JUNE 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

ESTABLISHMENT OF

THREE PROPOSED PHOTOVOLTAIC PLANTS NEAR KEIMOES

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

AN INITIATIVE OF S28 DEGREES ENERGY (PTY) LTD

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

'N INISIATIEF VAN S28 DEGREES ENERGY (EDMS.) BPK.

NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE

DRIE FOTOVOLTAÏESE AANLEGTE NABY KEIMOES

DIE OPRIGTING VAN

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

JUNIE 2011

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Die nasionale elektrisiteitsnetwerk ondervind 'n tekort aan die nodige opwekkingsvermoë om in die huidige en verwagte vraag te voorsien, dus word bykomende nuwe opwekkingsvermoë verlang. Die Departement Energie het bepaal dat 9% van hierdie nuwe vermoë aan die hand van hernieubare energie opgewek moet word. Dit sal verwesenlik word deur die installasie van ~17 GW hernieubare kragtegnologie as deel van die metodes van kragontwikkeling. 'n Groot gedeelte van hierdie opwekking sal na verwagting deur Onafhanklike Kragprodusente (IPP's) gelewer word. Onafhanklike Kragprodusente (IPP's) word vergoed deur middel van 'n Hernieubare Invoertarief (REFIT) wat 'n gewaarborgde prys vir elektrisiteitverskaffing is. Die daarstel van die Suid-Afrikaanse REFIT bied die geleentheid vir 'n groter bydrae tot die volhoubare groei van die land se hernieubare kragsektor. Die Nasionale Energiereguleerder van Suid-Afrika (NERSA) het die mandaat om die pryse vas te stel waarteen – asook die bepalings waaronder – elektrisiteit onder 'n kragontwikkellisensie gelewer mag word.

As sulks, stel S28 Degrees Energy (Edms.) Bpk., as 'n IPP, die oprigting voor van drie fotovoltaïese (FV) aanlegte naby Keimoes in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie ten einde elektrisiteit kommersieel op te wek. Die aanlegte sal soos volg bekend staan:

» Ofir ZX Fotovoltaïese Aanleg
» S-Kol Fotovoltaïese Aanleg
» Sonnenberg Fotovoltaïese Aanleg

Drie gunstige terreine, wat in die Kai Garib Plaaslike Munisipaliteit (d.i. in die Siyanda Distriksmunisipaliteit) geleë is, is op die volgende plaasgedeeltes geïdentifiseer:

» Projek Ofir ZX – 5 km noordwes van Keimoes, op die Restant van Plaas 616.
» Projek S-Kol – 10 km noordoos van Keimoes, op die plaas Geelkop 456.
» Projek Sonnenberg – 30 km wes van Keimoes, op Gedeelte 10 van die plaas Baviaanz Kranz 474.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGROND INLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Hierdie dokument poog om u, as 'n belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP), te voorsien van:
» 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde fotovoltaïese aanlegte;
» 'n oorsig van die OIE-proses en die spesialisstudies wat onderneem word ten einde die potensiële impakte, positief sowel as negatief, betreffende die voorgestelde projekte te evalueer; en
» besonderhede van hoe u by die proses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opper wat u dalk kan raak en/of vir u van belang kan wees.

OORSIG VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEKTE

Die voorgestelde terreine vir die oprigting van die fotovoltaïese aanlegte, is dié van voorkeur danksy die volgende:

Klimaat
Die ekonomiese lewensvatbaarheid van 'n fotovoltaïese aanleg is direk afhanklik van die jaarlikse direkte sonbestralingswaardes.

Orografie
'n Gebied met 'n plat terrein vergemaklik die oprigting en instandhouding van hierdie aanlegte, en beperk die behoefte vir siviele werke/grondverskuiwings.

The national electricity grid is short of the generation capacity required to meet current and expected demand, and therefore the addition of new capacity is required. The Department of Energy has determined that 9% of this new capacity should be produced through renewable energy. This will be achieved through the installation of ~17GW of renewable energy technology as part of the power generation mix. Much of this power generation is expected to be derived from independent power producers (IPPs). Independent Power Producers (IPPs) are remunerated by way of a Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) which is a guaranteed price for electricity supply. The establishment of the South African REFIT provides the opportunity for an increased contribution towards the sustained growth of the renewable energy sector within the country. The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has the mandate to determine the prices at, and conditions under which electricity may be supplied by a generation licence.

