

APRIL 2016

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS



CONSTRUCTION OF THE 150MW NOUPOORT CONCENTRATED SOLAR POWER (CSP) PROJECT NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT



CRESCO Energy (Pty) Ltd proposes the construction of a Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) Project and associated infrastructure (known as the Noupoot CSP Project) on the Remaining Extent of the Farm 207, Portion 1 and Portion 4 of Farm Carolus Poort 167, situated approximately 4 km north west of Noupoot. The proposed site falls within the jurisdiction of the Umsobomvu Local Municipality and within the greater Pixley ka Seme District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province. The contracted capacity of the Noupoot CSP Project will be up to 150MW with a development footprint of approximately 900 ha in extent.

The purpose of the proposed Noupoot CSP Project will be to evacuate the generated power into the Eskom electricity grid. The project is proposed to be bid in the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer 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 Noupoot CSP Project.
- » An overview of the EIA process (including a Scoping Phase and an EIA phase) and specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both positive and negative of the proposed project.
- » 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 PROJECT

The proposed Noupoot CSP Project will utilise parabolic trough technology. The parabolic trough system is comprised of two components: a heat collection system (a solar field comprising rows of parabolic troughs) and an energy centre. The heat from the solar field creates steam from the heat transfer fluid (HTF) in a closed loop system which heats the storage medium in the energy centre. The HTF in a separate closed loop system is then heated, creating steam and releasing it directly into the turbine inlet, which turns the turbine creating electricity. The parabolic trough facility will have a generating capacity of up to 150MW.

Infrastructure associated with the CSP Plant includes:

- » Parabolic trough technology utilising a heat transfer fluid
- » Energy centre
- » Water supply pipeline
- » Water storage tanks
- » Packaged water treatment plant
- » Lined evaporation ponds
- » Workshop and office buildings
- » Access roads and fencing around the development area
- » On-site substation and overhead power line (to connect to the Eskom's electricity grid)
- » Temporary laydown areas.

USE OF CONCENTRATED SOLAR POWER (CSP) TECHNOLOGY AS THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PROJECT

Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) parabolic trough technology uses trough-shaped mirrors to reflect and concentrate the sun's direct normal irradiance onto an absorber tube (containing heat transfer fluid) to generate heat, which in turn is used to generate electricity.

The heat collection system is comprised of the solar collector assembly (SCA) which consists of parabolic troughs (i.e. the reflectors) and cylindrical tubes (i.e. the receivers) located in the focal point of the parabolic surface. There are 8 collectors on each SCA. Each SCA tracks the sun on a set of rails, thereby allowing for maximum generation capacity as the sun's trajectory changes on a daily and seasonal basis, while eliminating the need for levelling and minimising habitat destruction (Figure 1).

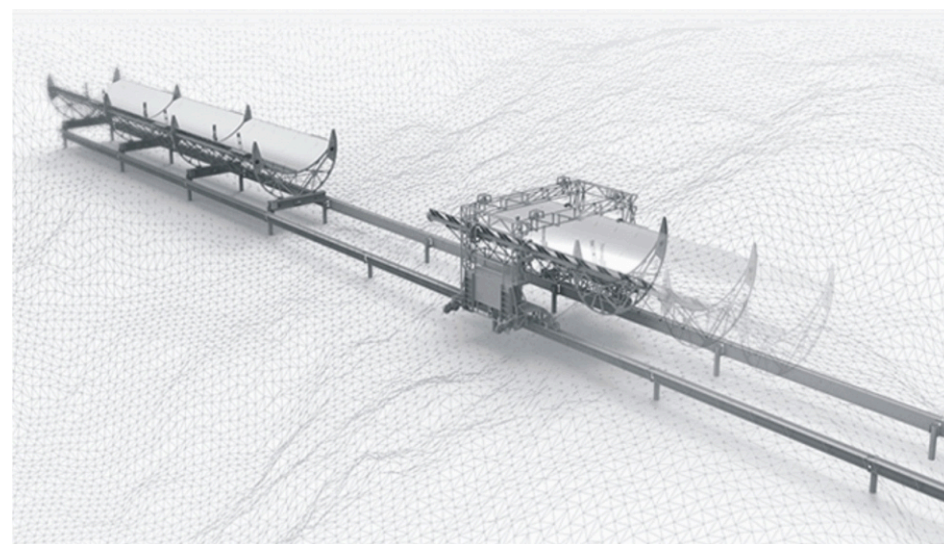


Figure 1: Diagram of the solar collector assembly (SCA) utilised for sun to steam technology, courtesy of Brenmiller Energy

