

MARCH 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PROPOSED

**PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY
ON A SITE NORTH-EAST OF UPINGTON**

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT



African Rainbow Energy (Pty) Ltd proposes the establishment of a commercial solar electricity generating facility and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 7km north east of Upington in the Northern Cape Province. The proposed facility is envisaged to make use of photovoltaic (PV) technology with a maximum total generating capacity of ~50 MW, which is likely to be implemented in two phases of 25MW each. The study area is situated within the jurisdiction of the Khara Huis Local Municipality. The nature and extent of this facility is explored in more detail in this Background Information Document (BID).

PURPOSE OF A BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document aims to provide you, as an interested and/or affected party (I&AP), with:

- » An overview of the proposed solar PV power plant
- » An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts (i.e. positive and negative; as well as direct, indirect, and cumulative) of the proposed project
- » Details of how you can become involved in the EIA and public participation process, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANT

The facility is proposed on Portion 0 of Farm 418, which is located approximately 7km north-east of Upington, Northern Cape Province. The study area falls within the jurisdiction of the Khara Huis Local Municipality and the broader Siyanda District Municipality. The site occurs north of the Orange River and the N14 to Kuruman and the North-West Province runs through the site. The study area is considered to be highly desirable for the establishment of a solar facility based on several key factors such as solar resource, climatic conditions, extent of the site, orographic conditions, the proximity to a grid connection point and availability of land.

The larger site under investigation for the proposed solar PV facility covers an approximate area of 14km², although the actual development footprint of the proposed facility would be smaller in extent. Therefore, the PV panels and the associated infrastructure can be appropriately placed within the boundaries of the broader site to avoid any identified environmental sensitivities. The proposed facility is anticipated to accommodate up to 50 MW of generating capacity, which would be accomplished through the installation of an array of photovoltaic (PV) panels.



Figure 1: An example of a 20MW PV solar facility

Infrastructure associated with the facility will include:

- » An array of PV panels and associated foundations
- » Underground cabling between the PV panels
- » Invertors
- » An on-site substation linking to the existing distribution line which runs next to the northern border of the site.
- » Administration building
- » Internal access roads; and
- » Workshop area for maintenance and storage.

The overall aim of the design and layout of the facility is to maximise electricity production through exposure to solar radiation, while minimising infrastructure, operation and maintenance costs, and social and environmental impacts. The use of solar energy for power generation can be described as a non-consumptive use of natural resources which emits zero greenhouse gas emissions. The generation of renewable energy contributes to South Africa's electricity generating market which has been dominated by coal-based power generation, and is supported by national and local policy.

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY AND THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

Solar energy facilities, such as those using PV panels use the energy from the sun to generate electricity through a process known as the Photovoltaic Effect. This effect refers to photons of light colliding with electrons, and therefore placing the electrons into a higher state of energy to create electricity.

