.

#### *2 years with WSP*

#### *40 years of experience*

#### *Area of expertise*

Site Investigations  
Forensic Assessments  
Dolomitic Terrain Assessments  
Problem Soil Assessments

#### *Language*

English – Fluent

#### EDUCATION

Graduate Diploma in Civil Engineering in the field of Geotechnical Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand SA	1993
BSc (Honours) Engineering Geology and Geotechnics, Portsmouth University, England	1982

#### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

ECSA – Professional Engineer, Engineering Council of South Africa – Member No. 960229	1996
SAICE - Fellow of the South African Institution of Civil Engineering	1998

#### PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd	April 2022 – present
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## Heather Davis

### Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Material Services – Geotechnical Team Lead

Jones & Wagener (Pty) Ltd (following the merger with Verdi Consulting)	January 2018 – March 2022
Verdi Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd	March 2014 – December 2017
AECOM SA (Pty) Ltd (formerly BKS (Pty) Ltd.	February 2007 – February 2014
ARQ (Pty) Ltd	January 2003 – January 2007
Knight Hall Hendry (Pty) Ltd	January 2001 – December 2003
VKE Engineers (Pty) Ltd	November 1987 – December 2000
National Building Research Institute of the CSIR	November 1985 – October 1987
Geological Survey of South Africa	November 1982 – October 1985

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

### **Western Range Iron Ore Mine Development, Liberia 2022 - 2023**

#### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer: South Africa Team**

Design level geotechnical investigations for the Processing Plant, Quarries and several Tailings Residual Facilities were undertaken. The investigations included rotary core drilling, Cone Penetration testing and test pitting. All the data was analysed and assessed with recommendations provided for founding and required remedial measures. A challenging project due to the shallow water table which reaches the surface during the wet season.

### **Wessels and Mamotwan Mine Geotechnical Investigations, Hotazel, South Africa 2022 – 2024**

#### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer.**

Geotechnical investigations carried out to allow the Mine to comply with International Standards with regard to information pertaining to the Tailings Residue Facilities (TSF). In addition, rail lines are to be constructed across the TSFs in places. Investigations including rotary core drilling, Cone Penetration Testing, test pitting and sampling of the tailings streams were undertaken. Comprehensive reports issued.

### **SANRAL, N1 Sections 20 and 21 Geotechnical Investigation, Brakfontein, South Africa 2008 to 2012**

#### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer**

Upgrade, extensions and additions to the N1 Ben Schoeman Freeway, Sections 20 and 21, between the Brakfontein and Allandale Interchanges as part of the Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project (GFIP) carried out for South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL). Contract documentation for the subsurface investigation was drafted and all components of the project management of the SANRAL contract were handled. The site investigation included extensive rotary core drilling, percussion drilling and test pitting. Work included the analysis, assessment and provision of founding recommendations for the 22km of dual carriageway. Design components included culverts, retaining walls, cut slopes, embankments and bridges founded on ancient granite, sedimentary rocks of the Pretoria Group along with dolomite and dolomitic residuum. Both conventional and piled foundations were used for the various bridge structures and elements.

### **SANRAL, N11 Section 9, Hendrina, South Africa 2015 to 2016**

#### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer**

Upgrade of National route N11 Section 9 between Hendrina and Hendrina Power Station. Planning and supervision of the linear investigation, by means of rotary drilling and test pitting, of 18.56km of roadway including two river bridges, cuts, fills and culverts. Full report complied including recommendations for all



## **Heather Davis**

### **Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Material Services – Geotechnical Team Lead**

facets of the project. All work carried out as per the current SANRAL requirements and all contract administration for the drilling investigation handled.

#### **SANRAL, National Route N5, between Harrismith and Kestell, Harrismith and Kestell, Orange Free State, South Africa 2011 to 2013**

##### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer**

Carried out for SANRAL, which included drafting the contract documentation for the subsurface investigation which included extensive rotary core drilling and test pitting. The project includes the rehabilitation of the National Route 5 involving extending existing bridges, design and construction of new bridges and design of significant culvert structures. The bridge structures included river bridges, road over rail and road over road structures. Work carried out included supervision of the site investigation, analysis and provision of founding recommendations for all structures, contract administration and arbitration of claims.

#### **Anglo Platinum. Mogalakwena Platinum Mine, New Northern Concentrator, Limpopo, South Africa. 2020 to 2021**

##### **Lead Geotechnical Engineer**

Pre-feasibility and feasibility level investigations for the New Northern Concentrator. Supervision of all field work and provision of recommendations for all the structural elements. Additional design level investigation carried out for the M3C BOS Low Grade Stockpile.

#### **NMPP/ Transnet, Multi Products Pipeline, Geotechnical Investigation, Johannesburg. South Africa 2008 to 2009**

##### **Section Lead Geotechnical Engineer**

Geotechnical input for pipeline section running from Kendal to Waltloo and Jameson Park to Langlaagte in Johannesburg. Investigations have included test pitting; in situ testing and borehole have included test pitting, in situ testing and borehole drilling. The assessment of the route underlain by dolomite and dolomitic residuum was, also undertaken.

#### **TCTA, Vaal River Eastern Sub-System Augmentation, Vaal, South Africa 2006 to 2008**

##### **Lead Geotechnical Investigation**

Geotechnical investigation for TCTA for a pipeline to carry water from the Vaal Dam to Secunda for use by SASOL and ESKOM. Planning and preparation of contract documentation for drilling, trenching programmes, laboratory and in situ testing. Extensive field work was completed, and recommendations provided for trench sidewall stability, excavatability, construction through problem areas and recommendations for design and construction of the surge tanks, pipe bridges, abstraction works, de-silting works and access roads.

#### **Aquarius Mining. Marikana, Mine Processing Plant, Rustenburg, South Africa 2001 to 2002**

##### **Geotechnical Engineer – Plant side**

Several candidate sites and the detailed Geotechnical investigation of the final site for the processing plant for new platinum mine. Foundation recommendations for all plant elements were provided including those for silos, mills, crushers and conveyor trestles. Foundation design for large vibratory plant elements. Ongoing foundation inspections and providing geotechnical advice and recommendations to the client throughout construction.

