

JUNE 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PROPOSED

**RAMPHELE PV SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY
AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE ON A SITE
NEAR RITCHIE, SOUTH OF KIMBERLEY**

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

A SOLAR CAPITAL PROJECT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT



Solar Capital (Pty) Ltd is proposing to establish a commercial photovoltaic solar energy facility as well as associated infrastructure on a site near Ritchie, which is located approximately 26 km south of Kimberley in the Northern Cape Province. The proposed facility is envisaged to make use of photovoltaic (PV) technology with a maximum total generating capacity of ~100 MW, which will be developed in phases. The study area is situated within the jurisdiction of the Sol Plaatje Local Municipality. The nature and extent of this facility is explored in more detail in this Background Information Document (BID).

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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

- » An overview of the proposed Ramphela PV Solar Energy Facility.
- » An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process and studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both positive and negative, associated with the proposed project.
- » Details of how you can become involved in the process, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The facility is proposed on Portion 10 of the Farm Klipdrift and on the Farm Kookfontein 109 near Ritchie. The site is bordered to the east by the N12 national road from Ritchie to Hopetown (see locality map). 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, availability of land, and the site's proximity to Ritchie as a potential labour source. The Eskom Ritchie Substation is located directly adjacent to the north-eastern border of the site, and the facility is proposed to connect directly into this substation via a distribution power line.

The solar energy facility is proposed to accommodate an array of photovoltaic (PV) panels with a generating capacity of up to 100 MW. It is envisaged that 45 MW will be developed as a first phase, and 55 MW in a second phase. A broader study area of approximately 1970 ha is being considered within which the facility is to be constructed, although the actual development footprint of the proposed facility would be smaller in extent (approximately 400 ha for 100 MW at an allocation of 4 ha per installed megawatt). Therefore, the PV panels and the associated infrastructure can be appropriately placed within the boundaries of the broader site to avoid environmental sensitivities identified through the EIA process.

Infrastructure associated with the facility will include:

- » Photovoltaic solar panels with a generating capacity of ~100 MW, which will be developed in phases.
- » Foundations to support the PV panels;
- » An on-site substation and a possible new short overhead power line to connect directly into the Eskom Ritchie Substation located on the north-eastern border of the site;
- » Cabling between the project components, to be laid underground where practical;
- » 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 the 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.

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES 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.

A Photovoltaic 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 then be used to change the direct current (DC) produced to alternating current (AC). The electricity is then transmitted through a power line for distribution and use.



Figure 1: Photo showing view of photovoltaic panels from ground level (Picture source www.wikipedia.com)

The PV panels will be fixed to a support structure 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 2: Photo showing aerial view of a PV facility (Picture source www.sunedison.com)

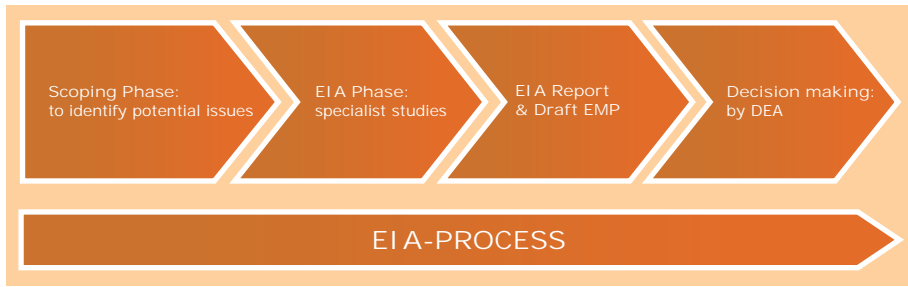
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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), Solar Capital (Pty) Ltd requires authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) (in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)) for the construction and operation of the proposed renewable energy facility. In terms of sections 24 and 24D of NEMA, as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R543, R544, R545 and R546, a Scoping Phase and an EIA are required to be undertaken for this 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 12/12/20/2051.