As such, S28 Degrees Energy (Pty) Ltd as an IPP is proposing the establishment of three photovoltaic (PV) plants near Keimoes in the Northern Cape Province for the purpose of commercial electricity generation. These plants are to be referred to as:

» Ofir ZX Photovoltaic Plant
» S-Kol Photovoltaic Plant
» Sonnenberg Photovoltaic Plant

Three favourable sites have been identified which are located within the Kai Garib Local Municipality (i.e. within the Siyanda District Municipality) on the following farm portions:

» Project Ofir ZX - located 5 km north-west of Keimoes, on the remaining extent of Farm 616.
» Project S-Kol - located 10 km north-east of Keimoes, on the Farm Geelkop 456.
» Project Sonnenberg - located 30 km west of Keimoes, on portion 10 Farm Baviaanz Kranz 474.

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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

» An overview of the proposed photovoltaic facilities.
» An overview of the EIA Process and the specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both positive and negative, of the proposed projects.
» Details of how you can become involved in the processes, receive information, or raise issues which may concern and/or interest you.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

The proposed sites are preferred for the establishment of photovoltaic plants by virtue of the following:

Climate
The economic viability of a photovoltaic plant is directly dependent on the annual direct solar irradiation values.

Orography
An area with a flat terrain facilitates the construction and maintenance of these plants, and reduces the need for civil/earthworks.

Site extent

In general, fixed photovoltaic panels require approximately 1 - 3 ha per MW. Furthermore, the extent must be larger enough in order to avoid geotechnical and environmental sensitivities.

Evacuation point

A suitable point of connection to the Eskom grid is required. The evacuation point for these proposed facilities is described below.

Each plant is proposed to have a maximum generating capacity of 200 MW, to be developed in three phases (i.e. 30 MW (phase 1); up to 100MW (phase 2); up to 200MW (phase 3). . The following associated infrastructure is proposed.

- Numerous arrays of photovoltaic panels, which will be linked together to form individual strings.
- An inverter situated at the end of each “string” in order to switch the power from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC).
- Underground cabling of 33 kV in order to distribute the power to a central on-site substation.
- A transformer together with the on-site substation to step–up the power from 33 kV – 132kV to be distributed between the photovoltaic plant and the Eskom grid.
- Connection of each facility to the power distribution grid. An existing 132 kV distribution line runs between the Taaiputs Substation at Kakamas and the Oasis Substation at Keimoes south of the three sites. For Projects Ofir ZX and S-Kol this line crosses the sites, and in these cases a loop-in/loop-out connection will be used. However, for Project Sonnenberg, this line is situated approximately 3.5 km south of the site, and therefore a 132 kV powerline will be built from the on-site substation to connect with the existing power line.
- Internal access roads for construction and maintenance purposes.
- Maintenance, security buildings, and a workshop with a possible solar educational kiosk[1] for the public.

Facilities of this nature will take approximately 9 months to construct and commission and will require the use of skilled and semi/low skilled labourers.

S28 Degrees Energy (Pty) Ltd will be required to apply for a generation license as well as a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), the latter of which is granted by Eskom, typically for a period of 20 - 25 years. Depending on the economic conditions following the lapse of this period, the facility can either be decommissioned or the PPA may be renegotiated.

PHOTOVOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY

Photovoltaic technology uses the energy from the sun to generate electricity through a process known as the Photovoltaic Effect. Simply speaking, this refers to light knocking electrons into a higher state of energy to create electricity, best illustrated by the small photovoltaic cell on hand held solar calculators. A photovoltaic array typically consists of the following components:

Photovoltaic Cells

Silicon wafers which are the buildings blocks, act as semiconductors and when struck by light produce electricity. Individual photovoltaic cells are linked in circuit and placed behind a protective transparent cover sheet to collectively form a photovoltaic panel/array. Photovoltaic cells are highly sensitive to shading, and the output of an entire circuit can be significantly decreased when even a small portion of a cell, panel, or array is shaded, while the remainder is in sunlight. Dust or dirt can also affect the efficiency therefore require maintenance, the regularity of which depends on the characteristics of the site (i.e. predominant wind direction and dusty conditions).

[1] A solar kiosk is proposed for all the plants except Project Sonnenberg.