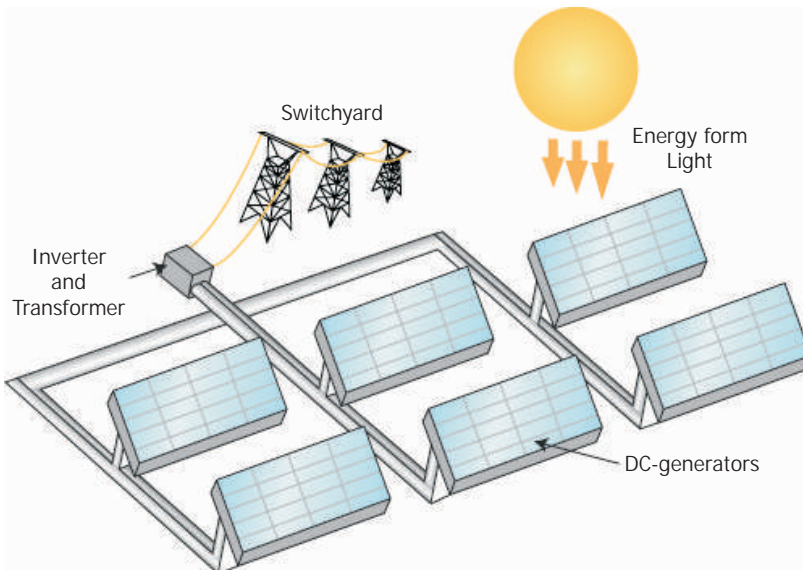


Figure 2: Schematic diagram of a PV plant

A photovoltaic (PV) cell is made of silicone which acts as a semiconductor used to produce the photovoltaic effect. Individual PV cells are linked and placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a photovoltaic panel. The PV cell is positively charged on one side and negatively charged on the other side and electrical conductors are attached to either side to form a circuit. This circuit then captures the released electrons in the form of an electric current (direct current). An inverter must be used to change the direct current (DC) it to alternating current (AC). The electricity is then transmitted through a power line for distribution and use.

The PV panels will be fixed to a support structure (as illustrated in Figure 3) set at an angle so to receive the maximum amount of solar radiation. The angle of the panel is dependent on the latitude of the proposed facility and the angles may be adjusted to optimise for summer or winter solar radiation characteristics. The PV panels are designed to operate continuously for more than 20 years, unattended and with low maintenance.



Figure 3: PV panel

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

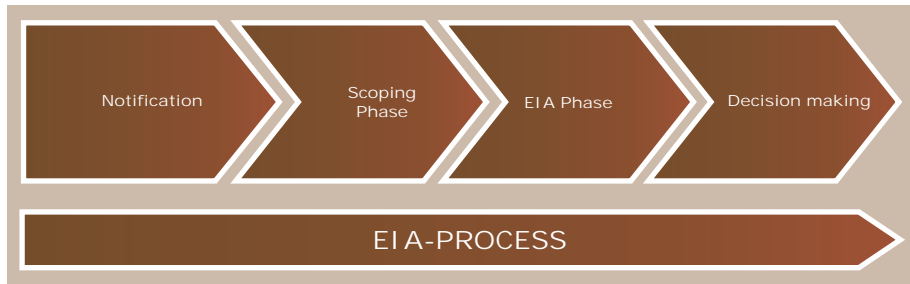
In terms of the EIA Regulations published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998), African Rainbow Energy (Pty) Ltd requires authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) (in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation), for the undertaking of the proposed solar PV plant. In terms of sections 24 and 24D of NEMA, as read with the EIA Regulations of GNR543, a Scoping and an EIA Phase are required to be undertaken for the proposed project.

In order to obtain authorisation, comprehensive, independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations. This project has been registered with the National DEA under application reference number 12/12/20/2169.

An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows for the identification of potential environmental consequences resulting from a proposed activity. Furthermore it allows these impacts to be appropriately managed during a project's construction and operation. An EIA provides the opportunity for dialogue with I&APs.

African Rainbow Energy (Pty) Ltd has appointed Savannah Environmental, as the independent environmental consultants, to undertake the required EIA process to identify and assess potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, and propose appropriate mitigation and management measures as part of an Environmental Management Plan. As part of these environmental studies, I&APs will be actively involved through the public involvement process.

The EIA process is comprised of the following 4 primary phases:



WHAT POTENTIAL IMPACTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANT?

Although a solar facility utilises a renewable resource to generate electricity, the construction and operation of the proposed facility has the potential to impact on the environment in both a positive and negative manner, both directly and indirectly. A number of potential environmental impacts, both positive and negative, associated with the proposed solar facility have been identified. These potential impacts will be assessed through the following specialist studies:

- » Ecology, fauna, and flora: the construction of the facility and the associated disturbance of vegetation may affect the ecology and biodiversity of the site.
- » Geology and soil erosion: the construction of the facility may affect the underlying geology in terms of soil degradation and/or erosion.
- » Agricultural potential: solar facilities typically require large areas of land which may affect the agricultural potential of a site.
- » Heritage sites and palaeontology: disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites and fossils may result during the construction phase through excavation activities.
- » Visual aesthetics: the establishment of an industrial facility of this nature has the potential to affect the visual aesthetics within the area.
- » Social: the construction and operation of the facility may result in positive socio-economic opportunities in terms of local employment as well as negative impacts in terms of safety and security and land use characteristics.

