

SEPTEMBER 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
AND  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

DEVELOPMENT OF FOUR 100MW PV PROJECTS  
NEAR UPINGTON IN THE NORTHERN CAPE

ALLEPAD PV ONE, ALLEPAD PV TWO,  
ALLEPAD PV THREE, AND ALLEPAD PV FOUR

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

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environmental



The development of four 100MW Photovoltaic (PV) facilities and associated infrastructure is proposed on the Remaining Extent of Erf 5315 Upington, located approximately 11km north-west of Upington, in the Dawid Kruijer Local Municipality, of the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, in the Northern Cape Province. The projects are to be known as Allepad PV One, Allepad PV Two, Allepad PV Three, and Allepad PV Four. Each of the four Allepad PV projects entails the development of a PV facility and supporting infrastructure.

The nature and extent of the PV facilities are explored in more detail in this document. All four Allepad PV projects have been included in this Background Information Document (BID) due to the location of the PV facilities on the same project site. The public participation processes for the projects will also be undertaken concurrently, providing opportunity to comment on all four projects.

## 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 four Allepad PV projects.
- » An overview of the EIA processes (including a Scoping and EIA phase), public participation processes, and specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential positive and negative direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the projects.
- » Details of how you can become involved in the EIA processes, receive information, or raise issues which may concern and / or interest you.

## OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

The development of the facilities will add new capacity to the national electricity grid, while promoting renewable energy and sustainability within the Northern Cape Province, and contributing towards the country's renewable energy targets. The four Allepad PV projects will occupy a development footprint up to 250ha in extent each, and are proposed for development on the same project site, the Remaining Extent of Erf 5315 Upington, which is 3 889ha in extent.

The details of the projects are as follows:

<b>Project Name</b>	Allepad Solar One	Allepad Solar Two	Allepad Solar Three	Allepad Solar Four
<b>Project Applicant</b>	ILEnergy Development (Pty) Ltd			
<b>Area of Project Site</b>	3 889 ha			
<b>Area of Development Footprint</b>	250 ha each			
<b>Affected properties</b>	<b>PV facilities:</b> » Remaining Extent of Erf 5315 Upington <b>Grid connection:</b> » Remaining Extent of Erf 5315 Upington » Erf 01 Upington			

<b>Contracted capacity of PV Facility</b>	Up to 100 MW each
<b>PV Facility</b>	Each of the PV facilities will comprise the following key infrastructure components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Arrays of PV panels with a generation capacity of up to 100MW.</li> <li>» Mounting structures to support the PV panels.</li> <li>» Combiner boxes, on-site inverters (to convert the power from Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC)), and power transformers.</li> <li>» A 132kV on-site substation up to 1ha in extent to facilitate the connection between the solar energy facility and the Eskom electricity grid.</li> <li>» A new 132kV power line approximately 5km in length, between the on-site substation and Eskom grid connection point.</li> <li>» Cabling between the project's components (to be laid underground where practical).</li> <li>» Meteorological measurement station.</li> <li>» Energy storage area of up to 2ha in extent.</li> <li>» Access road and internal access road network.</li> <li>» On-site buildings and structures, including a control building and office, ablutions and guard house.</li> <li>» Perimeter security fencing, access gates and lighting.</li> <li>» Temporary construction equipment camp up to 1ha in extent, including temporary site offices, parking and chemical ablation facilities.</li> <li>» Temporary laydown area up to 1ha in extent, for the storage of materials during the construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Grid connection</b>	Electricity generated by each project will feed into Eskom's national electricity grid via a new 132kV power line, which will connect the on-site facility substation to the upgraded 132kV double circuit power line running between the new Upington Main Transmission Substation (MTS) (currently under construction approximately 15km south of the project site), and the Gordonia Distribution Substation (located in Upington town). The point of connection is located approximately 5km east of the project site, and will make use of a loop-in and loop-out configuration. The grid connection power line will be constructed within a 300m wide power line corridor which has been identified immediately north of, and parallel to, the N10 national road.

The Remaining Extent of Erf 5315 Upington forms the basis of investigation for the EIA processes. The preferred project site for the PV facilities comprises a single agricultural property which is privately owned.

Local level issues associated with the siting of the proposed PV facilities are being considered by specialist consultants through site-specific studies and assessments in order to delineate areas of potential sensitivity within the identified project site. Once constraining factors have been defined, the layout of the PV facilities and their associated infrastructure can be planned to minimise social and environmental impacts.