Terreinroootte

Gemonteerde fotovoltaïese panele verg gemiddeld sowat 1–3 hektaar per MW. Die terrein moet boonop groot genoeg wees om geotegniese en omgewingsensitiewe gebiede te kan vermy.

Oorbrengingspunt

Daar moet 'n geskikte punt wees om by Eskom se elektrisiteitnet aan te sluit. Die oorbrengingspunt vir die voorgestelde aanlegte word hieronder beskryf.

Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat elke aanleg oor 'n maksimum opwekkingsvermoë van 200 MW sal beskik, wat in drie fases ontwikkel sal word (d.i. 30 MW (fase 1); tot 100 MW (fase 2); en tot 200 MW (fase 3). Die volgende gepaardgaande infrastruktuur word ook voorgestel:

- Verskeie reekse fotovoltaïese panele, wat aanmekaar gekoppel is om individuele string te vorm.
- 'n Wisselrigter by elke "string" se eindpunt, om die krag van gelykstroom (GS) in wisselstroom (WS) om te sit.
- Ondergrondse kabels van 33 kV ten einde die krag na 'n sentrale substasie op die terrein te verspreі.
- 'n Transformator by die substasie op die terrein om die krag van 33 kV na 132 kV te verhoog sodat dit vanaf die fotovoltaïese aanleg na Eskom se kragnet verspreі kan word.
- 'n Konneksie vir elk van die aanlegte by die kragverspreidingsnet. 'n Bestaande 132 kV verdeellyn loop tussen die Taaiputs Substasie te Kakamas en die Oasis Substasie te Keimoes, suid van die drie terreine. Vir Projek Ofir ZX en Projek S-Kol, loop hierdie kraglyn deur die terreine, in welke geval lie in- en uitluskonnekses gebruik gemaak sal word. In die geval van Projek Sonnenberg loop hierdie kraglyn egter sowat 3,5 km suid van die terrein verby, dus sal 'n 132 kV kraglyn van die substasie op die terrein af aangelê moet word om by die bestaande kraglyn aan te sluit.
- Interne toegangspaaie vir oprigtings- en instandhoudingsdoeleindes.
- Gebou vir instandhouding en sekuriteit, asook 'n werkswinkel met die moontlikheid van 'n opvoedkundige kiosk[1] oor sonkrag vir die publiek.

Aanlegte van hierdie aard sal sowat nege maande duur om op te rig en in bedryf te stel, en sal geskoolde, halfgeskoolde en mingeskoolde werkers verg.

S28 Degrees Energy (Edms.) Bpk. sal moet aansoek doen om 'n kragontwikkellisensie sowel as 'n Kragkoopooreenkoms (PPA). Laasgenoemde word deur Eskom uitgereik, gewoonlik vir 'n tydperk van 20–25 jaar. Afhangend van die ekonomiese toestande na afloop van die verstryking van hierdie tydperk, kan hierdie aanleg hetsy uit bedryf gestel word of die PPA kan herbedinging word.

FOTOVOLTAÏESE TEGNOLOGIE

Fotovoltaïese tegnologie wend die energie van die son aan om elektrisiteit op te wek deur 'n proses wat as die Fotovoltaïese Effek bekend staan. In beketaal verwys dit na lig wat elektrone in 'n hoër staat van energie plaas om elektrisiteit voort te bring, wat die beste verduidelik kan word deur die klein fotovoltaïese selle op sakrekenaars wat sonkrag gebruik. 'n Fotovoltaïese reeks bestaan normaalweg uit die volgende komponente:

Fotovoltaïese Selle

Silikon wafels, wat die boublokke is, dien as halfgeleiers en wanneer dit deur lig getref word, bring dit elektrisiteit voort. Individuele fotovoltaïese selle word aanmekaar geskakel en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om saam 'n fotovoltaïese paneel/reeks te vorm. Fotovoltaïese selle is uiters sensitief vir skadu's, en die uitset van 'n hele stroombaan kan wesenlik ingekort word wanneer selfs 'n klein gedeelte van 'n sel, paneel of reeks in die skaduwee is, terwyl die res in die son

[1] 'n Kiosk oor sonkrag word voorgestel vir al die aanlegte, behalwe vir Projek Sonnenberg.

The Support Structure

The photovoltaic panels are fixed to support structures which are either bolted directly into the ground or fixed by means of concrete foundations. These structures can be adjusted in terms of their angle relative to the sun. Depending on the latitude of the proposed facility, the angle of the support structures may be adjusted to optimise for summer / winter solar radiation characteristics.

