

SEPTEMBER 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED

**WOODHOUSE SOLAR 1 AND
WOODHOUSE SOLAR 2 PV FACILITIES AND
ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

NORTH WEST PROVINCE



BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd and **Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Pty) Ltd** proposes the construction of two commercial photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facilities (known as the Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities) as well as all associated infrastructure on the Remaining Extent of Farm Woodhouse 729, situated approximately 10km south east of Vryburg. The proposed site falls under the jurisdiction of the Naledi Local Municipality and within the greater Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality in the North West Province. The contracted capacity of each proposed solar energy facility will be up to 100 MW.

The purpose of the proposed PV facilities will be to evacuate the generated power into the Eskom electricity grid. The projects are proposed to be bid into the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement (REIPPP) Programme.

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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

- » An overview of the proposed Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities.
- » An overview of the EIA process (including a Scoping Phase and an EIA Phase) and the specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both positive and negative of the proposed projects.
- » Details of how you can become involved in the EIA process, receive information, or raise issues which may concern and/or interest you.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

The two projects are to be developed as stand-alone projects by Genesis Eco-energy Developments. Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Pty) Ltd (the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)) have been established as the applicants for the projects.

Each PV facility is proposed to include several arrays of photovoltaic solar panels with a contracted capacity of up to 100MW. The development footprint for each facility is anticipated to be approximately 300 hectares in extent, depending on the specific technology to be implemented.

Infrastructure associated with each facility will include:

- » Mounting structures to support the PV panels.
- » On-site inverters to step up the power and a substation to facilitate the connection between the solar energy facility and the Eskom electricity grid.
- » A new 132kV power line between the on-site substation and the Eskom grid connection point. The grid connection point is proposed to be a direct connection to the proposed Eskom Bophirima substation to be constructed on site or alternatively a direct connection to the existing Mookodi 400/132kV substation.
- » Cabling between the project components, to be laid underground where practical.
- » Offices and workshop areas for maintenance and storage.
- » Temporary laydown areas.

- » Internal access roads and fencing around the development area.

Site-specific studies will be undertaken to assess the localised impact of the proposed development, and in order to delineate areas of sensitivity within the farm. Once the constraining environmental factors have been determined, the layout for each proposed facility can be finalised, and assessed in detail in the EIA Phase.

USE OF SOLAR PV TECHNOLOGY AS THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PROJECT

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. The Solar PV facilities will comprise of the following components:

The **Photovoltaic Cell**

Individual PV cells (static or tracking) are linked and placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a photovoltaic panel.

The **Inverter**

The photovoltaic effect produces electricity in direct current (DC). Therefore an inverter is required to change it to an alternating current (AC).

The **Support Structure**

The PV panels will be attached to a support structure up to 6 m off the ground set at an angle so to receive the maximum amount of solar radiation (fixed technology), or set to track the sun (tracking technology) in order to increase the amount of energy produced.

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



Figure 1: Solar PV facility (Courtesy of De Aar Solar)

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), Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Pty) Ltd require authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in consultation with the North West Department of Rural, Environmental and Agricultural Development (READ) for the construction and operation of the two proposed solar energy facilities. In terms of sections 24(5) of NEMA and the EIA Regulations, 2014 of GN R982 to GN R985 Scoping and EIA Processes are required to be undertaken for the proposed projects. In order to obtain authorisation, comprehensive, independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations. Separate Scoping and EIA processes will be undertaken for each application.

An EIA is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows the potential environmental consequences resulting from a proposed activity to be identified and appropriately managed during its establishment and its operation. 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.

Savannah Environmental has been appointed as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the required Scoping and EIA processes to identify and assess all the potential environmental impacts associated with each project, as well as propose appropriate mitigation and management measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). As part of these environmental studies, I&APs will be actively involved through the public involvement process.

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

Each project development site will be assessed by specialists to identify the potential for environmental impacts. Specialist studies that are to be conducted include the following:

Ecology, flora and fauna - to determine the potential impact of the construction and the associated disturbance of vegetation on the ecology and biodiversity of the sites.