It is the project applicant's intention to bid the four Allepad PV projects under the Department of Energy's (DoE's) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from the projects will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the projects will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

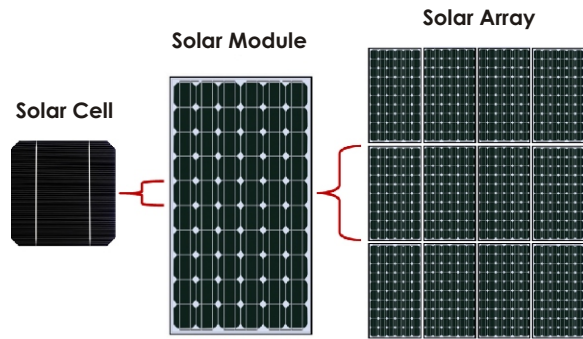


## MORE ABOUT SOLAR PV TECHNOLOGY

Solar energy facilities, such as those which utilise PV technology use 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. The solar fields of each of the four Allepad PV projects will comprise the following components:

### Photovoltaic Cells

A photovoltaic (PV) cell is made of silicon that acts as a semiconductor used to produce the photovoltaic effect. PV cells are arranged in multiples / arrays and placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a PV panel. Each PV cell is positively charged on one side and negatively charged on the opposite side, with electrical conductors attached to either side to form a circuit. This circuit captures the released electrons in the form of an electric current (i.e. Direct Current (DC)).



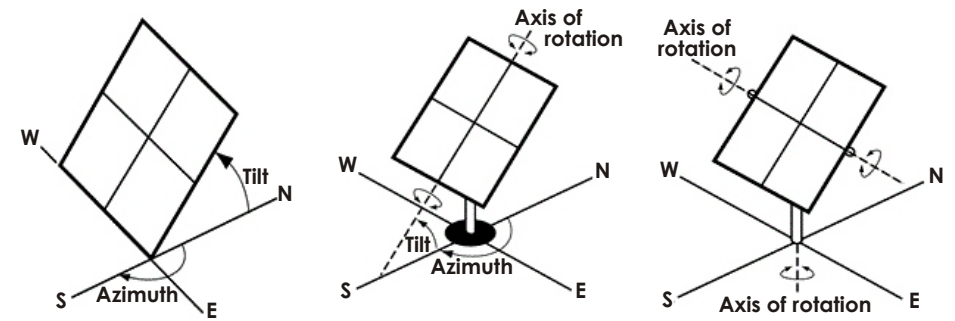
**Figure 1:** Overview of a PV cell, module and array / panel (Source: pveducation.com).

### Inverters

Inverters are used to convert electricity produced by the PV cells from Direct Current (DC) into Alternating Current (AC), to enable the facility to be connected to the national electricity grid. In order to connect large solar facilities such as the ones being proposed to the national electricity grid, numerous inverters will be arranged in several arrays to collect and convert power produced by the facilities.

### Support Structures

PV panels will be fixed to support structures. PV panels can either utilise fixed / static support structures, or alternatively they can utilise single or double axis tracking support structures. PV panels which utilise fixed / static support structures are set at an angle (fixed-tilt PV system) so as to optimise the amount of solar irradiation received. With fixed / static support structures the angle of the PV panel is dependent on the latitude of the proposed development, and may be adjusted to optimise for summer and winter solar radiation characteristics. PV panels which utilise tracking support structures track the movement of the sun throughout the day so as to receive the maximum amount of solar irradiation.



**Figure 2:** Overview of different PV tracking systems (from left to right: fixed-tilt, single-axis tracking, and double-axis tracking (Source: pveducation.com)).

PV panels are designed to operate continuously for more than 20 years, mostly unattended and with low maintenance.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

In accordance with the 2014 EIA Regulations (GNR 326) published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), the applicants require Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) for the development of the proposed projects. In terms of Section 24(5) of NEMA, the 2014 EIA Regulations (GNR 326), and Listing Notices (GNR 327, GNR 325, and GNR 324) the applications for EA are subject to the completion of full Scoping and EIA processes. Separate applications for EA will be submitted to DEA for each of the four Allepad PV projects. Each application is required to be supported by comprehensive, independent environmental studies undertaken in accordance with the 2014 EIA Regulations (GNR 326).

