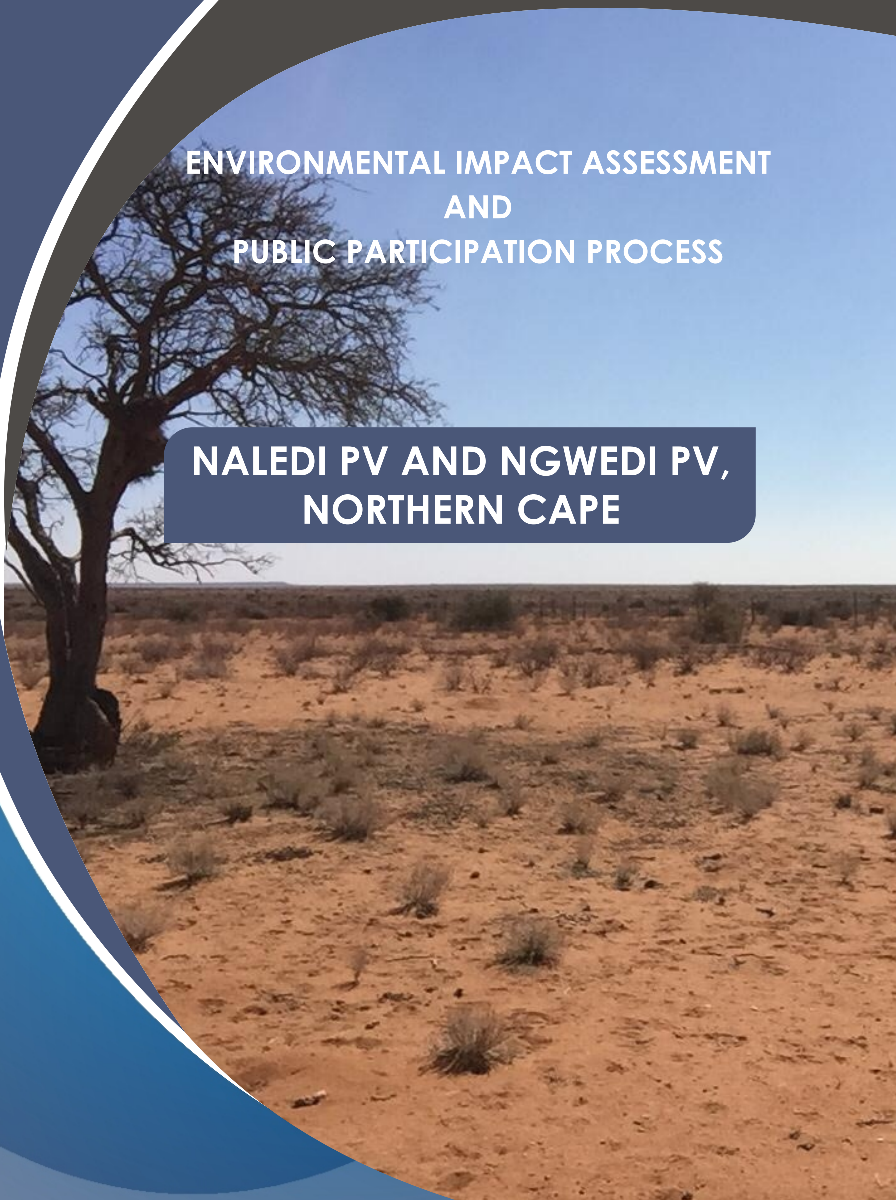
Background Information Documents

JULY 2020



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

NALEDI PV AND NGWEDI PV, NORTHERN CAPE

savannah environmental

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The development of two (2) 100MW solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities is proposed on a study area consisting of two properties, Portion 3 of the Farm McTaggarts Camp 453 and Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3 of the Farm Klip Punt 452, located 21km south-west of Upington in the Northern Cape Province. The two solar PV facilities are known as Ngwedi PV and Naledi PV, and are located to the north of the existing Khi Solar One CSP facility. The two facilities are located within the Kai !Garib Local Municipality, and border the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality located directly to the east, within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality.

The study area for the two projects is located within Focus Area 7 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) which is also known as the Upington REDZ, therefore, a Basic Assessment (BA) process will be undertaken and a BA Report compiled for each project in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), as well as, GNR 114 as formally gazetted on 16 February 2018.

The nature and extent of the two solar PV facilities are explored further in this Background Information Document (BID). The public participation process for the projects will be undertaken concurrently, providing the public with an opportunity to comment on both projects simultaneously. Each solar PV facility will be constructed as a separate stand-alone project, with a separate project development company, or Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as the applicant for each project. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Naledi PV is Naledi PV (Pty) Ltd, and the SPV for Ngwedi PV is Ngwedi PV (Pty) Ltd.

