

BASIESE OMGEWINGSEVALUERINGSPROSES

Februarie 2012

VOORGESTELDE OPRIGTING VAN DIE MIDDELBURG SONPARK, OOS-KAAPPROVINSIE

AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT



African Clean Energy Developments (Edms.) Bpk. (ACED) stel die oprigting voor van 'n kommersiële Fotovoltaïese (FV) Sonkragaanleg op 'n terrein sowat 20 km noord van Middelburg (Oos-Kaapprovinsie) en ~14 km suid van Noupoot (Noord-Kaapprovinsie). Hierdie terrein is tevore deur ACED ondersoek vir die oprigting van 'n windkragaanleg, maar het geblyk nie geskik te wees vir hierdie tegnologie nie weens die beperkte windhulpbron wat op die terrein gemeet is. Die terrein het egter geblyk potensieel lewensvatbaar te wees vir die ontwikkeling van 'n FV sonkragaanleg. Hierdie projek sal in twee ontwikkelingsfasas van 75 MW elk verdeel wees, wat sal bekend staan as Middelburg Sonpark 1 en Middelburg Sonpark 2. Elk van hierdie parke sal deur 'n Doelgerigte Instrument (DI) bedryf word wat vir die projek saamgestel sal word, met die gevolg dat elke park 'n aparte Omgewingsmagtiging verg. 'n Enkele OIE-proses word egter onderneem aangesien die terreine langs mekaar geleë is.

Die projek word op die volgende plaasgedeeltes voorgestel:

- Middelburg Sonpark 1 – Restant van Plaas 11 (Twee Fontein)
- Middelburg Sonpark 2 – Gedeelte 4 van Plaas 11 (Twee Fontein)

'n Breër gebied van ongeveer 1 670 hektaar word oorweeg waarbinne die aanleg opgerig sal word. Die aard en omvang van hierdie aanleg word van naderby in hierdie Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID) ondersoek.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

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

- 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde FV-sonkragaanleg (Fase 1 en 2);
- 'n oorsig van die Basiese Omgewingsevalueringsproses en studies wat onderneem word om die potensiele impakte van die voorgestelde projek, beide positief en negatief, te evalueer; en
- besonderhede van hoe u by die 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 VOORGESTELDE PROJEEK

Deur 'n tegniese bedryfbaarheidstudie te onderneem waarin gunstige **klimaattoestande** (hernubare sonkragaanlegte is direk afhanklik van gemiddelde sonbestralingswaardes in 'n bepaalde gebied), **toegang tot die elektrisiteitsnet**, **toeganklikheid** van die studieterrein en plaaslike **topografie** van die plaaslike terrein oorweeg is, is 'n potensieel lewensvatbare terrein geïdentifiseer vir die oprigting van die voorgestelde FV Sonkragaanleg.

Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die FV-sonkragaanlegte 'n reeks **fotovoltaïese (FV) panele** met 'n opwekkingsvermoë vir elke projek, soos volg sal akkommodeer:

- Middelburg Sonpark 1 – Tot 75 MW
- Middelburg Sonpark 2 – Tot 75 MW

Ander **infrastruktuur** wat met elke FV-aanleg gepaard gaan, sal insluit:

- monteerstrukture om die FV-panele te dra;
- kables tussen die projekkomponente ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik;
- 'n verbinding met die bestaande Ludlow Substasie wat op die terrein geleë is;
- interne toegangspaaie; en
- 'n kantoorgebou/werkswinkel.

Die uiteindelige doel agter die ontwerp en uitleg van die aanleg is om die opwekking van elektrisiteit te maksimaliseer deur **blootstelling aan sonbestraling**, terwyl infrastruktuur-, bedryfs- en instandhoudingskoste, sowel as **maatskaplike en omgewingsimpakte**, tot 'n minimum beperk word. Die aanwending van sonkrag vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit kan as 'n nie-verbruikende benutting van 'n natuurlike hulpbron geag word, wat geen kweekhuysgasse tydens die bedryfsfase vrystel nie. Die opwekking van hernubare krag dra by tot Suid-Afrika se doelwit van diversifisering van die elektrisiteitsopwekkingsmark, wat deur steenkoolkragopwekking oorheers was.

Daar sal van ACED verwag word om by die Nasionale Energiereguleerder van Suid-Afrika (NERSA) aansoek te doen om 'n opwekkingslisensie, asook om 'n kragaanloopooreenkoms met Eskom (d.i. tipies vir 'n tydperk van 20 – 25 jaar) aan te gaan ten einde die voorgestelde aanleg te bou en te bedryf. As deel van die ooreenkoms, sal Exxaro per kilowatt uur deur Eskom vergoed word, wat finansiële deur die regering gerugsteun sal word. Afhangend van die ekonomiese toestande wat op die verstryking van hierdie periode volg, kan die aanleg hetsy uit bedryf gestel word of die kragaanloopooreenkoms kan heronderhandel en verleng word.