Soil and agricultural assessment - to determine the significance of loss of agricultural land and impacts relating to soil degradation and/or erosion.

Heritage sites and palaeontology - to determine the potential of disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites and fossils during the construction phase through excavation activities.

Social - to determine the positive socio-economic opportunities as well as the negative socio-economic impacts that may occur with the development of the energy generating facilities.

Visual aesthetics - to determine the potential impact that the construction of the energy generating facilities may have on the aesthetics within the area.

The EIA process will be separated into two distinct phases:

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

EIA Phase Assessment - A detailed study of the potentially significant impacts identified in the Scoping Phase. Specialist studies will be undertaken in order to determine the nature and significance of the 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 will be recommended in order to minimise potentially significant impacts identified. These recommendations will be included within an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The sharing of information forms the basis of the public participation process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the EIA Process from the outset. Comments and inputs from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during the Scoping and the EIA Phases are encouraged in order to ensure that potential impacts are considered within the ambit of the study. The public participation 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 Scoping and EIA Reports.

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

- » Distribution of this Background Information Document.
- » Identification of potential I&APs including:
 - the competent authority (National Department of Environmental Affairs),
 - State departments that administer a law relating to matters affecting the environment relevant to an application for an environmental authorisation;
 - all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the the application for environmental authorisation relates;
 - owners, person in control of and occupiers of the site where the activity is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - owners, person in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;

- the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
 - the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area
 - any other I&AP as required by the competent authority.
- » Placement of site notices at the affected properties.
 - » Placement of advertisements in newspapers.
 - » Compilation of an I&AP database which is updated throughout the EIA Process and includes the details of:
 - all persons who submitted written comments or attended meetings during the public participation process
 - all persons who requested to be registered on the database in writing
 - all organs of state which hold jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates
 - » All registered I&APs are notified of the progress in the EIA process through stakeholder consultation via notification letters, telephone calls and consultation meetings.
 - » Release of the Scoping and EIA Reports for 30-day review periods
 - » Holding meetings with I&APs to further facilitate the public participation process.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

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

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

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding by phone, fax or e-mail to the invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in newspapers.
2. By returning the reply form to the relevant contact person.
3. By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the process. As a registered I&AP you will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local 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 project, 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 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:

Gabriele Wood of Savannah Environmental
PO Box 148, Sunninghill, Johannesburg, 2157
Phone: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

