





Figure 1: Site notice place on-site

Site Notices

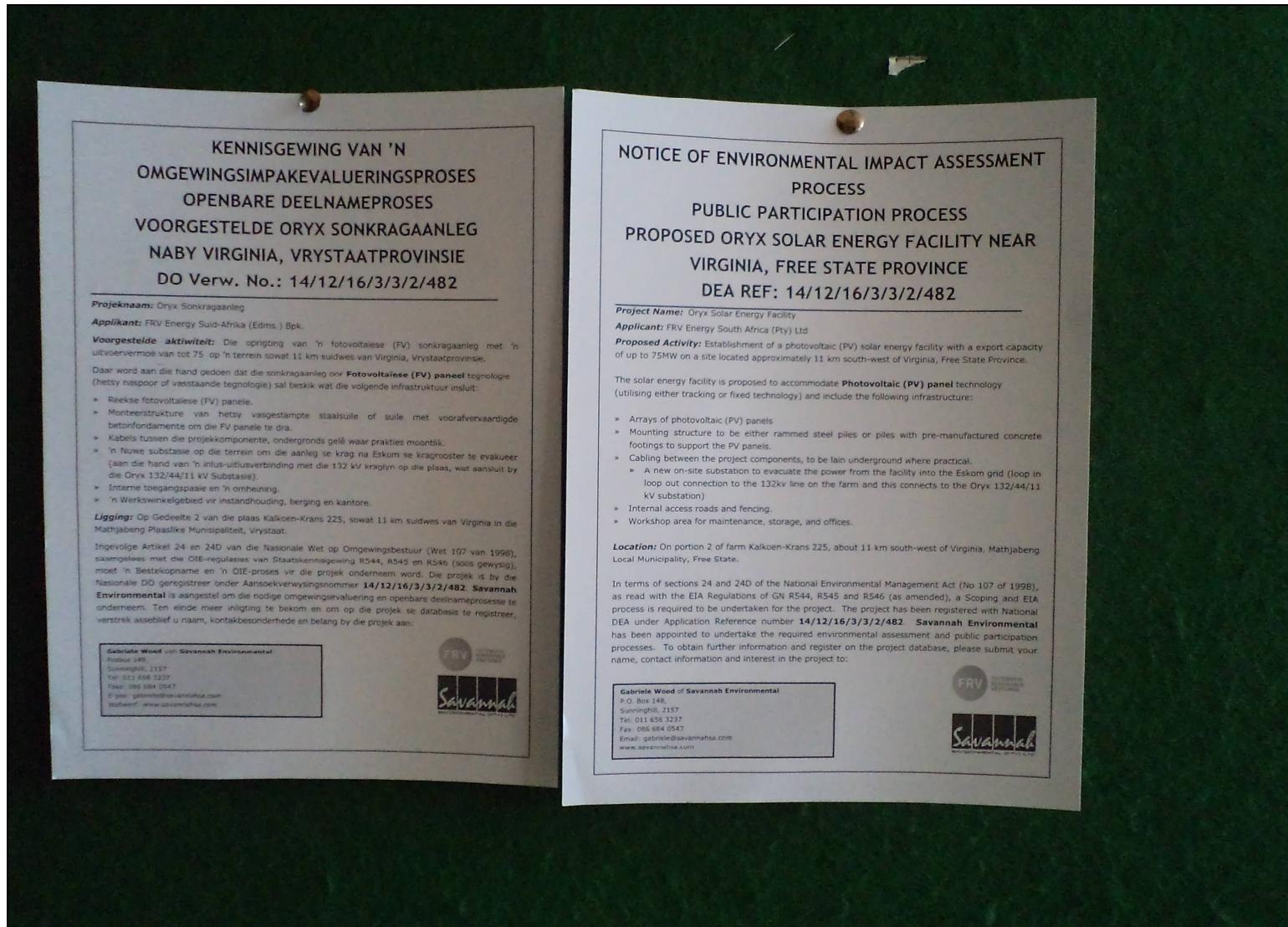


Figure 2: Site notice placed at Virginia Municipality

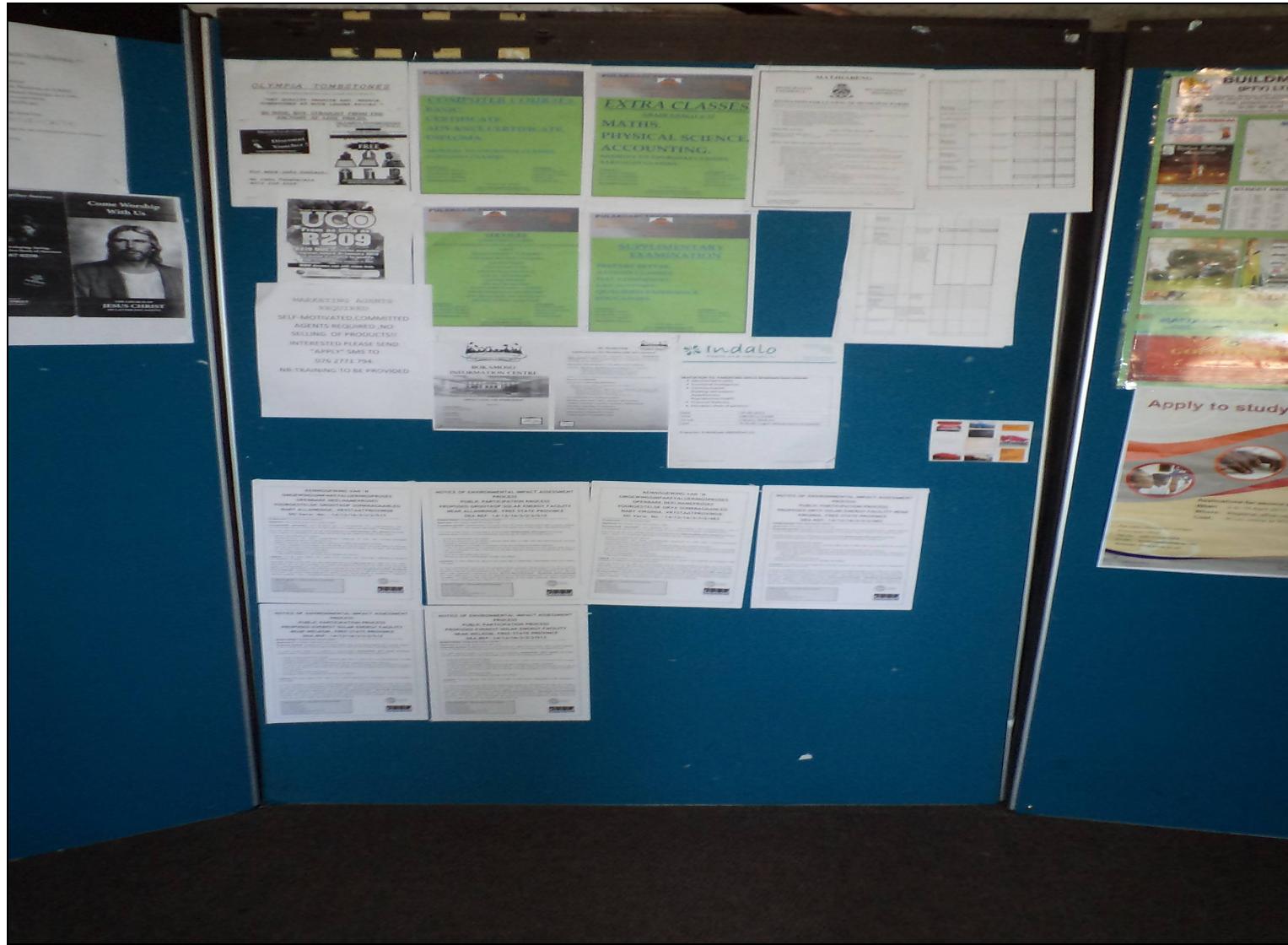


Figure 3: Site Notice placed at Welkom City Library

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

PROPOSED ORYX SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY NEAR VIRGINIA, FREE STATE PROVINCE

DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/482

Project Name: Oryx Solar Energy Facility

Applicant: FRV Energy South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Proposed Activity: Establishment of a photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility with a export capacity of up to 75MW on a site located approximately 11 km south-west of Virginia, Free State Province.