Inverter

The photovoltaic effect produces electricity in direct current. However, in order to transmit this power within the Eskom grid it must be converted to alternating current which requires an inverter. When the photovoltaic panels are connected as separate strings, each string can be allocated its own inverter thereby ensuring the continued operation of the facility should one or more strings be comprised or require maintenance.

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), S28 Degrees Energy (Pty) Ltd requires authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs[2] (DEA), in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Environment, and Nature Conservation[3] (DENC), for the undertaking of the proposed photovoltaic facilities. These projects have been registered with the DEA under the following application reference numbers:

- Project Ofir ZX:12/12/20/2229
- Project S-Kol: 12/12/20/2230
- Project Sonnenberg: 12/12/20/2231

[2] Competent authority for all electricity related projects.
[3] Commenting authority for these applications.

is. Stof of vuilighei kan ook die doeltreffendheid beïnvloed, dus verg dit instandhouding. Hoe gereeld dit moet geskied, hang af van die terrein se eienskappe (d.i. heersende windrigtings en hoe stowerig dit is).

Die Steunstruktuur

Die fotovoltaïese panele word op 'n steunstruktuur gemonteer, wat hetsy direk in die grond of op betonfondasies vasgebout is. Hierdie struktuur kan verstel word wat hul hoek ten opsigte van die son beïnvloed. Afhangend van die breedtegraad van die voorgestelde aanleg, kan die hoek van die steunstruktuur verstel word ten einde die kenmerke van somer- en wintersonbestraling te optimaliseer.

Wisselrigter

Die fotovoltaïese effek wek elektrisiteit in 'n gelykstroom op. Ten einde hierdie elektrisiteit deur Eskom se elektrisiteitnet oor te bring, moet dit in 'n wisselstroom omgesit word, en dit verg 'n wisselrigter. Wanneer die fotovoltaïese panele as aparte stringe gekoppel word, kan elke string sy eie wisselrigter hê, wat die ononderbroke bedryf van die aanleg sal verseker, sou een of meer string ongedaan raak of onderhoud verg.

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

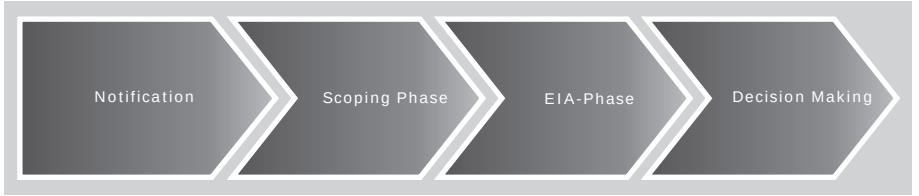
Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, gepubliseer kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998), verleng S28 Degrees (Edms.) Bpk. magtiging van die Nasionale Departement Omgewingsake[2] (DEA), in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring[3] (DENC) vir die onderneming van die voorgestelde fotovoltaïese aanlegte. Hierdie projekte is by die DEA geregistreer onder die volgende aansoekverwysingsnommers:

[2] Bevoegde owerheid vir alle projekte wat met elektrisiteit verband hou.
[3] Verslagdoeningsowerheid vir hierdie aansoeke.

In terms of sections 24 and 24D of NEMA, as read with the EIA Regulations of GNR544; GNR545; and GNR546, a Scoping and an EIA Phase are required to be undertaken for the proposed projects. An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool which forms part of the feasibility studies of a project. It allows the potential environmental consequences resulting from a proposed activity to be identified and appropriately managed during the project's establishment and operation. Furthermore it provides the opportunity for the applicant to be fore-warned of potential environmental issues, and allows for an opportunity to address the issue(s) included in the EIA Report within the final project design, as well as for dialogue with I&APs.

In order to obtain authorisation, comprehensive and independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with these regulations. As such, S28 Degrees Energy (Pty) Ltd has appointed Savannah Environmental, as the independent environmental consultants, to undertake the required Scoping and EIA Phases to identify and assess the potential environmental impacts, and to propose appropriate mitigation / management measures in a draft Environmental Management Programme (EMP). As part of these environmental studies, I&APs will be actively involved through the public participation process being undertaken by Sustainable Futures ZA.

The EIA Process, including public participation is summarised below.



WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECTS?