The Energy Centre is built from larger heat exchanger units and consist of tubes for the heat transfer media coming from the solar field. The HTF in a separate closed loop system is then heated, creating steam and releasing it directly into the turbine inlet (refer to Figure 2). The Energy Centre is able to produce steam over a period of 12-18 hours (6 solar hours on average, plus an additional 6 - 12h from storage, depending on Energy Centre discharge rate) throughout a 24 hour period, where the steam may be delivered at any time throughout the 24 hour period on a daily average of 12 hours.

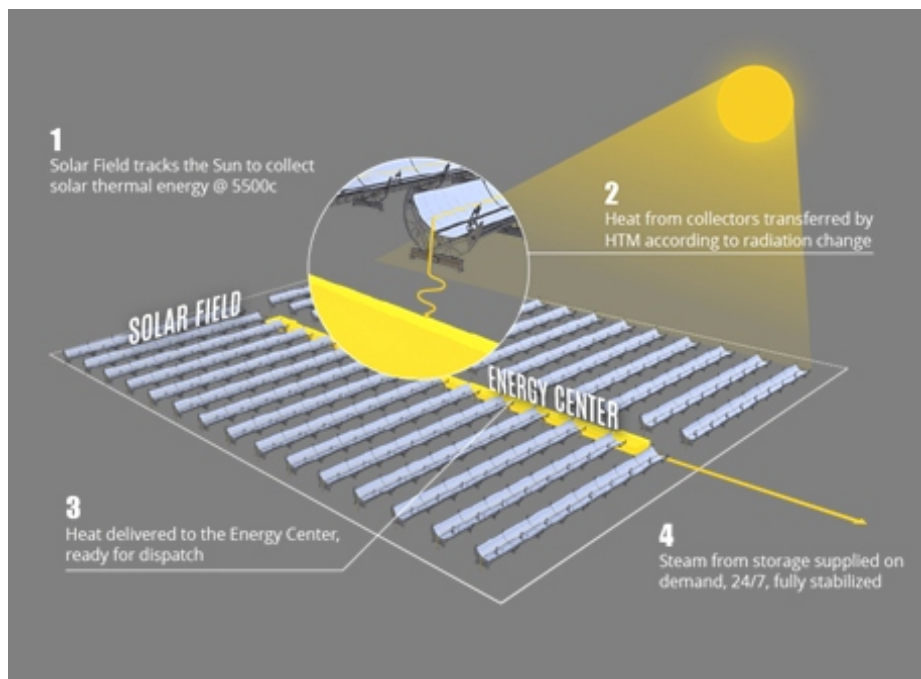


Figure 2: Conceptual illustration of the sun to steam parabolic trough system, courtesy of Brenmiller Energy

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), CRESCO Energy (Pty) Ltd require authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) for the construction and operation of the proposed CSP Facility. In terms of Section 24(5) of NEMA, as read with the EIA Regulations, 2014 of GN R982 to GN R985 a Scoping and EIA Process are required to be undertaken for the proposed project. Therefore, an environmental authorisation process is being undertaken for the project.

An Environmental Impact Assessment 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 fore-warned of potential environmental issues, and allows for resolution of the issue(s) reported on in the EIA as well as dialogue with I&APs.

In order to obtain authorisation for the project, comprehensive and independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations of December 2014. CRESCO Energy (Pty) Ltd has appointed **Savannah Environmental** as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the required Scoping and EIA processes to identify and assess all the potential environmental

impacts associated with the proposed project, and to 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 participation process also being undertaken by Savannah Environmental.

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

The 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, fauna and flora - potential impact and the associated disturbance of vegetation on the ecology and biodiversity.

Avifauna - impact on avifaunal habitats and sensitive species.

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

Soils, agricultural potential and land-use - significance of loss of agricultural land and soil degradation and/or erosion.

Social - identify positive and negative socio-economic impacts.

Visual aesthetics - impact of the CSP facility on the aesthetics within the area.

These potential impacts will be assessed through specialist studies which will be undertaken in two phases including:

- » **Scoping Phase Study** - A desk-top study wherein potential issues associated with the proposed project 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).