#### **Eskom, Medupi and Kusile Power Stations, Investigations and Foundation Assessments, Limpopo, South Africa 2008 to 2014**

##### **Lead Geotechnical engineer for AECOM**

Assessment carried out for Hitachi/Eskom of existing information regarding the founding conditions. Provision of structure specific foundation recommendations which included settlement analysis, assessment of bearing capacity and determination of parameters for dynamic design. Site inspections and assessment of ground



## **Heather Davis**

### **Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Material Services – Geotechnical Team Lead**

conditions during construction for both Kusile and Medupi. Also, project manager for an additional geotechnical investigation carried out at Medupi Power Station due to unforeseen ground conditions. Investigation included percussion drilling with the Jean Lutz computerised system along with triple tube rotary drilling. Analysis of data allowing optimisation of the power station design.

#### **Harmony Goldfields, Mispah, Tailings Storage Facility, Far West Rand 2017 to 2018**

##### **Geotechnical Team Lead**

Failure of a section of the Mispah Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) which is underlain by dolomite, dolomitic residuum and rocks of the Karoo Supergroup. The initial assessment lead to the entire facility being re-assessed and candidate sites for new facilities being investigated. Of specific note was the liaison with several other geotechnical/engineering geological consulting firms regarding the failure.

#### **Irene Village, Mall Extensions, Centurion, South Africa 2015 to 2018**

##### **Dolomite Specialist**

In depth assessment of existing information applicable to the Irene Village Mall retail development in Irene. Dolomite stability assessments for extensions to the existing shopping mall including the addition of a multi-level parkade and additional retail space. Provision of founding recommendations for all facets of the development including earthworks, roadways and foundations.

#### **Gautrans. Gautrain Project, Centurion, South Africa 2007 to 2014**

##### **Geotechnical Engineer**

Input and comment on aspects of the route underlain by dolomite including the Centurion Gautrain Station were provided. Assessment of the efficacy of the remedial measures utilised at the station including an extensive programme of grouting. Also, investigation of dolomite related subsidence and a sinkhole adjacent to the Gautrain route and below a raised section of the train line in the Centurion area. Subsequent design of the remedial measures for the sinkhole, drainage measures and long-term monitoring of the area.

#### **Africa Kingdom Holdings. Serengeti Golf and Wildlife Estate, Estate Developments, Kempton Park, South Africa 2016 to 2022**

##### **Dolomite Specialist**

Dolomite stability assessments, coupled with near surface investigations, of parcels of land throughout the Serengeti Golf and Wildlife Estate. Developments have included single, double and triple storey residential units, Hotel, Club House and artificial lake. All reports have been submitted to the Council for Geoscience (CGS) and have included IHC to IHC7 conditions with Dolomite Area Designations of D2 to D4 being represented. NHBRC applications have been made for all the residential developments.

#### **Aerosud, Manufacturing Facility, Pierre van Ryneveld Park, Centurion . South Africa 2016 to 2018**

##### **Dolomite Specialist**

Various dolomite stability investigations and reviews have been undertaken for warehouses, ablution blocks, workshops, parking areas and other infrastructure elements across the Aerosud manufacturing facility. All work has, and is, being carried out according to SANS 1936 Parts 1 to 4 of 2012. A Dolomite Risk Management Plan was drafted for the Aerosud Facility and is updated on a regular basis. The site manly classifies as IHC4 to IHC7 with Dolomite Area Designation D2 and D3 being applicable to most of the site.





## Khuthadzo Bulala

Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant

### CAREER SUMMARY

Khuthadzo Bulala is an Engineering Geologist with 8 years' experience in geotechnical investigations. Her experience and technical skills include:

- Compilation of geotechnical investigation reports
- Geotechnical core logging
- Core orientation for inclines boreholes
- Planning, managing, and executing in-situ testing (test-pitting, geotechnical drilling operations, DCP testing and piezometer installations) for geotechnical investigations
- Laboratory testing selection and liaison with laboratories
- Analysis and interpretation of laboratory and in-situ test data
- Geological mapping and sourcing of construction materials and aggregates
- Sourcing, testing and specification of construction materials and aggregates
- Health and safety documentation for fieldwork projects
- Project management including resource management and client liaison

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#### 3 years with WSP

##### Area of expertise

Geotechnical Investigations  
Geotechnical Core Logging  
Geotechnical Report Writing  
Laboratory Sampling Selection  
Geological Mapping  
H&S Documentation  
Project Management

#### 8 years of experience

##### Language

English – Fluent  
Tshivenda – Fluent

### EDUCATION

BSc. (Honours) in Geological Sciences, University of Limpopo South Africa	2013
BSc. Degree in Geological Sciences, University of Johannesburg (Auckland Park Campus)	2011

### ADDITIONAL TRAINING

Civil Engineering and Renewable Energy, Geopile Africa	2020
Geotubes and Dewatering, Kaytech	2019
Site Monitoring Workshop, JG Afrika	2019



## Khuthadzo Bulala

Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant

ArcGIS1, Introduction to Geographic Information System, JG Africa

2018

### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

South African Council for Natural Professions – Pr. Sci Nat Member No. 116482

2021

### PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd

September 2021 – present

JG Afrika (Pty) Ltd

September 2016 – September 2021

Lesotho Highlands Development Agency (LHDA)

March 2016 – August 2016

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

#### Geotechnical Investigations

**Ib vogt (Pty) Ltd, Ngonyama Solar Energy Facility Detailed Geotechnical Investigation, Bloemfontein, Free State, South Africa**

**March 2023 – ongoing**

**Engineering Geologist**

Field investigation including test pitting, DCP and sampling and report writing.

**South32 Mamatwan Mine, Tailings Storage Facility Geotechnical Investigation, Hotazel, Northern Cape, South Africa**

**January 2023 – ongoing**

**Engineering Geologist**

Field investigation including test pitting, sampling and report writing.

