BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM DEVELOPMENT (PTY) LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM NEAR BOJATING, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

Part A

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Draft for Public Comment

DEDECT Reference: NWP/EIA/63/2022

Office B101, Izulu Office Part, Rey's Place, Dolphin Coast, Ballito, 4399

071 689 2229 trevor@exm.co.za

BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM DEVELOPMENT (PTY) LTD

February 2023

Revision 1

Environmental Impact Report in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment for Development of the Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating, North-West Province.

DEDECT REFERENCE: NWP/EIA/63/2022

This document has been prepared by EXM Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd. and is intended for the use and distribution of the readers included in the distribution list.

Distribution List			
Nr	**Name**	**Designation**	**Affiliation**
1.	Case Officer	Competent Authority	Department of Economic Development, Environment Conservation and Tourism
2.	Interested and Affected Parties	Various	Various
3.	Commenting Authorities	Various	Various

Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Trevor Hallatt	EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") EAPASA (Reg. nr. 2019/1758) Report Author		2023/02/16
Thashnee Moodley	EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd Junior Environmental Scientist Report Author		2023/02/16
Roelof Letter	EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd Senior Environmental Scientist (EAP) Report Reviewer		2023/02/16

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project Background

Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd (an entity that forms part of the investment interests of the Baphalane community) proposes to develop a Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Power Plant near Bojating (hereafter referred to as the Baphalane Solar Farm), located 45 km northeast of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be located just north of the Bojating Village on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (as indicated in the Regional Locality Map, Figure 2-1). The proposed development will cover / transform approximately 300 hectares of previously undeveloped natural (greenfield) land.

The project will also entail the development of approximately 25 hectares of Agrivoltaics, which will combine agricultural production (potentially lemons, sweet potatoes and herbs) and the generation of solar power at the same time. The project will be owned by Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd, which is majority-owned by the Batlase Development Trust, of which the Baphalane community members are beneficiaries. Therefore, the community in the area will benefit directly from this development, also in terms of job creation during the construction and operational phases as well as seasonal employment during planting and harvesting.

1.2 Authorisations Required

The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm triggers activities published in Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327 of 2017), Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325 of 2017) and Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324 of 2017), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"). A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") process in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017) must therefore be undertaken to obtain Environmental Authorisation ("EA") prior to commencement. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ("EXM") has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") to facilitate the EIA, including the supporting Public Participation Process ("PPP"). An Integrated Water Use Licence ("WUL") application process (DWS Reference: WU26886) is undertaken, concurrent to the EIA, for activities (a, c, f, g & i) listed in Section 21 of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA"). The project will not form part of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer ("IPP") Procurement Programme and therefore the North West Department of Economic Development,

Environment, Conservation and Tourism ("DEDECT") is the Competent Authority ("CA") responsible for administering the EIA process.

1.3 Public participation

A public participation process ("PPP") is conducted in terms of the Chapter 6 of NEMA and the EIA regulations. A consolidated PPP is undertaken in support of the EIA and WUL applications. The purpose of the public participation process is to inform all the identified Interested and Affected Parties ("IAPs") of the proposed development and associated application processes and allow them to raise comments/concerns. The scoping phase of the EIA has been completed and the final Scoping report has been accepted by DEDECT on the 15th of December 2022. Comments received during the scoping phase have been incorporated into the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR). The draft EIR (this document) is available to all IAPs for a period of 30 day (10th February 2023 to 10th March 2023) for comment and all the comments will be incorporated in the final EIR that will be submitted to the DEDECT and circulated to the IAPs.

1.4 Specialist studies

The following specialist studies have been undertaken in support of the EIA and EMP development and are included in Part C of this document.

Table 1-1: Specialist Studies undertaken.

