

<b>PROPOSED SANNASPOS PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Raised By</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>WATER USE REQUIREMENTS AND IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCES</b>			
1.1	Mr G. Janse van Noordwyk  Department of Water Affairs  Letter: 26-09-2012	1. The Department of Water Affairs has taken note that there might be wetlands and there is a water resource (Modder River) next to the proposed development and as such your attention is drawn to the first two bullets on our previous correspondence dated 07 August 2012 which states that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any development within 1:100 year flood line or within the riparian habitat constitutes a water use licence in terms of section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and will require authorisation before any development may commence.</li> <li>Please note that any development within 500m from the boundary of any wetland requires a water use licence according to this Department's regulations.</li> </ul> 2. To enable this Department to make concrete decisions, you are therefore requested to undertake Freshwater Studies that will delineate wetlands and to also show a layout plan indicating the 1:100 year floodline. 3. Your report also indicated that the proposed facility will have offices, the details of the	Ms G. Wood Public Participation and Social Consultant  Letter: 13-02-2013	This serves as acknowledgment of receipt of a letter received from the DWA dated 26 September 2012. In response to the recommendations raised regarding the proposed Sannaspos Solar Energy Facility near Bloemfontein (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/360) the following has reference:  <b>1. Request for Wetland Delineation Study</b>  The ecological site survey which was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) mapped the riparian habitats and as a result the facility has been located outside of these sensitive habitats. This is illustrated on the layout map attached to this letter. To further mitigate impacts on the riparian habitat, it is recommended that a minimum legal buffer from the proposed development of 32m from drainage lines be extended in the study area. In addition, it is suggested that a buffer of at least 100m be maintained around riparian areas, should this not be possible, relevant permits (i.e. a Water Use Licence) will be applied for post-EIA and prior to construction.  The ecological site survey indicated that there is

		<p>source of water supply and sanitation method to be used must be specified.</p> <p>4. River crossings through pipelines and/roads must be minimised as far as possible and where this cannot be avoided, this activity will need to be authorised with this Department.</p>		<p>a man-made dam on the site and that there is no indication of any vegetation community of ecological importance around the dam. It was noted that the vegetation around the man-made dam is disturbed in nature.</p> <p>It is our opinion that a wetland delineation study will not be required since these areas are not impacted by the proposed development and mitigation measures, in the form of buffer areas around the riparian areas and drainage lines will be implemented.</p> <p><b>2. Freshwater studies</b></p> <p>A layout plan indicating the 1:100 year floodline will be submitted to DWA for review.</p> <p><b>3. Water Usage and Supply:</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Construction Phase</b></p> <p>The primary water use requirement during the construction phase will be for dust control. However, water may also be required to moisture condition the soils for proper compaction of roads and foundations. It is estimated that approximately 4,800,000 litres of water will be required for dust control and compaction during the construction phase. Water will also be required for the concrete foundations. Temporary ablution facilities will be required during construction. Chemical toilets will be provided in this regard. These</p>
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				<p>will be regularly serviced.</p> <p>Water requirements for the construction phase of the PV facility will be supplied by the Local Water Users' Association. Alternatively, water will be provided via a rainwater tank.</p> <p><b>3.2 Operational Phase</b></p> <p>It is estimated that 100 000 litres/year of water will be required for the cleaning of the PV panels during the operational phase of the PV facility. The PV panels will be cleaned manually with a window washer type device (covered with a specialized cloth material), soft brush, window squeegee or soft cloth. A composting toilet will be installed in the guard house requiring no water.</p> <p>During the operational phase drinking water and process water will be supplied by existing boreholes and may require treatment for domestic use. It is the intention of SolaireDirect to source the required water from an existing reticulation system, either from the local municipality or the landowner. Water requirements for the operational phase of the PV power facility will also be supplied by the Local Water Users' Association or alternatively water will be provided via a rainwater tank.</p> <p>Should you have any additional queries or comments please contact the undersigned.</p>
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				<b>4. River Crossings</b>  Comment noted. Where the crossing of drainage lines cannot be avoided, the developer will be advised to correspond with the DWA and apply for any relevant permits prior to construction.
<b>2.</b>	<b>HERITAGE</b>			
2.1	Andrew Salomon Heritage Officer: Archaeology  South Africa Heritage Resources Agency  Letter: 16-11-2012	<p>The proposed development entails a Photovoltaic Solar Power plant generating approximately 75KV, on a site located 45km east of Bloemfontein on the Farms Lejwe 2962 and Besemkop 1808. The development will include PV Panels, cabling, access roads, power lines, a workshop area and a 132KV substation, and is estimated to cover approximately 150 hectares.</p> <p>The Heritage Impact Assessment revealed the following heritage resources: Site Sannas-1: An informal cemetery of approximately 13 graves, oriented east to west, with stone dressing. The author recommends that a Site Management Plan be developed for this site that will include the site being fenced with an access gate.</p> <p>Site Sannas-2: Two Middle Stone Age stone scatters in an exposed calcrete layer at the foot of a hill in secondary context. The author recommends that no mitigation is required for this site due to its low significance.</p> <p>Site Sannas-3: An historic stone shed. The author recommends documentation of this feature and then application for a permit for its destruction.</p>	Sheila Muniongo  Savannah Environmental	All the recommendations made by SAHRA have been included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).