An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows the potential environmental consequences resulting from a technical facility during its establishment and its operation to be identified and appropriately managed. It provides the opportunity for the applicant to be forewarned of potential environmental issues, and allows for resolution of the issue(s) reported on in the EIA report as well as dialogue with I&APs.

Solar Capital (Pty) Ltd has appointed Savannah Environmental, as the independent environmental consultants, to undertake the required Scoping Phase and Environmental Impact Assessment to identify and assess all the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, and propose appropriate mitigation and management measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). As part of these environmental studies, I&APs will be actively involved through the public involvement process being undertaken by Sustainable Futures.

The phases of an EIA are:



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

A number of potential environmental impacts, both positive and negative, associated with the proposed Solar Energy Facility have been identified. These include the following:

Visual	the proposed development has a potential impact on visual and aesthetic value of the site
Ecology	construction of the facility and associated disturbance of vegetation may result in impacts on ecology
Agriculture	potential impacts on agricultural potential and land capability of the site
Social	the construction and operation of the facility may result in limited job opportunities and could impact on local land use
Heritage	disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites and fossils/palaeontology may result during the construction of the facility

Specialist studies will be undertaken to identify and assess the significance of these potential impacts, and will be undertaken in two phases:

1. The Scoping Phase consists of a desktop study wherein potential issues associated with the proposed project are identified and evaluated, and those issues requiring further investigation through the EIA phase are highlighted.
2. The EIA phase involves the detailed assessment of potentially significant impacts identified in the Scoping Phase. Practical and achievable mitigation and management measures will be recommended within a draft Environmental Management Programme (EMP).

The potential environmental impacts associated with not undertaking the proposed project will also be explored through the EIA process. 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.

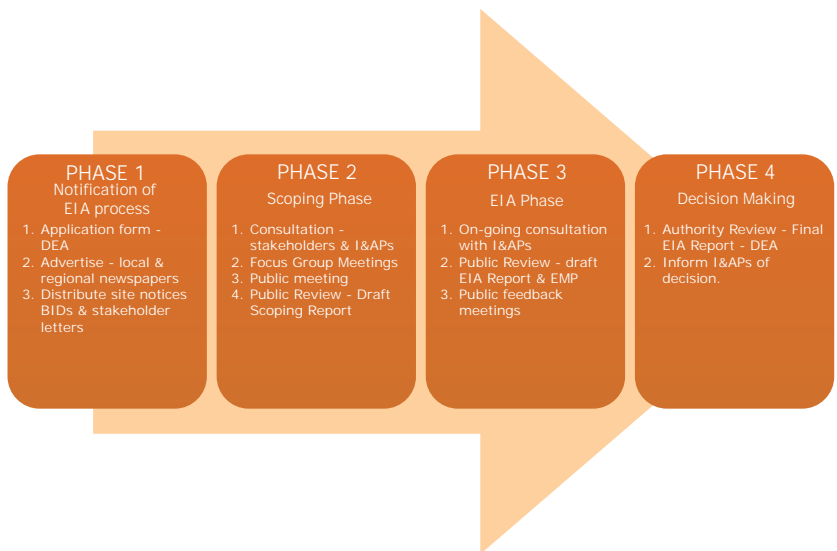
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

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 facility.

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local and national 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 automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local and regional newspapers.
4. By contacting the consultants with queries or comments.
5. 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

