PEER REVIEWED REVISED ANIMAL SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

THE PROPOSED GEORGE KERRIDGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON ERF NO. 8270 AND PORTION 4 OF FARM 132, VREDENBURG, WESTERN CAPE.

Report Author: Mr Nicolaas Willem Hanekom

Pri Sci Nat (Ecology) 004415
Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd
School str 2
Agulhas
South Africa
7287
Tel: 076 963 6450
Email: nicolaas@enviro-eap.co.za

DATE: 15 January 2026

DECLARATION OF THE SPECIALIST

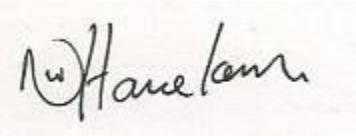
I **Nicolaas Willem Hanekom**, as the appointed Specialist hereby declare/affirm the correctness of the information provided or to be provided as part of the application, and that:

- In terms of the general requirement to be independent:
  - other than fair remuneration for work performed in terms of this application, have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the development proposal or application and that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity; or

- In terms of the remainder of the general requirements for a specialist, have throughout this EIA process met all of the requirements;

- I have disclosed to the applicant, the EAP, the Review EAP (if applicable), the Department and I&APs all material information that has or may have the potential to influence the decision of the Department or the objectivity of any Report, plan or document prepared or to be prepared as part of the application; and

- I am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 48 of the EIA Regulations.



Nicolaas Hanekom
Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecology) 004415 **15 January 2026**

Signature of the ~~EAP~~/ Specialist: Date:

Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd

Name of company (if applicable):

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Proposed development and area assessed.

The proposed development entails the establishment of a low-income housing development, a comprehensive project that envisions approximately 324 residential homes. This project encompasses not only the residential areas but also the essential services and road infrastructure required for a fully functional and sustainable community. The planned development is expected to occupy around 8 hectares of land, ensuring a substantial footprint for a thriving neighbourhood.

In terms of infrastructure, the necessary service components, such as stormwater and sewage systems, have been strategically positioned within the proposed internal roads of the development. This placement optimizes space utilization and enhances the overall efficiency of the service infrastructure. The designed diameter for these vital service components is 350 mm, emphasizing a focus on precision in the development planning.

The Project Area of Influence (PAOI) is defined or mapped (figure 1) to indicate the spatial delineation and demonstrate full alignment with the SANBI guideline and current species-assessment protocol requirements.