It is the Developer's intention to bid each solar PV facility under the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy's[1] Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each solar PV facility will be sold to Eskom and fed into the national electricity grid through a proposed grid connection solution. The grid connection solution to connect the Naledi and Ngwedi solar PV facilities to the national grid has been assessed as part of a separate BA process. The development of the facilities will assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), 2019.

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 solar PV facilities and the associated infrastructure.
- An overview of the BA process and independent specialist studies being undertaken to assess each project.
- Details of how you can become involved in the BA processes, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you.

[1] *The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy is a merge between the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Energy (DoE).*

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECTS

In response to the electricity demand and supply within South Africa, the need to promote renewable energy and sustainability within the Northern Cape Province, as well as the country's targets for renewable energy, the development of two 100MW solar PV facilities is proposed within the Upington REDZ area. The development of the solar PV facilities will add new capacity to the national electricity grid network. Each solar PV facility will have a development footprint in excess of 200ha, but less than 250ha in extent.

Infrastructure associated with each solar PV facility will include:

- Solar PV panels.
- Centralised inverter stations or string inverters.
- Cabling between the panels, to be laid underground where practical.
- An on-site facility substation to facilitate the connection between the solar PV facility to the electricity grid.
- External and internal access roads.
- A permanent laydown area.
- Operation and maintenance buildings, including a gate and security house, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

Site-specific studies and assessments will be undertaken through the BA processes in order to delineate areas of potential sensitivity within the study area. Once constraining factors have been determined, the layout of each solar PV facility can be planned to minimise social and environmental impacts through appropriate avoidance.

MORE ABOUT SOLAR PV TECHNOLOGY

Solar energy facilities (such as those that 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 Naledi PV and Ngwedi PV will comprise the following components:

Photovoltaic Cells

A photovoltaic (PV) cell is made of silicone 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)).

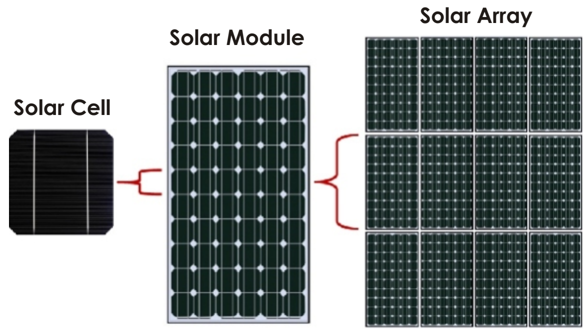


Figure 1: Overview of a PV cell, module and array/panel (Source: pveducation.com)

A PV solar panel is made up of individual PV cells connected together, whereas a solar PV array is a system made up of a group of individual solar PV panels electrically wired together to form a much larger PV installation.

The PV panels will be fixed to support structures and will either utilise fixed/static support structures, or alternatively, they can utilise single or double axis tracking support structures.

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 the power produced by the facilities.

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 EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) 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 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 EIA Regulations, 2014 (GNR 326), GNR 114 and Listing Notices (GNR 327, GNR 325, and GNR 324), the applications for EAs for Ngwedi PV and Naledi PV are subject to the completion of BA processes, as the entire extent of the study area for the projects is located within the Upington REDZ. Each application is required to be supported by comprehensive, independent environmental specialist studies undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

A BA 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 applicants to be forewarned of potential environmental issues, and allows for the resolution of issue(s) identified and reported on as part of the BA processes, 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 consultant responsible for managing the separate applications for EA and undertaking the supporting BA 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 BA processes through the public participation process.

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

The study area will be assessed by independent specialists to identify the potential for environmental impacts and environmental sensitivities. Specialist studies that are proposed as part of the BA processes include the following:

- Biodiversity - which includes ecology, freshwater features, fauna and flora and assesses the potential impact and the associated disturbance of vegetation on the biodiversity (including critical biodiversity areas and broad-scale processes).
- Avifauna - includes an assessment of impacts on avifaunal habitats and sensitive species.
- Soils, Land Use, and Agricultural Potential - which includes land types and assesses the significance of loss of agricultural land and soil degradation and/or erosion.
- Heritage (Archaeology and Palaeontology) - which includes archaeology and palaeontology and assesses the potential of disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites and fossils during the construction phase through excavation activities.
- Visual - which includes the visual quality of the area and assesses the impact of a solar PV facility on the aesthetics within the area.
- Social - which assesses the positive and negative social impacts.

The independent specialist studies will be undertaken wherein the potentially significant impacts will be identified, assessed and ground-truthed. Practical and achievable mitigation measures will be recommended in order to minimise the significance of the potential impacts identified. These recommendations will be included within an EMPr compiled for each project.

Specialist studies will be informed by existing information, previous experience in the area, field observations and input from the public participation process. As an I&AP, your input is

considered as an important part of the 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 I&APs the opportunity to become actively involved in the BA processes being undertaken for the respective projects. Comments and inputs from I&APs are encouraged in order to ensure that potential impacts are considered throughout. 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 BA Reports.