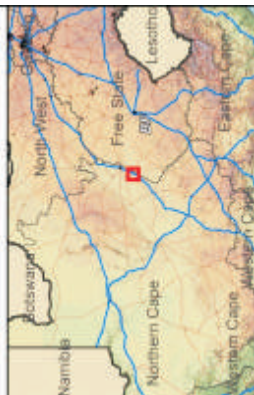
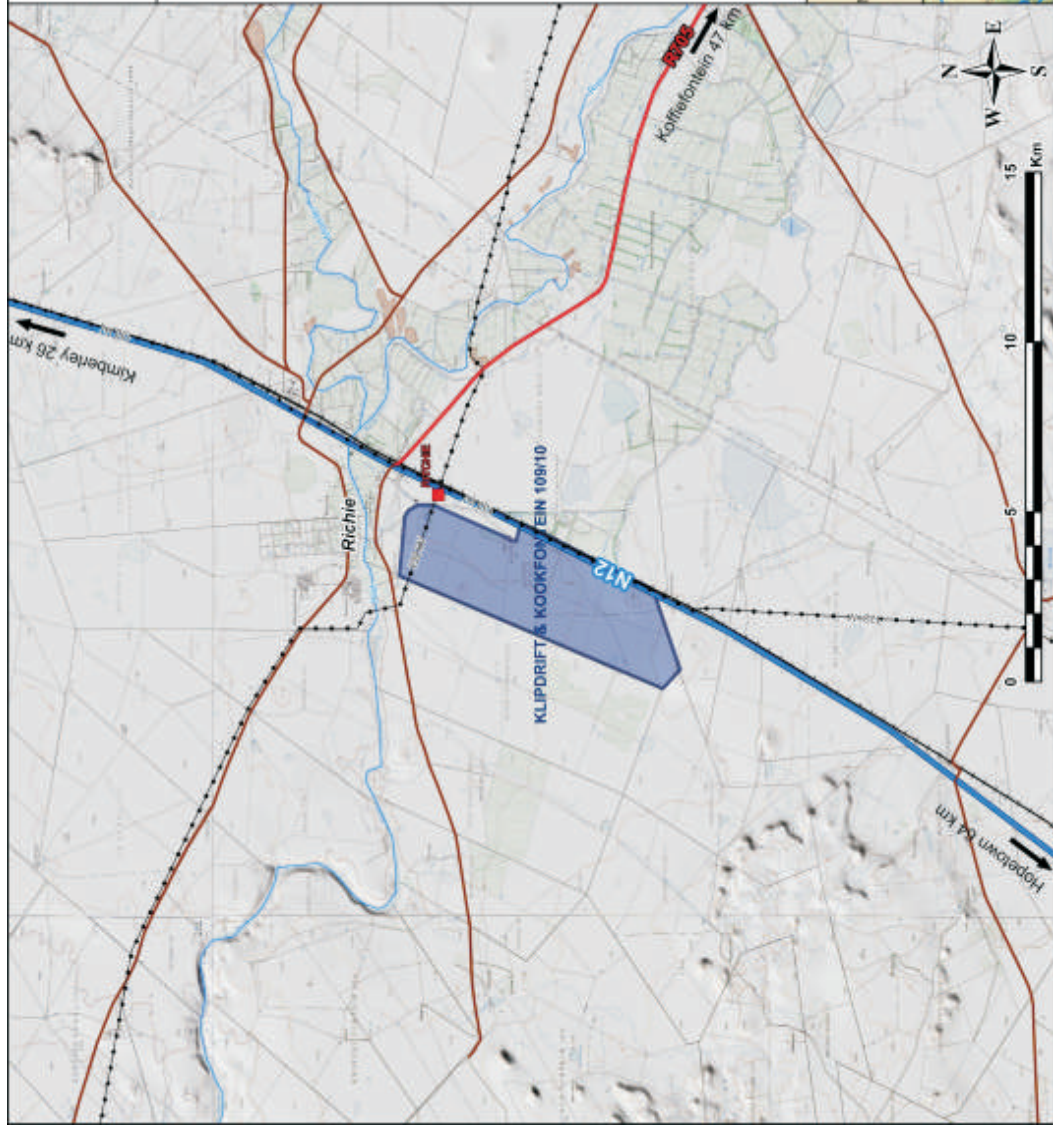
www.savannahSA.com