Specialist studies will be undertaken to identify and assess these potential impacts in two phases as follows:

- » The Scoping Phase, where potential issues associated with the proposed project will be identified as part of a desktop study. Areas of sensitivity within the broader site will be identified and delineated in order to identify an appropriate portion of the site for the proposed development. The outcome of this phase will be a Plan of Study for the EIA Phase
- » The EIA Phase, which involves a detailed assessment of potentially significant impacts identified in the Scoping Phase. Practical and achievable mitigation and management measures will be recommended within the Draft Environmental Management Plan.

Specialist studies will be guided by existing information, field observations and input from the public participation process. As an I&AP, your input is considered an important part of this process, and we urge you to become involved.

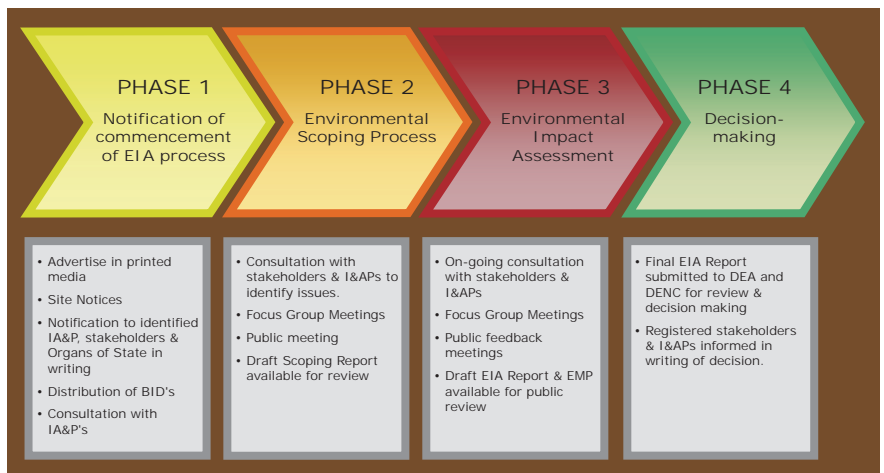
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The sharing of information forms the basis of the public involvement process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the EIA from the outset. Comments and inputs from I&APs during the EIA process are encouraged in order to ensure that potential impacts are considered within the ambit of the study.

The public involvement process aims to ensure that:

- » Information that contains all the relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to I&APs for review.
- » I&AP participation is facilitated in such a manner that they are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed project.
- » Adequate review periods are provided for I&APs to comment on the findings of the Draft Scoping and EIA Reports.

In order to ensure effective participation, the public involvement process includes the following 4 phases:



YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

In terms of the EIA Regulations, your attention is drawn to your responsibilities as an I&AP:

- » In order to participate in this EIA process, you must register yourself on the project database.
- » You must ensure that any comments regarding the proposed project are submitted within the stipulated timeframes.
- » You are required to disclose any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that you may have in the approval or refusal of the application for the proposed solar facility.

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding (via phone, fax, or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local and/or regional newspapers
2. By returning the attached reply Form to the relevant contact person
3. By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the project - as a registered I&AP you will be invited to attend these meetings.
4. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local and/or regional newspapers
5. By contacting the consultants with queries or comments
6. By reviewing and commenting on the Draft Scoping and EIA Reports within the stipulated 30-day review periods

If you consider yourself an I&AP for this proposed project, we urge you to make use of the opportunities created by the public involvement process to provide comment, or raise those issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you, and about which you would like more information. Your input into this process forms a key element of the EIA process.