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 properties.
» Placing an advertisement in a local newspaper.
» Compiling and maintaining a database of I&APs throughout the BA processes.
» Notifying I&APs of the commencement of the BA processes and distributing the Background Information Document (BID).
» Notifying I&APs of relevant milestones throughout the BA processes.
» Notifying I&APs of the release of the BA Reports for a 30-day review and comment period.
» Providing an opportunity for I&APs to engage with the BA project team.
» Notifying I&APs of DEA's final decision on whether to grant or refuse EAs, and the manner in which such a decision may be appealed.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

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

» In order to participate in the BA 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.

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 taking up the opportunities provided to engage with the project team.
4. By contacting the environmental consultant with queries or comments.
5. By reviewing and commenting on the BA Reports within the stipulated 30-day review and comment periods. Registered I&APs will automatically be notified of the release of the BA 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 BA 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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Fax: 086 684 0547
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

To visit the online stakeholder engagement platform and view project documentation, visit www.savannahSA.com

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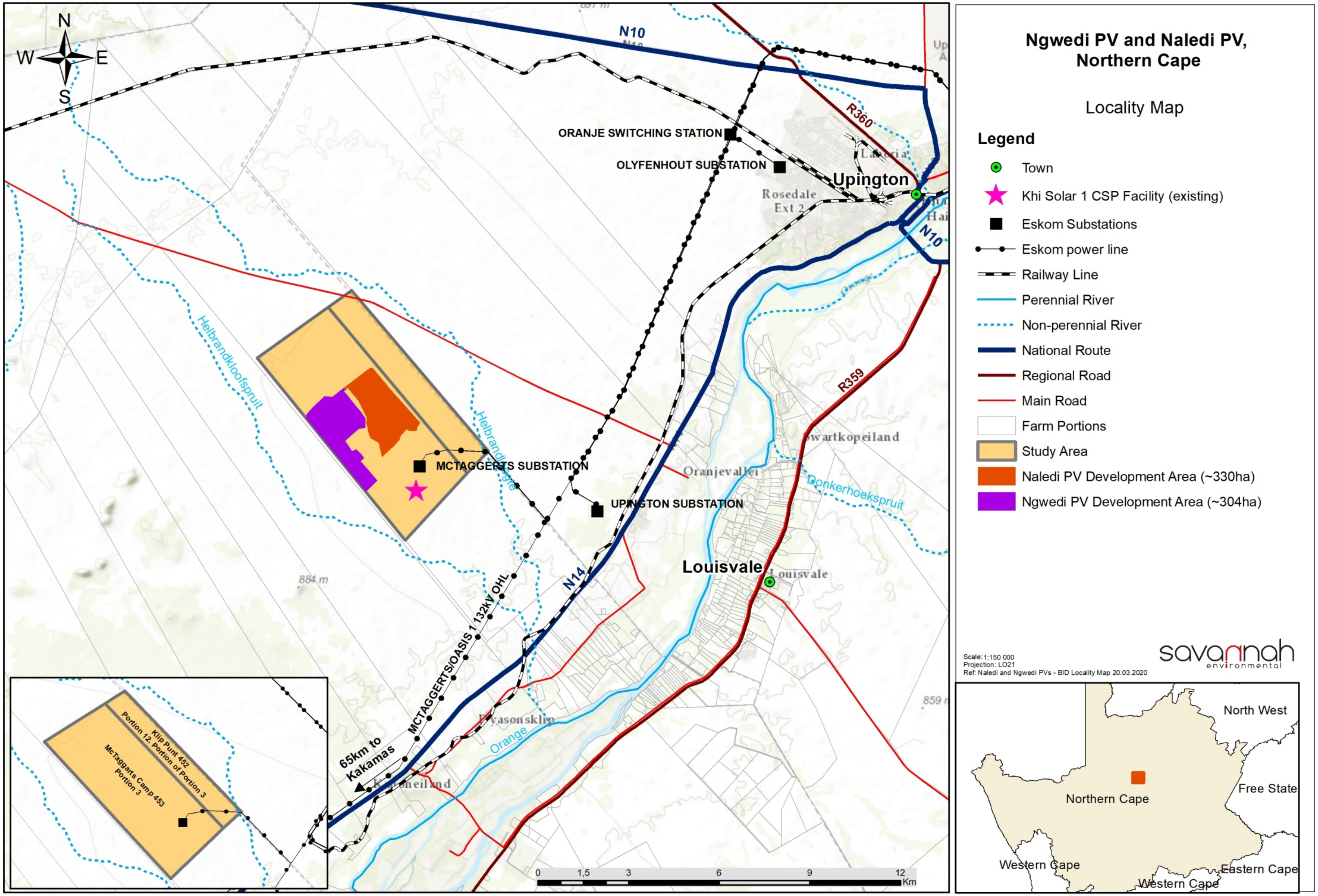
Ngwedi PV and Naledi PV, Northern Cape
Locality Map
Legend
Town
Khi Solar 1 CSP Facility (existing)
Eskom Substations
Eskom power line
Railway Line
Perennial River
Non-perennial River
National Route
Regional Road
Main Road
Farm Portions
Study Area
Naledi PV Development Area (~330ha)
Ngwedi PV Development Area (~304ha)
Scale: 1:150 000
Projection: LO21
Ref: Naledi and Ngwedi PVs - BID Locality Map 20.03.2020
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North West
Free State
Northern Cape
Western Cape
Eastern Cape
N
S
E
W
N10
R360
R359
N14
ORANJE SWITCHING STATION
OLYFENHOUT SUBSTATION
MCTAGGERTS SUBSTATION
UPINGTON SUBSTATION
MCTAGGERTS/OASIS 1 132kV OHL
Upington
Louisvale
Rosedale Ext 2
Oranjevallei
Helbrandkloofspruit
Donkerhoekspruit
Orange
65km to Kakamas
884 m
859 m
Klip Punt 452 Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3
McTaggarts Camp 453 Portion 3
0
1,5
3
6
9
12
Km