Ritchie Solar Energy Facility

Locality Map

Legend

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



JUNIE 2011

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

VOORGESTELDE

**RAMPHELE FV SONKRAGAAANLEG EN
GEPAAARDGAANDE INFRASTRUKTUUR OP 'N
TERREIN NABY RITCHIE, SUID VAN KIMBERLEY**

NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE

'N SOLAR CAPITAL PROJEK

AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGSDOKUMENT



Solar Capital (Edms.) Bpk. stel voor die oprigting van 'n kommersiële fotovoltaiiese sonkragaanleg en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur op 'n terrein naby Ritchie, wat ongeveer 26 km suid van Kimberley in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie geleë is. Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die voorgestelde aanleg van fotovoltaiiese (FV) tegnologie gebruik sal maak en oor 'n maksimum totale opwekkingsvermoë van ~ 100 MW sal beskik, wat in fases ontwikkel sal word. Die studiegebied is in die jurisdiksie van die Sol Plaatje Plaaslike Munisipaliteit geleë. Die aard en omvang van hierdie aanleg word van naderby in hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) ondersoek.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDI NLI GTI NGS DOKUMENT

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

- » 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde Ramphele FV Sonkragaanleg.
- » 'n oorsig van die Omgewingsimpakevalueringsproses en studies wat onderneem word om die potensiele impakte van die voorgestelde projek, beide positief en negatief, te evalueer.
- » besonderhede van hoe u by die proses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opwerp wat u dalk kan raak en/of vir u van belang kan wees.

OORSIG VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEK

Die aanleg word voorgestel op Gedeelte 10 van die plaas Klipdrift en op die plaas Kookfontein 109 naby Ritchie. Die terrein se oostekant grens aan die N12 nasionale pad tussen Ritchie en Hopetown (sien liggingkaart). Die studiegebied word as uiters gunstig geag vir die ontwikkeling van 'n sonkragaanleg, danksy 'n paar deurslaggewende faktore soos die sonhulpbron, klimaatstoestand, omvang van die terrein, orografiese toestande, die beskikbaarheid van grond en die feit dat die terrein naby Ritchie, as 'n potensiele bron van arbeid, geleë is. Die Eskom Ritchie Substasie is reg langs die terrein se noord-oostelike grens geleë, en die voorstel is dat die aanleg direk met hierdie substasie verbind sal word via 'n distribusiekraglyn.

Daar word voorgestel dat die sonkragaanleg 'n reeks fotovoltaiiese (FV) panele sal akkommodeer, wat oor 'n opwekkingsvermoë van tot 100 MW sal beskik. Die gedagte is om 45 MW in 'n eerste fase te ontwikkel, en 55 MW in 'n tweede fase. 'n Breër studiegebied van sowat 1 970 ha word oorweeg waarin die aanleg opgerig sal word, hoewel die voorgestelde ontwikkeling self se voetspoor kleiner sal wees (sowat 400 ha per 100 MW oor 'n gebied van 4 ha per geïnstalleerde megawatt). Die FV-paneel en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur kan dus na behore binne die grense van die breër terrein versprei word om omgewingsensitiewe gebiede te vermy wat deur die OIE-proses geïdentifiseer is.

Infrastruktuur wat met die aanleg gepaard gaan, sluit die volgende in:

- » Fotovoltaiiese sonpanele met 'n opwekkingsvermoë van ~100 MW, wat in fases ontwikkel sal word;
- » fondasies om die FV-paneel te dra
- » 'n substasie op die terrein en 'n moontlike nuwe kort oorhoofse kraglyn om direk by Eskom se Ritchie Substasie net noordoos van die terrein in te voer;
- » kables tussen die projek se komponente, ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik;
- » interne toegangspaaie; en
- » 'n werkswinkelgebied vir instandhouding en berging.