To view project documentation, visit
www.savannahSA.com

Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities, North West Province

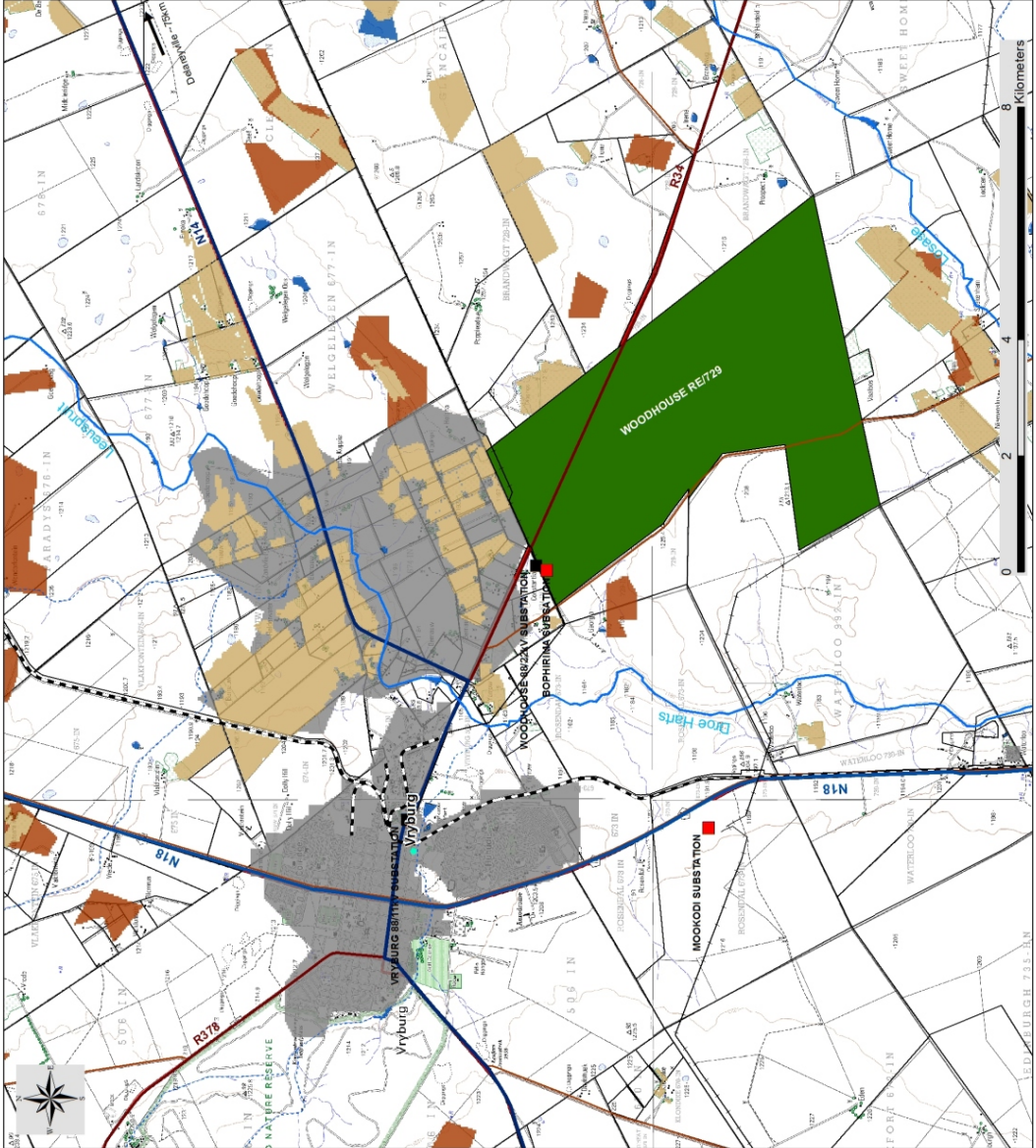
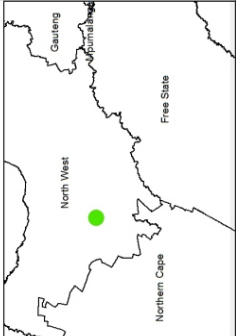
Locality Map

Legend

- National route
- Regional road
- Main road
- Existing Power Line
- Eskom substation
- Railway Line
- Perennial river
- Non-perennial river
- Town
- Farm Portions
- Woodhouse Solar 1 and Solar 2 Project site
- Proposed Grid Connection Points

Land use:

- Cultivation
- Degraded
- Mines
- Urban Built-up
- Waterbodies



SEPTEMBER 2015

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

OPRICHTING VAN DIE BEOOGDE

**WOODHOUSE SOLAR 1 EN
WOODHOUSE SOLAR 2 FV-AANLEGTE EN
GEPAARDGAANDE INFRASTRUKTUUR**

NOORDWES-PROVINSIE



AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGS-DOKUMENT (AID)

Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Edms.) Bpk. en **Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Edms.) Bpk.** beoog die oprigting van twee kommersiële fotovoltaiëse (FV) sonkragaanlegte (bekend as die Woodhouse Solar 1 en Woodhouse Solar 2 FV-aanlegte) sowel as alle gepaardgaande infrastruktuur op die Restant van die plaas Woodhouse 729, sowat 10km suidoos van Vryburg. Die beoogde terrein is in die regsgebied van die Naledi Plaaslike Munisipaliteit in die groter Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati Distriksmunisipaliteit in die Noordwes-provinsie. Elk van die beoogde sonkragaanlegte sal oor 'n gekontrakteerde vermoë van hoogstens 100 MW beskik.