HERNUBARE KRAGTEGNOLOGIE WAT VIR DIE PROJEK VOORGESTEL WORD

Verskeie sonkragtegnologieë is beskikbaar vir kragopwekking. Hernubare kragtegnologieë bied 'n alternatief tot fossielbrandstowwe en verminder sodoende die hoeveelheid CO₂-emissies in die atmosfeer weens kragopwekking.

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** bekend staan. Hierdie effek verwys na ligfotone wat met elektrone bots, om die elektrone sodoende in 'n hoër energietoestand plaas om elektrisiteit op te wek.

FV-sonkragaanlegte bestaan uit die volgende komponente:

Die **Fotovoltaïese Sel**

'n Fotovoltaïese (FV) sel bestaan uit silikon wat as halfgeleier optree ten einde die fotovoltaïese effek voort te bring. Individuele FV-selle word aanmekaar geskakel en agter 'n beskermende glaspaneel geplaas om 'n fotovoltaïese paneel te vorm.

Die **Wisselrigter**

Die fotovoltaïese effek wek elektrisiteit in gelykstroom op, met die gevolg dat 'n wisselrigter gebruik moet word om dit in wisselstroom om te sit.

Die **Steunstruktuur**

Die FV-panele sal op 'n **steunstruktuur** aangebring word wat teen 'n hoek gemonteer is om die maksimum sonbestraling te ontvang. Die hoek van die paneel hang af van die breedtegraad van die voorgestelde aanleg, en die hoeke kan verstel word om die kenmerkende somer- en winterbestralings ten volle te benut.

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



Foto van 'n fotovoltaïese sonkragaanleg (Spanje)
(bron: <http://australianmuseum.net.au/image/Solar-Power-Plant/>)

BASIESE OMGEWINGSEVALUERINGSPROSES

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

Daar is twee soorte Omgewingsevaluering, naamlik 'n Basiese Evaluering (BE) en 'n volledige OIE. 'n Basiese evaluering is 'n vereenvoudigde omgewingsevaluering en meer beknopte ontleding van die omgewingsimpakte van kleiner voorgestelde ontwikkelings, vergeleke met 'n volledige OIE-proses wat gewoonlik gepaard gaan met groter ontwikkelings. Die BE-proses word in die diagram hieronder geïllustreer:



Ingevolge Artikel 24 en 24D van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (Wet 107 van 1998), saamgelees met die OIE-regulasies van Staatskennisgewing R543 – R546, word verlang dat 'n Bestekopname- en OIE-proses vir die voorgestelde projek onderneem word. Gegrand op die motivering wat egter aan die Nasionale Departement Omgewingsake (DEA) gebied is ingevolge Staatskennisgewing R543 20(4), is 'n **afskaling** van 'n volledige OIE na 'n Basiese Evalueeringsproses vir die voorgestelde projek goedgekeur en dus word 'n **Basiese Evalueeringsproses** vir die voorgestelde projek onderneem. Die projek is by die DEA, as die **bevoegde owerheid**, geregistreer onder die volgende aansoekverwysingsnommers:

- Middelburg Sonpark 1 – 12/12/20/2465/2
- Middelburg Sonpark 2– 12/12/20/2465/1

ACED het Savannah Environmental aangestel as die onafhanklike omgewingskonsultante om die verlangde Basiese Evalueering te onderneem om alle gepaardgaande potensieële omgewingsimpakte betreffende die voorgestelde projek te identifiseer en te evalueer, en om gepaste versagende en bestuursmaatreëls in 'n Omgewingsbestuursprogram (EMPr) voor te stel. As deel van hierdie omgewingstudies, sal belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye (B&GP's) aktief betrokke raak deur die openbare deelnameproses wat deur Sustainable Futures ZA onderneem word.

WAT IS DIE POTENSIËLE OMGEWINGSIMPAKTE WAT MET DIE VOORGESTELDE PROJEEK GEPAARD GAAN?

'n Aantal potensieële omgewingsimpakte, beide positief en negatief, wat met die voorgestelde sonkragaanleg gepaard gaan, is geïdentifiseer. Dit sluit die volgende in:

Biofisiese studies

Impakte op ekologie, fauna en flora: Die oprigting van die aanleg en die gevolglike versteuring van plantegroei kan 'n impak op die ekologie hê.

Impakte op landboupotensiaal: Impakte op landbougebiede en -potensiaal, asook op grondvermoë.