The solar energy facility is proposed to accommodate **Photovoltaic (PV) panel** technology (utilising either tracking or fixed technology) and include the following infrastructure:

- » Arrays of photovoltaic (PV) panels
- » Mounting structure to be either rammed steel piles or piles with pre-manufactured concrete footings to support the PV panels.
- » Cabling between the project components, to be lain underground where practical.
 - » A new on-site substation to evacuate the power from the facility into the Eskom grid (loop in loop out connection to the 132kv line on the farm and this connects to the Oryx 132/44/11 kV substation)
- » Internal access roads and fencing.
- » Workshop area for maintenance, storage, and offices.

Location: On portion 2 of farm Kalkoen-Krans 225, about 11 km south-west of Virginia, Mathjabeng Local Municipality, Free State.

In terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998), as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R544, R545 and R546 (as amended), a Scoping and EIA process is required to be undertaken for the project. The project has been registered with National DEA under Application Reference number **14/12/16/3/3/2/482**. **Savannah Environmental** has been appointed to undertake the required environmental assessment and public participation processes. To obtain further information and register on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project to:

Gabriele Wood of Savannah Environmental
P.O. Box 148,
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
Email: gabriele@savannahsa.com
www.savannahsa.com



KENNISGEWING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERINGSPROSES OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES VOORGESTELDE ORYX SONKRAGAANLEG NABY VIRGINIA, VRYSTAATPROVINSIE DO Verw. No.: 14/12/16/3/3/2/482

Projeknaam: Oryx Sonkragaanleg

Applikant: FRV Energy Suid-Afrika (Edms.) Bpk.

Voorgestelde aktiwiteit: Die oprigting van 'n fotovoltaïese (FV) sonkragaanleg met 'n uitvoervermoë van tot 75 op 'n terrein sowat 11 km suidwes van Virginia, Vrystaatprovinsie.

Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die sonkragaanleg oor **Fotovoltaïese (FV) paneel** tegnologie (hetsy naspoor of vasstaande tegnologie) sal beskik wat die volgende infrastruktuur insluit:

- » Reekse fotovoltaïese (FV) panele.
- » Monteerstrukture van hetsy vasgestampte staalsuile of suile met voorafvervaardigde betonfondamente om die FV panele te dra.
- » Kabels tussen die projekkomponente, ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik.
- » 'n Nuwe substasie op die terrein om die aanleg se krag na Eskom se kragrooster te evakuuer (aan die hand van 'n inlus-uitlusverbinding met die 132 kV kraglyn op die plaas, wat aansluit by die Oryx 132/44/11 kV Substasie).
- » Interne toegangspaaie en 'n omheining.
- » 'n Werkswinkelgebied vir instandhouding, berging en kantore.

Ligging: Op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Kalkoen-Krans 225, sowat 11 km suidwes van Virginia in die Mathjabeng Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, Vrystaat.

Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998), saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R544, R545 en R546 (soos gewysig), moet 'n Bestekopname en 'n OIE-proses vir die projek onderneem word. Die projek is by die Nasionale DO geregistreer onder Aansoekverwysingsnommer **14/12/16/3/3/2/482**. **Savannah Environmental** is aangestel om die nodige omgewingsevaluering en openbare deelnameprosesse te onderneem. Ten einde meer inligting te bekom en om op die projek se databasis te registreer, verstrek asseblief u naam, kontakbesonderhede en belang by die projek aan:

Gabriele Wood van Savannah Environmental
Posbus 148,
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Faks: 086 684 0547
E-pos: gabriele@savannahsa.com
Webwerf: www.savannahsa.com



GEKLASSIFISEERD

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS PROPOSED EVEREST SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY NEAR WELKOM, FREE STATE PROVINCE

DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/512

Project name: Everest Solar Energy Facility

Applicant: FRV Energy South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Proposed activity: Establishment of a photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility with a generating capacity of up to 80MW on a site located approximately 4 km west of Hennenman, Free State province.