**Sasol Secunda Operations, Inside Ash Geotechnical Inside Ash Seepage Analysis, Secunda, Mpumalanga, South Africa**

**October 2022 – Ongoing**

**Geotechnical Desktop Study**

Gap analysis and additional investigation executions plans for Inside Ash Seepage Analysis.

**Enertrag South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Impumelelo Wind Energy Facility Geotechnical Desktop Study, Secunda, Mpumalanga, South Africa**

**October 2022 – January 2023**

**Field Engineering Geologist**

Field investigation including test pitting, DCP and sampling. Report writing and foundation recommendation.

**Enertrag South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Mukondeleli Wind Energy Facility Geotechnical Desktop Study, Secunda, Mpumalanga, South Africa**

**October 2022 – December 2022**

**Field Engineering Geologist**

Field investigation including test pitting, DCP and sampling. Report writing and foundation recommendation.

**Enertrag South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Vhuvhili Solar Energy Facility Geotechnical Desktop Study, Secunda, Mpumalanga, South Africa**

**June – August 2022**

**Project Management and Client Liaison**





## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant**

Geotechnical desktop study for the Vhuvhili Solar Energy Facility and the associated structures to supplement a project Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Enertrag South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Vhuvhili Solar Energy Facility Detailed Geotechnical Investigation, Secunda, Mpumalanga, South Africa  
October 2020 – July 2021**

**Field Engineering Geologist**

Field investigation including test pitting, DCP and sampling. Report writing and foundation recommendation.

**Scaw South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Union Junction Hill Borrow Pit Geotechnical Investigation, Johannesburg, South Africa**

**February 2022 – May 2022**

**Project Management and Client Liaison**

Geotechnical investigation for clay lining material that is needed for the development of the landfill site for their operations and

**ArcelorMittal Mine Extensions, Geotechnical Investigation, Tokadeh, Liberia**

**January 2022**

**Geotechnical Report Writing**

For the ArcelorMittal facilities; Tokadeh pit, Tokadeh infrastructure, Gangra Pit, Water Storage Dam, Tailings Management Facility, and Bucanan Port.

**Debswana Diamond Company, Debswana Mine Facilities, Central District, Botswana**

**November 2021**

**Geotechnical Desktop Study**

Gap analysis and additional investigation executions plans for Damtshaa, Orapa and Letlhakane mine facilities.

**Lesotho Highlands Development Agency (LHDA), Polihali Dam, the Diversion Tunnel and the Transfer Tunnel, Tlokeng, Lesotho**

**March 2016 – December 2017**

**Site Supervision**

Drilling, water pressure tests, installation of piezometers, rotary core logging for the dam site, the saddle dam, the coffer dam, the diversion tunnel, the Katse Dam transfer tunnel and the proposed borrow pits.

**Calvus Properties (Pty) Ltd, Rietfontein Dam, Eastern Cape, South Africa**

**May 2019 – September 2021**

**Project Manager**

Trial pitting for the dam foundation, spillway construction and the construction material at the site. Evaluation of engineering properties of subsurface material. Geotechnical reporting for dam design purposes. Geotechnical investigation and reporting for construction material borrow pits.

**Umgeni Water, Darvil Dam, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**August 2018 – December 2018**

**In-Situ Investigation**

Including test pitting for geotechnical soil profiles of the proposed dam site to determine the dam foundation depth. Project management and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives subsequent to the fieldwork. Compilation of a geotechnical report for the dam design and for the construction material.

**Sivest SA (Pty) Ltd, Gluckstadt Water Supply Scheme, Tugela Ferry, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**November 2019 – March 2020**

**Field Geologist**



## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant**

Evaluation along the proposed water supply pipeline, at the proposed borehole structures and at the proposed reservoir. Assessment of geotechnical properties of potential bedding material for construction. Ntabamhlophe Tank –Responsible for the field investigation and the report writing for the proposed tank.

**JG Afrika Water Division, Ntabamhlophe Tank, Wembezi, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa  
January – April 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Field investigation including test pitting and sampling. Report writing and foundation recommendation. Foundation assessment during construction.

**Scatec Solar South Africa, Kenhardt Solar Farm, Kenhardt, Northern Cape, South Africa  
October 2020 - July 2021**

**Project and Subcontract Management**

Drilling supervision, in-situ investigation for site characterization. Management and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives. Client liaison and geotechnical report for pylon foundations, substation foundation and access road construction.

**Enertrag SA (Pty) Ltd, Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility, Belfast, Mpumalanga, South Africa  
December 2021 – May 2022**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Geotechnical desktop study for three wind energy facilities and their associated structures to supplement a project Environmental Impact Assessment.

**G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, Oya and Yemaya Solar and Wind Energy Facility, Maitjiesfontein,  
Western Cape, South Africa  
August 2019 – July 2020**

**Geotechnical Desktop Study Reports**

For the two sites for the two solar sites. Test pitting and sample selection for required tests for the Oya site. Analysing and interpreting fieldwork data and laboratory results.

**Sivest SA (Pty) Ltd, Client, Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility, Leeu Gamka, Western Cape,  
South Africa  
February 201 – July 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Geotechnical desktop study for two wind energy facilities and their associated structures to supplement a project Environmental Impact Assessment.

**WSP Africa, Client, Three Wind Energy Facilities, Northern and Western Cape, South Africa  
May – September 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Project management and client liaison. Geotechnical desktop studies for the proposed Brandvalley, Karreebosch and Rietkloof wind farm energy facilities and three 33kV powerlines and their associated structures.

**WSP Africa Group, Uvuvuselela Railway Line Extensions, South Africa  
October 201 – December 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Geotechnical desktop studies for the proposed Transnet Railway Loop extensions, Port Elizabeth Port extensions and loading yards in Gauteng.

**South African National Road Agency Limited, N2 Pongola to Kangela, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa  
2017 – 2021**

**Field Geologist**

## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services – Senior Consultant**

Responsible for trial pitting, logging, and sample collection for laboratory analysis for the N2 construction borrow pits. Collation of field data and laboratory data.