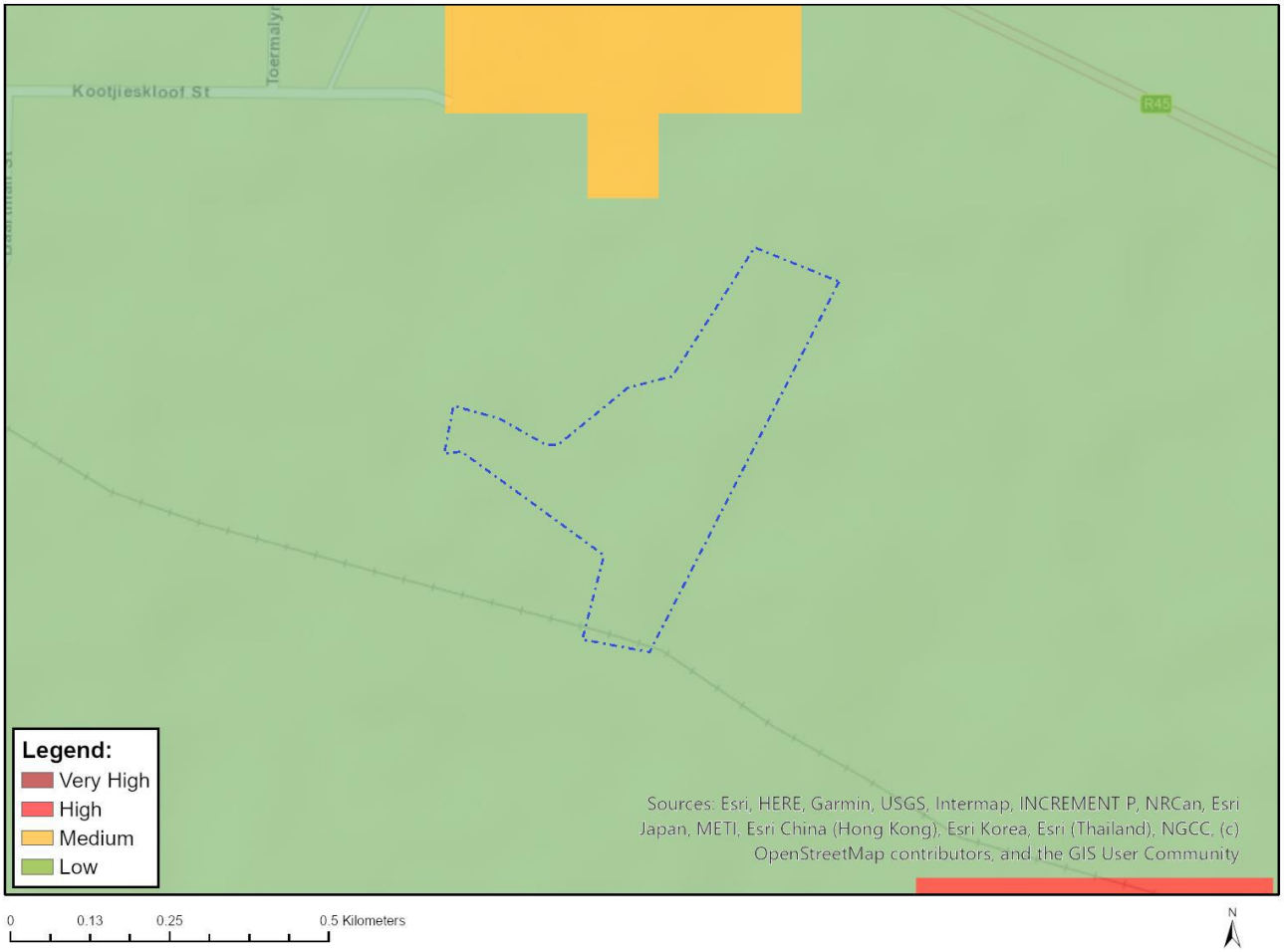


Figure 1: Project Area of Influence (PAOI)

The Department of Environmental Affairs screening report from the national web based environmental screening tool reported a “low sensitivity for animal species” sensitivity. The site sensitivity verification (Sillito June 2025) and the specialist assessment does agree with the designation of “low” animal species designation in terms of the national web based environmental screening tool. Only *Georychus capensis* activities were recorded on site and no animal species of conservation concern were observed on the site during the time of the survey and therefore it has a low sensitivity. This compliance statement report presents the findings of the animal species verification and site survey that was conducted by Nicolaas Hanekom.

The animal species compliance statement, must contain, as a minimum, the following information:

- Contact details and curriculum vitae of the specialist including SACNASP registration number and field of expertise; **- Refer to cover page, section 1.1. and Appendix A of this report**
- A signed statement of independence by the specialist; **Refer to page 2 of this report**
- A statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment; **Refer to section 2.**
- A description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant; **Refer to section 3.**
- Where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr; **Refer to section 4.**
- A description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data; **Refer to section 5.**
- The mean density of observations/ number of samples sites per unit area; and **Refer to section 6.**
- Any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected. **Refer to section 7.**

1.1. Background & Competency

Nicolaas Hanekom is a registered Professional Natural Scientist in the ecological science field with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("SACNASP"), (Ecology field) and a qualified registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") who holds a Masters Technologiae, Nature Conservation ("Vegetation Ecology and Biodiversity Assessment") degree from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (Refer to Appendix A, CV). Nicolaas Hanekom is suitably qualified SACNASP registered specialist. Nicolaas Hanekom (the specialist) is suitably qualified in terms of the protocols as an Ecologist. Ecologist is a recognise registration for Animal Studies. Nicolaas Hanekom did his first fauna specialist report in 2006. Most of the reports reference in the CV refers to biodiversity assessments. These biodiversity assessments include fauna (animals) sections in the reports since fauna is a subsection of biodiversity. Then since 2019 when the protocols Nicolaas Hanekom did first terrestrial animal impact assessments and compliance statements in terms of the protocols, and after 2020, when the protocols were amended he did animal impact assessments.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

The protocol[1] provides the criteria for the reporting of requirements for the assessment and reporting of impacts on animal species for activities requiring environmental authorisation.

