PROPOSED ISUNDU 765/400 KV SUB-STATION AND TURN-IN TRANSMISSION LINES WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION

TABLE OF AFFECTED WATERCOURSES

WETLANDS						
No on Map	**Description**	**PES**	**EIS**	**Natural or Man-made**	**Where system flows**	**Location**
P1	Wetland: seasonally wet pan affected directly by sub-station site. Natural Habitat: hydrophilic sedges, grasses and forbs	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	2.3	Natural	N/A	29°39′59.14″S 30°30′49.09″E
P2	Wetland: seasonally wet pan affected directly by sub-station site. Natural Habitat: hydrophilic sedges, grasses and forbs	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	2.3	Natural	N/A	29°39′49.44″S 30°30′47.23″E
P3	Wetland: seasonally wet pan affected directly by sub-station site. Natural Habitat: hydrophilic sedges, grasses and forbs	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	2.3	Natural	N/A	29°39′56.61″S 30°30′39.39″E
P4	Wetland: temporarily wet pan not directly affected by sub-station site. Natural habitat:	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	1.4	Wetland conditions are a result of altered ground levels due to road construction	N/A	29°40′05.07″S 30°30′36.71″E
HS1	Wetland: Hill-slope seepage not feeding a watercourse. Natural Habitat: mix of hydrophilic and terrestrial sedges, grasses and forbs. It is directly affected by sub-station	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	1.4	Natural	No direct surface water connection to a stream channel, however outflow is via diffuse flow to riparian area down slope	29°39′51.59″S 30°30′29.96″E
HS2	Wetland: Hill-slope seepage not feeding a watercourse. Natural Habitat: mix of hydrophilic and terrestrial grasses, sedges and forbs. It is not directly affected by sub-station	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	1.6	Natural	No direct surface water connection to a stream channel, however outflow is via diffuse flow to riparian area down slope	29°39′45.23″S 30°31′26.61″E
HS3	Wetland: Hill-slope seepage not feeding a watercourse. Natural Habitat: mix of hydrophilic and terrestrial grasses, sedges and forbs. It is not directly affected by sub-station	PES: A (Natural/ unmodified)	1.5	Natural	No direct surface water connection to a stream channel, however outflow is via diffuse flow to riparian area down slope	29°40'18.3"S 30°30'51.2"E
RIPARIAN HABITATS						
Site	**River Type**	**PES**	**IHI**	**Natural or Man-made**	**Where the system flows**	**Location**
RZ01	A Channel Moderate degree of alien plant infestation, notably by species such as Lantana camara and Solanum mauritianum. Other factors affecting these sections include flow modification due to small dams located upstream, and bank erosion (largely due to banks becoming exposed, de-stabilised and	PES: B (Largely natural)	83	Natural	Drains the site from the north	Point 1: 29°39'36.96"S 30°31'02.59"E Point 2: 29°39'49.33"S 30°31'10.23"E Point 3: 29°39'39.73"S 30°30'55.54"E

	eroded as a result of alien vegetation).					Point 4: 29°39'45.57"S 30°30'59.31"E
RZ01	B Channel There is a small degree of alien plant infestation. Other impacts (albeit limited), are largely caused by bank erosion and flow modification by small dams.	PES: A/B (Natural / Largely natural)	90	Natural	Drains the site from the north	Point 1: 29°39'16.73"S 30°31'02.84"E Point 2: 29°39'36.96"S 30°31'02.59"E
DAMS						
There are 12 small farm dams located within the study area that range in size from 0.03 ha to 0.60 ha, averaging around 0.16 ha (Figure 1). Most of the dams occur within and/or are connected to the riparian systems draining the study area. The largest dam (i.e. D02; Figure 1) is located roughly in the centre of the property, and appears to hold water throughout the year. The other dams were found to be either completely dry or holding only a small amount of surface water at the time of the site visit.						