An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows for potential environmental consequences resulting from a proposed activity to be identified and appropriately managed during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of development. It also provides an opportunity for the project applicant to be forewarned of potential environmental issues, and allows for the resolution of issue(s) identified and reported on as part of the EIA process, as well as provides opportunity for dialogue with key stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultants responsible for managing the separate applications for EA and undertaking the supporting Scoping and EIA processes required to identify and assess potential environmental impacts associated with the projects, as well as propose appropriate mitigation and management measures to be contained within the Environmental Management Programmes (EMPrs). I&APs will be actively involved in the EIA processes through the public participation process.

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

The project site will be assessed by independent environmental specialists to identify the potential for environmental impacts. Specialist studies that are proposed as part of the EIA processes include the following:

- » Ecology (Flora and Fauna)
- » Avifauna)
- » Soils, Land Use, and Agricultural Potential
- » Heritage (Archaeology and Palaeontology)
- » Visual
- » Social

The EIA processes will be undertaken into two distinct phases:

**Scoping phase** - A desktop study wherein potential issues associated with the four Allepad PV projects (and all identified feasible alternatives) are identified, described, and evaluated; and those issues requiring further investigation through the EIA phase are highlighted in the Plan of Study for EIA.

**EIA phase** - A detailed study of potentially significant impacts identified during the Scoping phase. Specialist studies are undertaken in order to determine the nature and significance of potential impacts. These specialist studies will be informed by existing information, field observations, and input from the public participation process. Practical and achievable mitigation measures with which to minimise potentially significant negative impacts, and enhance positive impacts will be identified, and included within an EMP.

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The sharing of information forms the basis of the public participation process and offers I&APs the opportunity to become actively involved in the EIA process. Comments and inputs from I&APs are encouraged during the Scoping and EIA phases in order to ensure that potential impacts are considered throughout the EIA process. The public participation process aims to ensure that:

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

In order to ensure effective participation, the public participation processes include the following:

- » Identifying I&APs, including affected and adjacent landowners and occupiers of land, and relevant Organs of State.
- » Placing site notices at the affected property/ies.
- » Placing advertisements in local newspapers.
- » Compiling and maintaining a database of I&APs throughout the EIA processes.
- » Notifying I&APs of the commencement of the EIA processes, and distributing the Background Information Document (BID).
- » Notifying I&APs of relevant milestones throughout the EIA processes.
- » Notifying I&APs of the release of the Scoping and EIA Reports for 30-day public review periods.

- » Holding consultation meetings with I&APs at various intervals throughout the process as applicable to provide an opportunity for I&APs to engage with the EIA project team.
- » Notifying I&APs of DEA's final decision on whether to grant or refuse EA, and the manner in which such a decision may be appealed.

## YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

In terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (GNR 326), your attention is drawn to your responsibilities as an I&AP:

- » In order to participate in the EIA processes, you must register yourself on the I&AP database.
- » 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 that you may have in the approval or refusal of the applications for the four proposed Allepad PV projects.

## HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding by phone, fax, or e-mail, to the invitation for your involvement.
2. By returning the reply form to the relevant contact person.
3. By attending meetings to be held during the course of the EIA processes. Registered I&APs will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local newspapers.
4. By contacting the environmental consultants with queries or comments.
5. By reviewing and commenting on the Scoping and EIA Reports within the stipulated 30-day public review periods. Registered I&APs will automatically be notified of the release of the Scoping and EIA Reports for comment, and the closing dates by which comments must be received.

If you consider yourself an I&AP for the 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. Your input forms a key element of the EIA processes.