**HHO Consulting Engineers, N3 Borrow Pits, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**November 2018 – April 2019**

**Field Engineering Geologist**

Rotary core logging and percussion chips logging for the proposed borrow pits located between Durban and Pietermaritzburg for the N3 construction.

**ZVK Holdings (Pty) Ltd Mfulamuni Access Road and Aggregates, Pomeroy, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**January – June 2022**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Fieldwork for the realignment and the re-gravelling of the Mfulamuni access road. Ensuring adequate laboratory testing for the road and the potential borrow pits. Report compilation for the road and the material investigation.

**Naidu Consulting, P77 Culverts, Dududu, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**January – July 2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Responsible for trial pitting, logging and DPL testing to determine the subsurface characteristics for the proposed seven culverts. Compilation of an interpretive geotechnical report highlighting the foundation depths for each culvert and the geotechnical constraints thereof.

**Royal HaskoningDHV, Kikwood to Addo Borrow Pit and Retaining Walls, Kirkwood, Eastern Cape, South Africa**

**April – December 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Soil profiling and interpretation of the field profiles and laboratory results for the borrow pit and retaining walls. Material volume calculations for the borrow pits. Dynamic cone penetration and interpretation for the competent foundations for the retaining walls. Data assimilation and assessment for report writing.

**High End Construction, Eastwood Pedestrian Bridge, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**February – May 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Construction of a pedestrian bridge. Fieldwork including test pitting and DPL testing. Analysing and interpreting the field data to recommend foundation levels.

**Eskom, Refurbishment of 9 Eskom Towers, Eastern Cape, South Africa**

**August 2019 – September 2019**

**Engineering Geologist**

Test pitting for geotechnical ground profiles of each site. Management and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives. Foundation recommendations for each site. Geotechnical report for design purposes.

**KZN Department of Public Works, Nkweletsheni Primary School, Richmond, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**January – March 2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

School refurbishment. Test pitting, percolation testing and DPL testing for geotechnical ground profiles of the site. Management and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives. Geotechnical report for foundations, recommendations for the soak-away and for the multipurpose sports ground.

**JG Afrika (Pty) Ltd Water Department, Zwelisha Moyeni Water Treatment Works, Bergville, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**



## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant**

**January – March 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Test pitting and DPL testing for geotechnical ground profiles of the site. Management and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives. Geotechnical report for foundations of treatment works structure founded at depth of 4-5m below NGL.

**JG Afrika (Pty) Ltd Water Department, Hammersdale Waste-Water Treatment Works,  
Hammersdale, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**May 2020 – March 2021**

**Engineering Geologist**

Subsurface profiling and DPL testing for the extensions to the existing Hammersdale WWTW. Analysis of the profiles and selection of laboratory tests for study objectives. Data analysis and report compilation for structure foundations.

**Sultex Holdings (Pty) Ltd, Proposed Giba Industrial Development, Pinetown, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**May 2019 – July 2019**

**Engineering Geologist**

Test pitting for soil profiling, disturbed and undisturbed sampling, delineation of groundwater seepage areas. Management and selection of laboratory tests. Analysing and interpretation of laboratory test results. Compilation of geotechnical report for foundations and groundwater management recommendations.

**Smec, Cornubia Fills, Cornubia, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**March 2020 – January 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

In-situ testing for geotechnical soil profiles of the site and general site characterization for fills for the proposed housing development. Engineering geological report for the study for the fills. Reviewing the rotary drilling report for the client.

**Mariswe (Pty) Ltd, Ward 7 Community Hall, Taylors Halt, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**January 2020 – March 2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Conducting the geotechnical investigation that included trial pitting, laboratory testing and percolation testing. Fieldwork and laboratory data processing for geotechnical report compilation.

**Dartingo Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd, Mandalathi Community Hall, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa  
2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Conducting the geotechnical investigation that included trial pitting, laboratory testing and percolation testing. Fieldwork and laboratory data processing for geotechnical report compilation.

**Ethekwini Municipality: Human Settlements and Infrastructure, Austerville Sites, Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**February 2021 – June 2021**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

In situ soil profiling and interpretation of the profiles. Consistency tests (DPL) and interpretation of the results evaluate the EASPB. Data compilation and report writing to determine the site's suitability for temporary housing development and recommending relevant foundation measures.

**JG Afrika (Pty) Ltd Agricultural Engineering Division, Five ADA Rabbitry Sites, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**August 2019 – October 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant**

In situ soil profiling and interpretation of the profiles. Consistency tests (DPL) and interpretation of the results evaluate the EASPB and sample collection for laboratory analysis. Report compilation with foundation recommendations.

**Private Developers, Several Intaba Ridge Estate Houses Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**2017 – 2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison with Property Developers**

In situ soil profiling, conducting in-situ consistency tests (DPL) and sampling for laboratory analysis. Report writing to determine the site's suitability for the house developments and recommending foundation depths and types as per NHBRC guidelines.

**Private Developer, Student Accommodation, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**April 2019 – July 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

For the proposed three storey student accommodation development. In situ soil profiling, conducting in-situ consistency tests (DPL) and sampling for laboratory analysis. Report writing to determine the site's suitability for the housing development and recommending foundation depths and type as per NHBRC guidelines.

**Green Door Environmental, 220 Murray Road Development, Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**June 2019 – August 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Report writing and field data analysis for the infill geotechnical investigation report for a multi-story development in Hayfields. The development includes a school, a shopping complex, a drive through, a petrol filling station and a residential area.

**Marang Environmental and Associates (Pty) Ltd, Heidelberg Cemetery Extension, Heidelberg, Gauteng, South Africa**

**June 2020 – December 2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

For the extension of the existing Heidelberg cemetery. Subsurface profiling and interpretation of the profiles. Field sampling for laboratory analysis. Geotechnical report writing and evaluating the site as per the South African Council for Geoscience Guidelines for Cemeteries.