		<p>Site Sannas-4: Graffiti. Approximately 41 years old. Not of heritage significance and the author recommends that no mitigation is required for this site.</p> <p>Site Sannas-5: A formal cemetery of approximately 8 graves, oriented east to west, with granite dressing and headstones. The author recommends that a Site Management Plan be developed for this site that will include the site being fenced.</p> <p>The Palaeontological Impact Assessment states that the greater region where the proposed development will be located is known to be rich in vertebrate, invertebrate and plant fossils from the Permian and Triassic epochs and that there is a likelihood that the development could disturb fossil heritage. The author recommends that a qualified palaeontologist be commissioned to undertake ground reconnaissance before groundbreaking and that construction managers report any fossil finds encountered during construction.</p> <p>In terms of the archaeological resources, the SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit supports the recommendations of the specialist for Sites Sannas-1, Sannas-2, sannas-4 and Sannas-5. For the two cemetery sites, the graves should be restored where these are dilapidated, protected and conserved in perpetuity. For this purpose, a proper fence must be build around them including entry gates to allow visits from relatives and family friends. The fence must be placed 2 meters away from the</p>		
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		<p>perimeter of the graves. No development is allowed within 15 meters from the fence line surrounding the graves. Alternatively, The SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves Unit requires that if the area where the burials are located fall within the development footprint, then provisions stipulated in section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) are applicable, and relocation of these might proceed provided that a public consultation process is followed.</p> <p>In terms of the palaeontological resources, the SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit supports the recommendations of the specialist and additionally requires that the construction managers be trained by a qualified palaeontologist prior to any development, to identify fossil resources that may be exposed during the development. The results of the field survey must be submitted to SAHRA APM Unit for commenting.</p> <p>If the recommendations made in the specialist report and in this comment are adhered to, the SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite Unit has no objection to the development (in terms of the archaeological and palaeontological component of the heritage resources). If any new evidence of archaeological sites or artefacts, palaeontological fossils, graves or other heritage resources are found during development, construction or mining, SAHRA and a professional archaeologist must be alerted immediately.</p>		
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		<p>Where the development involves disturbance of an archaeological or palaeontological site of some significance and Phase 2 mitigation has been asked for, SAHRA will require that, in terms of s.38(4)(b&amp;c) of the National Heritage Resources Act, the provisions of section 35 apply. The specialist will require a mitigation permit from the relevant Heritage Resources Authority. On receipt of a satisfactory mitigation (Phase 2) permit report from the archaeologist, the heritage authority will make further recommendations in terms of the site.</p> <p>Very often permission is given for the destruction of the remainder of the archaeological or palaeontological sites. Very rarely, if a site has high heritage significance the authority may request that it be conserved, that mini-site management plans, interpretive material and possibly protective infrastructure be established. For Site Sannas-3, please note that decisions on Built Environment must be referred to the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (Ms Maphata Ramphele: Maphata.Ramphele@gauteng.gov.za, Mr Grant Botha: grantb@gpg.gov.za), to whom this comment will be copied.</p>		
<b>3.</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>			
3.1	Point raised at Public Meeting  31-01-2013	What can the community do to show support for the project?	Ms G Wood  Savannah Environmental	The community can show support for the project by submitting written comment to Savannah Environmental during the public review period. The community can request the ward councillor to send a letter, expressing