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

## COMMENTS AND QUERIES

**Direct all comments, queries or responses to:**












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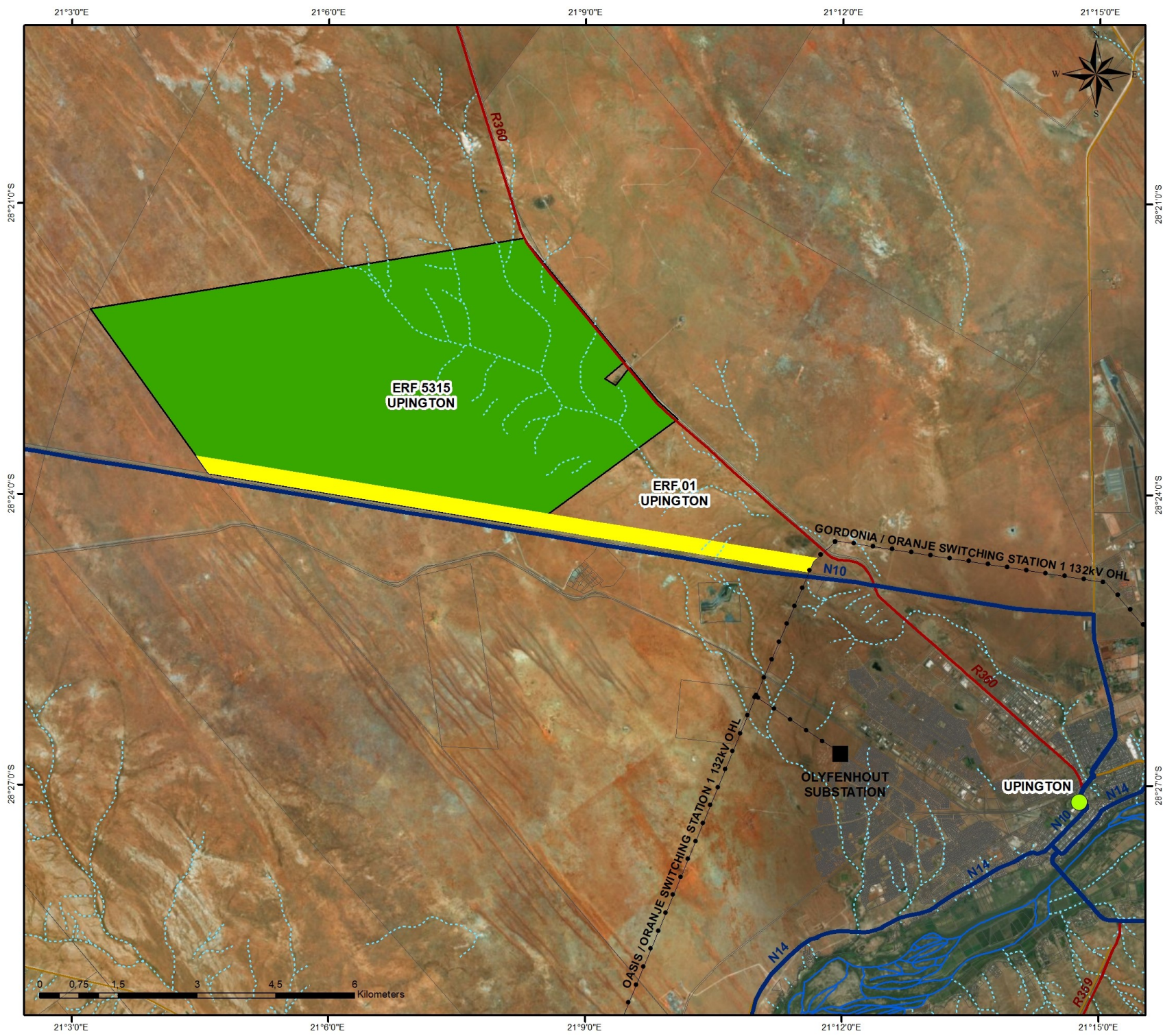
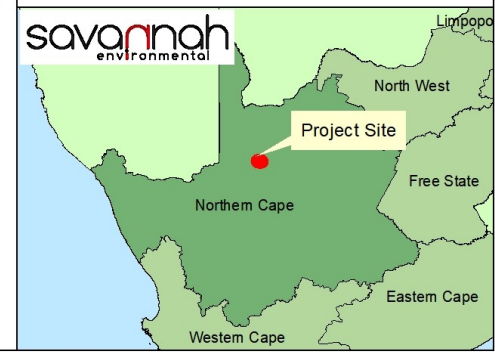
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# Allepad PV One, Two, Three & Four Locality Map

## Legend

-  Project Site
-  300m Power Line Corridor
-  Cadastral Boundary
-  Town
-  Eskom Substation
-  Existing Power line
-  National Road
-  Regional Road
-  Main Road
-  Perennial Watercourse
-  Non-Perennial Watercourse

Scale: 1:70 000  
 Projection: LO21\_WGS 1984  
 Map Ref.: Allepad PV\_Locality Map



SEPTEMBER 2018

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERING  
EN  
OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

# ONTWIKKELING VAN VIER 100 MW FV-PROJEKTE NABY UPINGTON IN DIE NOORD-KAAP

ALLEPAD FV-EEN, ALLEPAD FV-TWEE,  
ALLEPAD FV-DRIE EN ALLEPAD FV-VIER

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT (AID)

savannah  
environmental



Die ontwikkeling van vier 100 MW Fotovoltaïese (FV) aanlegte en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur word beoog op die Restant van Erf 5315 Upington, sowat 11 km noordwes van Upington, in die Dawid Kruiper Plaaslike Munisipaliteit van die ZF Mgcawu Distriksmunisipaliteit in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie. Die projekte sal bekendstaan as Allepad FV-één, Allepad FV-twee, Allepad FV-drie en Allepad FV-vier. Elk van die vier Allepad FV-projekte behels die ontwikkeling van 'n FV-aanleg en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur.