Specialist study	Annexure
Soil, Land Capability and Land Use Assessment	Appendix A
Biodiversity and Wetland Impact Assessment	Appendix B
Geohydrological Impact Assessment	Appendix C
Hydropedology Impact Statement	Appendix D
Visual Impact Assessment	Appendix E
Heritage Impact Assessment	Appendix F
Socio-Economic Impact Assessment	Appendix G
Avifauna Impact Assessment	Appendix H
Civil Aviation Report	Appendix I

1.5 Summary of Key Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The outcome of the impact assessment and key mitigation included in the EMPr are summarised in the Table 1-2 below. The table shows the significance rating of the impacts without the implementation of mitigation measures. The implementation of mitigation measures will lower the significance of the impacts to acceptable levels as indicated.The complete impact assessment is provided in **Part A: Appendix C**.

Table 1-2: Summary of Impact Assessment Finding and Key Mitigation Measures

Impact Category	Phase	Impact Description	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance With Mitigation
Soil	Construction	Impacts on soil, include soil erosion and loss of topsoil as the site is characterised by potentially highly collapsible transported colluvial soils.	**Moderate**	• Demarcate footprint area. Removal of topsoil only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Maximum volume topsoil to be removed from demarcated areas and place on topsoil stockpiles. These could ideally be used as visual screening berms in certain areas of the site. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Retain maximum vegetation cover underneath the PV panels. • Implement measures (i.e., retention structures) contained in the stormwater management plan to control release of stormwater to the surrounding environment. • Inspect areas downstream of the site (especially near water courses) for erosion and implement additional measures if erosion is noted.	**Low**
	Operational		**High**		**Low**
Biodiversity - Flora	Construction	Impacts on flora species include vegetation clearance resulting in direct habitat loss and fragmentation (including the loss of small ESA areas) and the degradation of surrounding habitat and introduction and further spreading of alien plants and weed species.	**Moderate**	• Implement mitigated layout alternative. • Retain maximum vegetation cover, where possible. • Clearly demarcate construction footprint prior to commencement. • Vegetation clearance only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Limit Road construction to the authorised access and internal roads. • Undertake a survey to identify protected plant species and obtain permits for the removal/relocation of such species, prior to construction. • Transplantation of protected species is preferable, where possible. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Restrict movement of vehicles and people to demarcated footprints and roads.	**Low**

Impact Category	Phase	Impact Description	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance With Mitigation
Biodiversity - Fauna	Construction	Impacts on fauna species include displacement of indigenous faunal community (including SCC) due to habitat loss, direct mortalities, and disturbance (road collisions, noise, dust, light, vibration, and poaching)	**Moderate**	• Implement strict speed limits during construction to prevent vehicles colliding with or running over animals. • Implement measures to keep animals from entering the fenced area. • Conduct a walk through to ensure that all faunal species (as far as practicable) have left the demarcated area prior to the commencement of construction activities. • Hunting/trapping or collecting of any faunal species is strictly prohibited. • Awareness training during construction regarding the presence of faunal species on site. • Consider the establishment of a butterfly/bee corridor with indigenous plant species on the edge of the solar farm.	**Low**
Biodiversity - Avifauna	Construction	Several avifaunal species were found that would be regarded as high-risk species. Impacts on avifauna include habitat loss, potential poaching, collision with vehicles, collisions with PV panels and associated infrastructure, electrocution (on site infrastructure), etc.	**High**	• The design of the proposed PV must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa (Jenkins et al., 2017). • As far as possible, infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution. • As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried. • Security lighting (where possible) must be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting (where practicable) should be directed away from surrounding habitats.	**Moderate**
	Operational		**High**		**Moderate**