By completing and submitting the accompanying reply form, you automatically register yourself as an I&AP for this project, and are ensured that your comments, concerns or queries raised regarding the project will be noted.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Direct all comments, queries or responses to:










Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA
PO Box 749, Rondebosch, CAPE TOWN, 7701
Phone: 083 325 9965
Fax: 086 510 2537
E-mail: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

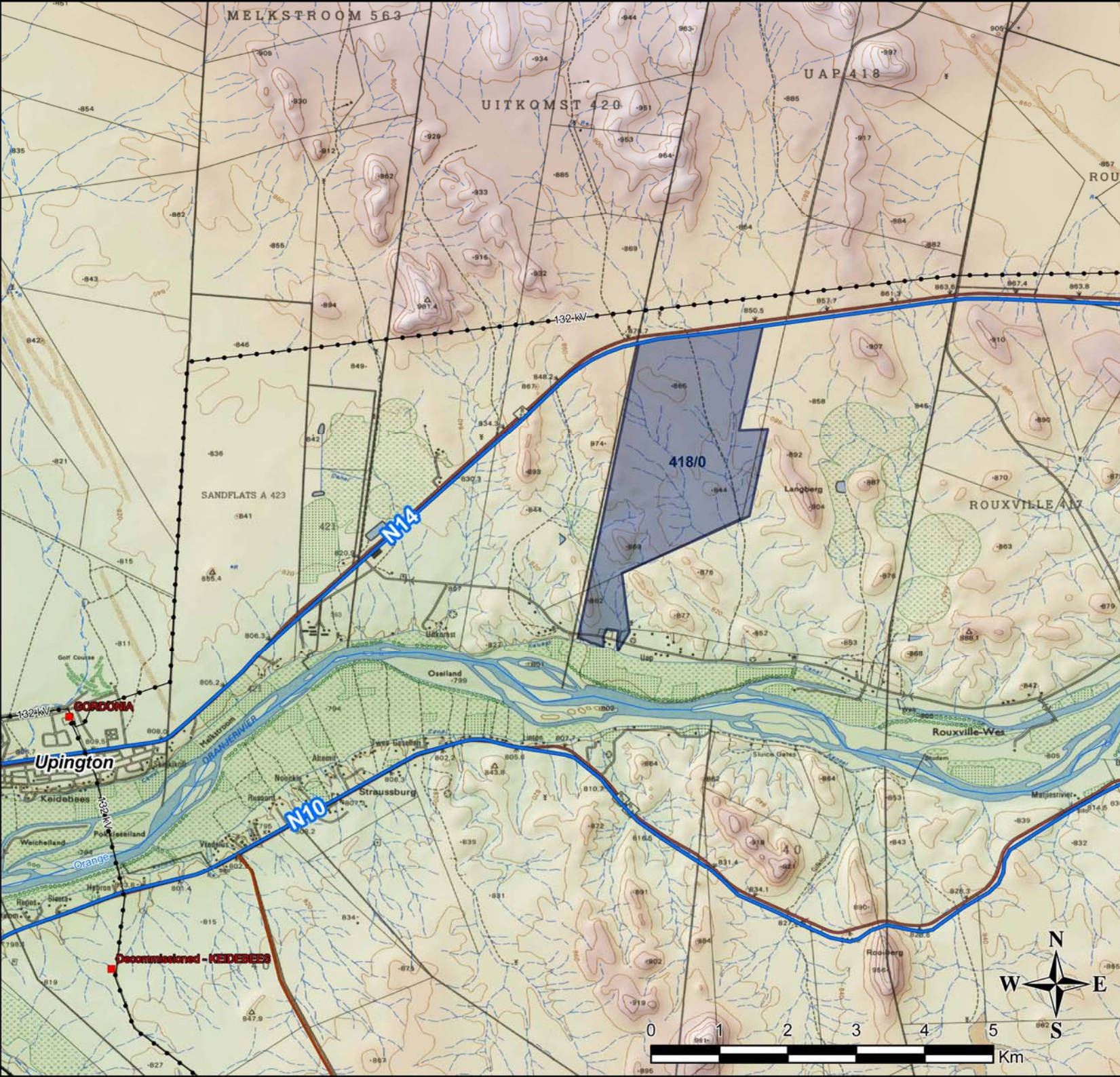
To view project documentation, visit

www.savannahSA.com

Proposed Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility and Associated Infrastructure on a site Northeast of Uptington