Die aard en omvang van die FV-aanlegte word van naderby in hierdie dokument ondersoek. Weens die ligging van die FV-aanlegte op dieselfde projekterrein, is al vier Allepad FV-projekte ingesluit in hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID). Die openbare deelnameprosesse vir die projekte sal ook gelyklopend onderneem word, wat geleentheid bied vir kommentaar op al vier projekte.

## DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

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

- » 'n oorsig van die vier Allepad FV-projekte;
- » 'n oorsig van die OIE-prosesse (wat 'n Bestekopname en 'n OIE-fase insluit), openbare deelnameprosesse en spesialisstudies wat onderneem word om die potensiële impakte, positief sowel as negatief, regstreeks en onregstreeks, sowel as die kumulatiewe impakte van die projekte te evalueer; en
- » besonderhede oor hoe u by die OIE-prosesse 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 BEOOGDE PROJEKTE

Die ontwikkeling van die aanlegte sal nuwe vermoë tot die nasionale kragnet toevoeg terwyl hernubare krag en volhoubaarheid in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie bevorder word en bydra tot die land se hernubare kragteikens. Die vier Allepad FV-projekte sal elk 'n ontwikkelingsvoetspoor van hoogstens 250 ha in omvang beslaan, en word beoog vir ontwikkeling op dieselfde projekterrein, naamlik die Restant van Erf 5315 Upington, wat 3 889 ha in omvang is.

Die besonderhede van die projekte is soos volg:

<b>Projeknaam</b>	Allepad FV-één	Allepad FV-twee	Allepad FV-drie	Allepad FV-vier
<b>Projekapplikant</b>	ILEnergy Development (Edms) Bpk			
<b>Oppervlak van projekterrein</b>	3 889 ha			
<b>Oppervlak van ontwikkelingsvoetspoor</b>	250 ha elk			
<b>Geaffekteerde eiendomme</b>	<b>FV-aanlegte:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Restant van Erf 5315 Upington</li> </ul> <b>Roosterkonneksie:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Restant van Erf 5315 Upington</li> <li>» Erf 01 Upington</li> </ul>			

<b>Gekontrakteerde vermoë van FV-aanleg</b>	Hoogstens 100 MW elk
<b>FV-aanleg</b>	<p>Elk van die FV-aanlegte sal uit die volgende vernaamste infrastruktuurkomponente bestaan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Reekse FV-paneel met 'n opwekkingsvermoë van hoogstens 100 MW.</li> <li>» Monteerstrukture om die FV-paneel te dra.</li> <li>» Combineerderkaste, interne wisselrigters (om die krag om te sit van gelykstrom (GS) na wisselstroom (WS)) en kragtransformators.</li> <li>» 'n 132 kV Interne substasie van hoogstens 1 ha in omvang om die konneksie tussen die sonkragaanleg en Eskom se kragnet te bewerkstellig.</li> <li>» 'n Nuwe 132 kV kraglyn oor sowat 5 km tussen die interne substasie en Eskom se roosterkonneksiepunt.</li> <li>» Kabels tussen die projek se komponente (ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik).</li> <li>» 'n Meteorologiese meetstasie.</li> <li>» 'n Kragbergingsgebied van hoogstens 2 ha in omvang.</li> <li>» 'n Toegangspad en interne toegangspadnetwerk.</li> <li>» Interne geboue en strukture, insluitend 'n beheergebou en kantoor, ablusiegeriewe en 'n waghuis.</li> <li>» 'n Sekerheidsgrensheining, toegangshekke en beligting.</li> <li>» 'n Tydelike konstruksietoerustingkamp van hoogstens 1 ha in omvang, wat tydelike terreinkantore, parkeerplek en chemiese ablusiegeriewe insluit.</li> <li>» 'n Tydelike stapelwerfgebied van hoogstens 1 ha in omvang vir die berging van materiale tydens die konstruksie.</li> </ul>
<b>Roosterkonneksie</b>	<p>Krag wat by elk van die projekte opgewek word, sal by Eskom se nasionale kragnet invoer via 'n nuwe 132 kV kraglyn wat die interne aanleg substasie sal verbind met die opgegradeerde 132 kV dubbelringkraglyn wat tussen die nuwe Upington Hooftransmissiesubstasie (HTS) (tans in aanbou sowat 15 km suid van die projekterrein) en die Gardonia Distribusiesubstasie (in die dorp Upington) loop. Die konneksiepunt is sowat 5 km oos van die projekterrein geleë en sal gebruik maak van 'n inlus- en uitluskonfigurasie. Die roosterkonneksiekraglyn sal opgerig word in 'n kraglynkorridor met 'n wydte van 300 m wat net noord van en parallel met die N10-nasionale pad geïdentifiseer is.</p>