General Information

An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the Scope of this Protocol, on a site identified as being of "very high or high sensitivity" for animal species on the national web based environmental screening tool must submit an Animal Species Impact Assessment Report. However, where the information gathered from the Initial Site Sensitivity Verification and the specialist assessment differs from the designation of "very high or high" animal species sensitivity from the national web based environmental screening tool and it is found to be of a "medium or low" sensitivity, then an animal species impact assessment is not required. Should this apply, an Animal Species Compliance Statement is to be provided.

1.3. Terms of Reference

The Animal Species Compliance Statement, must be prepared by a suitably qualified specialist in the field of Zoological Science or Ecological Science, on the site being submitted as the preferred development site and must verify:

- That the site is of "low" sensitivity for animal species; and
- Whether or not the proposed development will have any impact on the biodiversity feature.

2. BASELINE PROFILE DESCRIPTION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS, INCLUDING A STATEMENT ON THE DURATION, DATE AND SEASON OF THE SITE INSPECTION AND THE RELEVANCE OF THE SEASON TO THE OUTCOME OF THE ASSESSMENT

No animal species were listed in Environmental Screen tool report. No animal species were recorded on site and are unlikely that they will occur on site due to the proximity to existing town and the fact that the areas was previously transformed from its natural state for agriculture. The surrounding areas have also been transformed from their natural state and are used for low-income housing. The study site is therefore highly unlikely to contain any sensitive animal species. Therefore, based on factors outlined above, the EAP agrees with the theme sensitivity.

1 Published in Government Notice No. 648GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 4542110 MAY 2019.This gazette is also available free online at www.gpwonline.co.za

Animal species with a distribution that includes the project area

The Western Cape, in which the project area occurs, is host to approximately 62 amphibian species, 155 reptile species and 172 mammal species (Birss, 2017; Shaw & Waller, 2017; Turner & Villiers, 2017). Of these, approximately 12 amphibian species, 62 reptile species and 108 mammal species (IUCN, 2023) have distribution ranges that occur within the project area. However, of these, only eight amphibian species, 36 reptile species and 58 terrestrial mammal species have been recorded within the site quarter degree square (FitzPatrick, 2023).

It is important to note that although an area may be within a species distribution, the species may no longer inhabit the area or may not inhabit it permanently due to a lack of available habitat. For example, the Bontebok has a distribution which includes the project area, but these animals no longer occur outside of reserves and private game farms. The QDS may include habitat features that are not present within the project area or within the PAOI, therefore, a species may occur in the broader area where habitat is available but since its preferred habitat is not present in the project area, it is unlikely to occur there.

The likelihood of these species occurring in the project area was assessed in Table below.

Table 1: Faunal SCC with a distribution that includes the project area and the likelihood of occurrence within the project area.
*The Species Environmental Assessment Guideline (SANBI, 2020) specifies the likelihood of occurrence as Low, Moderate and High.
*For the purpose of this assessment Low=Unlikely to occur, Moderate=Possible occurrence and High = Probable occurrence.

Species	Threat Status	Distribution includes or partly includes the project area	Preferred habitat available in project area	Species records FrogMAP/ ReptileMAP/ MammalMAP	Likelihood of Occurrence in project area*	Justification
Cape Caco *Cacosternum capense*	NT	✓	No	✓	Low Wetland/ Impoundment habitat not present on site	The project area falls within the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (wetland/impoundment) is not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Kasner's Dwarf Burrowing Skink *Scelotes kasneri*	EN	✓ EOO: 4480 km^2	✓	✓	Low This species inhabit Strandveld. Transformed and cultivated	The project area falls outside the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (strandveld) is