Specialist studies will be guided by existing information, field observations and input from the public participation process. As an I&AP, your input is considered an important part of this process, and we urge you to become involved.

PUBLIC 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 Phase 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 applications 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 Report.

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

- » Distribution of this Background Information Document at the start of the process.
- » Identification of I&APs including adjacent landowners and Organs of State.
- » Placement of site notices at the affected properties.
- » Placement of advertisements in local newspapers.
- » Compilation of an I&AP database which is updated throughout the EIA Process. All registered I&APs are personally notified at milestones in the EIA process through a stakeholder letter.
- » Release of the Draft Scoping and EIA Reports for public review.
- » Holding public meetings, and focus group meetings with I&APs to further facilitate the 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 Noupoot CSP Project.

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

1. By responding by phone, fax or e-mail to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in newspapers.
2. By returning the attached Reply Form to the relevant contact person.
3. By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the process. As a registered I&AP you will

automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in 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 the 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 the 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

Noupoort CSP Project, Northern Cape Province

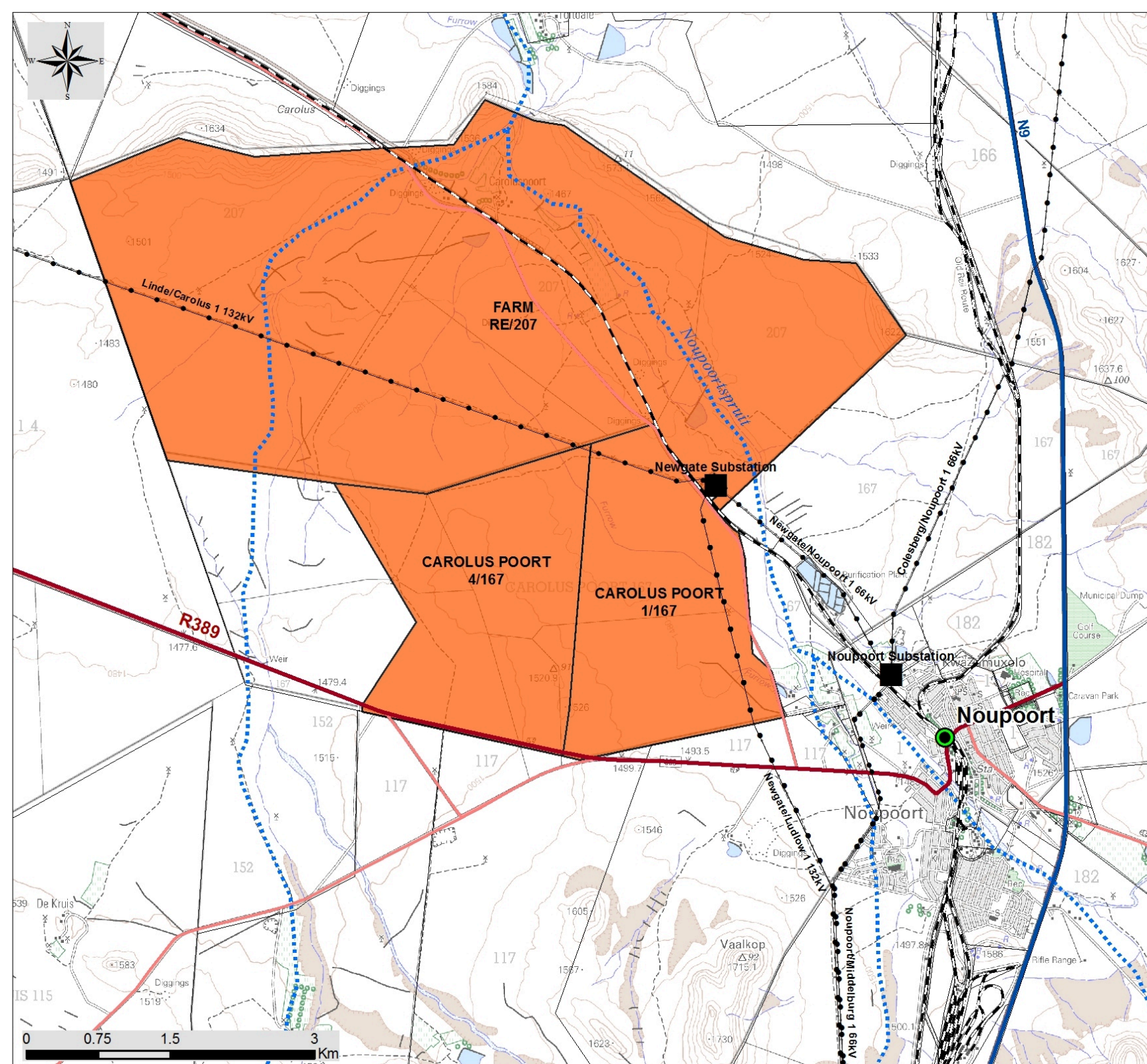
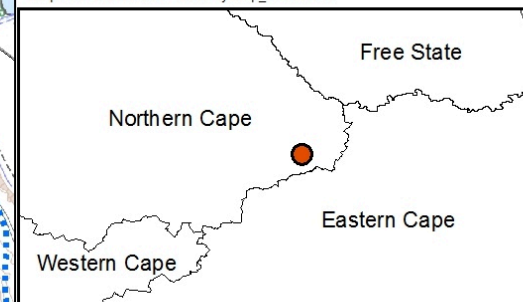
Locality Map