Legend

-  Project Boundary
-  Farm Portions
-  National Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Railway Line
-  Perennial River
-  Non-perennial River
-  Power Line
-  Distribution Substation



MAART 2011

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

VOORGESTELDE

**FOTOVOLTAÏESE (FV) SONKRAGAAANLEG
OP 'N TERREIN NOORDOOS VAN UPINGTON**

NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE

AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGSKODUMENT



African Rainbow Energy (Edms.) Bpk. stel voor die oprigting van 'n kommersiële sonkragaanleg vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur op 'n terrein sowat 7 km noordoos van Upington in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie. Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die voorgestelde aanleg van fotovoltaïese (FV) tegnologie gebruik sal maak en oor 'n totale maksimum opwekkingsvermoë van ~50 MW sal beskik, wat waarskynlik in twee fases van 25 MW elk geïmplementeer sal word. Die studiegebied is in die regsgebied van die Khara Huis Plaaslike Munisipaliteit geleë. Die aard en omvang van hierdie aanleg word van naderby in hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) ondersoek.

DOEL VAN 'N AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Hierdie dokument poog om u, as belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP), te voorsien van:

- › 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde FV-sonkragaanleg;
- › 'n oorsig van die Omgewingsimpakevalueringsproses (OIE-proses) en die spesialisstudies wat onderneem word om die potensiële impakte (d.i. positief en negatief, asook regstreeks, onregstreeks en kumulatief) van die voorgestelde projek te evalueer; en
- › besonderhede van hoe u by die OIE en openbare deelnameproses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opper wat u dalk kan raak en/of vir u van belang kan wees.

BESKRYWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE FOTOVOLTAÏESE (FV) SONKRAGAAANLEG

Die aanleg word voorgestel op Gedeelte 0 van Plaas 418, wat sowat 7 km noordoos van Upington in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie geleë is. Die studiegebied is in die regsgebied van die Khara Huis Plaaslike Munisipaliteit en die breër Siyanda Distriksmunisipaliteit geleë. Die terrein is noord van die Oranjerivier, en die N14 na Kuruman en die Noordwesprovinsie loop daardeur. Die studiegebied word as hoogs wenslik geag vir die oprigting van 'n sonkragaanleg gegrond op verskeie belangrike faktore, soos die sonhulpbron, klimaatstoestand, omvang van die terrein, orografiese toestande, die nabyheid aan 'n kragnetverbindingspunt en die beskikbaarheid van grond.

Die groter terrein wat vir die voorgestelde FV-aanleg ondersoek word, dek 'n gebied van sowat 14km², hoewel die werklike ontwikkelingsvoetspoor van die voorgestelde aanleg kleiner sal wees. Daarom kan die FV-paneel en die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur behoorlik in die grense van die breër gebied geplaas word om enige geïdentifiseerde omgewingsensitiewe kwessies te vermy. Daar word verwag dat die voorgestelde aanleg oor 'n opwekkingsvermoë van tot 50 MW sal beskik, wat bereik sal word deur die installasie van 'n reeks fotovoltaïese (FV) panele.



Figuur 1: 'n Voorbeeld van 'n 20 MW FV-sonkragaanleg

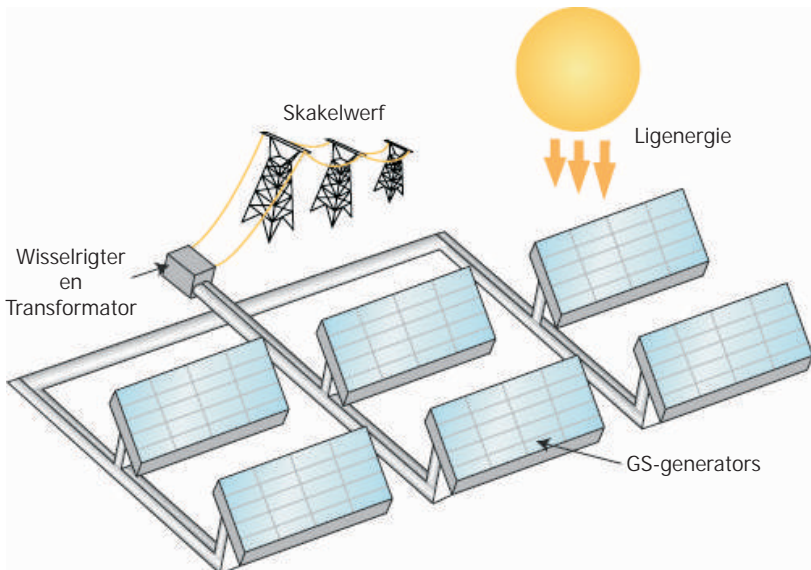
Infrastruktuur wat met die aanleg gejaardgaan sal die volgende insluit:

- › 'n Reeks FV-panele en gejaardgaande fondasies;
- › ondergrondse kables tussen die FV-panele;
- › wisselrigters;
- › 'n substasie op die terrein wat by die bestaande verdeellyn aansluit wat langs die noordelike grens van die terrein loop;
- › 'n administrasiegebou;
- › interne toegangspaaie; en
- › 'n werkswinkelgebied vir instandhouding en berging.

Die uiteindelijke doel agter die ontwerp en uitleg van die aanleg is om die opwekking van elektrisiteit te maksimaliseer deur blootstelling aan sonbestraling, terwyl infrastruktuur, bedryfs- en instandhoudingskoste en maatskaplike en omgewingsimpakte tot 'n minimum beperk word. Die aanwending van sonkrag vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit kan beskryf word as 'n nie-verbruikende benutting van natuurlike hulpbronne wat geen kweekhuysgasse vrylaat nie. Die opwekking van hernubare energie dra by tot Suid-Afrika se mark vir elektrisiteitsopwekking wat oorheers is deur steenkoolkragopwekking, en word gesteun deur nasionale en plaaslike beleid.

FOTOVOLTAÏESE (FV) SONKRAGANLEG EN DIE OPWEKKING VAN ELEKTRISITEIT

Sonkragaanlegte, soos dié wat van FV-panele gebruik maak, gebruik die energie van die son om elektrisiteit op te wek deur 'n proses wat as die Fotovoltaïese Effek bekend staan. Hierdie effek verwys na ligfotone wat met elektrone bots, wat die elektrone sodoende in 'n hoër staat van energie plaas om elektrisiteit op te wek.



Figuur 2: Schematiese voorstelling van 'n FV-aanleg

'n Fotovoltaïese (FV) sel word van silikon gemaak wat as halfgeleier optree en aangewend word om die fotovoltaiiese effek voort te bring. Individuele FV-selle word aanmekaar geskakel en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n fotovoltaiiese paneel te vorm. Die FV-sel se een kant word positief en die ander kant negatief gelaai, met elektriese geleiers aan elk gekonnekteer ten einde 'n stroombaan te vorm. Hierdie stroombaan vang dan die vrygestelde elektrone vas in die vorm van 'n elektriese stroom (gelykstrom). 'n Wisselrigter moet dan gebruik word om die gelykstrom (GS) in 'n wisselstrom (WS) om te sit. Die elektrisiteit word dan deur 'n kraglyn oorgebring vir verspreiding en verbruik.

Die FV-paneel sal op 'n steunstruktuur gemonteer word (soos Figuur 3 aandui) wat teen 'n hoek geplaas is ten einde die maksimum hoeveelheid sonbestraling te ontvang. Die hoek van die paneel hang af van die breedteligging van die voorgestelde aanleg en die hoeke kan verstel word ten einde die kenmerke van somer- en wintersonbestraling te optimaliseer. Die FV-paneel is ontwerp om vir meer as 20 jaar ononderbroke, onbeman en met min instandhouding te funksioneer.



Figuur 3: FV-paneel

OMGEWINGSIMPAAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, gepubliseer kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998), verlang African Rainbow Energy (Edms.) Bpk. magtiging van die Nasionale Departement Omgewingsake (DEA) (in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement Landbou en Natuurbewaring) vir die onderneming van die voorgestelde FV-sonkragaanleg. Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van NEMA, saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R543, word verlang dat 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-fase vir die voorgestelde projek onderneem word.