					area and its habitat is not present on site.	not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Gronovi's Dwarf Burrowing Skink *Scelotes gronovii*	NT	X EOO: 7810 km^2	✓ 2017	✓	Low This species inhabit Strandveld. Transformed and cultivated area and its habitat is not present on site.	The project area falls outside the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (strandveld) is not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Gray's Dwarf Legless Skink *Acontias grayi*	NT	X EOO: 5040 km^2	✓ 1997	✓	Low This species inhabit Shrubland. Transformed and cultivated area and its habitat is not present on site.	The project area falls outside the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (Shrubland) is not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Speckled Dwarf Tortoise *Chersobius signatus*	EN	x	x	x	Low This species inhabit Strandveld. Transformed and cultivated area and its habitat is not present on site.	The project area falls outside the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (strandveld) is not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Grant's Golden Mole *Eremitalpa granti*	VU	✓ EOO: 152000km^2 AOO: 112 km^2	✓	✓	Low This species inhabit Strandveld. Transformed and cultivated area and its habitat is not present on site.	The project area falls outside the known distribution range of this species. However, suitable, preferred habitat (strandveld) is not present. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
Black-footed Cat *Felis nigripes*	VU	X	X	✓ 1907	Low Transformed and cultivated area next to existing urban area and its habitat is not	The project area falls outside of the known distribution range of this species and suitable habitat (Savanna, Grassland, Desert) is not present. The last

					present on site.	known record within the broader project area is from 1907. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is low.
African Clawless Otter *Aonyx capensis*	NT	✓	X	✓ 2018	Low	Although the project area falls within the known distribution this species and it has been recorded within the PAOI, the project area DOES NOT contain the preferred habitat for this species. It is likely to utilise the Berg River to the south of the project area. As such, the likelihood of occurrence within the project area is low.

The development of the site would have a **Very Low** impact with no mitigations required. The proposed development is therefore supported from an animal species perspective.

Below listing observed fauna or uploading verified records from recognised biodiversity database (e.g., iNaturalist) in close proximity. None were listed on the development site. Soft-winged Flower Beetles (*Dasytes plumbeus*); Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)- north of R45 and not in close proximity and Western Cattle-Egret (*Ardea ibis*).

3. A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY USED TO UNDERTAKE THE SITE SURVEY AND PREPARE THE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT AND MODELLING USED WHERE RELEVANT

A literature review and desktop analysis were undertaken prior to the field investigation. Literature sources included:

- Amphibians –Du Preez & Carruthers (2009), FrogMap (FitzPatrick, 2023).
- Reptiles – Alexander & Marias (2007), ReptileMap (FitzPatrick, 2023).
- Mammals –MammalMap (FitzPatrick, 2023).
- IUCN, 2023.
- iNaturalist, 2023.

Recent and historical aerial imagery of the site was reviewed in order to identify points for investigation during the field survey. Utilising the above information, a field investigation was undertaken whereby:

- Sites of geomorphological or topographic variance were identified and subjected to an

evaluation of species present within transects established across the selected site.
- Species were identified and collated.
- Additional random sample points were selected from other sites surrounding the proposed impacted areas for comparative purposes.

The assessments entailed both a literature review of the region, as well as on site evaluations, during which specific primary data was collected and evaluated. In addition, the identification of key ecological features was undertaken allowing for the interpretation of the prevailing habitat form and associated processes.

All data collected in the field and during the literature review was evaluated and interpreted in order to provide an understanding of the nature of the prevailing environment at a landscape and habitat level. In addition, specific evaluation of data relating to habitat form and structure was undertaken, aiding in the identification of bio-physical anomalies within the prevailing environment. Such variance may be considered to be indicative of differing habitat forms, which under consideration, may be of higher order ecological value in relation of the prevailing environment.

The presence of fauna must be evaluated based on the literature and available databases but in many cases, these databases are not intended for fine-scale use and the reliability and adequacy of these data sources relies heavily on the extent to which the area has been sampled in the past. Many areas have not been well sampled with the result that the species lists derived for the area do not always adequately reflect the actual fauna and flora present at the site. Cryptic/nocturnal animals might not have been sampled and encountered. This is acknowledged as a limitation of the study, however it is substantially reduced through extracting the species lists for a substantially larger area than the site and through the inclusion of information from previous experience in the wider area. The assessment was undertaken using sampling methods appropriate to the protocols, terms of reference and methodologies described above.