Die doel van die beoogde FV-aanlegte sal wees om die opgewekte krag na Eskom se kragrooster te evakueer. Die voorstel is dat die projekte moet deelneem aan die Departement van Energie (DE) se Program vir die Verkryging van Hernubare Krag van Onafhanklike Kragprodusente (REIPPP).

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGSDOKUMENT

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

- » 'n oorsig van die beoogde Woodhouse Solar 1 en Woodhouse Solar 2 FV-aanlegte;
- » 'n oorsig van die OIE-proses (wat 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-fase insluit) en die spesialisstudies wat onderneem word ten einde die potensiële impakte, positief sowel as negatief, betreffende die beoogde projekte te evalueer; en
- » besonderhede van hoe u by die OIE-proses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opper wat u dalk kan raak en/of wat vir u van belang kan wees.

OORSIG VAN DIE BEOOGDE PROJEKTE

Genesis Eco-energy Developments sal die twee projekte as selfstandige projekte ontwikkel. Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Edms.) Bpk. en Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Edms.) Bpk. (die Spesialedoelmediums (SDM'e)) is as projekaansoekers vir die twee projekte in die lewe geroep.

Die voorstel is dat elk van die FV-aanlegte oor verskeie reekse fotovoltaiëse sonpanele met 'n gekontrakteerde vermoë van hoogstens 100 MW sal beskik. Na verwagting sal elk van die aanlegte 'n ontwikkelingsvoetspoor van sowat 300 hektaar beslaan, afhangend van die spesifieke tegnologie wat geïmplementeer gaan word.

Infrastruktuur wat met elk van die aanlegte gepaard gaan, sal insluit:

- » Monteerstrukture om die FV-panele te dra;
- » Interne wisselrigters om die elektrisiteit se spanning te verhoog en 'n substasie om die verbinding tussen die sonkragaanleg en Eskom se kragnet te bewerkstellig;
- » 'n Nuwe 132 kV kraglyn tussen die interne substasie en die Eskom verbindingpunt; Die voorstel is dat die roosterkonneksiepunt 'n direkte verbinding met Eskom se beoogde Bophirima Substasie sal wees wat intern opgerig sal word of andersins 'n direkte verbinding met die bestaande Mookodi 400/132 kV Substasie;
- » Kables tussen die projekkomponente, ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik;
- » Kantore en werkswinkelgebiede vir instandhouding en berging;

- » Tydelike opslagwerwe; en
- » Interne toegangspaaie en 'n omheining om die ontwikkelingsgebied.

Terreinspesifieke studies sal onderneem word ten einde die gelokaliseerde impak van die beoogde ontwikkeling te evalueer en om sensitiewe gebiede op die plaas af te baken. Sodra die beperkende omgewingsfaktore bepaal is, kan die uitleg van elk van die beoogde aanlegte afgehandel en in detail in die OIE-fase geëvalueer word.

BENUTTING VAN FV-SONKRAGTEGNOLOGIE AS DIE HERNUBARE KRAGTEGNOLOGIE VIR DIE PROJEKTE

Sonkragaanlegte, soos dié wat van FV-panele gebruik maak, benut die son se energie 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 FV-sonkragaanlegte sal uit die volgende komponente bestaan:

Die **Fotovoltaïese Sel**

Individuele FV-selle (stilstaande of naspoorder) word verbind en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n fotovoltaïese paneel te vorm.

Die **Wisselrigter**

Die fotovoltaïese effek wek elektrisiteit in gelykstroom (GS) op, met die gevolg dat 'n wisselrigter benodig word om dit in wisselstroom (WS) om te sit.

Die **Steenstruktuur**

Die FV-panele sal op 'n steenstruktuur hoogstens 6 m bo die grond gemonteer wees, wat teen 'n hoek gestel is om die maksimum hoeveelheid sonbestraling (vasstaande tegnologie) te ontvang, of wat gestel is om die son te volg (naspoortegnologie) ten einde die hoeveelheid energie wat opgewek word, te verhoog.