Ten einde magtiging te verkry, moet omvattende, onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies onderneem word. Hierdie projek is by die Nasionale DEA geregistreer onder aansoekverwysingsnommer 12/12/20/2169.

'n OIE is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat die potensiele omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit 'n voorgestelde aktiwiteit, geïdentifiseer word. Voorts bring dit mee dat hierdie impakte na behore bestuur word ten tyde van die projek se oprigting en bedryf. 'n OIE bied die geleentheid om met B&GP's in gesprek te tree.

African Rainbow Energy (Edms.) Bpk. het Savannah Environmental aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante om die verlangde OIE-proses te onderneem om alle gepaardgaande potensiele omgewingsimpakte betreffende die voorgestelde projek te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagende en bestuursmaatreëls in 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (EMP) voor te stel. As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies, sal B&GP's aktief betrokke raak deur die openbare deelnameproses.

Die OIE-proses bestaan uit die volgende vier primêre fases:



WAT IS DIE POTENSIELE IMPAKTE WAT MET DIE VOORGESTELDE FOTOVOLTAÏESE SONKRAGAAANLEG GEPAARD GAAN?

Hoewel 'n sonkragaanleg 'n hernubare hulpbron benut om elektrisiteit op te wek, het die oprigting en bedryf van die voorgestelde aanleg die potensiaal om beide 'n positiewe en negatiewe impak op die omgewing te hê, regstreeks sowel as onregstreeks. 'n Aantal potensiele omgewingsimpakte, beide positief en negatief, wat gepaardgaan met die voorgestelde sonkragaanleg, is geïdentifiseer. Hierdie potensiele impakte sal deur die volgende spesialisstudies geëvalueer word:

- » Ekologie, fauna en flora: Die oprigting van die aanleg en die gepaardgaande versteuring van plantegroei kan 'n impak op die ekologie en biodiversiteit van die terrein hê.
- » Geologie en gronderosie: Die oprigting van die aanleg kan die onderliggende geologie beïnvloed met betrekking tot gronddegradasie en/of erosie.
- » Landboupotensiaal: Sonkragaanlegte verlang normaalweg groot grondgebiede wat die landboupotensiaal van 'n terrein kan beïnvloed.
- » Erfenisterreine en paleontologie: Die versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine en fossiele kan tydens die oprigtingsfase voortspruit weens uitgrawings wat plaasvind.
- » Visuele estetika: Die oprigting van 'n industriële aanleg van hierdie aard het die potensiaal om die visuele estetika van 'n gebied te beïnvloed.
- » Maatskaplik: Die oprigting en bedryf van die aanleg kan 'n positiewe impak op sosio-ekonomiese geleenthede hê met betrekking tot plaaslike indiensneming, asook negatiewe impakte met betrekking tot veiligheid en sekuriteit asook op plaaslike grondgebruik.

Spesialisstudies sal soos volg in twee fases onderneem word ten einde hierdie potensieële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer:

- » Die Bestekopnamefase, waartydens potensieële aangeleenthede wat gepaardgaan met die voorgestelde projek geïdentifiseer sal word as deel van 'n kantoor (desktop) studie. Sensitiewe gebiede binne die breër terrein sal geïdentifiseer en afgemerk word ten einde 'n gepaste gedeelte van die terrein vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling te identifiseer. Die resultaat van hierdie fase sal 'n Plan van Studie vir die OIE-fase wees.
- » Die OIE-fase, wat 'n gedetailleerde evaluering van potensieel wesenlike impakte behels wat tydens die Bestekopnamefase geïdentifiseer is. Praktiese en haalbare versagende en bestuursmaatreëls sal in die Konsep Omgewingsbestuursplan (EMP) aanbeveel word.

Spesialisstudies sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, veldwaarnemings en insette uit die openbare deelnameproses. As 'n B&GP, word u insette as 'n belangrike deel van hierdie proses geag, en ons moedig u aan om betrokke te raak.