**Ziphelele Planning and Environmental Consultancy, Three Proposed Umhlathuze Cemeteries, Empangeni, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**May 2018 – February 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

For the development of three cemetery sites. Subsurface profiling, percolation testing and field sampling for laboratory analysis. Geotechnical report writing, evaluating and rating the sites as per the South African Council for Geoscience Guidelines for Cemetery Development.

**Ziphele Planning and Environmental Consultancy, Alfred Duma Cemeteries, Ladysmith, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**

**June 2019 – October 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

For the development of cemetery sites in the municipality. Geotechnical desktop studies to evaluate and rate the proposed sites in Colenso, Ladysmith and Ezakheni. The desktop study reports were written as per the South African Council for Geoscience Guidelines for Cemeteries.

**Alfred Duma Municipality, Closure of Acaciavale Landfill Site, Ladysmith, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa**  
**2018 – 2020**

**Engineering Geologist**





## **Khuthadzo Bulala**

**Earth & Environment, Mine Waste, Geotechnical & Engineering Services –  
Senior Consultant**

Fieldwork including test pit profiling and interpretation from test pitting and sampling for study objectives. Data analysis and report compilation for the closure of the landfill site and recommendations on closure material.

**Alfred Duma Municipality, Danskraal Landfill Site, Ladysmith, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa  
2020**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Including GIS work to identify and shortlist potential landfill sites. Fieldwork including test pit profiling and interpretation from test pitting for landfill site development investigation. Data analysis and report compilation.

**Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, UMgungundlovu Landfill Site, Pietermaritzburg,  
Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa  
March 2020**

**Site Supervision**

For the percussion drilling contract for the proposed new landfill site. Subcontractor management and client liaison. Percussion chip logging. Borehole water level and yield measurements. Hydrocensus and sampling existing boreholes in a 1km radius.

**Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Agricultural Potential Assessment for the Ground  
Truthing: New Irrigation Schemes Survey in Harry Gwala District, Umzimkhulu, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South  
Africa**

**July 2017 – August 2019**

**Project Manager and Client Liaison**

Agricultural soil survey and sampling. Data analysis and report compilation for the agricultural potential and the irrigation potential of 7500ha land in the district municipality. Presentation of the final findings to the client.

# Appendix B

EXPOSURE PROFILE LOGS





## TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

HOLE No: GH1  
X COORD: 3099714.00  
Y COORD: - 40298.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1699.0  
Page 1 of 1

Scale	Legend	Depth	Description
		0.00	
		-0.10	Dry, light reddish brown, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy CLAY. <b>Hillwash.</b>
0.5		-0.50	Dry, greyish brown, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy silty CLAY. <b>Residual Shale.</b>
1.0			Grey stained red and yellow, highly weathered, laminated, close to widely jointed, very soft rock SHALE. 002°/140° (Dip/Strike).
1.5		1.50	
			<b>End of exposure</b>
2.0			
			End of log
2.5			
3.0			
3.5			
4.0			
4.5			

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Road cutting  
4: Photo's taken facing south

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB

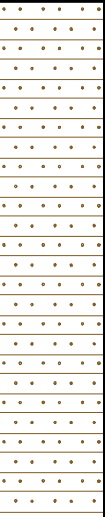




## TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

HOLE No: GH2  
X COORD: 3099268.00  
Y COORD: - 40915.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1718.0  
Page 1 of 1

Scale	Legend	Depth	Description
0.5		0.00	Light brown stained yellow, moderately weathered, fine to medium grained, thickly bedded, medium to widely jointed SANDSTONE.
2.0		2.00	<b>End of exposure</b>
2.5			End of log
3.0			
3.5			
4.0			
4.5			

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Road cutting  
4: Photo's taken facing south east

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB



# TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

**HOLE No: GH3**  
X COORD: 3099047.00  
Y COORD: - 42176.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1750.0

[illegible]

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Road cutting  
4: Photo's taken facing north

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB



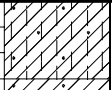
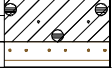





## TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

HOLE No: GH5  
X COORD: 3099163.00  
Y COORD: - 43833.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1828.0  
Page 1 of 1

Scale	Legend	Depth	Description
		0.00	Dry, dark brown, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy silty CLAY. <b>Hillwash</b> .
		0.30	
0.5		0.50	Dry, dark brown, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy silty CLAY containing abundant rounded medium to coarse ferricrete nodules. <b>Pedogenic</b> .
		0.60	
1.0			Reddish brown, slightly weathered, fine grained, medium hard rock SANDSTONE. <b>End of exposure</b>
1.5			
2.0			
2.5			
3.0			
3.5			
4.0			
4.5			

End of log

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Road cutting  
4: Photo's taken facing north

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB

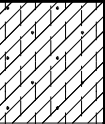
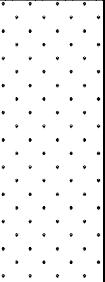
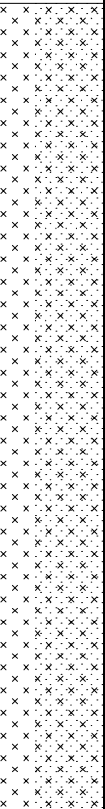




## TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

HOLE No: GH6  
X COORD: 3099433.00  
Y COORD: - 44917.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1870.0  
Page 1 of 1

Scale	Legend	Depth	Description
0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0 14.5 15.0 15.5	  	0.00  1.50  5.00  15.00	Dry, red brown, <u>very stiff</u> , sandy silty CLAY containing minor hard rounded dolerite gravel and cobbles <b>Residual Dolerite</b> .  Dry, yellow brown, <u>very dense</u> , medium to coarse grained SAND. <b>Residual Dolerite</b> .  Yellowish brown stained red, moderately weathered, very close to closely jointed, hard rock DOLERITE.  <b>End of exposure</b>
			End of log

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Borrow pit  
4: Photo's taken facing west