			Public Meeting 31-01-2013	support for the project to Savannah Environmental on their behalf.
<b>5.</b>	<b>TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT</b>			
5.1	Point raised at Public Meeting  31-01-2013	Will the solar energy facility work in winter or is it overcast?	Ms A Govender  Savannah Environmental  Public Meeting  31-01-2013	The solar energy facility will be able to generate electricity in overcast and cold conditions. The technology uses energy from the sun, in the form of ultra-violet (UV) rays, which are absorbed by the photovoltaic panels, to create electricity. UV-rays are always present in day light.
<b>6.</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS</b>			
6.1	Point raised at Public Meeting  31-01-2013	When will the community be called to register for work?	Ms G Wood  Savannah Environmental  Public Meeting  31-01-2013	The project is still in its planning stages and a number of permits and authorisations need to be obtained before the project can be developed. The community will be contacted once the developer has approval to develop the project. The registration of community members for work will be undertaken through the Mangaung Metro Municipality and Ward 27 councillor.
<b>7.</b>	<b>GENERAL</b>			
7.1	Mr Eric Tyu Acting: General Manager Planning  Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality  Letter:	This office has reviewed the Draft Scoping Report. This review brought to light issues that need attention by you so that an informed decision regarding the above mentioned application can be made and to ensure that the impacts are assessed in terms of various criteria such as extend, duration, intensity and to recommend mitigation actions. Therefore the following studies must be conducted:		This letter serves as acknowledgment of receipt of a letter received from the Mangaung Municipality dated 26 October 2012. In response to the recommendations raised regarding the proposed Sannaspos Solar Energy Facility near Bloemfontein (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/360) the following has reference:



	26-10-2012	<p>a. Avifaunal study to determine the impacts that the proposed power line will have on the sensitive red data bird species and other bird species occurring in the area.</p> <p>b. Flood line study to determine that no development within a 1:100 year flood line as per the requirement of the National Water Act No 36 Of 1998.</p>	<p><b>1. Receipt of Draft BAR</b></p> <p>Comment noted. A correction is made to this comment, as a draft Scoping report has been submitted to the Mangaung Municipality, and not a draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR).</p> <p><b>2. Request for an Avifaunal Study</b></p> <p>An ecology study was undertaken on the site as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process (Refer to appendix E of Draft EIA report). The study identified the following avifaunal species of ecological importance which have been previously observed in the study area according to nationally available databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» African Grass-Owl <i>Tyto capensis</i>, Vulnerable</li> <li>» Lesser Kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i>, Vulnerable</li> <li>» Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus calvus</i>, Vulnerable</li> <li>» Cape Vulture, <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>, Endangered</li> <li>» Ludwig's Bustard, <i>Neotis ludwigii</i>, Vulnerable</li> <li>» Martial Eagle, <i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>, Vulnerable</li> <li>» Kori Bustard, <i>Ardeotis kori</i>, Vulnerable</li> </ul> <p>Due to the short distance of the proposed power line (i.e. 1200m), the impact of the power line on birds was assessed to be of low significance. As such, an Avifaunal study was not deemed necessary for the project. However, the following recommendations were made in order to minimise impact on birds.</p>
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				<p>These recommendations form part of the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Before the development can continue the region need to be checked for the presence of bird nesting sites, particularly those of ground nesting species.</li> <li>» Ensure bird-friendly tower designs are implemented to minimise the risk of electrocutions.</li> <li>» Fit overhead power lines with appropriate flappers in areas of sensitivity to increase the visibility thereof to avifauna.</li> <li>» Notes of electrocution and collision events must be sent to a qualified Ornithologist for the recommendation of further mitigation measures if necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Request for a Flood Line Study</b></p> <p>As far as possible, components of the facility which could potentially affect sensitive areas (i.e. drainage areas) have been relocated in order to avoid these areas of high sensitivity. It is therefore recommended that a minimum legal buffer of development of 32m from drainage lines be extended in the study area. It is further recommended that a buffer of at least 100m be maintained around riparian areas, should this not be possible to adhere to relevant permits i.e. a Water Use Licence will be applied for post-EIA.</p> <p>The draft EIA has been submitted to the</p>
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				<p>Department of Water Affairs (DWA) for review, subsequent to this, they have requested a layout plan indicating the 1:100 year floodline. This will be submitted to the DWA for comment to confirm that no infrastructure is placed within the 1:100 year floodline.</p> <p><b>4. Compliance</b></p> <p>Comment noted. The developer will be in communication with the Mangaung Municipality.</p>
7.2	Ms L Van Rensburg Acting DDG: Environmental Affairs	<p>The Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DETEA) has reviewed the Draft Scoping Report for the above mentioned project. Resulting from the review of the abovementioned report the Department (DETEA) is satisfied with the description of environmental impacts and management measures developed to mitigate the negative impacts.</p> <p>The Department is therefore in support of the project and recommends the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decommissioning plan must be highlighting where and how the material used will be disposed of and how the disturbed land will be rehabilitated.</li> <li>• The Environmental Management Committee of DETEA also requests clarity on whether the Department of Agriculture was contacted with regard to the land use. This is because the proposed development is on agricultural land. The Department would like to know if there is</li> </ul>		<p>This letter serves as acknowledgment of receipt of a letter received from the DETEA dated 11 October 2012. In response to the recommendations raised regarding the proposed Sannaspos Solar Energy Facility near Bloemfontein (DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/360) the following has reference:</p> <p><b>1. Decommissioning Plan</b></p> <p>A decommissioning plan is outlined in Chapter 9 of the Environmental Management Programme (EMP), attached as Appendix K of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. The decommissioning plan highlights where and how the material used will be disposed of. It further outlines the activities that would need to be undertaken in order to rehabilitate the disturbed land.</p> <p><b>2. Consultation with the Department of Agriculture</b></p>