Die Restant van Erf 5315 Upington vorm die grondslag van ondersoek vir die OIE-prosesse. Die projekterrein van voorkeur vir die FV-aanlegte bestaan uit 'n enkele landbou-eiendom in privaatbesit.

Spesialiskonsultante skenk oorweging aan vraagstukke op plaaslike vlak wat verband hou met die plasing van die beoogde FV-aanlegte aan die hand van terreinspesifieke studies en evaluering ten einde gebiede van potensiële sensitiwiteit in die geïdentifiseerde projekterrein af te baken. Sodra beperkende faktore omskryf is, kan die uitleg van die FV-aanlegte en hul gepaardgaande infrastruktuur beplan word om maatskaplike en omgewingsimpakte tot die minimum te beperk.

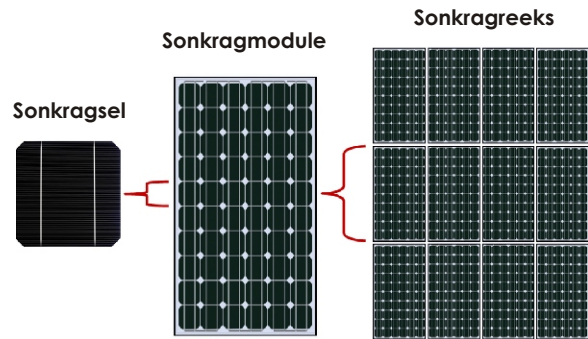
Die projekapplikant is van voorneme om die vier Allepad FV-projekte aan te bied ingevolge die Departement van Energie (DE) se Program vir Onafhanklike Hernubare Kragprodusente (REIPPP). Die krag wat deur die projekte opgewek sal word, sal aan Eskom verkoop en by die nasionale kragnet ingevoer word. Die ontwikkeling van die projekte sal ook bydra om die elektrisiteitsdoelwitte te verwesenlik soos uiteengesit in die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronneplan (IRP).

## MEER OOR FV-SONKRAGTEGNOLOGIE

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** bekendstaan. Hierdie effek verwys na ligfotone wat met elektrone bots, wat die elektrone gevolglik in 'n hoër staat van energie plaas om elektrisiteit voort te bring. Die sonkragvelde van elk van die vier Allepad FV-projekte sal die volgende komponente behels:

### Fotovoltaïese Selle

'n Fotovoltaïese (FV) sel word van silikon gemaak wat as halfgeleier optree en aangewend word om die fotovoltaïese effek voort te bring. FV-selle word in veelvoude / reekse gerangskik en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n FV-paneel te vorm. Elke FV-sel se een kant word positief gelaaai en die ander kant negatief, met elektriese geleiers wat aan elke kant gekonnekteer is om 'n stroombaan te vorm. Hierdie stroombaan vang die vrygestelde elektrone vas in die vorm van 'n elektriese stroom (d.i. gelykstrom (GS)).



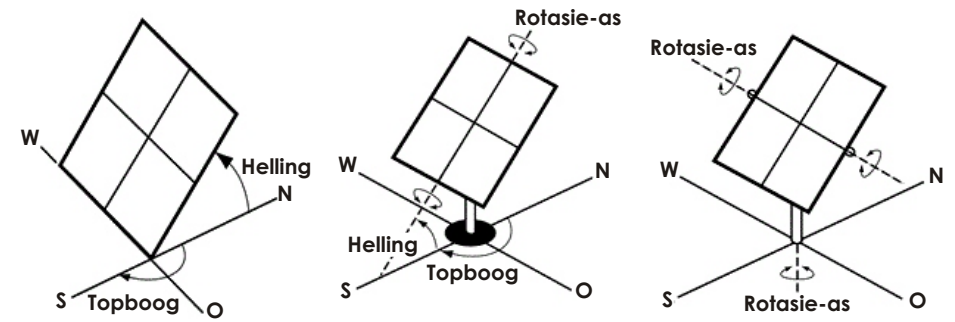
**Figuur 1:** Oorsig van 'n FV-sel, module en reeks/paneel (Bron: pveducation.com).