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB





## TEST PIT PROFILE

CLIENT: Groothoek Wind Power (Pty) Ltd  
PROJECT: Groothoek Wind Energy Facility  
LOCATION: Free State Province  
PROJECT NO: 41106427

HOLE No: GH7  
X COORD: 3098721.00  
Y COORD: - 49250.00  
DATUM: WGS84  
ELEVATION: 1859.0  
Page 1 of 1

Scale	Legend	Depth	Description
		0.00	Dry, dark grey, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy silty CLAY. <b>Hillwash</b> .
0.5		0.50	Dry, yellowish brown, <u>very stiff</u> , fissured, sandy silty CLAY containing abundant angular shale gravel and cobbles. <b>Residual Shale</b> .
1.0		1.50	Dark grey stained yellow and orange, highly weathered, laminated, closely jointed, very soft rock SHALE. 004°/050° (Dip/Strike).
1.5		2.00	<b>End of exposure</b>
2.0			End of log
2.5			
3.0			
3.5			
4.0			
4.5			

NOTES: 1: No groundwater seepage  
2: No sidewall collapse  
3: Erosion gully  
4: Photo's taken facing north east

WSP Group Africa Pty Ltd  
Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Cres  
Waterfall City, Midrand, 1685  
Telephone: 011 254 4800

CONTRACTOR: WSP  
MACHINE: Exposure  
PIT LxB:  
FILE REF: GROOTHOEK WEF PROFILE LOGS.GPJ

DATE EXCAVATED: 2024/07/09  
DATE PROFILED: 2024/07/09  
PROFILED BY: DG  
CHECKED BY: KB









# Appendix C

EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHS







**GH1**





GH2





GH3







GH5





**GH6**





GH7





**GH8**

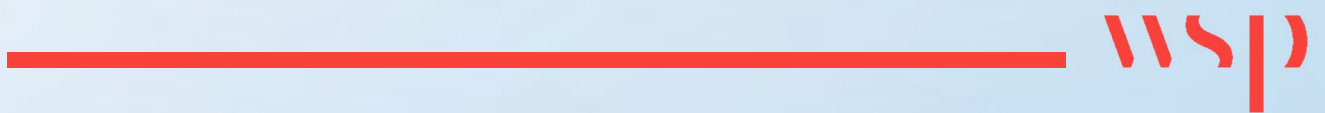




GH9

# Appendix D

IMPACT ASSESSMENT





## EIA PHASE

### REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Project Description
- Legislative Context (as applicable)
- Assumptions and limitations
- Description of methodology (as required)
- Update and/or confirmation of Baseline Environment – including update and / or confirmation of sensitivity mapping
- Identification and description of Impacts
- Full impact assessment (including Cumulative)
- Mitigation measures
- Impact Statement

### ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The assessment of impacts and mitigation evaluates the likely extent and significance of the potential impacts on identified receptors and resources against defined assessment criteria, to develop and describe measures that will be taken to avoid, minimise or compensate for any adverse environmental impacts, to enhance positive impacts, and to report the significance of residual impacts that occur following mitigation.

The key objectives of the risk assessment methodology are to identify any additional potential environmental issues and associated impacts likely to arise from the proposed project, and to propose a significance ranking. Issues / aspects will be reviewed and ranked against a series of significance criteria to identify and record interactions between activities and aspects, and resources and receptors to provide a detailed discussion of impacts. The assessment considers direct<sup>1</sup>, indirect<sup>2</sup>, secondary<sup>3</sup> as well as cumulative<sup>4</sup> impacts.

A standard risk assessment methodology is used for the ranking of the identified environmental impacts pre-and post-mitigation (i.e. residual impact). The significance of environmental aspects is determined and ranked by considering the criteria<sup>5</sup> presented in **Table 0-1**.

**Table 0-1: Impact Assessment Criteria and Scoring System**

CRITERIA	SCORE 1	SCORE 2	SCORE 3	SCORE 4	SCORE 5
<b>Impact Magnitude (M)</b> The degree of alteration of the affected environmental receptor	Very low: No impact on processes	Low: Slight impact on processes	Medium: Processes continue but in a modified way	High: Processes temporarily cease	Very High: Permanent cessation of processes

<sup>1</sup> Impacts that arise directly from activities that form an integral part of the Project.

<sup>2</sup> Impacts that arise indirectly from activities not explicitly forming part of the Project.

<sup>3</sup> Secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the Project environment.

<sup>4</sup> Impacts are those impacts arising from the combination of multiple impacts from existing projects, the Project and/or future projects.

<sup>5</sup> The definitions given are for guidance only, and not all the definitions will apply to all the environmental receptors and resources being assessed. Impact significance was assessed with and without mitigation measures in place.

CRITERIA	SCORE 1	SCORE 2	SCORE 3	SCORE 4	SCORE 5
<b>Impact Extent (E)</b> The geographical extent of the impact on a given environmental receptor	Site: Site only	Local: Inside activity area	Regional: Outside activity area	National: National scope or level	International: Across borders or boundaries
<b>Impact Reversibility (R)</b> The ability of the environmental receptor to rehabilitate or restore after the activity has caused environmental change	Reversible: Recovery without rehabilitation		Recoverable: Recovery with rehabilitation		Irreversible: Not possible despite action
<b>Impact Duration (D)</b> The length of permanence of the impact on the environmental receptor	Immediate: On impact	Short term: 0-5 years	Medium term: 5-15 years	Long term: Project life	Permanent: Indefinite
<b>Probability of Occurrence (P)</b> The likelihood of an impact occurring in the absence of pertinent environmental management measures or mitigation	Improbable	Low Probability	Probable	Highly Probability	Definite
<b>Significance (S)</b> is determined by combining the above criteria in the following formula:	$[S = (E + D + R + M) \times P]$ <i>Significance = (Extent + Duration + Reversibility + Magnitude) × Probability</i>				
IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING					
Total Score	4 to 15	16 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 80	81 to 100
Environmental Significance Rating (Negative (-))	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Environmental Significance Rating (Positive (+))	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

## IMPACT MITIGATION

The impact significance without mitigation measures will be assessed with the design controls in place. Impacts without mitigation measures in place are not representative of the proposed development's actual extent of impact and are included to facilitate understanding of how and why mitigation measures were identified. The residual impact is what remains following the application of mitigation and management measures and is thus the final level of impact associated with the development. Residual impacts also serve as the focus of management and monitoring activities during Project implementation to verify that actual impacts are the same as those predicted in this report.