For the Avi-Fauna point counts, which involve standing at designated locations to record birds seen or heard, walking transects, walk along predefined lines, observations when in the area, historical recordings and history of visiting the area over years were used as sampling methods. Sampling was done in December and within the months recommended in the Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines.

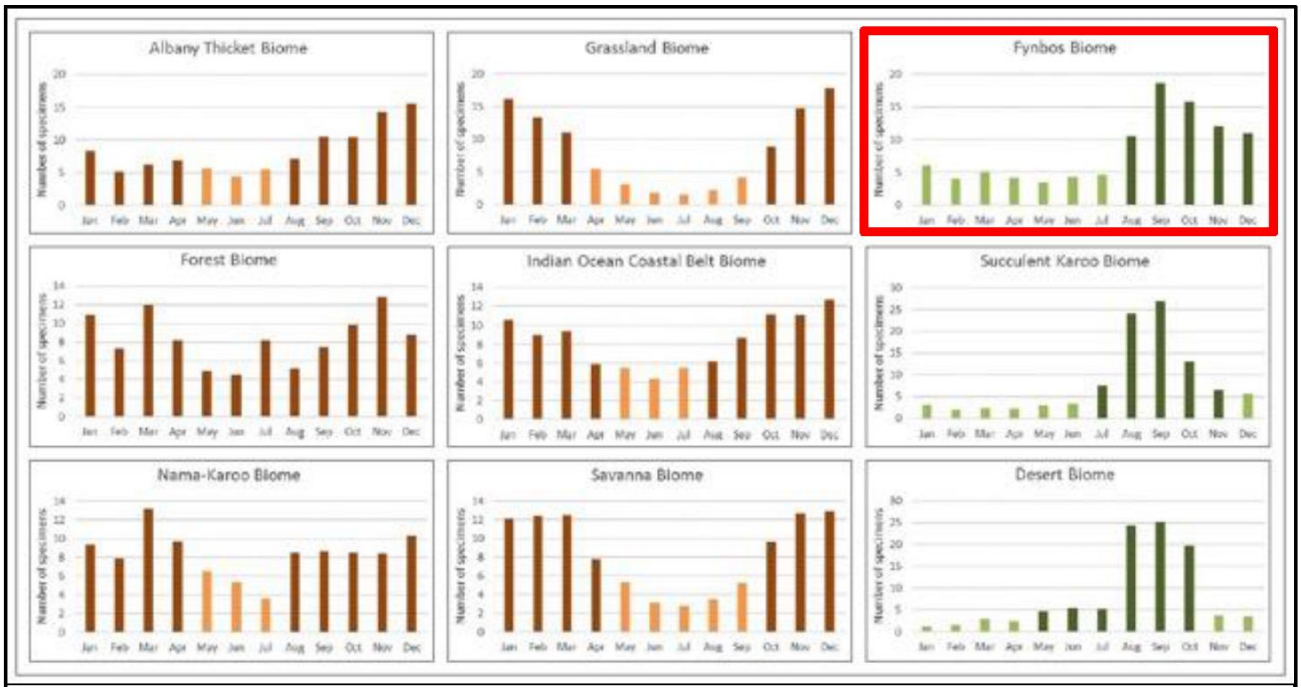


Figure 2: Recommended survey periods for different biomes (Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines). The site is within the fynbos biome.

The study area was surveyed on foot, and all animal species, activities or footprints in the greater study area were noted. Various transects were conducted to cover the area. Particular attention was paid to potential fauna and flora Species of Conservation Concern that could have been present. Various photographs were taken.

For the Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) surveys and sampling the following techniques were used. For Avi-Fauna, surveys were focus on observations while walking, using elevated areas to do surveys over time using binoculars, observations while driving and knowledge of years visiting the area. For mammals surveys was focus on direct observations were made by walking through the project area and recording species seen. In addition, habitats that typically provide refuge for faunal species were targeted to search for specific species.

Reptiles and terrestrial amphibians were targeted in microhabitats by lifting rocks and logs, peeling away bark and scraping through leaf litter. Binoculars were used to view and record mammal and Avi-Fauna species from a distance without disturbing them. While walking the project area, mammals and Avi-Fauna are often flushed from hiding and were recorded.