Legend

-  Town
-  Existing Substations
-  Existing Power Line
-  Railway line
-  National Route
-  Regional Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Non Perennial river
-  Noupoort CSP Project Site
-  Farm Portions



Map Ref# Cresco CSP - Locality map_04.04.2016



APRIL 2016

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES



OPRICHTING VAN DIE 150 MW NOUPOORT KONSENTRERENDE SONKRAGPROJEK (KSK-PROJEK) NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE

AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGSDOKUMENT



CRESCO Energy (Edms.) Bpk. beoog die oprigting van 'n Konsentrerende Sonkragprojek (KSK-projek) en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur (wat as die Noupoot KSK-projek bekendstaan) op die Restant van Plaas 207, Gedeelte 1 en Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Carolus Poort 167, sowat 4 km noordwes van Noupoot geleë. Die beoogde terrein is in die regsgebied van die Umsobomvu Plaaslike Munisipaliteit en in die Pixley ka Seme Distriksmunisipaliteit en omstreke in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie. Die gekontraakteerde vermoë van die Noupoot KSK-projek sal hoogstens 150 MW wees, met 'n ontwikkelingsvoetspoor van sowat 900 ha in omvang.

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

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 beoogde Noupoot KSK-projek;
- » 'n oorsig van die OIE-proses (wat 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-fase insluit) en spesialisstudies wat onderneem word om die potensiële impakte, positief sowel as negatief, betreffende die beoogde projek 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 vir u van belang kan wees.

OORSIG VAN DIE BEOOGDE PROJEK

Die beoogde Noupoot KSK-projek sal van paraboliese trogtegnologie gebruik maak. Die paraboliese trogstelsel bestaan uit twee komponente: 'n warmtekolleksietselsel ('n sonveld wat uit rye paraboliese trôe bestaan) en 'n kragentrum. Die warmte van die sonveld bring stoom voort van die warmteoordravlloeistof (HTF) in 'n geslote kringstelsel wat die bergingsmedium in die kragentrum verhit. Die HTF in 'n aparte geslote kringstelsel word dan verhit, wat stoom voortbring en dit direk in die turbine se inlaat vrystel, wat die turbine draai en elektrisiteit voortbring. Die paraboliese trogaanleg sal oor 'n opwekkingsvermoë van hoogstens 150 MW beskik.