Impact Category	Phase	Impact Description	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance With Mitigation
Surface water (direct impacts)	Construction	No natural wetland systems, or cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. However, some drainage features and dams, with no associated riparian zones, were identified in relatively close proximity to the site. Impacts on Surface water resources include encroachment of water courses, aquatic habitats and floodlines.	**Moderate**	• Implement mitigated layout plan to avoid water courses and floodlines. • Water courses and 100m buffer zones must be dedicated no-go areas. • Restrict movement outside demarcated areas, especially close to water courses. • Implement measures stipulated in the site Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management must be focused to prevent concentrated discharge near water courses. Implement measures to attenuate flow in areas where concentrated flow will occur. • Ensure that flow attenuation is undertaken where effluent is discharged. • Appropriate containment measures must be implemented to prevent spillages at nearby water courses. • Effluent will be treated and monitored on a continuous basis as per the requirements of Table 2.1 of the GN 665/the WUL, to prevent pollution, before being discharged water source east of the site.	**Low**
	Operational		**Moderate**		**Low**
Surface water (indirect)	Construction	The PV facility will be situated in the catchment of one FEPA river (Motlhabe River). Potential erosion at the site due to highly erodible soil has the potential to result in the sedimentation of NFEPA rivers and impact on the aquatic biodiversity.	**High**	• Implement stormwater management plan. • Maintenance of the stormwater management system. Ensure that conveyances are not obstructed, and attenuation structures are not silted and working effectively. • Rehabilitation/stabilisation of areas disturbed during construction that will not be used during operations. • Implement additional measures if erosion is detected. • Inspect areas of discharge biannually to detect erosion problems and implement measures to rectify such issues if detected. • Refer to section/impact category related to soil.	**Moderate**
	Operational		**High**		**Moderate**

Impact Category	Phase	Impact Description	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance With Mitigation
Groundwater	Construction	The project will entail the abstraction of groundwater from two (2) on site boreholes to supply the PV facility and Agrivoltaics with water. Potential impacts on aquifer yield and groundwater contamination due to seepage from the oxidation ponds and septic tanks.	**Moderate**	• Monitor and record abstraction volumes. • Groundwater abstraction must not exceed sustainable safe yield/authorised volume (approximately 300m^3 of water per day). • Groundwater levels should be monitored on-site as well as on surrounding farms. • All leaks must be reported and repaired timeously. • Installation of liner system at oxidation ponds. • Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system.	**Low**
	Operational		**Moderate**		**Low**
Visual	Visual appearance of solar facility	Impacts on sense of place due to visual intrusion. Infrastructure with large footprints and high height standing out against the natural landscape due to the site situated on an elevated landscape.	**Moderate**	• Landscaping around solar facility, where practicable. • Rehabilitation of temporary disturbed areas. • Keep footprint of facility as small as possible according to demarcated area. • Security lighting to be positioned downwards and inwards, where practicable	**Low**
Resource efficiency	Construction	Impacts on resource efficiency include generation of electricity from renewable energy, reduction in dependency on fossil fuels and reduced greenhouse gas emissions and decreasing pressure on the Eskom grid. Farming under solar modules protects the plants from direct solar radiation and sunburn, resulting in lower water requirements.	**High Positive**	• None	**High Positive**
	Operational		**High Positive**		**High Positive**

Impact Category	Phase	Impact Description	Significance Pre-Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance With Mitigation
Socio-economic	Construction	Employment opportunities and use of Local contractors resulting in job creation and improved income of households in the local and regional economy.	**High Positive**	• Maximise the employment of local persons. • Maximise local procurement.	**High Positive**
	Operational		**Moderate Positive**		**Moderate Positive**
Socio-economic	Operational	Increase in agricultural opportunities and introduction of new developments in the area. Employment opportunities during harvesting and planting.	**High Positive**	• None	**High Positive**
Socio-economic	Operational	Action from community due to failed expectations	**Moderate**	• Stakeholder engagement aimed at transparency regarding employment, procurement opportunities and grievance process.	**Low**
	Closure		**Moderate**		**Low**

1.6 Concluding Statement

The following provides a summary of the pertinent outcomes of the EIA study:

- No fatal flaws or unacceptable risks were identified as part of the impact assessment. The main risks relate to potential erosion and sedimentation of NFEPA rivers. It is therefore essential to implement an effective stormwater management system for the site.
- The proposed Solar PV Facility will provide socio-economic benefits in terms of job creation, local procurement and purchasing of local goods and services to a community where high unemployment is prevalent. As the local community through its investment vehicles will have part ownership of the proposed facility, the community will directly benefit from the implementation thereof.
- The project will entail the generation of electricity from a renewable source which holds various benefits, including a reduction on fossil fuel dependency and reduced pressure on the national grid which will lead to more reliable power supply.
- The project entails the development of Agrivoltaics which is also of benefit to the community in terms of job creation and development of agriculture in the area. Secondary projects such as packaging plants may be developed in future which will benefit the local economy.
- The implementation of the mitigated layout will ensure the prevention of impacts on water courses and associated aquatic biodiversity.
- The identified impacts can effectively manage to acceptable levels with the implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in the EMPr.

Based on the outcome of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and specialist studies undertaken, it is the Environmental Assessment Practitioner's (EAP) opinion that the Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the proposed Solar PV Plant be granted based on the reasons stated above, provided that the recommendations and mitigation measures stipulated in the Environmental Management Programmes (EMPr) (Part B of this document) are implemented to the fullest diligence and complied with.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms /Abbreviations	Definition
BID	Background Information Document
BPDM	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
CA	Competent Authority
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
C-Plan	Conservation Plan
DEDECT	Department of Economic Development, Environment Conservation and Tourism (North West)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation (North West)
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Ecological Support Area
EXM	EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
GNR	Government Notice Regulation
IAP	Interested and Affected Party
mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
MKLM	Moses Kotane Local Municipality
MW	Megawatts
NDCR	National Dust Control Regulations
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEM: BA	National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management Waste Act
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NWA	National Water Act
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
PAOI	Project Area of influence
PV	Photovoltaic
READ	Department of Rural, Environment, and Agricultural Development (North West)
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural & Scientific Professionals
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SANS	South African National Standards
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd (an entity that forms part of the investment interests of the Baphalane community) proposes to develop a Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Power Plant near Bojating (hereafter referred to as the Baphalane Solar Farm), located 45 km north-east of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be located just north of the Bojating Village on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (as indicated in the Regional Locality Map, Figure 2-1). The proposed development will cover / transform approximately 300 hectares of previously undeveloped natural (greenfield) land.

The facility will entail the installation of Solar PV Panels (approximately 200,000 modules) on a single-axis tracking structure with the potential to generate approximately 100 Megawatts ("MW") of electricity. Associated support infrastructure on site will include the following:

- Operations & Maintenance ("O&M") building, including a control room;
- Water supply borehole and water storage tanks;
- Transformer Substation;
- A battery energy storage system ("BESS") with a capacity of up to 400MWh;
- Stormwater infrastructure;
- Security fencing and security guard station;
- Staff facilities;
- Access and internal roads;
- Electrical reticulation network;
- Sewage storage/treatment facilities (septic tanks/oxidation ponds) and
- 132kV electricity transmission line (separate EA application to be undertaken).

The project will also entail the development of approximately 25 hectares of Agrivoltaics which will combine agricultural production (potentially lemons, sweet potatoes and herbs) and the generation of solar power at the same time. The project will be owned by the **Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd** which is majority-owned by the Batlase Development Trust, of which the Baphalane community members are beneficiaries.