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



Figuur 1: FV-sonkragaanleg (met komplimente De Aar Solar)

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies wat kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998) gepubliseer is, verlang Genesis Woodhouse Solar 1 (Edms.) Bpk. en Genesis Woodhouse Solar 2 (Edms.) Bpk. magtiging van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DO), in oorleg met die Noordwes Departement van Landelike, Omgewing en Landbou-ontwikkeling (READ) vir die oprigting en bedryf van die twee beoogde sonkragaanlegte. Ingevolge Artikel 24(5) van NEMA en die 2014 OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R982 tot R985, moet 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-proses vir die beoogde projekte onderneem word. Ten einde magtiging te verkry, moet omvattende, onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies onderneem word. Aparte Bestekopname- en OIE-prosesse sal vir elke aansoek onderneem word.

'n OIE is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat die potensiële omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit 'n voorgestelde aktiwiteit geïdentifiseer en na behore bestuur word tydens die oprigting en bedryf daarvan. Dit bied die applikant die geleentheid om vooraf gewaarsku te wees teen potensiële omgewingsvraagstukke en bied die geleentheid om die vraagstuk(ke) waarvoor verslag gedoen is in die OIE-verslag, asook uit dialoog met B&GP's, op te los.

Savannah Environmental is aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante ten einde die nodige Bestekopname- en OIE-proses te onderneem om alle potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met elke projek gepaard gaan, te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagtings- en bestuursmaatreëls in 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (OBPr) voor te stel. As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies sal B&GP's aktief betrokke raak deur die openbare deelnameproses.

WAT IS DIE POTENSIËLE OMGEWINGSIMPAKTE WAT MET DIE BEOOGDE PROJEKTE GEPAARD GAAN?

Beide die projekontwikkelingsterreine sal deur spesialiste geëvalueer word ten einde die potensiaal vir omgewingsimpakte te identifiseer. Spesialisstudies wat onderneem sal word, sluit die volgende in:

Ekologie, flora en fauna - om die potensiële impak van die bouwerk en die gevolglike versteuring van plantegroei op die terreine se ekologie en biodiversiteit te bepaal.

Grond- en landbou-evaluering - om die omvang van die verlies aan landbougrond en impakte betreffende gronddegradasie en/of erosie te bepaal.

Erfenisterreine en paleontologie - om die potensiële versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine en fossiele tydens die konstruksiefase weens opgrawingsbedrywighede te bepaal.

Maatskaplik - om die positiewe sosio-ekonomiese geleenthede sowel as die negatiewe sosio-ekonomiese impakte te bepaal wat met die ontwikkeling van die kragopwekkings-aanlegte

gepaard kan gaan.

Visuele estetika - om die potensiele impak van die oprigting van die kragopwekkings-aanlegte op die gebied se estetika te bepaal.

Die OIE-proses sal in twee duidelike fases verdeel word:

Bestekopnamefase Studie - 'n Kantoor (desktop) studie, waartydens potensiele vraagstukke wat met die beoogde projekte gepaard gaan, geïdentifiseer en daardie vraagstukke uitgelig word wat verdere ondersoek deur die OIE-fase verg.

OIE-fase Evaluering - 'n Gedetailleerde studie van die potensieel wesenlike impakte wat tydens die Bestekopnamefase geïdentifiseer is. Spesialisstudies sal onderneem word ten einde die aard en omvang van die potensiele impakte te bepaal. Hierdie spesialisstudies sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, veldwaarnemings en insette wat uit die openbare deelnameproses voortspruit. Praktiese en uitvoerbare versagtingsmaatreëls sal aanbeveel word ten einde potensieel wesenlike impakte wat geïdentifiseer is, te verminder. 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-proses betrokke te raak. Kommentaar en insette van Belangstellende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP's) tydens die Bestekopname- en OIE-fase word aangemoedig ten einde te verseker dat oorweging aan potensiele 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 aansoek bevat, aan B&GP's beskikbaar gestel word vir oorsig;
- » deelname deur B&GP's op so 'n wyse gefasiliteer word dat hulle 'n redelike geleentheid gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor die beoogde projekte; en
- » toereikende oorsigtydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag.