Indirect observation is the searching for evidence of faunal presence and includes spoor, skat, roadkill, skulls, quills, dens, burrows, hairs, scrapings, and diggings.

Figure 3: Survey route map indicated by blue dotted line

Only *Georychus capensis* activities were recorded on site during the time of the survey.

4. WHERE REQUIRED, PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES OR ANY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR

- Should any faunal SCC be encountered during construction, these must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and photographs placed on iNaturalist
- Any faunal species that may die as a result of construction activities must be recorded (i.e. be photographed, GPS co-ordinates taken) and these records placed on iNaturalist.
- In addition to all mitigations listed above a clause must be included in contracts for ALL personnel working on site stating that: “no wild animals will be hunted, killed, poisoned or captured. No wild animals will be imported into, exported from or transported in or through the province. No wild animals will be sold, bought, donated and no person associated with the development will be in possession of any live wild animal, carcass or anything manufactured from the carcass.” A clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal

prosecution must be included should any of the above transgressions occur, especially for SCC.

- Fauna chance-find protocol, restrictions on night lighting, pet control during construction, and alien-plant clearing must be included in EMPr.

5. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSUMPTIONS MADE AND ANY UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

The site visit was conducted on 6 December 2023 during the summer activity season for most fauna, and the timing is therefore appropriate for verification of faunal presence or absence. A fairly accurate idea of the priority conservation areas and animal species was gained, due to the use of a combined habitat and species based approach, and confidence in the accuracy of the findings is fairly high. The overall confidence in the completeness and accuracy of the animal species findings at this point in time is considered to be good. A follow-up survey is not considered essential for decision-making.

Photograph 1: General view of the assessed area.

Photograph 2: General view of the assessed area.

Photograph 3: General view of the assessed area.

Photograph 4: General view of the assessed area.

6. THE MEAN DENSITY OF OBSERVATIONS/ NUMBER OF SAMPLES SITES PER UNIT AREA

No animal species were listed in Environmental Screen tool report. The surrounding areas have also been transformed from their natural state and are used for low-income housing. The study site is therefore highly unlikely to contain any sensitive animal species. Therefore, based on factors outlined above, the EAP agrees with the theme sensitivity.

7. ANY CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE COMPLIANCE STATEMENT IS SUBJECTED

The findings, results, observations, conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information and knowledge of the area.

This report may not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the author. This restraint also refers to electronic copies of this report which are supplied as sub portion of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements, or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must specifically refer to this report. If such comments form part of a main report for this investigation, the report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

8. REFERENCES

Alexander G Marais J. 2007. a Guide To The Reptiles Of Southern Africa.

Barnes K.N. 2000. The Eskom Red Data book of birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. BirdLife South Africa, Johannesburg.

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Hockey PAR., Dean WRJ & Ryan PG. 2006. Roberts Birds Of Southern Africa. VIIth Edition.

Holmes, P. & Pugnalin, A. 2016. The Biodiversity Network for the Cape Town Municipal area: C-Plan & Marxan analysis: 2016 Methods & Results. Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD), City of Cape Town.

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Mucina, L. and M. Rutherford. *Eds.* 2012 update. Vegetation map of South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland. *Strelitzia 19*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Smithers RHN. 1983. Land Mammals Of Southern Africa. A field Guide.

APPENDIX A
SPECIALIST CV

CURRICULUM VITAE – NICOLAAS WILLEM HANEKOM

Profession: Environmental Scientist and Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Date of Birth: 01/02/1967

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nicolaas Hanekom is a qualified Environmental Assessment Practitioner (”EAP”) who holds a Masters Technologiae, Nature Conservation (“Vegetation Ecology and Biodiversity Assessment”) degree from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. Nicolaas is certified in terms of section 20(3)(a) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003), as a Professional Natural Scientist (Ecological Science) Registration Number: 004415. He further qualified in Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001:2004, at the Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University, as well as Environmental Management Systems ISO 14001:2004 Audit: Internal Auditors Course to ISO 19011:2003 level, from the Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University qualifying him to execute audits to ISO/SANS environmental compliance and EMS standards.