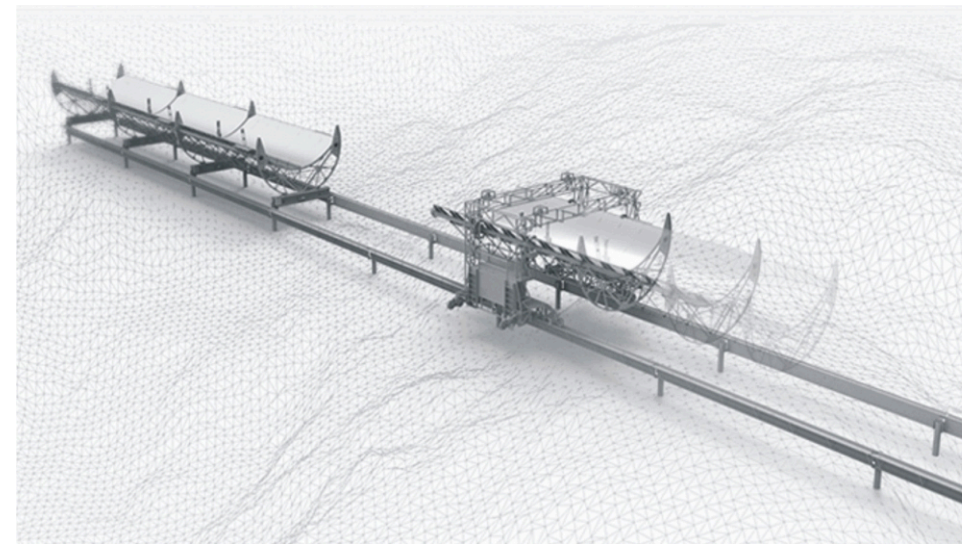
Infrastruktuur wat met die KSK-aanleg gepaard gaan, sluit in:

- » paraboliese trogtegnologie wat van 'n warmteoordravlloeistof gebruik maak;
- » 'n kragentrum;
- » 'n pyplyn vir watertoevoer;
- » waterbergingstenks;
- » 'n verplaasbare waterbehandelingsaanleg;
- » gevoerde verdampingsdamme;
- » 'n werkwinkel en kantoorgeboue;
- » toegangspaaie en 'n omheining om die ontwikkelingsgebied;
- » 'n interne substasie en oorhoofse kraglyn (om met Eskom se kragrooster te verbind); en
- » tydelike opslagwerwe.

GEbruik VAN KONSENTRERENDE SONKRAGTEGNOLOGIE (KSK-TEGNOLOGIE) AS DIE HERNUBARE KRAGTEGNOLOGIE VIR DIE PROJEK

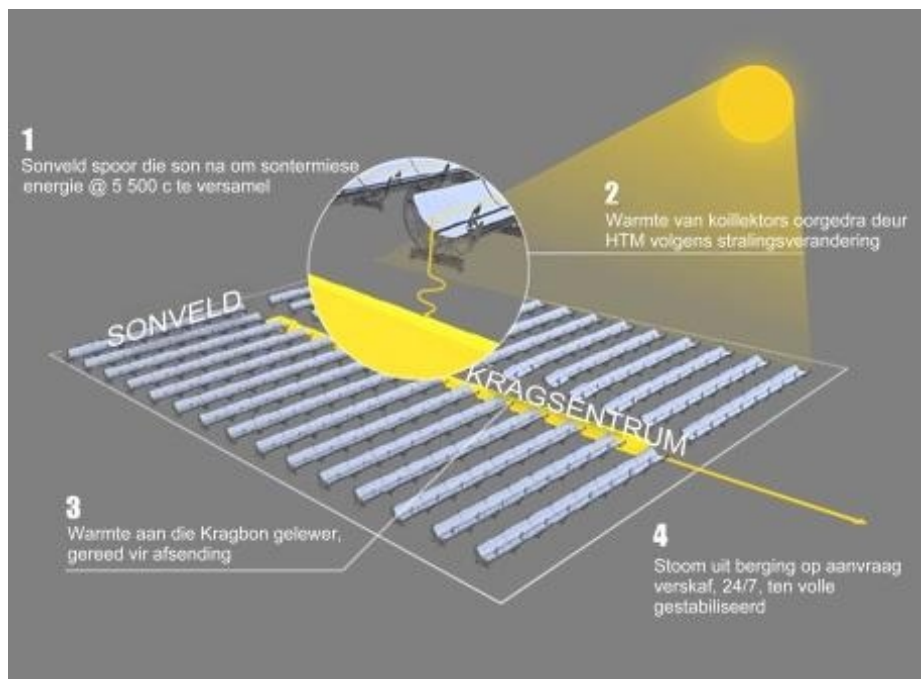
Konsentrerende Sonkrag (KSK) paraboliese trogtegnologie gebruik trogvormige spieëls om die son se direkte normale bestraling te reflekteer en op 'n absorbeerbuis (wat warmteoordravlloeistof bevat) te konsentreer om warmte op te wek, wat op sy beurt gebruik word om elektrisiteit op te wek.