JULIE 2020

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERING
EN
OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

NALEDI FV EN NGWEDI FV, NOORD-KAAP

savannah environmental

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Die ontwikkeling van twee (2) 100 MW fotovoltaïese (FV) sonkragaanlegte word beoog op 'n studiegebied wat bestaan uit twee eiendomme, Gedeelte 3 van die plaas McTaggarts Camp 453 en Gedeelte 12, Gedeelte van Gedeelte 3 van die Plaas Klip Punt 452, sowat 21 km suidwes van Upington in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie. Die twee FV-sonkragaanlegte staan bekend as Ngwedi FV en Naledi FV, en is noord van die bestaande Khi Solar One Konsentrerende Sonkragaanleg geleë. Die aanlegte is geleë in die Kai !Garib Plaaslike Munisipaliteit met die Dawid Kruiper Plaaslike Munisipaliteit reg oos daarvandaan (maar nie direk geaffekteer), in die ZF Mgcawu Distriksmunisipaliteit.

Die studiegebied vir die twee projekte is geleë in Fokusgebied 7 van die Hernubare Kragontwikkelingsones (REDZs), wat ook as die Upington REDZ bekend staan, gevolglik sal 'n Basiese Evalueringsproses (BE-proses) onderneem en 'n BE-verslag vir elke projek opgestel word, ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, asook Staatskennisgewing R114, soos formeel op 16 Februarie 2018 in die Staatskoerant afgekondig is.

Die aard en omvang van die twee FV-sonkragaanlegte word van naderby in hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) ondersoek. Die projekte se openbare deelnameproses sal gelyklopend onderneem word, wat die publiek 'n geleentheid sal bied om gelyktydig op albei projekte kommentaar te lewer. Elke FV-sonkragaanleg sal as 'n afsonderlike, losstaande projek met 'n afsonderlike projekontwikkelingsmaatskappy, of Spesialedoelmedium (SDM) as die applikant vir elk van die projekte, opgerig word. Die Spesialedoelmedium (SDM) vir Naledi FV is Naledi PV (Edms.) Bpk., en die SDM vir Ngwedi FV is Ngwedi PV (Edms.) Bpk.

Die ontwikkelaar is van voorneme om elke FV-sonkragaanleg aan te bied ingevolge die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie[1] se Verkrygingsprogram vir Onafhanklike Hernubare Kragprodusente (REIPPP). Die krag wat by elke FV-sonkragaanleg opgewek sal word, sal aan Eskom verkoop en deur 'n beoogde roosterkonneksie-oplossing by die nasionale kragnet ingevoer word. Die roosterkonneksie-oplossing om die Naledi en Ngwedi FV-sonkragaanlegte met die nasionale kragnet te verbind, is geëvalueer as deel van 'n aparte BE-proses. Die ontwikkeling van die aanlegte sal help om die elektrisiteitsdoelwitte te bereik, soos uiteengesit in die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP), 2019.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

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

» 'n oorsig van die beoogde FV-sonkragaanlegte en die verwante infrastruktuur;
» 'n oorsig van die BE-proses en onafhanklike spesialisstudies wat onderneem word om elk van die projekte te evalueer;
» besonderhede van hoe u by die BE-prosesse betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opper wat u dalk kan raak en/of vir u van belang kan wees.

[1] *Die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie is 'n samesmelting tussen die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne (DMH) en die Departement van Energie (DE).*

OORSIG VAN DIE PROJEKTE

In antwoord op die vraag na en voorsiening van elektrisiteit in Suid-Afrika, die behoefte om hernubare krag en volhoubaarheid in die Noord-Kaapprovinsie te bevorder, asook die land se teikens vir hernubare krag, word die ontwikkeling van twee 100 MW FV-sonkragaanlegte in die Upington REDZ-gebied beoog. Die ontwikkeling van die FV-sonkragaanlegte sal nuwe akapasiteit tot die nasionale kragnet toevoeg. Elke FV-sonkragaanleg sal 'n ontwikkelingsvoetspoor beslaan wat groter as 200 ha maar kleiner as 250 ha sal wees.