### Wisselrigters

Wisselrigters word gebruik om elektrisiteit wat deur die FV-selle opgewek word, om te sit van gelykstrom (GS) in wisselstroom (WS) om dit moontlik te maak dat die aanleg met die nasionale kragnet verbind kan word. Om groter sonkragaanlegte soos dié wat beoog word met die nasionale kragnet te verbind, sal verskeie wisselrigters in verskeie reekse gerangskik word om die krag wat deur die aanlegte opgewek word te versamel en om te skakel.

### Steunstrukture

FV-panele sal op steunstrukture aangebring word. FV-panele kan gebruik maak van hetsy vaste / statiese steunstrukture, of alternatiewelik van enkel- of dubbelas naspoordersteunstrukture. FV-panele wat gebruik maak van vaste / statiese steunstrukture, word teen 'n hoek gestel (vastehelling FV-stelsel) om die hoeveelheid sonbestraling wat ontvang word, te optimaliseer. Met vaste / statiese steunstrukture, hang die hoek van die FV-paneel af van die breedteligging van die beoogde ontwikkeling en dit kan verstel word om die kenmerke van somer- en winteronbestraling ten volle te benut. FV-panele wat naspoordersteunstrukture gebruik, volg die beweging van die son regdeur die dag ten einde die maksimum hoeveelheid sonbestraling te ontvang.



**Figuur 2:** Oorsig van verskillende FV-naspoorderstelsels (van links na regs: vastehelling, enkelasnaspoorder en dubbelasnaspoorder (Bron: pveducation.com)).

Die FV-panele is ontwerp om vir meer as 20 jaar ononderbroke, onbeman en met min instandhouding in bedryf te staan.

## OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ooreenkomstig die OIE-regulasies wat kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998) gepubliseer is, sal die projekaplikant vir elk van die sonkragaanlegte omgewingsmagtiging (OM) van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DO) (in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement van Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring (NC DENC)) verlang vir die onderneem van die Allepad FV-sonkragontwikkelings. Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998), saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig (Staatskennisgewing R324 – R327), moet 'n Bestekopname en 'n OIE-proses vir die ontwikkeling van elk van die sonkragaanlegte onderneem word. Ten einde omgewingsmagtiging te verkry, moet omvattende en onafhanklike maatskaplike en omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, onderneem word.

'n OIE is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat die omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit die oprigting en bedryf van 'n tegniese aanleg, geïdentifiseer en na behore bestuur word. Dit stel die ontwikkelaar in staat om vooraf gewaarsku te wees teen potensiële omgewingsvraagstukke en bied die geleentheid om die vraagstuk(ke) waaroor verslag gedoen is in die OIE-verslag op te los, en ook om dialoog met die geaffekteerde partye te bewerkstellig.

Savannah Environmental is aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingsevalueringspraktisyn (OEP) ten einde die nodige Bestekopname en OIE-proses te onderneem om alle gepaardgaande potensiële omgewingsimpakte met betrekking tot die Allepad FV-sonkragontwikkelings te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagtingsmaatreëls in 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBPr) aan te beveel. As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies sal B&GP's aktief betrokke raak deur die openbare deelnameproses, wat deur Savannah Environmental onderneem word.



## WAT IS DIE POTENSIËLE OMGEWINGSIMPakte WAT VERBAND HOU MET DIE HYPERION FV-SONKRAGONTWIKKELINGS?

'n Aantal potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met elk van die sonkragaanlegte verband hou, is geïdentifiseer en sal deur spesialisstudies geëvalueer word, insluitend:

- » impakte op biodiversiteit – wat insluit ekologie, fauna en flora;
- » impakte op avifauna;
- » impakte op grondsoorte en landboupotensiaal;
- » impakte op erfenishulpbronne – insluitend argeologie en paleontologie;
- » impakte op die gebied se visuele gehalte; en
- » impakte op die sosiale omgewing

Die OIE-prosesse sal in twee fases onderneem word:

**'n Bestekopnamestudie** - waartydens potensiële vraagstukke wat met elk van die vier Allepad sonkragaanlegte gepaardgaan, geïdentifiseer en geëvalueer sal word en daardie vraagstukke wat verdere ondersoek verg, deur die OIE-prosesse uitgelig sal word.