The solar energy facility is proposed to accommodate Photovoltaic (PV) panel technology (utilising either tracking or fixed technology) and includes the following infrastructure:

- » Arrays of photovoltaic (PV) panels.
- » Mounting structure to be either rammed steel piles or piles with pre-manufactured concrete footings to support the PV panels.
- » Cabling between the project components to be laid underground where practical.
- » A new on-site substation to evacuate the power from the facility into the Eskom grid (loop-in loop-out connection to the 132-kV line on the farm and this connects to the Theseus 132/44/11 kV substation)
- » Internal access roads and fencing.
- » Workshop area for maintenance, storage and offices.

Location: On farm Beyers 186, about 4 km west of Hennenman, Mathjabeng Local Municipality, Free State.

In terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998), as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R544, R545 and R546 (as amended), a Scoping and EIA process is required to be undertaken for the project. The project has been registered with National DEA under Application Reference number 14/12/16/3/3/2/512.

Savannah Environmental has been appointed to undertake the required environmental assessment and public participation processes. To obtain further information and register on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project to:

Gabriele Wood of Elizabeth Barnard van Savannah Environmental
Postbus 148,
Sunninghill, 2157
Tel: 011 656 3237
Fax: 086 684 0547
E-pos: gabriele@savannahsa.com
Webwerf: www.savannahsa.com



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS PROPOSED ORYX SOLAR ENERGY FACILITY NEAR VIRGINIA, FREE STATE PROVINCE

DEA REF: 14/12/16/3/3/2/482

Project Name: Oryx Solar Energy Facility

Applicant: FRV Energy South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Proposed Activity: Establishment of a photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility with a generating capacity of up to 80MW on a site located approximately 11 km south-west of Virginia, Free State Province.

The solar energy facility is proposed to accommodate Photovoltaic (PV) panel technology (utilising either tracking or fixed technology) and include the following infrastructure:

- » Arrays of photovoltaic (PV) panels
- » Mounting structure to be either rammed steel piles or piles with pre-manufactured concrete footings to support the PV panels.
- » Cabling between the project components, to be lain underground where practical.
- » A new on-site substation to evacuate the power from the facility into the Eskom grid (loop in, loop out connection to the 132 kV line on the farm and this connects to the Oryx 132/44/11 kV substation)
- » Internal access roads and fencing.
- » Workshop area for maintenance, storage and offices.

Location: On portion 2 of farm Kalkoen-Krans 225, about 11 km south-west of Virginia, Mathjabeng Local Municipality, Free State.

In terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998), as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R544, R545 and R546 (as amended), a Scoping and EIA process is required to be undertaken for the project. The project has been registered with National DEA under Application Reference number 14/12/16/3/3/2/482. Savannah Environmental has been appointed to undertake the required environmental assessment and public participation processes. To obtain further information and register on the project database, please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project to:

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NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, AMENDED 2010, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) AND GOVERNMENT NOTICE 718 OF 2009, THE NATIONAL AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (ACT 39 OF 2004) AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998)

Notice is hereby given of in terms of the above mentioned legislation of an application by Prism Environmental Management CC, on behalf of the applicant, Calgro M3 Development (Pty) Ltd, to be submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Free State Province, the National Department of Water Affairs and the National Department of Environmental Affairs. The application/s will be to authorise the construction of the proposed Vista Park Ext. 3 township on a portion of the Remainder of the farm Bloemfontein 654 I.Q. The activity falls within the jurisdiction of the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (Bloemfontein). Different alternatives are being considered for the proposal. These include different layout alternatives for the development, as well as technical alternatives for the various services that would need to be installed to the township.