Infrastruktuur wat met elk van die FV-sonkragaanlegte verband hou, sal insluit:

» FV-sonkragpanele;
» gesentraliseerde wisselrigterstasies of wisselrigterstringe;
» kabels tussen die panele, wat ondergronds gelê moet word waar dit prakties moontlik is;
» 'n interne aanlegsubstasie om die konneksie tussen die FV-sonkragaanleg en die kragnet te bewerkstellig;
» eksterne en interne toegangspaaie;
» 'n permanente stapelwerfgebied;
» bedryfs- en instandhoudingsgeboue, insluitend 'n hek- en sekerheidsgebou, kontrolesentrum, kantore, store, 'n werkswinkel en besoekersentrum.

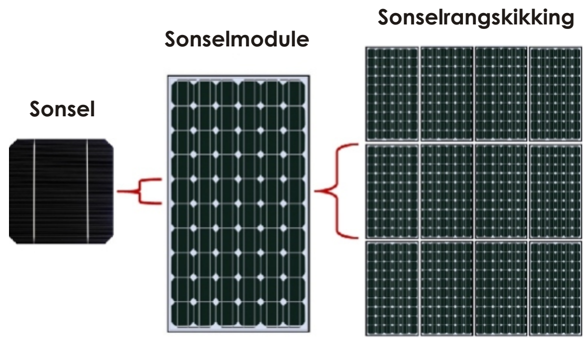
Studies eie aan die terrein en evaluerings sal deur die BE-prosesse onderneem word ten einde potensieel sensitiewe gebiede in die studiegebied af te baken. Sodra beperkende faktore bepaal is, kan die uitleg van elke FV-sonkragaanleg beplan word om maatskaplike en omgewingsimpakte tot die minimum te beperk deur gepaste vermyding.

MEER OOR FV-SONKRAGTEGNOLOGIE

Sonkragaanlegte (soos dié wat FV-tegnologie gebruik), wend die son se energie aan om elektrisiteit op te wek deur 'n proses wat as die **Fotovoltaïese Effek** bekend staan. Hierdie effek verwys na ligfotone wat met elektrone bots, wat die elektrone gevolglik in 'n hoër staat van energie plaas om elektrisiteit voort te bring. Die sonselvelde van Naledi FV en Ngwedi FV sal uit die volgende komponente bestaan:

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/rangskikkings agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n FV-paneel te vorm. Elke FV-sel se een kant is positief en die teenoorgestelde kant negatief gelaai, met elektriese geleiers wat aan beide kante aangebring is om 'n stroombaan te vorm. Hierdie stroombaan vang die vrygestelde elektrone vas in die vorm van 'n elektriese stroom (d.i. gelykstroom (GS)).



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

'n FV-sonpaneel bestaan uit individuele FV-selle wat met mekaar verbind is, terwyl 'n FV-sonkragreeks 'n stelsel is wat bestaan uit 'n groep individuele FV-sonpanele wat elektries saambedraad is om 'n veel groter FV-installasie te vorm.

Die FV-panele sal op steunstrukture aangebring word en hetsy vaste/stilstaande steunstrukture sal gebruik word, of andersins kan hulle enkel- of dubbelas naspoordersteunstrukture gebruik.

Wisselrigters

Wisselrigters word gebruik om elektrisiteit wat deur die FV-selle opgewek word van gelykstroom (GS) na wisselstroom (WS) om te sit sodat die aanleg met die nasionale kragnet verbind kan word. Ten einde groot sonkragaanlegte, soos dié wat beoog word, met die nasionale kragnet te verbind, sal verskeie wisselrigters in verskeie reekse gerangskik word om die krag wat by die aanlegte opgewek word, te versamel en om te skakel.

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

OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES

Ooreenkomstig die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, wat kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998) (NEMA) gepubliseer is, sal die applikante Omgewingsmagtiging (OM) van die Departement van Omgewingsake (DO), in oorleg met die Noord-Kaapse Departement van Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring (DENC), benodig vir die ontwikkeling van die beoogde projekte. Ingevolge Artikel 24(5) van NEMA, die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, (Staatskennisgewing R326), Staatskennisgewing R114 en Lyskennisgewings (Staatskennisgewings R327, R325 en R324), is die aansoeke om OM's vir Ngwedi FV en Naledi FV onderhewig aan die voltooiing van BE-prosesse aangesien die hele omvang van die studiegebied vir die projekte in die Upington REDZ geleë is. Elke aansoek moet gerugsteun word deur omvattende, onafhanklike spesialisomgewingstudies wat ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, onderneem word.