Die warmtekolleksietselsel bestaan uit die sonkragkollektoreenheid (SCA) wat bestaan uit paraboliese trôe (d.i. die reflektors) en silindriese buise (d.i. die ontvangers) wat in die paraboliese oppervlak se fokuspunt is. Daar is agt kollektors op elke SCA. Elke SCA spoor die son na op 'n stel spore, om derhalwe die maksimum opwekkingsvermoë moontlik te maak namate die son se trajek op daaglikse en seisoenale basis verander, terwyl die behoefte vir nivellering uitgeskakel word en habitatvernietiging verminder word (Figuur 1).



Figuur 1: Diagram van die sonkragkollektoreenheid (SCA) wat gebruik word vir son-na-stoomtegnologie, komplimente van Brenmiller Energy

Die Kragentrum is gebou uit groter warmteuilereenhede en bestaan uit buise vir die warmteoordramedië (HTM) wat van die sonveld af kom. Die warmteoordravlloeistof (HTF) in 'n aparte geslote kringstelsel word dan verhit, wat stoom voortbring en dit direk in die turbine-inlaat vrystel (sien Figuur 2). Die Kragentrum kan stoom voortbring oor 'n tydperk van 12-18 uur (gemiddeld ses sonure, plus 'n bykomende 6-12 uur uit berging, afhangend van die Kragentrum se ontlaaitempo) regdeur 'n 24-uur tydperk, waar die stoom te eniger tyd regdeur die 24-uur tydperk op 'n daaglikse gemiddeld van 12 ure gelewer kan word.



Figuur 2: Konseptuele illustrasie van die son-na-stoom paraboliese trogstelsel, komplimente van Brenmiller Energy

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies wat kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998) gepubliseer is, vereis CRESCO Energy (Edms.) Bpk. magtiging van die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DO), in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement van Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring (DENC) vir die oprigting en bedryf van die beoogde KSK-aanleg. Ingevolge Artikel 24(5) van NEMA, saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies, 2014, van Staatskennisgewing R982 tot R985, moet 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-proses vir die beoogde projek onderneem word. Derhalwe word 'n omgewingsmagtigingsproses vir die projek onderneem.

'n Omgewingsimpaksevaluering is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat die potensiële omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit uit 'n beoogde 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) waaroor verslag gedoen is in die OIE-verslag, asook uit dialoog met B&GP's, op te los.

Ten einde magtiging vir die projek te bekom, moet omvattende en onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies van Desember 2014 onderneem word. CRESCO Energy (Edms.) Bpk. het **Savannah Environmental** aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultant om die nodige

Bestekopname- en OIE-proses te onderneem ten einde al die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met die beoogde 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 ook deur Savannah Environmental onderneem word.

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

Die projek se ontwikkelingsterrein sal deur spesialiste geëvalueer word ten einde die potensiaal vir omgewingsimpakte te identifiseer. Spesialisstudies wat onderneem moet word, sluit die volgende in:

Ekologie, fauna en flora - potensiële impak en die gepaardgaande versteuring van plantegroei op die ekologie en biodiversiteit.

Avifauna - impak op voëlhabitats en sensitiewe spesies.

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

Grond, landboupotensiaal en grondgebruik - belangrikheid van verlies aan landbougrond en gronddegradasie en/of erosie.

Maatskaplik - identifiseer positiewe en negatiewe sosio-ekonomiese impakte.

Visuele estetika - impak van die KSK-aanleg op die gebied se estetika.

Hierdie potensiële impakte sal deur spesialisstudies geëvalueer word, wat in twee fases onderneem sal word en die volgende sal insluit:

- » **Bestekopnamefase-studie** - 'n Kantoorgebonde (desktop) studie, waartydens potensiële vraagstukke wat met die beoogde projek gepaardgaan, geïdentifiseer en daardie vraagstukke wat verdere ondersoek deur die OIE-fase verg uitgelig sal word.
- » **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 potensiële 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.