Maatskaplike studies

Visuele gehalte en estetika: Die sonkragaanleg het die potensiaal om 'n visuele impak op die omliggende omgewing te hê.

Impakte op erfenisterreine en fossiele/paleontologie: Die versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine en fossiele/paleontologie kan tydens die oprigting van die aanleg opduik.

Impakte op die maatskaplike omgewing: Die oprigting en bedryf van die aanleg kan lei tot beperkte werkgeleenthede en kan 'n impak op plaaslike grondgebruik hê.

Spesialisstudies sal onderneem word om hierdie potensieële impakte te identifiseer en te evalueer. Die potensieële omgewingsimpakte wat met die nie-onderneming van die voorgestelde projekte gepaard gaan, sal ook deur die OIE-proses ondersoek word. Spesialisstudies sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, veldwaarnemings en insette wat uit die openbare deelnameproses voortspruit. 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 betrokke te raak. Kommentaar en insette van B&GP's tydens die OIE-proses word aangemoedig om te verseker dat oorweging geskenk word aan potensieële impakte binne die omvang van die studie.

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 kans gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor die voorgestelde projek; en
- toereikende besigtigingstydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die konsep Basiese Ewalueringsverslag.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Ingevolge 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 voorgestelde projek 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 voorgestelde aanlegte, bekend te maak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

1. Deur te reageer (telefonies, per faks of per e-pos) op ons uitnodiging vir u betrokkenheid wat in plaaslike en streekkoerante 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 projek gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreeerde B&GP sal u outomaties uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike en streekkoerante geadverteer word.
4. Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.
5. Deur oorsig en kommentaar te bied oor die konsep Basiese Ewalueringsverslag, en wel binne die gestipuleerde 30-dae besigtigingstydperke.

Indien u self as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projek 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 vraagstukke en knelpunte te opper wat u raak en/of waarin u belangstel en 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 self outomaties as 'n B&GP vir die projekte en verseker u dat kennis geneem word van u kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae wat betreffende die projekte geopper word.



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KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

Shawn Johnston van **Sustainable Futures ZA**

Posbus 749, Rondebosch, KAAPSTAD, 7701

Telefoon: 083 325 9965

Faks: 086 510 2537

E-pos: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

Besoek www.savannahSA.com vir dokumentasie wat met die projek gepaard gaan.
Kopiereg: Savannah Environmental

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

February 2012

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MIDDLEBURG SOLAR PARK, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Background Information Document



African Clean Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd (ACED) is proposing the development of a commercial Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Facility on a site located approximately 20 km north of Middelburg (Eastern Cape Province) and ~14 km south of Noupoort (Northern Cape Province). This site was previously investigated by ACED for the establishment of a wind energy facility, but has proven to be unfeasible for this technology due to the limited wind resource measured on the site. However, the site has proven to be potentially viable for the development of a PV solar energy facility. This project will be split into 2 development phases of 75MW each, to be known as Middleburg Solar Park 1 and Middleburg Solar Park 2. Each of these parks will to be operated by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be established for the project and therefore separate Environmental Authorisations would be required for each park. However, a single EIA process is being undertaken as the sites are adjacent to one another.

The project is proposed of the following farm portions:

- Middleburg Solar Park 1 - Remainder of Farm 11 (Twee Fontein)
- Middleburg Solar Park 2 – Portion 4 of Farm 11 (Twee Fontein)

A broader area of approximately 1670 ha is being considered within which the facility is to be constructed. The nature and extent of this facility is explored in more detail in this Background Information Document (BID).

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

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

- An overview of the proposed PV Solar Energy Facility (Phase 1 and 2).
- An overview of the Environmental Basic Assessment process and studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts, both positive and negative, associated with the proposed project.
- Details of how you can become involved in the process, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

By undertaking a technical feasibility study which considered favourable **climatic conditions** (solar renewable energy facilities are directly reliant on average solar radiation values for a particular area), **access to the electricity grid**, **accessibility** of the study site, and local site **topography**, a potentially feasible site has been identified for the establishment of the proposed PV Solar Energy Facility.

The PV solar energy facilities are proposed to accommodate an array of **photovoltaic (PV) panels** with a generating capacity for each project as follows:

- Middleburg Solar Park 1 – Up to 75MW
- Middleburg Solar Park 12– Up to 75MW

Other **infrastructure** associated with each PV facility will include:

- Mounting structures to support the PV panels;
- Cabling between the project components, to be lain underground where practical;
- Connection to the existing Ludlow substation which is located on the site;
- Internal access roads; and
- Office building / workshop.