'n BE is 'n doeltreffende beplannings- en besluitnemingswerktuig. Dit bring mee dat potensiële omgewingsverwante gevolge wat voortspruit 'n beoogde aktiwiteit, geïdentifiseer en na behore tydens die oprigtings-, bedryfs- en uitbedryfstellingsfase van ontwikkeling bestuur word. Dit bied ook 'n geleentheid vir die projekaplikante om vooraf gewaarsku te wees van potensiële omgewingskwessies en maak voorsiening vir die oplossing van kwessies wat geïdentifiseer en as deel van die BE-prosesse oor verslag gedoen is, en bied ook die geleentheid vir dialoog tussen sleutelbelanghebbers en belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP's).

Savannah Environmental is aangestel as onafhanklike omgewingskonsultant wat verantwoordelik is vir die bestuur van die aparte aansoeke om OM en om die stawende BE-prosesse te onderneem wat vereis word om alle potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat verband hou met die projekte te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagtings- en bestuursmaatreëls aan die hand te doen wat in die Omgewingsbestuursprogramme (OBPr'e) vervat moet word. Deur die openbare deelnameproses, sal B&GP's aktief betrokke wees in die BE-prosesse.

WAT IS DIE POTENSIËLE OMGEWINGSIMPAKTE WAT VERBAND HOU MET DIE BEOOGDE PROJEKTE?

Die projekgebied sal deur onafhanklike spesialiste geëvalueer word ten einde die potensiaal vir omgewingsimpakte en omgewingsensitiwiteite te identifiseer. Spesialisstudies wat as deel van die BE-prosesse beoog word, sluit die volgende in:

- Biodiversiteit - wat insluit ekologie, varswaterkenmerke, fauna en flora en die potensiële impak en gepaardgaande versteuring van plantegroei op die ekologie en biodiversiteit (insluitende kritiese biodiversiteitsgebiede en breëskaalprosesse) evalueer.
- Avifauna - sluit 'n evaluering van impakte op avifaunahabitats en sensitiewe spesies in.
- Grond, grondgebruik en landboupotensiaal - wat insluit grondsoorte en die wesenlikheid van verlies aan landbougrond en gronddegradasie en/of erosie evalueer.
- Erfenis (argeologie en paleontologie) - wat insluit argeologie en paleontologie en die potensiële versteuring Zywighede evalueer.
- Visueel - wat insluit die visuele gehalte van die gebied en die impak van 'n FV-sonkragaanleg op die estetika in 'n gebied evalueer.
- Maatskaplik - wat die positiewe en negatiewe sosiale impakte evalueer.

Die onafhanklike spesialisstudies sal onderneem word waarin die potensieel wesenlike impakte geïdentifiseer en ter plaatse getoets sal word. Praktiese en uitvoerbare versagtingsmaatreëls sal aanbeveel word ten einde die wesenlikheid van die potensiële impakte wat geïdentifiseer is, te minimaliseer. Hierdie aanbevelings sal vervat word in 'n OBPr wat vir elk van die projekte opgestel word.

Spesialisstudies sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, vorige ervaring in die gebied, veldwaarnemings en insette wat uit die openbare deelnameproses voortspruit. As 'n B&GP word u insette as 'n belangrike deel van die 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 B&GP's die geleentheid om aktief by die BE-prosesse, wat vir die onderskeidelike projekte onderneem word, betrokke te raak. Kommentaar en insette van B&GP's word aangemoedig ten einde te verseker dat potensiële impakte deurentyd oorweging geniet. 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 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 insaetydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die BE-verslae.

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

- die identifisering van B&GP's, insluitend geaffekteerde en naburige grondeienaars en -bewoners en tersaaklike staatsinstansies;
- die plasing van terreinkennisgewings by die geaffekteerde eiendomme;
- die plasing van 'n advertensie in 'n plaaslike koerant;
- die opstel en byhou van 'n databasis van B&GP's regdeur die BE-prosesse;
- die verwittiging van B&GP's van die aanvang van die BE-prosesse en die verspreiding van die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID);
- die verwittiging van B&GP's van tersaaklike mylpale regdeur die BE-prosesse;
- die verwittiging van B&GP's van die vrystelling van die BE-verslae vir 'n 30-dae openbare insae- en kommentaartydperk;
- om B&GP's 'n geleentheid te bied om met die BE-projekspan te skakel;
- die verwittiging van B&GP's van die DO se finale besluit oor die toestaan of weiering van die OMs en die wyse waarop teen sodanige besluit appèl aangeteken kan word.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Kragtens die OIE-regulasies, 2014 (soos gewysig), word u aandag gevestig op u verantwoordelikhede as 'n B&GP:

- Ten einde aan die BE-prosesse deel te neem, moet u uself op die B&GP-databasis registreer.
- U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar met betrekking tot die beoogde projekte binne die gestipuleerde tydsraamwerke ingedien word.
- U moet enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belang wat u dalk in die goedkeuring of weiering van die aansoeke kan hê, bekendmaak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

1. Deur telefonies, per faks of per e-pos te reageer op die uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid.
2. Deur die antwoordvorm aan die tersaaklike kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
3. Deur gebruik te maak van die geleenthede wat gebied word om met die projekspan te skakel.
4. Deur die omgewingskonsultant met navrae of kommentaar te kontak.
5. Deur oorsig oor en kommentaar op die BE-verslae te bied, en wel binne die gestipuleerde 30 dae insae- en kommentaartydperke. Geregistreerde B&GP's sal outomaties in kennis gestel word van die vrystelling van die BE-verslae vir kommentaar, asook van die sluitingsdatums waarteen kommentaar ontvang moet word.