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

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die deel van inligting vorm die grondslag van die openbare deelnameproses en bied u die geleentheid om uit die staanspoor aktief by die OIE-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 projek; 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 in die:

- » verspreiding van hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument wanneer die proses 'n aanvang neem;
- » identifisering van B&GP's, wat naburige grondeienaars en staatsinstansies insluit;
- » aanbring van terreinkennisgewings by die geaffekteerde eiendomme;
- » plasing van advertensies in plaaslike koerante;
- » samestelling van 'n B&GP databasis wat regdeur die OIE-proses bygewerk word. Alle geregistreerde B&GP's word persoonlik in kennis gestel van mylpale in die OIE-proses deur 'n skrywe aan belanghebbendes.
- » instelling van die Konsep Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag vir openbare oorsig; en
- » hou van openbare en fokusgroepvergaderings met B&GP's ten einde die deelnameproses verder te fasiliteer.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHED 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 projek se databasis registreer.
- » U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar rakende die beoogde projekte binne die gestipuleerde tydsraamwerke ingedien word.
- » U moet enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belang wat u dalk mag hê in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek vir die beoogde Noupoot KSK-projek, bekendmaak.

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 aangehegte 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 koerante geadverteer word.

4. Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
5. Deur binne die gestipuleerde 30-dae oorsigtydperke oorsig en kommentaar oor die konsep Bestekopname- en OIE-verslag te bied.

Indien u uself as 'n B&GP vir die projek ag, moedig ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die geleentheid wat geskep word deur die openbare deelnameproses om kommentaar te lewer of daardie vraagstukke 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 die projek en verseker u dat kennis geneem sal word van die kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae wat u betreffende die projek opper.

KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

Gabriele Wood van Savannah Environmental

Posbus 148, Sunninghill, Johannesburg, 2157

Telefoon: 011 656 3237

Faks: 086 684 0547

E-pos: gabriele@savannahsa.com











Vir dokumentasie wat met die projek gepaardgaan, besoek

www.savannahSA.com

Noupoort CSP Project, Northern Cape Province

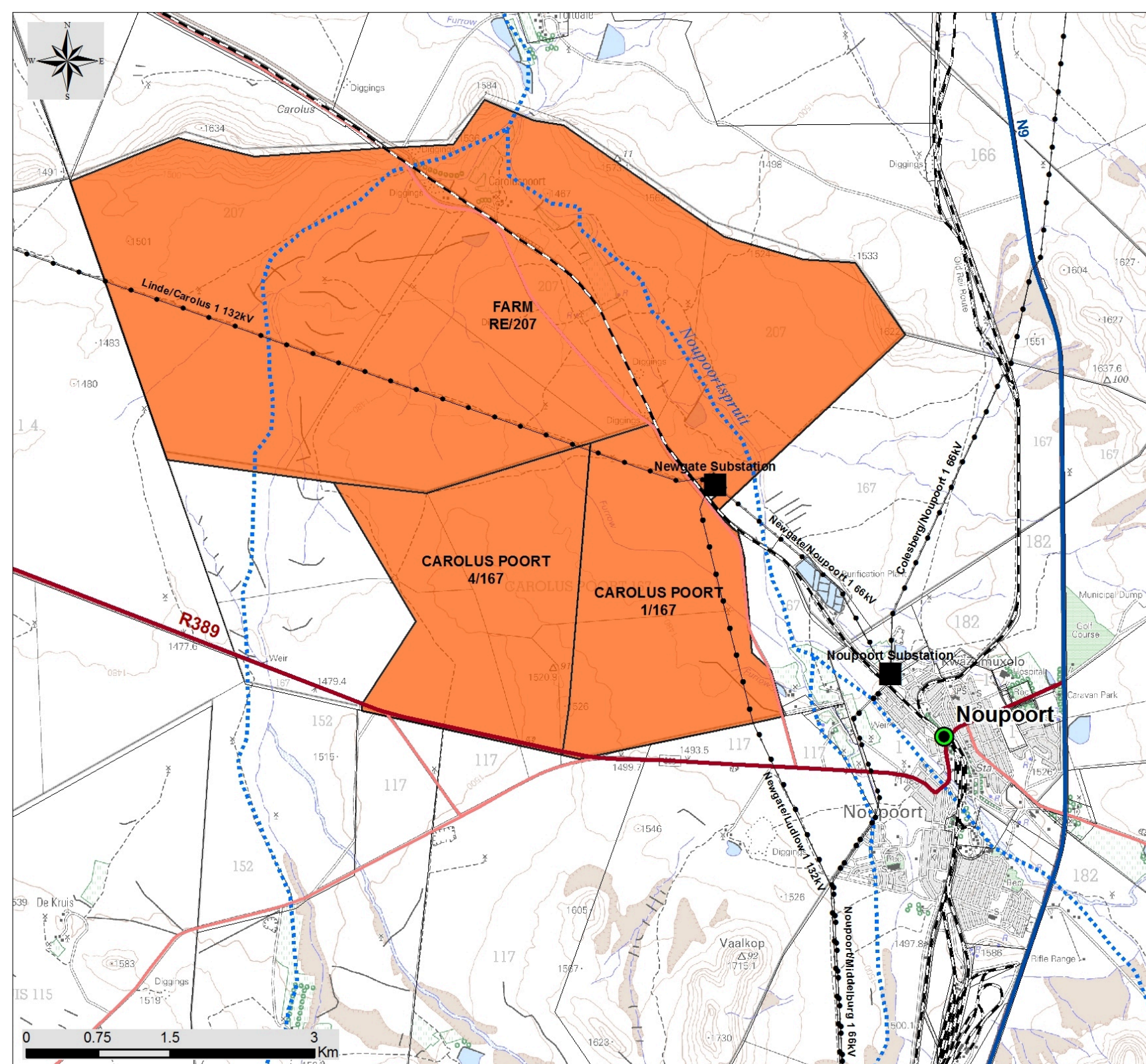
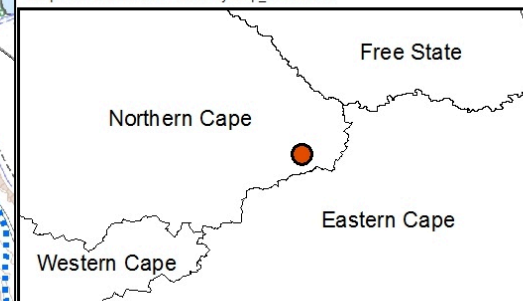
Locality Map