		any statistics on the amount of land that will be available in future for agricultural purposes.		<p>As part of the public participation component of the EIA process, a focus group meeting was held with the Department of Agriculture in Botshabelo on 31 January 2013. We still await formal comment from the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>A soil and agricultural survey of the site was undertaken as part of the EIA. It was concluded that the proposed Sannaspos PV facility site will be located on generally LOW potential agricultural land. In addition, the layout of proposed PV facility has been strategically planned to mitigate loss of potential agricultural land.</p> <p>From an agricultural perspective, this development will not impact on the agricultural potential of the site. Areas currently used for agricultural purposes will remain available for this land use.</p>
7.3	Point raised at Public Meeting:  31-01-2013	Will the solar energy facility reduce the electricity price?	<p>Ms A Govender EAP</p> <p>Public Meeting 31-01-2013</p>	The electricity price will not be reduced. The electricity will be sold to Eskom directly.

<b>PROPOSED SANNASPOS PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE</b> <b>SCOPING PHASE</b> <b>COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Raised By</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS</b>			
1.1	HJ Buys Director: Land Use and Soil Management  Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  Letter 10-07-2012	This serves as a notice of receipt and confirms that your application has been captured in our electronic AgriLand tracking and management system. It is strongly recommended that you use the on-line AgriLand application facility in future.  Detail of your application captured:  Type: Sannaspos Solar Park Your reference number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/360 & 615 Property Description: Besembos 1808 & Lejwe 2962 Date: 28 June 2012  Please use the following reference numbers in all enquiries:  AgriLand reference number: 2012_07_0075		Comment noted, no response required.
1.2	Ms T Moyake Administrative Office  Department of	We acknowledge receipt of the letter that was addressed to the Regional Energy Director yesterday by courier "Proposed Establishment of the Sannaspos Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy facilities, near Bloemfontein".		

PROPOSED SANNASPOS PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

FEBRUARY 2013

	Energy Email: 15-08-2012	Please note that we have forwarded your correspondence to the responsible section in Head Office.		
1.3	Mr G Janse van Noordwyk Control Engineering Technician Drinking and Water Use Management  Department of Water Affairs: Free State  Email: 20-08-2012	We have received the draft scoping report for the above mentioned development. We will send you relevant comment before the deadline, however could you please send us a complete hardcopy of the report as soon as possible.		Comment noted.
1.4	Ms G Wood Public Participation and Social Consultant  Savannah Environmental  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	A presentation would be made to the Executive Director of Department of Economic Development and Planning Environmental Management Directorate during the EIA phase of the project.		Comment noted.
1.5	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer	Have the landowners been informed of the project?	Ms G Wood Public	Yes, we met with the impacted land owners in July 2012.