As u uself as 'n B&GP vir die beoogde 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 daardie kwessies en knelpunte te opper wat u raak en/of vir u van belang is of waaroor u meer inligting versoek. U inset vorm 'n belangrike deel van die BE-prosesse.

Deur die meegaande antwoordvorm in te vul en aan ons terug te besorg, registreer u uself outomaties as 'n B&GP vir die beoogde projekte en verseker u dat kennis geneem sal word van die kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae wat u met betrekking tot die projekte opper.

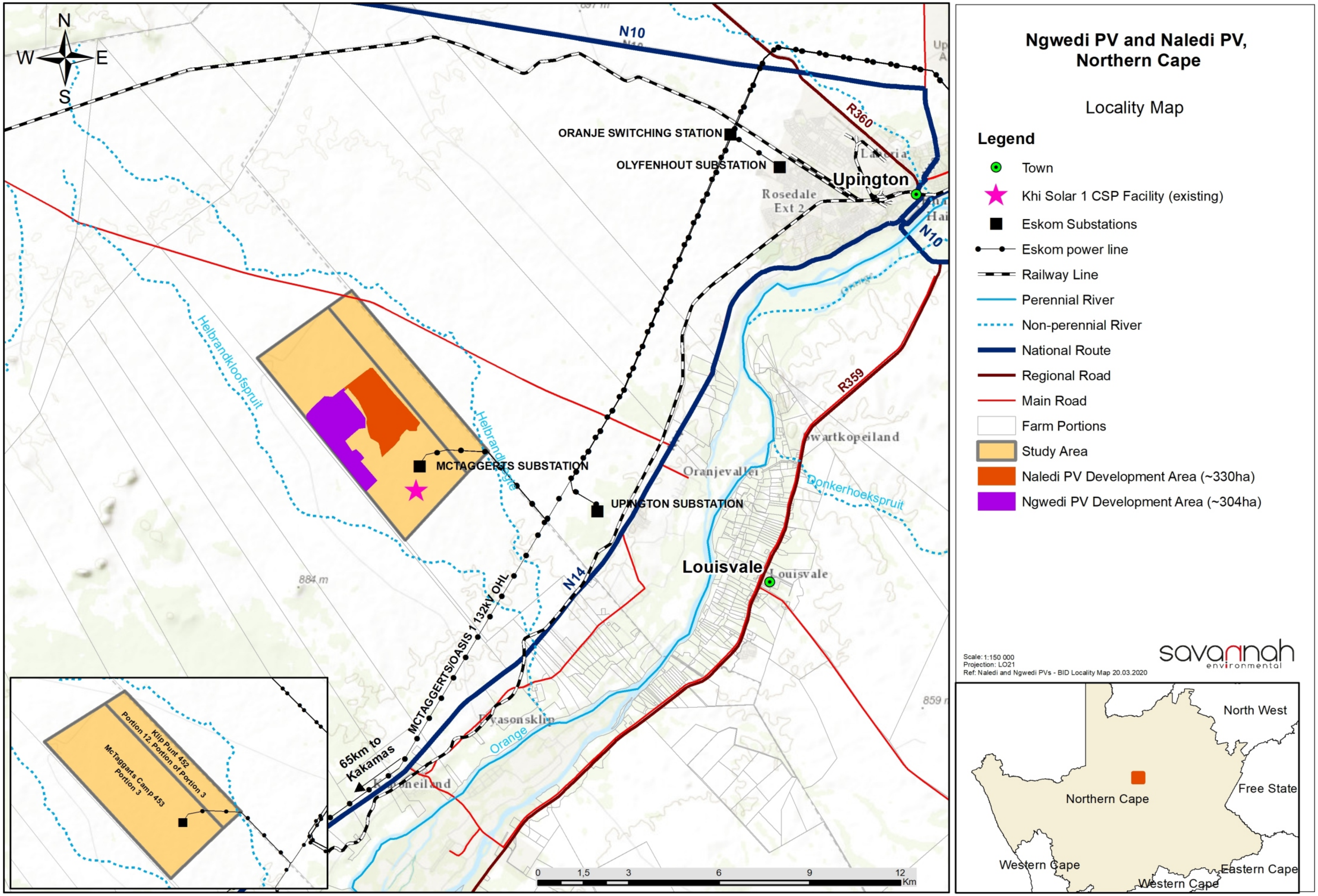
KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