The overall aim of the design and layout of the facility is to maximise electricity production through **exposure to the solar radiation**, while minimising infrastructure, operation and maintenance costs, and **social and environmental impacts**. The use of solar energy for power generation can be described as a non-consumptive use of natural resources which emits zero greenhouse gas emissions during the operational phase. The generation of renewable energy will contribute towards South Africa's goal for diversification of the electricity generating market, which has been dominated by coal-based power generation.

ACED will be required to apply for a generation license from the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), as well as a power purchase agreement from Eskom (i.e. typically for a period of 20 - 25 years) in order to build and operate the proposed facility. As part of the agreement, Exxaro will be remunerated per kiloWatt hour by Eskom who will be financially backed by government. Depending on the economic conditions following the lapse of this period, the facility can either be decommissioned or the power purchase agreement may be renegotiated and extended.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PROPOSED FOR THE PROJECT

Various solar energy technologies are available for electricity generation. Renewable energy technologies offer an alternative to fossil fuels, thereby reducing the amount of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere due to power generation.

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.

Solar PV facilities comprise of the following components:

The **Photovoltaic Cell**

A photovoltaic (PV) cell is made of silicone which acts as a semiconductor used to produce the photovoltaic effect. Individual PV cells are linked and placed behind a protective glass sheet to form a photovoltaic panel.

The **Inverter**

The photovoltaic effect produces electricity in direct current. Therefore an inverter must be used to change it to alternating current.

The **Support Structure**

The PV panels will be fixed to a support structure set at an angle so to receive the maximum amount of solar radiation. The angle of the panel is dependent on the latitude of the proposed facility and the angles may be adjusted to optimise for summer or winter solar radiation characteristics.

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



Illustration of a photovoltaic solar energy facility (Spain) (sourced from <http://australianmuseum.net.au/image/Solar-Power-Plant/>)

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

An Environmental Assessment is an effective planning and decision-making tool. It allows the potential environmental consequences resulting from a technical facility during its establishment and its operation to be identified and appropriately managed. It provides the opportunity for the developer to be fore-warned of potential environmental issues, and allows for resolution of the issue(s) reported on in the as well as dialogue with affected parties.

There are two types of Environmental assessments, namely a Basic Assessment (BA) and a full EIA. A basic assessment is a simplified environmental assessment and a more concise analysis of the environmental impacts of smaller proposed developments, compared to a full EIA process which is usually associated with larger developments. The BA process is illustrated in the diagram below:



In terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998), as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R543 – R546, a Scoping and EIA process is required to be undertaken for the proposed project. However based on the motivation supplied to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in terms of GN R543 20(4), a **downscaling** from a full EIA to a **Basic Assessment Process** has been approved for the proposed project and therefore a Basic Assessment process is being undertaken for the proposed project. The project has been registered with the DEA as the **competent authority** under the following application reference numbers:

- Middleburg Solar Park 1 – 12/12/20/2465/2
- Middleburg Solar Park 2– 12/12/20/2465/1

ACED has appointed **Savannah Environmental**, as the independent environmental consultants, to undertake the required Basic Assessment to identify and assess all the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, and proposes appropriate mitigation and management measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). As part of these environmental studies, interested and affected parties (I&APs) will be actively involved through the public involvement process being undertaken by Sustainable Futures ZA.

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

Biophysical Studies

Impacts on ecology, fauna and flora: The construction of the facility and the associated disturbance of vegetation may result in impacts on ecology.

Impacts on agricultural potential: Impacts on agricultural areas and potential, and land capability.

Social Studies

Visual quality and aesthetics: The solar energy facility has the potential to have a visual impact on the surrounding area.

Impacts on heritage sites and fossils/palaeontology: Disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites and fossils/palaeontology may result during the construction of the facility.

Impacts on the social environment: The construction and operation of the facility may result in limited job opportunities and could impact on local land use.

Specialist studies will be undertaken to identify and assess these potential impacts. The potential environmental impacts associated with not undertaking the proposed project will also be explored through the EIA process. 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 INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

The sharing of information forms the basis of the public involvement process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the EIA from the outset. Comments and inputs from I&APs during the EIA process are encouraged in order to ensure that potential impacts are considered within the ambit of the study.

The public involvement 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 draft Basic Assessment Report.

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 facility.

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

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

1. By responding (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local and regional 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 project. As a registered I&AP you will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local and regional newspapers.
4. By contacting the consultants with queries or comments.
5. By reviewing and commenting on the draft Basic Assessment Report within the stipulated 30-day review period.

If you consider yourself an I&AP for the proposed projects, we urge you to make use of the opportunities created by the public involvement process to provide comment, or raise those issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you, and about which you would like more information. Your input into these processes forms a key element of the BA and EIA processes.

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



**SUSTAINABLE
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COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Direct all comments, queries or responses to:

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To view project documentation, visit www.savannahSA.com

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