All the phases for the proposed photovoltaic plants (i.e. planning/design, construction, operation, and decommissioning) have the potential to impact on the environment (i.e. directly, indirectly, and cumulatively) in both a positive and negative manner. Specialist studies will be undertaken to identify and assess these potential impacts and will be undertaken in two phases:

Scoping Phase

A desk-top study, wherein potential issues associated with the proposed projects will be identified, and those issues requiring further investigation through the EIA Phase highlighted.

EIA Phase

A detailed study of those potentially significant impacts identified in the Scoping Phase. Practical and achievable mitigation measures will be recommended in order to minimise potentially significant impacts identified. These recommendations will be included within a draft EMP.

The following environmental impacts are typically associated with facilities of this nature.

Biophysical

- Ecology, fauna, and flora - the construction of the solar energy facility and the associated disturbance of vegetation may affect the ecology of the site.
- Agricultural potential - impacts on the potential of agricultural areas and on the land capability.
- Geology - impacts associated with geology may relate to the underlying soil conditions and erosion potential of the site.

» Projek Ofir ZX: 12/12/20/2229
» Projek S-Kol: 12/12/20/2230
» Projek Sonnenberg: 12/12/20/2231

Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van NEMA, saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R544, R545 en R546, word verlang dat 'n Bestekopname- en OIE-fase vir die voorgestelde projekte onderneem word. 'n OIE is 'n doelgerigte beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig wat deel vorm van 'n projek se bedryfsaanvaarbaarheidstudies. Dit bring mee dat die potensiële omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit 'n voorgestelde aktiwiteit, geïdentifiseer en na behore bestuur word tydens die oprigting en bedryf daarvan. Voorts bied dit die applikant ook die geleentheid om vooraf gewaarskuwings te wees teen potensiële omgewingsvraagstukke en bied dit die geleentheid om die vraagstuk(ke) wat by die OIE-verslag van die finale projekontwerp asook uit dialoog met S&GP's ingesluit is, aan te spreek.

Ten einde magtiging te verkry, moet omvattende en onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge hierdie regulasies onderneem word. S28 Degrees (Edms.) Bpk. het Savannah Environmental aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante om die verlangde Bestekopname- en OIE-fase te onderneem om die gepaardgaande potensiële omgewingsimpakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagtende en bestuursmaatreëls in 'n konsep Omgewingsbestuursplan (EMP) voor te stel. As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies, sal S&GP's aktief betrokke raak deur die openbare deelnameproses wat deur Sustainable Futures ZA onderneem word.

Die OIE-proses, wat openbare deelname insluit, word hieronder uiteengesit:

WAT IS DIE POTENSIËLE OMGEWINGSIMPAKTE WAT MET DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEK GEPAARD GAAN?

Al die fases van die voorgestelde fotovoltaïese aanlegte (d.i. beplanning/ontwerp, konstruksie, bedryf en uitbedryfstelling) het die potensiaal om 'n positiewe of 'n negatiewe uitwerking op die omgewing te hê (hetsy regstreeks, onregstreeks of kumulatief). Spesialisstudies sal onderneem word om hierdie potensiële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, en dit sal in twee fases geskied:

Bestekopnamefase
'n Kantoor (desktop) studie, waartydens potensiële vraagstukke wat met voorgestelde projekte gepaard gaan, geïdentifiseer sal word en daardie vraagstukke wat verdere ondersoek deur die OIE-proses verg, uitgelig sal word.

OIE-fase
'n Gedetailleerde studie van daardie potensieel wesenlike impakte wat tydens die Bestekopnamefase geïdentifiseer is. Praktiese en uitvoerbare versagtende maatreëls sal aanbeveel word ten einde potensieel wesenlike impakte wat geïdentifiseer is, tot die minimum te beperk. Hierdie aanbevelings sal in 'n konsep EMP vervat word.

Die volgende omgewingsimpakte is tiperend van aanlegte van hierdie aard:

Social

- Visual – the establishment of the PV panels and the associated infrastructure may affect the aesthetic quality of the landscape during the construction and operational phases.
- Heritage sites - disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites may result during the construction phase.
- Social impacts - the construction and operational phases may lead to both positive and negative impacts through employment opportunities and impacts on land use.