**'n Gedetailleerde OIE-fase** - evaluering en ter plaatse staving van potensieel wesenlike impakte wat tydens die Bestekopnamefase geïdentifiseer is. Die spesialisstudies sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, veldwaarnemings en insette wat uit die openbare deelnameproses voortspuit. Praktiese en uitvoerbare versagtingsmaatreëls sal aanbeveel word ten einde die wesenlikheid van die potensiële impakte wat geïdentifiseer is, te minimaliseer. Hierdie aanbevelings sal in 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBPr) vervat word.

## 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 aan alle potensiële impakte binne die omvang van die studie geskenk word. Die openbare deelnameproses poog om te verseker dat:

- » inligting wat al die tersaaklike feite met betrekking tot die aansoeke bevat, aan B&GP's beskikbaar gestel word vir insae;
- » deelname deur potensiële B&GP's op so 'n wyse gefasiliteer word dat hulle 'n redelike geleentheid gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor die aansoeke; en
- » 'n voldoende oorsigtydperk aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag.

Ten einde effektiewe deelname te verseker, sluit die openbare deelnameprosesse die volgende in:

- » Identifiseer B&GP's, insluitende geaffekteerde en aangrensende grondeienaars en okkupeerders van grond, en relevante staatsorgane.
- » Plaas werf kennisgewings by die betrokke eiendom.
- » Plaas advertensies in plaaslike koerante.
- » Samestelling en instandhouding van 'n databasis van B&GP's regdeur die OIE-prosesse.
- » Kennisgewing aan B&GP's van die aanvang van die OIE-prosesse en die verspreiding van die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID).
- » B&GP's van relevante mylpale in die OIB-prosesse in kennis stel.
- » Stel B&GP's in kennis van die vrystelling van die Bestekopname- en OIE-verslae vir 30 dae openbare oorsigperiodes.
- » Konsultasievergaderings met B&GP's met verskillende tussenposes dwarsdeur die proses soos van toepassing om 'n geleentheid te bied vir B&GP's om met die OIE-projekspan te

betrek.

- » Kennisgewing aan B&GP's van DO se finale besluit oor die toekenning of weiering van OM, en die wyse waarop so 'n besluit mag appelleer.

## U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, 2014, word u aandag gevestig op u verantwoordelikhede as 'n B&GP:

- » Om deel te neem aan die OIE-prosesse, moet u uself registreer op die B&GP databasis;
- » U moet seker maak dat enige kommentaar te lewer oor die sonkragaanlegte, en wel binne die gespesifiseerde tydsraamwerke; en
- » U moet enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belange bekend te maak wat daardie B&GP in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoeke kan hê.

## HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

1. Deur te reageer per telefonies, faks of e-pos op ons uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid.
2. Deur die aangehegte antwoordvorm aan die tersaaklike kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
3. Deur die vergaderings by te woon wat tydens die verloop van die OIE-proses gehou sal word. Geregistreerde B&GP's sal outomaties genooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike koerante geadverteer word.
4. Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
5. Deur insae en kommentaar oor die Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag te bied, en wel binne die gestipuleerde 30-dae oorsigtydperke. Geregistreerde B&GP's sal outomaties in kennis gestel word van die vrystelling van die Omvangsbepaling- en OIB-verslae vir kommentaar, asook die sluitingsdatums waarop kommentaar ontvang moet word.

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

Deur die meegaande antwoordvorm in te vul en in te dien, registreer u uself as 'n B&GP vir die voorgestelde projekte en verseker u dat u kommentaar, besorgdheid of navrae rakende die projekte opgemerk sal word.

## KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

**Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:**

Savannah Environmental  
Posbus 148, Sunninghill, 2157

Tel: 011 656 3237

Faks: 086 684 0547

E-pos: [publicprocess@savannahsa.com](mailto:publicprocess@savannahsa.com)












**Om projekdokumentasie na te gaan, besoek**

[www.savannahSA.com](http://www.savannahSA.com)

Kopiereg: Savannah Environmental

# Allepad PV One, Two, Three & Four Locality Map

## Legend

-  Project Site
-  300m Power Line Corridor
-  Cadastral Boundary
-  Town
-  Eskom Substation
-  Existing Power line
-  National Road
-  Regional Road
-  Main Road
-  Perennial Watercourse
-  Non-Perennial Watercourse

Scale: 1:70 000  
 Projection: LO21\_WGS 1984  
 Map Ref.: Allepad PV\_Locality Map