The mitigation measures chosen are based on the mitigation sequence/hierarchy which allows for consideration of five (5) different levels, which include avoid/prevent, minimise, rehabilitate/restore, offset and no-go in that order. The idea is that when project impacts are considered, the first option should be to avoid or prevent the impacts from occurring in the first place if possible, however, this is not always feasible. If this is not attainable, the impacts can be allowed, however they must be minimised as far as possible by considering reducing the footprint of the development for example so that little damage is encountered. If impacts are unavoidable, the next goal is to rehabilitate or restore the areas impacted back to their original form after project completion. Offsets are then considered if all the other measures described above fail to remedy high/significant residual negative impacts. If no offsets can be achieved on a potential impact, which results in full destruction of any ecosystem for example, the no-go option is considered so that another activity or location is considered in place of the original plan.

The mitigation sequence/hierarchy is shown in **Figure 1** below.

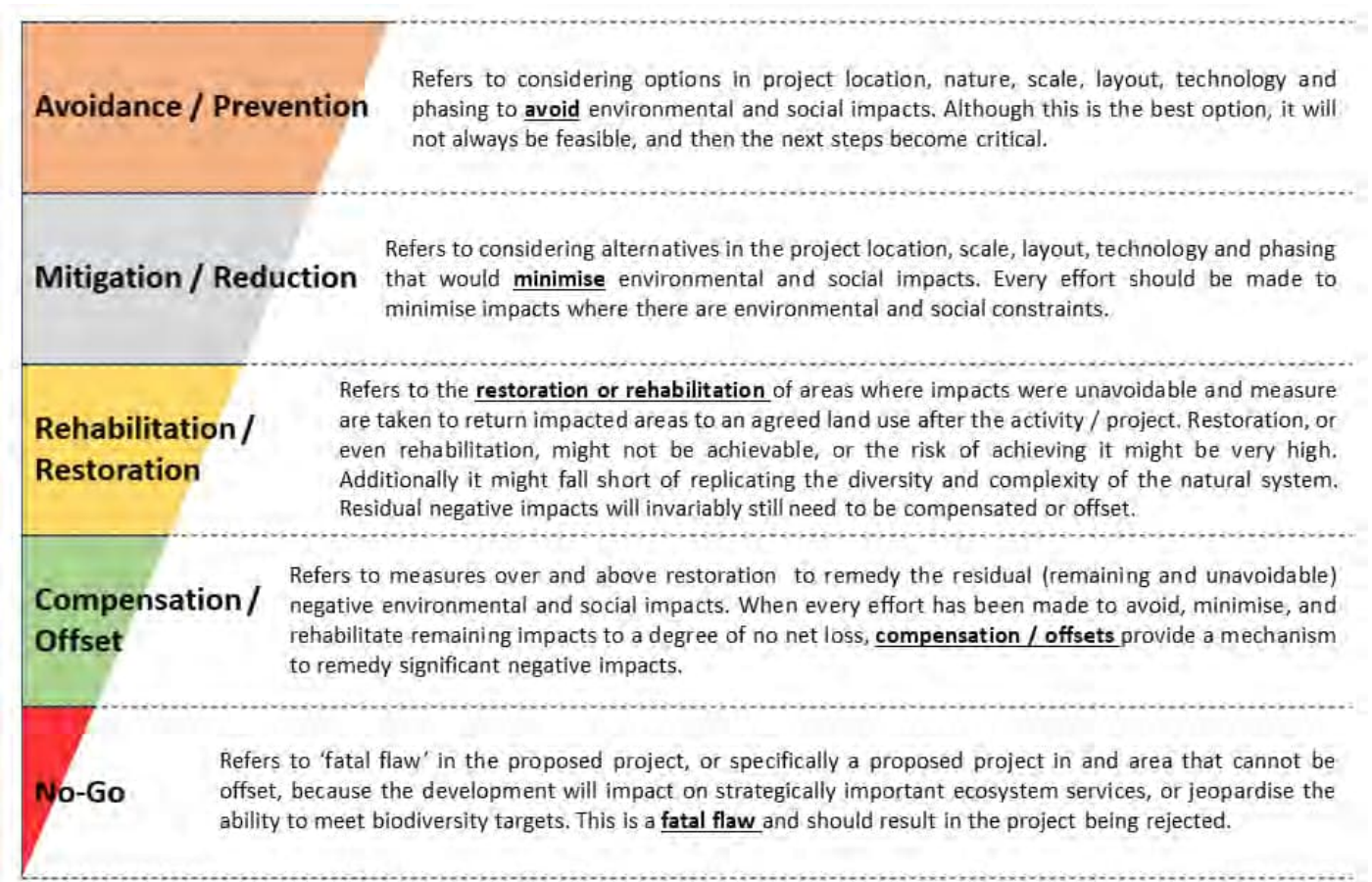


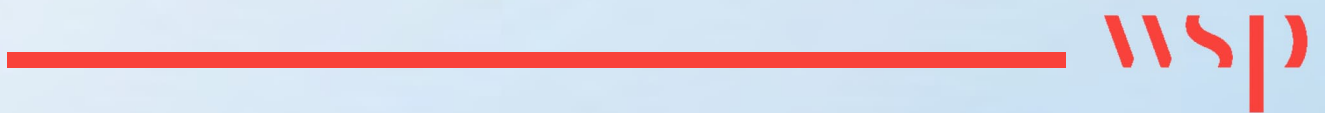
Figure 1: Mitigation Sequence/Hierarchy

Project Name		41106427 - Groothoek Wind Energy Facility Geotechnical Impact Assessment																								
Impact Assessment																										
CONSTRUCTION																										
Impact number	Aspect	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation						Rating	Post-Mitigation						Rating	Mitigation Measures						
						(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S								
Impact 1:	Soil Erosion	Increased stormwater velocity, Increase in soil and wind erosion due to clearing of vegetation, Creation of drainage paths along access tracks, Sedimentation of non-perennial features and excessive dust.	Construction	Negative		3	3	3	3	4	48	N3	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	Rehabilitation of affected areas (such as revegetation), Construction of temporary berms and drainage channels to divert surface water, Minimize earthworks and fills, Use existing road network and access tracks, Correct engineering design and construction of gravel roads and water crossings, Control stormwater flow.						
						Significance							N3 - Moderate								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 2:	Oil Spillages	Contamination of ground and surface water resources from heavy plant leading to quality deterioration of the water resources.	Construction	Negative		3	3	3	3	4	48	N3	2	2	1	1	2	12	N1	Vehicle and construction machinery repairs to be undertaken in designated areas with proper soil protection, Frequent checks and conditional monitoring						
						Significance							N3 - Moderate								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 3:	Disturbance of fauna and flora	The displacement of natural earth material and overlying vegetation leading to erosion.	Construction	Negative		3	1	3	3	3	30	N2	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	Limit and control excavations						
						Significance							N2 - Low								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 4:	Slope stability	Slope instability around structures.	Construction	Negative		2	1	3	3	2	18	N2	1	1	3	2	2	14	N1	Avoid steep slope areas. Design cut slopes according to detailed geotechnical analysis,						
						Significance							N2 - Low								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 8:	Seismic activity	Damage of proposed development.	Construction	Negative		4	1	3	4	1	12	N1	2	1	3	3	1	9	N1	Design according to expected peak ground acceleration,						
						Significance							N1 - Very Low								N1 - Very Low					
OPERATIONAL																										
Impact number	Receptor	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation													
						(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S								
Impact 1:	Seismic activity	Damage of proposed development.	Operational	Negative		4	1	3	4	1	12	N1	2	1	3	3	1	9	N1	Monitor seismic activity in the area						
Significance						N1 - Very Low							N1 - Very Low													
DECOMMISSIONING																										