Specialist studies will be informed 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 participation process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the EIA Process from the outset. Comments and inputs from I&APs during the Scoping and the EIA Phases are encouraged in order to ensure that all potential impacts are considered within the ambit of the studies. The public participation process aims to ensure that:

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

In order to ensure effective involvement with stakeholders and I&APs, the public participation process includes the following steps:

Biofisiese impakte

- Ekologie, fauna en flora – die konstruksie van die sonkragaanlegte en die gevolglike versteuring van die plantegroei kan die terrein se ekologie affekteer.
- Landboupotensiaal – impakte op die potensiaal van landbougebiede en op grondvermoë.
- Geologie – impakte wat verband hou met geologie kan betrekking hê op die onderliggende grondtoestande en die terrein se erosiepotensiaal.

Maatskaplike impakte

- Visueel – die oprigting van die FV-panele en die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur kan die landskap se estetiese waarde affekteer tydens die konstruksie- en bedryfstases.
- Erfenisterreine – die versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine kan tydens die konstruksiefase opduik.
- Maatskaplik – die konstruksie- en bedryfstases kan beide positiewe en negatiewe impakte tot gevolg hê weens die werkgeleenthede en impakte op grondgebruik.

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

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die doel van inligting vorm die grondslag van die openbare deelnameproses en bied u die geleenthied om uit die staanspoor aktief by die OIE-proses betrokke te raak. Kommentaar en insette van B&GP's tydens die Besteknaame- en OIE-fase word aangemoedig ten einde te verseker dat oorwegings geskenk word aan al die potensiële impakte binne die omvang van die studies.

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 ontsig.
- deelname deur potensiële B&GP's op so 'n wyse gefasiliteer word dat belanghebbendes 'n redelike geleenthied gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor 'n voorgestelde projek.
- toereikende ontsigtydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die konsep Besteknaame- en OIE-verslag, asook die konsep EMP's.

Ten einde doeltreffende betrokkenheid met belanghebbendes en B&GP's te verseker, sluit die openbare deelnameproses die volgende stappe in:

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP & HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

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 databases.
- You must ensure that any comments regarding the proposed projects 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 energy facilities.
- By responding by phone, fax or e-mail to the invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local and national newspapers.
- By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the EIA Process. As a registered I&AP you will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised.
- By contacting the consultants with queries or comments.
- By reviewing and commenting on the draft Scoping and EIA Reports within the stipulated 30-day review periods.

Your input forms a key element of the EIA Process. If you consider yourself an I&AP for these proposed projects, we urge you to make use of the opportunities created by the public participation process to provide comment, raise issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you or request further information. Please indicate which project your comments relate to by including the EIA Reference number (as detailed within this document) in your correspondence.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Direct all comments, queries or responses to:

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA
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To view project documentation, visit

www.savannahSA.com

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP EN HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

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 projekte se databasisse registreer.
- U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar rakende die voorgestelde projekte 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 sonkragaanlegte, bekend te maak.
- Deur telefonies, per faks of per e-pos te reageer op ons uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid wat in plaaslike en nasionale koerante geadverteer is.
- Deur die vergaderings by te woon wat gedurende die verloop van die OIE-proses gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreerde B&GP sal u outomaties uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook geadverteer word.
- Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
- Deur oorsig en kommentaar te bied oor die konsep Besteksopname- en OIE-verslag, en wel binne die gestipuleerde 30-dae oorsigtydperke.

U insette vorm 'n belangrike deel van die OIE-proses. Indien u uself as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projekte ag, moedig ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die geleenthede wat geskep word deur die openbare deelnameproses om kommentaar te lewer of daardie vraagstukke of kwellende te opper wat u raak en/of waarin u belangstel of waaroor u meer inligting verlang. Dui asseblief aan op welke projek u kommentaar betrekking het deur die OIE-verwysingsnommer (soos in hierdie dokument uiteengesit) by u korrespondensie in te sluit.

KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

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E-pos: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

Vir dokumentasie wat met die projekte gepaard gaan, besoek

www.savannahSA.com

Proposed PV Plants near Keimoes

Legend

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

Elevation
1000m
800m
600m

BAVIAANZ KRANTZ 474/11 Sonnenberg Photovoltaic Plant

FARM 616 OrriZX Photovoltaic Plant

GEELKOP 456 S-Kol Photovoltaic Plant

Upington 13 km

N14

R359

Keimoes

Marchand

R359

Pofadder 119 km

Kakamas

R27

N W E S

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 Km