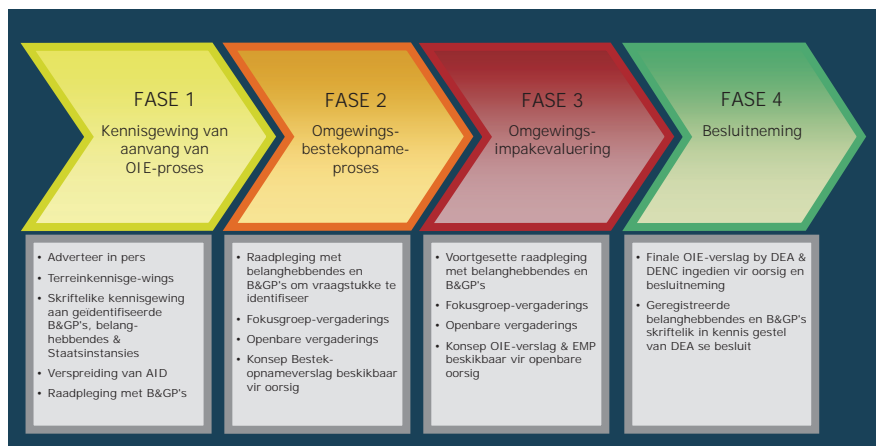
OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die deel van inligting vorm die grondslag van die openbare deelnameproses en bied u die geleentheid om uit die staanspoor aktief by die OIE betrokke te raak. Kommentaar en insette van B&GP's tydens die OIE-proses word aangemoedig ten einde te verseker dat oorweging geskenk word aan potensieële impakte binne die omvang van die studie.

Die openbare deelnameproses poog om te verseker dat:

- » inligting wat al die tersaaklike feite met betrekking tot die aansoek bevat, aan B&GP's beskikbaar gestel word vir oorsig.
- » deelname deur B&GP's op so 'n wyse gefasiliteer word dat hulle 'n redelike geleentheid gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor die voorgestelde projek.
- » toereikende oorsigtydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die konsep Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag.

Ten einde doeltreffende deelname te verseker, sluit die openbare deelnameproses die volgende vier fases in:



U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, word u aandag gevestig op u verantwoordelikhede as 'n B&GP:

- » Ten einde aan hierdie OIE-proses deel te neem, moet u uself op die projek se databasis registreer.
- » U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar rakende die voorgestelde projek binne die gestipuleerde tydsraamwerke ingedien word.
- » Daar word van u verlang om enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belange wat u dalk mag hê in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek vir die voorgestelde sonkragaanleg, bekend te maak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

1. Deur te reageer (telefonies, per faks of per e-pos) op ons uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid wat in plaaslike en/of streekkoerante geadverteer is.
2. Deur die aangehegte Antwoordvorm aan die tersaaklike kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
3. Deur die vergaderings by te woon wat gedurende die verloop van die projek gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreerde B&GP sal u uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon.
4. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike en/of streekkoerante geadverteer word.
5. Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
6. Deur oorsig en kommentaar te bied oor die konsep Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag, en wel binne die gestipuleerde 30-dae oorsigtydperke.

Indien u uself as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projek ag, moedig ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die geleentheid wat geskep word deur die openbare deelnameproses om kommentaar te lewer of daardie vraagstukke en knelpunte te opper wat u raak en/of waarin u belangstel en waaroor u meer inligting verlang. U insette in hierdie proses vorm 'n belangrike deel van die OIE-proses.

Deur die meegaande Antwoordvorm te voltooi en in te dien, registreer u uself outomaties as 'n B&GP vir hierdie projek en verseker u dat kennis geneem word van u kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae wat betreffende hierdie projek geopper word.

KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

Shawn Johnston van Sustainable Futures ZA

Posbus 749, Rondebosch, KAAPSTAD, 7701

Telefoon: 083 325 9965

Faks: 086 510 2537

E-pos: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

Vir dokumentasie wat met die projek gepaardgaan, besoek

www.savannahSA.com