An Environmental Impact Assessment is required as the activities are listed in the following legislative notices: Government Notice No. R. 544, 545 and 546 of 2010 (Activity List 1, 2 and 3) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, including, but not limited to the following:

- Activity List 1**
9. The construction of facilities or infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water, sewage or storm water (i) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more.
 11. The construction of (i) a canal and/or (vi) bulk stormwater outlets structures where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32 meters of a watercourse, measured from the edge of the watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.
 18. The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic meters to, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, etc. from (i) a watercourse.

- Activity List 2**
5. The construction of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions... and which is not identified in Notice 544 of 2010 or included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) in which case that Act will apply.
 15. Physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land for residential, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use where the total area to be transformed is 20 hectare or more.

- Activity List 3**
16. The construction of (iv) infrastructure covering 10 m² or more where such construction occurs within 32 m of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.

Government Notice No. R. 718 of 2009 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008

Category B, as follows:

7. The incineration of waste regardless of the capacity of such a facility.

10. The Construction of facilities for activities listed in Category B.

Government Notice No. 248 of March 2010 related to the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004: Category B - Facilities where general and hazardous waste, including healthcare waste, crematoria, veterinary waste, used oil or sludge from the treatment of used oil are incinerated.

A Water Use Licence Application (WULA) is also required for construction of various buildings/infrastructure within 32 meters from a watercourse in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998.

Parties wishing to register as Interested and Affected Parties or require additional information are to register on the website www.prismems.co.za or submit their correspondence in writing to reach Prism EMS no later than thirty (30) days after the issue of this notice:

Date of Notice: 9 May 2013

DETEA FS ref: EMS/9(i),ii(i)(vi),18(i),15,15/13/09; NEAS Ref.: FSP/EIA/0000282/2013