He has also completed the suite of Greener Governance courses with certificates in;

- An Overview of Environmental Management at the Local Government Level, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University;
- Greener Governance for Local Authorities, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University;
- Tools for Integrated Environmental Management and Governance, Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University.

He further attended and obtained a certificate on Integrated Protected Area Planning at the Centre for Environmental Development, University of Kwa Zulu Natal and a certificate in Project Management (Theory and Practical), through CS Holdings. Nicolaas has lectured in two subjects at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. He has 26 years of environmental planning experience, working for Free State and Western Cape departments of environmental affairs, where he reviewed and commented on development (EIA) applications, in the West Coast Region.

He has, as practising EAP been responsible for many environmental impact assessments and EIA applications, waste license and atmospheric emission license applications.

He has also been involved in the implementation of several environmental management systems. He has engaged successfully with various clients as set out below.

Areas of specialisation:	• Ecosystem (terrestrial and aquatic) monitoring and assessments • Design of monitoring programmes for ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic) • Environmental Impact Assessments • River classification and environmental water requirements • Wetlands Delineation • River and Wetlands management • Water Use Authorization Applications • Water quality management • River Health Assessments
Countries of Work Experience:	South Africa (Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga, Gauteng)
Employment Record	• Student at Bontebok National Park (1992) • Assistant Reserve Manager at Gariep Dam Nature Reserve, Free State (1993 - 1998) • Reserve Manager, Conservation Services Manager for Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (1998 - 2006) • External Lecturer at Cape Peninsula University of Technology (2003 - 2005) • Director: Environmental Management at Cape Lowlands Environmental Services (2006 – 2010) • Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Eco Impact (Pty) Ltd (2010 – to August 2019) • Director, Environmental Management and lead Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner at Enviro-EAP (Pty) Ltd (September 2019 – to date)
Professional membership, accreditations and courses	• South African Council for Natural Scientists Professions Pri.Sci.Nat (Ecological Science) • Riparian vegetation identification and health assessment. Internal Western Cape Nature Conservation short course presented by Dr C Boucher (Stellenbosch University) in 2000. • SASS5 Aquatic Biomonitoring Training Course. 2 to 5 September 2013. Ground Truth Water and Environmental Engineering consultancy in partnership with the Department of Water Affairs. • Workshop on “Section 21(c) and (i) Water Use Training:

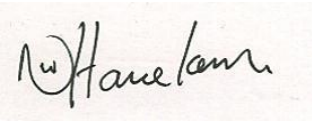
	Understanding Watercourses and Managing Impacts to their Characteristics". 10 May 2017. Presented by Dr Wietsche Roets of the Department of Water and Sanitation (Sub-Directorate: Instream Water Use).
Summary of experience	1992: South African National Parks. Student at Bontebok National Park with management and monitoring actions related to the Breede River. 1993 -1998: Free State Nature Conservation. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Gariep Dam, Orange and Caledon Rivers. 1998 -2006: CapeNature. Ecological management and monitoring actions related to the Berg River Estuary, Verlorenvlei, Lamberts bay's Jackalsvlei, Wadrift Soutpanne, Oliphant's River mouth, Rocherpan Nature Reserve, etc. Review and assessment of EIA applications, inclusive of Freshwater ecology. Did some site visits with Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (Hester Lyons) to confirm the presence of aquatic ecological features during EIA water use registration applications. 2006 to date: Cape Lowland Environmental Services, Eco Impact Legal Consultant and Enviro-EAP. Ecological (Freshwater and aquatic) Specialist input, assessment, monitoring and reports.
Publications and assessment reports	Just to name a few. Was involved in many Ecological Assessments, monitoring and inputs in EIA applications. • Elandskloof Farm 475 Citrusdal Biodiversity Baseline Survey. August 2010. This Biodiversity Assessment Covering Terrestrial (fauna and flora) and Aquatic Aspects to Inform Decisions Regarding The Proposed Elandskloof Weir Flood Damage Project On Farm 475, In The Citrusdal Area. • Cape Solar Energy Electricity Generation Facility. Farm 187/3 & 187/13 Kenhardt. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. January 2011. (Included Terrestrial (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Prieska Photvoltaic Power Generation Project. Prieska Commonage Northern Cape. Biodiversity And Ecological Baseline Survey. July 2011. (Included Terrestrial (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Witteklip Erf 123 Extension, Vredenburg. Biodiversity Baseline Survey. Updated - October 2012 (Included Terrestrial (fauna, flora and Avi-fauna) and aquatic ecological assessments and water use authorization applications) • Baseline Biodiversity Survey And Wetland Delineation for ECCA Holdings: Cape Bentonite Mine on Erf 1412 Near Heidelberg.