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

- » Die verspreiding van hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument.
- » Die identifisering van potensiele B&GP's, insluitend:
 - die bevoegde owerheid (Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake);
 - staatsdepartemente wat 'n wet toepas met betrekking tot aangeleenthede wat die omgewing raak en tersaaklik is tot 'n aansoek om omgewingsmagtigting;
 - alle staatsinstansies wat jurisdiksie het ten opsigte van die aktiwiteit waarop die aansoek om omgewingsmagtigting betrekking het;

- eienaars, mense in beheer en bewoners van die terrein waarop die aktiwiteit onderneem moet word of op enige alternatiewe terrein waarop die aktiwiteit onderneem moet word;
 - eienaars, mense in beheer en bewoners van eiendom langs die terrein waarop die aktiwiteit onderneem moet word of op enige alternatiewe terrein waarop die aktiwiteit onderneem moet word;
 - die munisipale wyksraadslid waarin die terrein of alternatiewe terrein geleë is en enige belastingbetalersorganisasie wat die gemeenskap in die gebied verteenwoordig;
 - die munisipaliteit wat jurisdiksie in die gebied het; en
 - enige ander B&GP soos vereis deur die bevoegde owerheid.
- » Die aanbring van terreinkenningsgewings by die geaffekteerde eiendomme.
 - » Die plasing van advertensies in koerante.
 - » Die samestelling van 'n B&GP databasis wat regdeur die OIE-proses bygewerk sal word en besonderhede van die volgende sal insluit:
 - almal wat skriftelike kommentaar ingedien of vergaderings tydens die openbare deelnameproses bygewoon het;
 - almal wat skriftelik versoek het om op die databasis geregistreer te word; en
 - alle staatsinstansies wat oor jurisdiksie beskik ten opsigte van die aktiwiteit waarop die aansoek betrekking het.
 - » Alle geregistreerde B&GP's word van die vordering met die OIE-proses in kennis gestel deur konsultasie met belanghebbers aan die hand van skrywes, telefoonoproepe en konsultasievergaderings.
 - » Die vrystelling van die Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag vir 30-dae oorsigtydperke.
 - » Die hou van vergaderings met B&GP's ten einde die openbare deelnameproses verder te fasiliteer.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Kragtens 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 projekdatabasis registreer.
- » U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar rakende die beoogde projekte binne die gestipuleerde tydsraamwerke ingedien word.
- » Daar word van u verlang om enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belange wat u dalk mag hê in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek vir die beoogde sonkragaanlegte, bekend te maak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

1. Deur telefonies, per faks of per e-pos te reageer op ons uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid wat in koerante geadverteer is.
2. Deur die antwoordvorm aan die tersaaklike kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
3. Deur die vergaderings by te woon wat gedurende die verloop van die proses gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreerde B&GP sal u outomaties uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike koerante 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 projekte ag, moedig ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die geleenthede wat geskep word deur die openbare deelnameproses om kommentaar te lewer of vraagstukke en knelpunte te opper wat u raak en/of waarin u belangstel of waaroor u meer inligting verlang. U insette in hierdie proses vorm 'n belangrike deel van die OIE-proses.

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

KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

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Vir dokumentasie wat met die projek gepaardgaan, besoek
www.savannahSA.com

Woodhouse Solar 1 and Woodhouse Solar 2 PV Facilities, North West Province

Locality Map

Legend

- National route
- Regional road
- Main road
- Existing Power Line
- Eskom substation
- Railway Line
- Perennial river
- Non-perennial river
- Town
- Farm Portions
- Woodhouse Solar 1 and Solar 2 Project site
- Proposed Grid Connection Points

Land use:

- Cultivation
- Degraded
- Mines
- Urban Built-up
- Waterbodies