Die uiteindelige 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, asook maatskaplike en omgewingsimpakte tot 'n minimum beperk word. Die aanwending van sonkrag vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit kan as 'n nie-verbruikende benutting van 'n natuurlike hulpbron geag word, wat geen kweekhuisgasse vrystel nie. Die opwekking van hernubare energie dra by tot Suid-Afrika se elektrisiteitsopwekkingsmark, wat deur steenkoolkragopwekking oorheers was.

FOTOVOLTAÏESE (FV) SONKRGAGAANLEGTE EN DIE OPWEKKING VAN ELEKTRISITEIT

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

'n Fotovoltaïese Sel word van silikon gemaak wat as halfgeleier optree en gebruik word om die fotovoltaïese effek voort te bring. Individuele FV-selle word aanmekaar geskakel en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n fotovoltaïese paneel te vorm. Die FV-sel het 'n positiewe lading aan die een pool en 'n negatiewe lading aan die ander pool, en elektriese geleiers word aan elke pool gekoppel om 'n stroombaan te voltooi. Hierdie stroombaan vang dan die vrygestelde elektrone op in die vorm van 'n elektriese stroom (gelykstrom). 'n Wisselrigter moet dan gebruik word om die gelykstrom (GS) wat opgewek is in 'n wisselstrom (WS) om te sit. Die elektrisiteit word dan deur 'n kraglyn oorgebring vir verspreiding en gebruik.



Figuur 1: Die fotovoltaïese panele op grondvlak (Bron: www.wikipedia.com)

Die FV-paneel sal op 'n steunstruktuur aangebring word wat teen 'n hoek gemonteer is om die maksimum sonbestraling te ontvang. Die hoek van die paneel hang af van die breedtegraad van die voorgestelde aanleg, en die hoek kan verstel word om die kenmerkende somer- en winterbestralings ten volle te benut. Die FV-paneel is ontwerp om vir langer as 20 jaar ononderbroke, onbeman en met min instandhouding bedryf te word.



Figuur 2: Lugfoto van 'n FV-aanleg (Bron: www.sunedison.com)

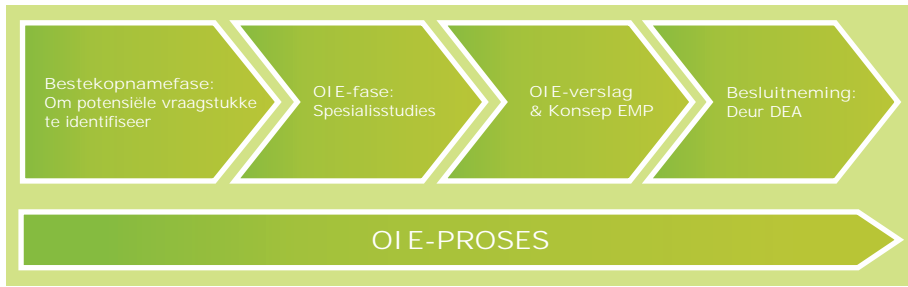
OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, gepubliseer kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998), verlang Solar Capital (Edms.) Bpk. magtiging van die Nasionale Departement Omgewingsake (DEA) (in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring (DENC) vir die oprigting en bedryf van die voorgestelde hernubare sonkragaanleg. Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van NEMA, saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R543, R544, R545 en R546, word vereis dat 'n Bestekopnamefase en OIE vir hierdie voorgestelde projek uitgevoer 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 12/12/20/2051.

'n OIE is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat die potensiele omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit die oprigting en bedryf van 'n tegniese aanleg, geïdentifiseer en behoorlik bestuur word. Dit bied die applikant die geleentheid om vooraf gewaarsku te wees teen potensiele omgewingsvraagstukke en bied die geleentheid om die vraagstuk(ke) waaroor verslag gedoen word in die OIE-verslag, asook uit dialoog met B&GP's, op te los.

Solar Capital (Edms.) Bpk. het Savannah Environmental aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante om die nodige Bestekopnamefase en Omgewingsimpevaluering 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 wat deur Sustainable Futures onderneem word.