	Prepared for: Shangoni Management Services Pry (Ltd). October 2014. • Freshwater Impact Assessment Laingsburg Flood Damage Repairs & Storm Water Infrastructure. 18 February 2016. • Ecological Assessment for Swartland Municipality - Upgrades To Voortrekker/Bokomo Road And Voortrekker/Rozenburg Road Intersections and Upgrade to the Diep River Bridge, Malmesbury on A Portion Of Erf 327, Malmesbury (Road) Erf 1530, Diep River Bridge Crossing, and Erf 1528, Property South of Diep River where Road Widening and Turning Circle Will Be Constructed. March 2016. (Freshwater Ecology Inputs and Water Use Registration) • Freshwater Impact Assessment. McGregor Bridge, Robertson Bridge and Willem Nels River Maintenance Management Plan. 24 June 2016. (Freshwater Ecology assessment and input as well as Water Use Registration) • Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix. Orange Grove Trust Vegetation Clearing and Agricultural Development on Portion 4 of Farm Glen Heatlie No 316, Worcester. 12 June 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water Use Registration). • Water Use Authorization Application Risk Matrix Prepared For: Witzenberg Municipality Sand Mine Farm 1 Prince Alfred Hamlet. 28 March 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in EIA process and Water Use Registration). • Proposed Hartmanshoop Agri Vegetation Clearing Project and Irrigation on Erf 686, Laingsburg. 12 August 2017. (Freshwater ecological inputs in Water Use Registration). • County Fair: Hocraft Abattoir And Rendering Facility Waste Water Treatment Works “CF Hocraft WWTW” Mosselbank River Second Quarter 2018 Biomonitoring Report. June 2018. (Done quarterly biomonitoring for the last three years). • TERRESTRIAL PLANT SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT GOUDA PIGGERY (PTY) LTD, ON FARM DASDRIF RE/945, MOORREESBURG. February 2022 • ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT. PROPOSED SALDANHA BULK DRY TERMINAL VEGETATION CLEARING AND ORE AND MINERAL SANDS BULK STORAGE FACILITY on PORTIONS 1 OF FARM NO 1043, VREDENBURG. November 2020. • ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ATLANTIS PHOSPHATE MINE, LIME SALES LTD. PORTION 1 OF FARM 982, ATLANTIS. August 2022. • ANIMAL SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT PROPOSED EXPANSION OF EXISTING CHICKEN LAYING HOUSES,

	REARING HOUSES AND HATCHERY INFRASTRUCTURE AT ROSS POULTRY BREEDERS, TURTLE SPRINGS, STANFORD. November 2022. • THE PROPOSED SAND MININING ON PORTIONS OF REMAINDER OF FARM 781, CALEDON, WESTERN CAPE. August 2023. • ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE THE PROPOSED 900 IRDP HOUSING ON PORTION 3 OF FARM 282 IN SALDANHA. PHASE 1: APPROX. 500IRDP ERVEN (APPROX. 11,4 HA) INSIDE URBAN EDGE. PHASE 2: APPROX. 400IRDP ERVEN (APPROX. 13,5 HA) OUTSIDE URBAN EDGE WITH A TOTAL DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT OF APPROXIMATELY 25HA. October 2023. ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT • RETAIL AND FUELING STATION DEVELOPMENT ON PORTION 7 OF FARM JACOBUSKRAAL NO 554, YZERFONTEIN. November 2023. • TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL SPECIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT SISHEN IRON ORE MINE EXPANSION PROJECT APPLICATION. September 2022

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe my qualifications, my experience, and me.



Nicolaas Hanekom Pri Sci Nat (Ecology).
Registration number 004415