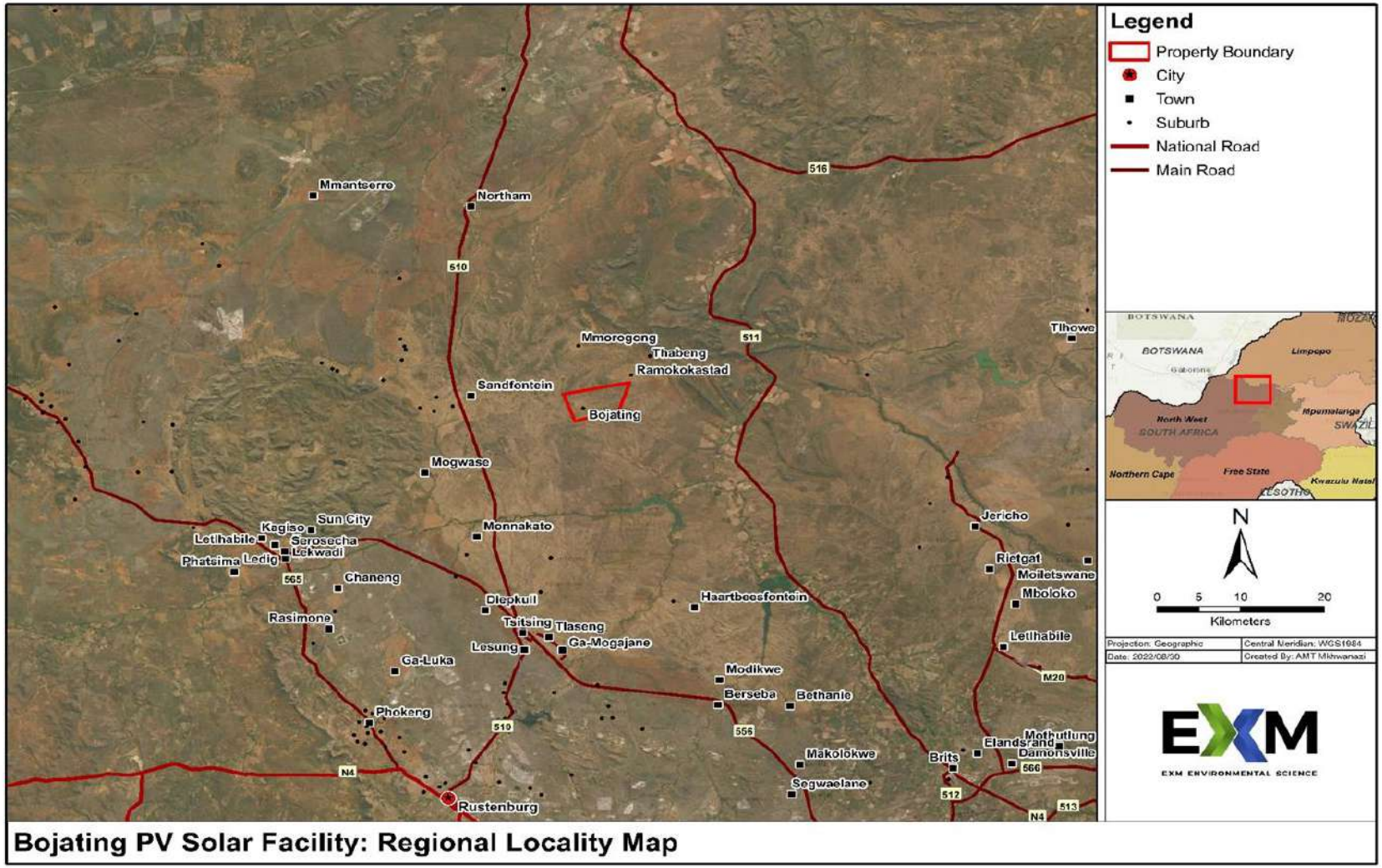


Figure 2-1: Regional Locality Map

2.2 Environmental Authorisations

2.2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The proposed Solar PV Facility triggers activities published in Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327 of 2017) and Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325 of 2017) (detailed in Section 3 of this report), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"). A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") process in terms of the EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017) must therefore be undertaken to obtain Environmental Authorisation ("EA") prior to commencement.

The project will not form part of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer ("IPP") Procurement Programme and therefore the North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism ("DEDECT") is the Competent Authority ("CA") responsible for administering the EIA process. A separate Basic Assessment ("BA") will be undertaken for the development of new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line in terms of the EIA Regulations (GN R. 982 of 2014, as amended by GN R. 326 of 2017) will be undertaken to obtain Environmental Authorisation ("EA") prior to commencement. The final Scoping Report was submitted to the CA on the 18th of November 2022 and accepted on the 21st of November 2022.