Ronald Baloyi
Savannah Environmental (Edms) Bpk
Posbus 148, Sunninghill, Johannesburg, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Faks: 086 684 0547
E-pos: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Om die aanlynplatform as belanghebbende te besoek en projekdokumentasie te besigtig, besoek www.savannahSA.com

Kopiereg: Savannah Environmental



Ngwedi PV and Naledi PV, Northern Cape
Locality Map
Legend
Town
Khi Solar 1 CSP Facility (existing)
Eskom Substations
Eskom power line
Railway Line
Perennial River
Non-perennial River
National Route
Regional Road
Main Road
Farm Portions
Study Area
Naledi PV Development Area (~330ha)
Ngwedi PV Development Area (~304ha)
Scale: 1:150 000
Projection: LO21
Ref: Naledi and Ngwedi PVs - BID Locality Map 20.03.2020
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N
W
E
S
N10
R360
R359
N14
ORANJE SWITCHING STATION
OLYFENHOUT SUBSTATION
MCTAGGERTS SUBSTATION
UPINGTON SUBSTATION
MCTAGGERTS/OASIS 1 132kV OHL
65km to Kakamas
Upington
Rosedale Ext 2
Louisvale
Oranjevallei
Helbrandkloofspruit
Donkerhoekspruit
Orange
884 m
859 m
Klip Punt 452 Portion 12, Portion of Portion 3
McTaggarts Camp 453 Portion 3
0 1,5 3 6 9 12 Km
North West
Northern Cape
Free State
Western Cape
Eastern Cape

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BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

NALEDI PV AND NGWEDI PV NEAR UPINGTON, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Registration & Comment Form

July 2020

Return completed registration and comment form to: ***Ronald Baloyi*** *of* ***Savannah Environmental***

Phone: *011 656 3237* / ***Mobile (incl. 'please call me'):*** *060 978 8396* / ***Fax:*** *086 684 0547*

E-mail: *publicprocess@savannahsa.com* ***Postal Address:*** *PO Box 148, Sunninghill, 2157*

Your registration as an interested and/or affected party will be applicable for this project only and your contact details provided are protected by the PoPI Act of 2013

Please provide your complete contact details:

Name & Surname:			
Organisation:			
Designation:			
Postal Address:			
Telephone:		Fax:	
Mobile:			
E-mail:			

I would you like to register as an interested and affected party (I&AP) on the following project's database (please tick the relevant box)

Naledi PV		Ngwedi PV	

In terms of EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, Regulation 43(1), you are required to register as an I&AP to receive further correspondence regarding the BA process for the projects and to disclose any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which you may have in the approval or refusal of the application (add additional pages if necessary)**:**

Please list your comments regarding your project selection above (add additional pages if necessary)**:**

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

Name & Surname:	
Postal Address:	
Telephone:	
Mobile:	
E-mail:	

SIEN KEERSY VIR AFRIKAANS

savannah environmental

BASIESE EVALUERING EN OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

NALEDI FV EN NGWEDI FV NABY UPINGTON, NOORD-KAAP PROVINSIE

Registrasie en Kommentaarvorm

Julie 2020

Stuur voltooide registrasie- en kommentaarvorm aan: ***Ronald Baloyi*** *van* ***Savannah Environmental***

Foon: *011 656 3237 /* ***Selfoon (ook 'please call me'):*** *060 978 8396 /* ***Faks:*** *086 684 0547*

E-pos: ***publicprocess@savannahsa.com*** *Posadres:* ***Posbus 148, Sunninghill, 2157***

U registrasie as 'n belanghebbende en/of geaffekteerde party is slegs van toepassing tot hierdie projekte en die voorsiening van u kontakinligting is beskermd deur die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting Wet van 2013 (PoPI Act, 2013)

Verskaf asseblief u persoonlike kontak besonderhede:

Naam & Van:			
Organisasie			
Amp- of Postitel			
Posadres:			
Telefoon:		Faks	
Selfoon			
E-pos:			

Stel u belang om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP) op die volgende projekte se databases (merk asseblief toepaslike boks met 'n X)

Naledi FV		Ngwedi FV	

In terme van die OIE Regulasies, 2014, soos gewysig, Regulasie 43(1), moet u as 'n B&BP registreer om verdere inligting rakende hierdie twee Basiese Evalueringsprojekte te ontvang en u moet ook u direkte besigheid, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang wat u mag hê rakende in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek, vermeld (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig)**:**

Lys u kommentaar rakende die projek per u keuse bo (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig)**:**

<u>Verskaf bykomende kontak besonderhede van addisionele persoon/e wie u beskou as potensiële belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde partye</u>

Naam & Van:	
Posadres:	
Telefoon:	
Selfoon:	
E-pos:	

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ENGLISH