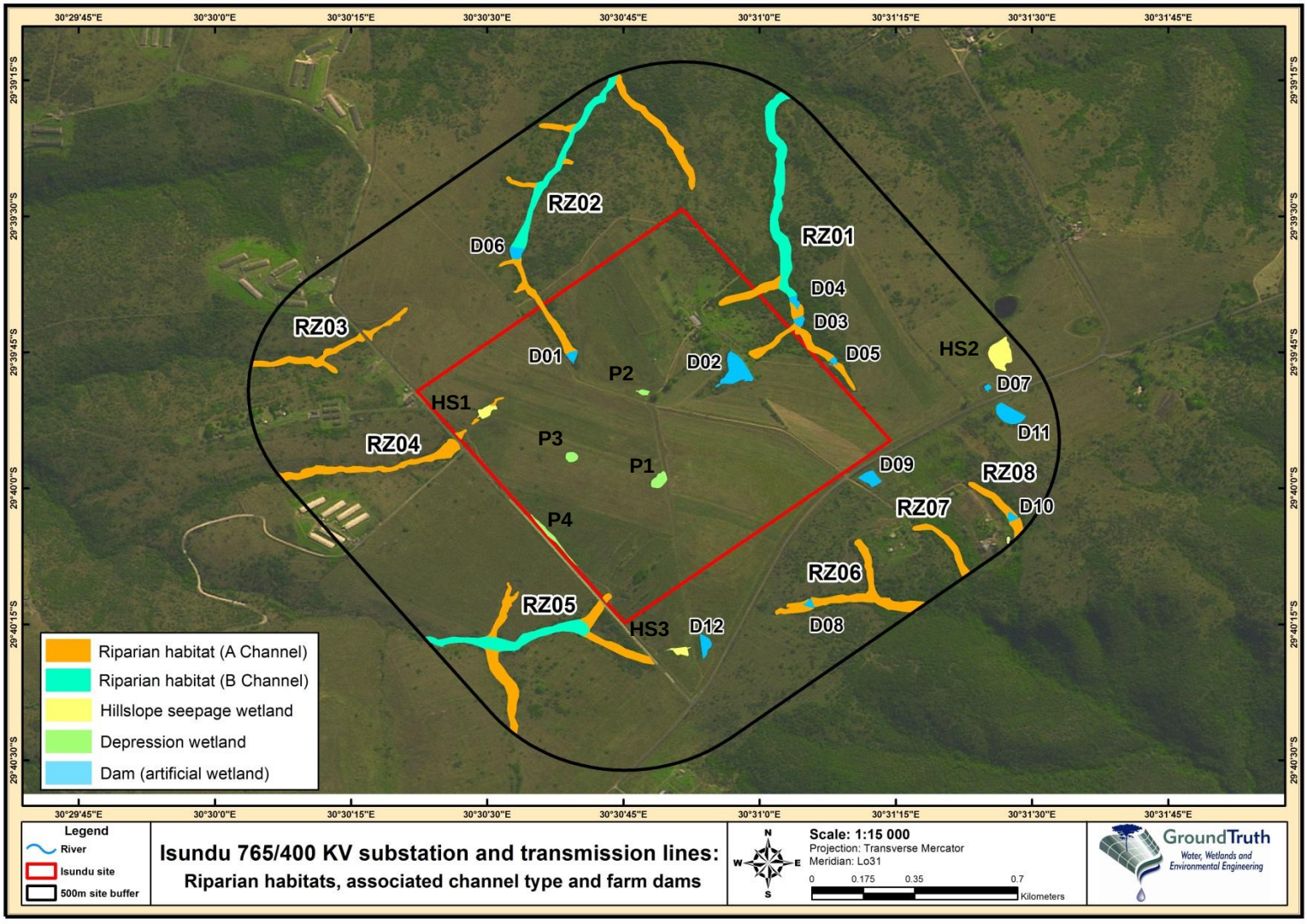

Figure 1 Water Courses in the Study Area