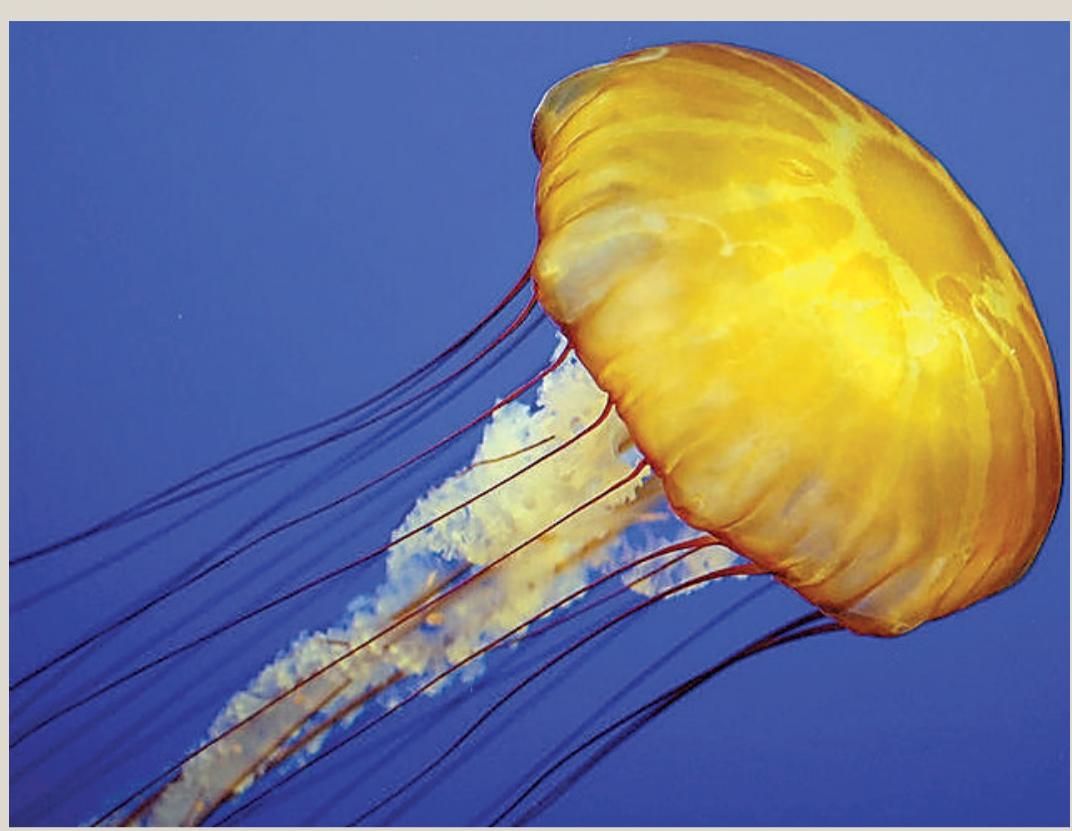
Prism EMS ref: 21243 – VP Ext. 3

Prism Environmental Management CC, c/o Mr D Botha, Tel: 011 475 0210,

Fax: 086 601 4800,

E-mail: prism@prismems.co.za

Website: www.prismems.co.za



'n Jellievis. Foto: FLICKR/DAN90266

Jellievisse neem dalk see oor

Elise Tempelhoff

JOHANNESBURG. – Sal ons dalk binnekort geen ander keuse hé as om jellievis te eet nie?

Sedert die begin van 2000 het dié gelatieneagtige wesen groot dele van die see begin inneem, soos die weskus van Namibië, die Swartsee, die Middelandse See en die see rondom Japan. Die rede hieroor is die oorbuiting van vis en die grootskeepse ongevregde visvangste.

Aan die Namibiese kus het 10 miljoen ton sardiens sedert 1960 plek gemaak vir 12 miljoen ton jellievis. Die teenoorgestelde bevinding is gemaak suid van die Suid-Afrikaanse kus: Die jellievisbevolking het hier konstant gebly.

Jellievis is die stapelvoedsel van tuna en seeskilpaaie, maar dié seederie is besig om weens oorbuiting in sekere dele van die see te verdwyn.

Die gevolg is dat jellievis min natuurlike vyande in die see oor het en nou floreer.

Kleiner visspesies wat die larwes van jellievis vreet en so ook bydra tot die ekonomiese verskynsel wees, te make met seestrome of dalk met klimaatsverandering.

Maar hul jongste navorsing duif op net een rede hieroor: die oorbuiting van vis en grootskeepse ongevregde visvangste.

Die wetenskaplikes het twee gebiede vir hul navorsing gebruik: die Weskus van

Namibië waar feitlik geen regulering van visbevolkings plaasvind nie, en 'n gebied van 1 000 km suid van Suid-Afrika se kus waar visvangste van die afgelope 60 jaar baie streng gekontroleer en bestuur word.

Die IRD sê voorts 'n bos kringloop bestaan in die geafekteerde dele van die see: Jellievis leef van die larwes van vis. Visbevolkings kry dus ook nie kans om te herstel nie.

Daar is dus niks wat die ontploffing in jellievisgetalle kan keer nie, sê die IRD.

Jellievis bedrieg dus nie net voedselserkeheid nie, maar toeriste het ook 'n kleintjie dood aan dié glippe wesen wat op die strand uitspoel en hulle met hul tentakels brand. Die IRD sê die toename in jellievis bedreig die toerisme en die ekonomiese voordele wat daarvan saamgaan in baie dele van die wêreld. Die navorsing beklemtoon die noodsaaklikheid van 'n holistiese benadering in die visserysterydryf. Dit beteken bestuurspraktike en regulerig vir grense heen is noodsaklik.

"Dit is die enigste manier om te voorkom dat jellievisse op ons borde beland," sê die IRD.

Die gevolg is dat jellievis min natuurlike vyande in die see oor het en nou floreer.

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Die