	<p>Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate</p> <p>Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>		<p>Participation Consultant</p> <p>Savannah Environmental</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>	
1.6	<p>Cllr M Moopelo</p> <p>Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality</p> <p>Public Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>	<p>The project is welcomed by the community. Will the project be presented to the community of Ward 27?</p>	<p>Ms G Wood</p> <p>Public Participation Consultant</p> <p>Savannah Environmental</p> <p>Public Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>	<p>A second public feedback meeting will be held in November 2012.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<b>WATER USE REQUIREMENTS AND IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCES</b>			
2.1	<p>Mr T Ntli</p> <p>Regional Head: Free State</p> <p>Department of</p>	<p>DWA Ref No: 16/2/7/C522/D1</p> <p>Your report dated June 2012 with DEA Reference No. 14/12/16/3/3/2/360 (Phase 1) &amp; 14/12/16/3/3/1/615 (Phase 2) regarding the</p>	<p>Ms S Muniongo</p> <p>EAP</p> <p>Savannah</p>	<p>A Wetland Assessment for the proposed solar energy facility will be conducted during the EIA phase. Otherwise your other comments/guideline with regards to the Department' requirements have been noted.</p>

	Water Affairs	<p>above refers:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any development within 1:000 year flood line or within the riparian habitat constitutes a water use licence in terms of section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and will require authorisation before any development may commence.</li> <li>Please note that any development within 500m from the boundary of any wetland require a water use licence according to this Department's regulations.</li> <li>All the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) must be adhered to at all times.</li> <li>Mitigation measures must be in place to reduce the potential negative impacts to water resources.</li> <li>No surface, ground or storm water may be polluted as a result of any activities emanating from the activities associated with this development.</li> <li>Solid waste must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation.</li> </ul> <p>Any future correspondence regarding the proposed activity should be send to this office. Please feel free to contact this office with any queries regarding the above.</p>	Environmental	
2.2	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic	Did you consider the impact the project would have on the flood line?	Ms S Muniongo EAP	A desktop study which identified key sensitive areas was undertaken for the Scoping Report. A wetland assessment would be undertaken during the EIA phase.



	<p>Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate</p> <p>Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>		<p>Savannah Environmental</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>	
<b>3. IMPACTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES</b>				
3.1	<p>Mr A Salomon Heritage Officer: Archaeology</p> <p>South African Heritage Resources Agency</p> <p>Letter: 17-08-2012</p>	<p>SARAH Reference No. 9/2/343/0004</p> <p>Thank you for the Background Information Document regarding the above development.</p> <p>In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or palaeontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a <b>Heritage Impact Assessment</b> is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating</p>		<p>Comments noted, no response required.</p>

		<p>sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.</p> <p>The quickest process to follow for the archaeological component is to contract an accredited specialist (see the web site of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists <a href="http://www.asapa.org.za">www.asapa.org.za</a>) to provide a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any large development takes place.</p> <p>The Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38) about the process to be followed. For example, there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site. At the end of the process the heritage authority may give permission for destruction of the sites.</p> <p>Where bedrock is to be affected, or where there are coastal sediments, or marine or river terraces and in potentially fossiliferous superficial deposits, a Palaeontological Desk Top study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon palaeontological resources - or at least a letter of exemption from a Palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive, a full Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary a Phase 2</p>		
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		<p>rescue operation might be necessary.</p> <p>If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the heritage specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority to indicate that there is no necessity for any further assessment.</p> <p>Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</p>		
3.2	<p>Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate</p> <p>Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality</p> <p>Focus Group</p>	How old are the graves located on the site?	<p>Ms S Munioongo EAP</p> <p>Savannah Environmental</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012</p>	<p>Some of the graves are older than 60 years. The exact age will be determined in the Heritage Impact Assessment. The developer will not be permitted to construct near the graves if the graves are older than 60 years.</p>

	Meeting: 4-09-2012			
<b>4.</b>	<b>IMPACTS ON ROADS AND TRANSPORT</b>			
4.1	<p>Mr WA Naudé Directorate Land Transport Infrastructure Planning and Client Services</p> <p>Free State Department of Police, Roads and Transport</p> <p>Letter: 27-08-2012</p>	<p>1. Your letter dated 13 August 2012 pertaining to the above-mentioned application refers.</p> <p>2. This Department Supports the above-mentioned solar energy facilities subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>2.1 Access to both properties on which the proposed Sannaspos Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facilities will be established must be obtained by means of tertiary road T91.</p> <p>2.2 An application for an access from the farm Lejwe 2962 to tertiary road T91 must be forwarded to this Department for consideration. Such an access to tertiary road T91 should be established at a position which is not less than 75m from the intersection of tertiary road T91 with secondary road S417.</p> <p>2.3 An application for a way leave must be submitted if any power line and/or cable crosses and/or runs parallel with tertiary road T91, or with any other provincial road.</p> <p>2.4 No structures, including power lines, must be established within a distance of 95,0 metres measured from the centre line of</p>		Comment noted, no response required.