Die fases van 'n OIE is:



WAT IS DIE POTENSIELE OMGEWINGSIMPAKTE WAT MET DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEC GEPAARD GAAN?

'n Aantal potensiele omgewingsimpakte, beide positief en negatief, wat gepaardgaan met die voorgestelde sonkragaalag, is geïdentifiseer. Dit sluit die volgende in:

Visueel

Die voorgestelde ontwikkeling het 'n potensiele impak op die terrein se visuele gehalte en estetika.

Ekologie

Die oprigting van die aanleg en die gevolglike versteuring van plantegroei kan 'n impak op die ekologie hê.

Landbou

Potensiele impakte op die terrein se landboupotensiaal en plaaslike grondgebruik.

Maatskaplik

Die oprigting en bedryf van die aanleg kan lei tot beperkte werkgeleenthede en kan 'n impak op plaaslike grondgebruik hê.

Erfenis

Die versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine en fossiele/paleontologie kan voortspruit tydens die oprigting van die aanleg.

Spesialisstudies sal onderneem word om die omvang van hierdie potensiele impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer, wat in twee fases sal geskied:

1. Die Bestekopnamefase, wat bestaan uit 'n kantoor (desktop) studie waartydens potensiele vraagstukke wat met die voorgestelde projek gepaard gaan, geïdentifiseer en geëvalueer word, en daardie vraagstukke uitlig wat verdere ondersoek deur die OIE-fase verg.
2. Die OIE-fase, wat die gedetailleerde evaluering van potensieel wesentliche impakte behels wat tydens die Bestekopnamefase geïdentifiseer is. Praktiese en uitvoerbare versagende en bestuursmaatreëls sal in 'n konsep Omgewingsbestuursplan (EMP) aanbeveel word.

Die OIE-proses sal ook kyk na die potensiële omgewingsimpakte, sou die voorgestelde projek nie onderneem word nie. 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 geag, en ons moedig u aan om betrokke te raak.

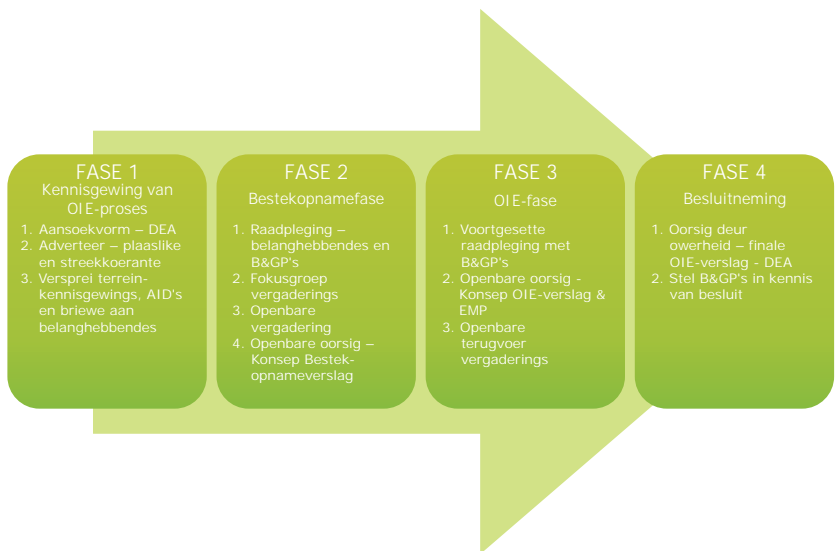
OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

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 potensiële 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 besigtiging.
- » 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 aanleg, 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 nasionale koerante 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 outomaties uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike en streekkoerante geadverteer word.
4. Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
5. 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 of 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 die kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae wat u betreffende die projek opper.

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

Ritchie Solar Energy Facility

Locality Map

Legend

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