Legend

-  Town
-  Existing Substations
-  Existing Power Line
-  Railway line
-  National Route
-  Regional Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Non Perennial river
-  Noupoort CSP Project Site
-  Farm Portions



Map Ref# Cresco CSP - Locality map_04.04.2016



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
NOUPOORT CONCENTRATED SOLAR POWER (CSP) PROJECT, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
STAKEHOLDER REGISTRATION /COMMENT SHEET

Return completed reply form to: **Gabriele Wood** of **Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd**

Fax: 086 699 5796

Phone: 011 6563237

E-mail: gabriele@savannahsa.com

Postal Address: P O Box 148 Sunninghill 2157

Please provide your complete contact details:

Name & Surname:

Organisation & Designation:

Postal Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

Cellphone:

E-mail:

Would you like to register as an interested and affected party (I&AP)? YES ☐

(please tick the relevant box)

NO ☐

Note: Please register as an I&AP to receive further correspondence regarding the EIA process for the project. Once registered on the project database, your contact details MAY be included in public documentation.

Please state your interest in the project (add additional pages if necessary):

Please list your questions, views or concerns regarding the project (add additional pages if necessary):

Please provide contact details of other persons who you regard as a potential interested or affected party:

Name & Surname:

Organisation & Designation:

Postal Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

Cellphone:

E-mail:



(Sien keersy vir Afrikaans)

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES
NOUPOORT KONSENTRERENDE SONKRAGPROJEK (KSK-PROJEK), NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE
OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES REGISTRASIE/KOMMENTAAR VORM

Stuur voltooide registrasie/kommentaar vorm aan: **Gabriele Wood** van **Savannah Environmental (Edms.) Bpk**

Faks: 086 699 5796

Telefoon: 011 6563237

E-pos: gabriele@savannahsa.com

Posadres: **Posbus 148 Sunninghill 2157**

Verskaf asseblief u persoonlike kontak besonderhede:

Naam & Van:			
Organisasie & Rol:			
Posadres:			
Telefoon:		Selfoon:	
Faks:		E-pos:	

Stel u belang om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party JA ☐

(B&GP)? (Merk met X)

NEE ☐

Nota: Dit word van u vereis om te registreer as 'n B&GP om alle toekomstige inligting in verband met die Omgewingsimpakevalueringproses te ontvang.

Verduidelik u belangstelling in hierdie projek (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig):

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Lys u vrae, opinies of besorghede in verband met hierdie projek (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig):

--

Verskaf bykommende kontak besonderhede van addisionele persoon/e wie u beskou as potensiële belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde partye:

Naam & Van:			
Organisasie & Rol:			
Posadres:			
Telefoon:		Selfoon:	
Faks:		E-pos:	



(Sien omkeer bladsy vir Engels)