		<p>secondary road S417 and tertiary road T91 without the written approval by this Department for the relaxation of the building line. The building line is imposed in terms of the provisions of sections 9 and 9A of the Advertising on Roads and Ribbon Development Act, 1940 (Act no. 1 of 1940). This Department is however prepared to consider the relaxation of the building line on receipt of a written application in this regard. Please note that the building line will not be relaxed at a distance that is less than 25m from the road reserve boundaries of secondary road S417 or tertiary road T91.</p> <p>3. An application form for the relaxation of the building line is attached hereto. Please forward the completed form once the relevant authorities granted approval for the establishment of the said solar facility. The form should reach this Department prior to the commencement of construction/development of the facilities.</p> <p>4. It will be appreciated if you could register this Department as an affected party and forward all future correspondence pertaining to your application for the attention of:</p> <p>Mr WA Naudé          Directorate Land Transport Infrastructure          Planning and Client Services          Department of Police, Roads and Transport</p>		
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		PO Box 119 Bloemfontein 9300		
		5. Any queries pertaining to the contents of this letter can be addressed to this Department's Mr WA Naudé at telephone no. 051-409-8584 or e-mail <a href="mailto:naudew@freetrans.gov.za">naudew@freetrans.gov.za</a>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>VISUAL IMPACTS</b>			
5.1	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate  Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	What would the visual impact be since the solar park going to be constructed near the N8?	Ms S Munioongo EAP  Savannah Environmental  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	It has been identified as a key observer point in the Visual Impact Assessment.
<b>6.</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS</b>			
6.1	Mr MA Masiu Landowner  Farm Besemkop	How many construction workers will be on the farm?	Mr R Niemand  Solaire Direct  Public	There will be between 40 – 60 construction workers working on the farm at one time.

	Public Meeting: 4-09-2012		Meeting: 4-09-2012	
6.2	Mr MA Masiu Landowner  Farm Besemkop  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	How many jobs will the project create?	Mr R Niemand  Solaire Direct  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	For a 10MW solar energy facility, 24 permanent positions and 150 temporary positions will be created for a period of 20 years.  For a 75MW solar energy facility, 50 permanent positions and approximately 200 temporary positions would be created for a period of 20 years.
6.3	Mr Mr MA Masiu Landowner  Farm Besemkop  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	What process will be used to employ people on the project?	Mr R Niemand  Solaire Direct  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	Solaire Direct will be the project management company and will appoint local contractors through a tender process. These contractors will be required to appoint local labour.  Contractors will not be permitted to employ farm workers and the wages paid to the construction workers will be matched with those paid to the farm workers.
<b>7.</b>	<b>GENERAL ISSUES</b>			
7.1	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate   Mangaung Metropolitan	Where is the proposed project going to be located?	Ms S Muniongo EAP  Savannah Environmental  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	The project will be located in Sannaspos adjacent to the N8.

	Municipality  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012			
7.2	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate  Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	Will an Avifauna Study and Bat Study be undertaken for this project? It is important to undertake these studies to determine the impact the power lines would have on birds and bats.	Ms S Muniongo EAP  Savannah Environmental  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	The ecologist will assess the type of birds that are in the area of interest and mitigation measures will be put in place to avoid any negative impacts on birds.
7.3	Ms M Kolobe EIA Officer Department of Economic Development and Planning: Environmental Management Directorate	Will the solar park be fenced off?	Ms S Muniongo EAP  Savannah Environmental  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012	Yes the solar park will be fenced. This is done to prevent the animals to enter the site.



PROPOSED SANNASPOS PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

FEBRUARY 2013

	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality  Focus Group Meeting: 4-09-2012			
7.4	Mr MA Masiu Landowner  Farm Besemkop  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	What are the timeframes for construction?	Mr R Niemand  Solaire Direct  Public Meeting: 4-09-2012	The construction period for a 75MW solar plant is approximately 18 months.