Impact number	Receptor	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation													
						(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+)	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S								
Impact 1:	Soil Erosion	Increase in soil and wind erosion due to clearance of structures, Displacement of soil and damage to vegetation by vehicles	Decommissioning	Negative		4	2	3	3	4	48	N3	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	Use existing road network and access tracks, Use of temporary berms and drainage channels to divert surface water, Minimize earthworks and demolish footprints, Rehabilitation of affected areas (such as revegetation), Reinststate channelized drainage features, Strip, stockpile and re-spread topsoil						
						Significance							N3 - Moderate								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 2:	Oil spillages	Potential oil spillages due to clearance of structures.	Decommissioning	Negative		3	3	3	3	4	48	N3	2	1	3	1	2	14	N1	Vehicle and construction machinery repairs to be undertaken in designated areas with proper soil protection, Frequent checks and conditional monitoring						
						Significance							N3 - Moderate								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 3:	Disturbance of fauna and flora	The displacement of natural earth material and overlying vegetation leading to erosion.	Decommissioning	Negative		3	1	3	3	3	30	N2	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	Limit excavation						
						Significance							N2 - Low								N1 - Very Low					
Impact 4:	Slope stability	Slope instability around structures.	Decommissioning	Negative		2	1	3	3	2	18	N2	1	1	3	2	2	14	N1	Avoid steep slopes areas. Design cut slopes according to detailed geotechnical analysis,						
						Significance							N2 - Low								N1 - Very Low					

CUMULATIVE																				
Impact number	Receptor	Description	Stage	Character	Ease of Mitigation	Pre-Mitigation							Post-Mitigation							
						(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		(M+	E+	R+	D)x	P=	S		
Impact 1:	Erosion	The displacement of natural earth material and overlying vegetation leading to: • Exposure of upper soil layer, • Increase in stormwater velocity, • Soil washed downslope into drainage channels leading to sedimentation, • The erosion of these slopes will be exacerbated during periods of heavy rainfall	Cumulative	Negative		3	2	3	3	4	44	N3	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use existing road network and access tracks.</li> <li>• Use of temporary berms and drainage channels to divert surface water,</li> <li>• Minimize earthworks and demolish footprints,</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of affected areas (such as revegetation),</li> <li>• Develop a chemical spill response plan,</li> <li>• Reinstate channelized drainage features,</li> </ul>
Significance						N3 - Moderate							N1 - Very Low							
Impact 2:	Potential Oil Spillages	Contamination of ground and surface water resources from heavy plant leading to quality deterioration of the water resources.	Cumulative	Negative		3	3	3	3	4	48	N3	2	1	3	1	2	14	N1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle and construction machinery repairs to be undertaken in designated areas with proper soil protection,</li> <li>• Frequent checks and conditional monitoring</li> </ul>
Significance						N3 - Moderate							N1 - Very Low							
Impact 3:	Disturbance of fauna and flora	The displacement of natural earth material and overlying vegetation leading to erosion.	Cumulative	Negative		3	1	3	3	3	30	N2	2	1	1	2	2	12	N1	Limited excavations
Significance						N2 - Low							N1 - Very Low							
Impact 4:	Slope stability	Slope instability around structures,	Cumulative	Negative		2	1	3	3	2	18	N2	1	1	3	2	2	14	N1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid steep slopes areas,</li> <li>• Design cut slopes according to detailed geotechnical analysis,</li> </ul>
Significance						N2 - Low							N1 - Very Low							
Impact 5:	Seismic activity	Damage of proposed development,	Cumulative	Negative		4	1	3	4	1	12	N1	2	1	3	3	1	9	N1	Design according to expected peak ground acceleration,
Significance						N1 - Very Low							N1 - Very Low							

# Appendix E

DOCUMENT LIMITATIONS







## DOCUMENT LIMITATIONS

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