2.2.2 Water Use Licence Application

Undertaking Activities listed in Section 21 of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA") requires a Water Use Licence ("WUL") prior to commencement. The proposed development of the Solar PV Facility triggers the following activities of the NWA:

- **Activities (a)**: groundwater abstraction
- **Activities (c)&(i)**: altering beds, banks, and flow of a watercourse.
- **Activities (f)**: discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource.
- **Activities (g)**: disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resources.

A separate IWUL application (DWS Reference: **WU26886**) is therefore undertaken in parallel to the EIA process.

2.3 Objectives and Purpose of the Environmental Impact Report ("EIR")

This Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") has been developed according to the requirements of the EIA regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017). The content of this report, as

required by the aforementioned regulations, and where each requirement is addressed within this report is provided in **Part A: Appendix D**. The purpose of the impact assessment phase of the EIA and the supporting report is as following:

- Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the proposed activity.
- Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity.
- Identify, confirm, and assess preliminary project alternatives.
- Identify and confirm the preferred site location, based on the preliminary identification of impacts in terms of the baseline environmental description.
- Identify the key issues to be addressed in the EMP together with mitigation measures for each potential impact.
- Identify preliminary suitable mitigation measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks.
- Summarise comments and responses from IAP's.
- Summarise specialist study findings.
- Includes an environmental impact assessment.

2.4 Public participation

A public participation process ("PPP") is being conducted in terms of the Chapter 6 of NEMA and the EIA regulations. A consolidated PPP is undertaken in support of the EIA and WUL applications. The purpose of the public participation process is to inform all the identified Interested and Affected Parties ("IAPs") of the proposed development and associated application processes and allow them to raise comments/concerns. The scoping phase has been completed, as the final scoping report was submitted on the 30th of November 2022, and the comments have been incorporated into the draft EIR. The draft EIR is circulated to all IAPs for a period of 30 day for comment (10th February 2023 to 10th March 2023).

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

This section provides details of the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") that is responsible to facilitate the EIA and public consultation processes in line with NEMA and the EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017).

3.1 Details of EAP

Table 3-2 below contain details of the EAP responsible to facilitate the EIA and public consultation process.

Table 3-1: Details of the Independent EAP

Name of The Practitioner	Trevor Hallatt
Affiliation	EAP/Senior Environmental Scientist at EXM Environmental Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd
Professional registration	EAPASA (Reg. nr. 2019/1758) & SACNASP (Reg. nr. 300123/15)
Tel No	071 689 2229
E-mail address	trevor@exm.co.za

3.2 Qualifications and Experience

Trevor obtained a B.Sc. degree from the North-West University (Potchefstroom campus) in Geography, Zoology and Tourism in 2010. This degree provided him with a sound base and understanding of the environment and human impacts on the environment. He also obtained an honours degree (cum laude) in Environmental Management at the NWU in 2011. Furthermore, Trevor obtained a master's degree in environmental management (cum laude) in 2014.

Trevor Hallatt has more than 12 years of environmental management experience in mining, power generating, industrial and local government sectors. His duties entail the planning and execution of projects related to environmental management, including and legal compliance audits, EIA, compilation of Environmental Management Programmes, Environmental Risk Assessments and Environmental Management Systems. Trevor is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Reg nr: 300123/15) as well as the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA Reg nr. 2019/1758).

3.3 Declaration of Independence

I, Trevor Hallatt, as the independent EAP compiled this report and declare that it correctly reflects the findings made. I further declare that I,

- Have the necessary expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the act, regulations and any other guidelines that have relevance to the activity.
- Will comply with the Act, regulations, and all other applicable legislation.
- Will take into account the requirements of the EIA regulations as published in Government Notice R326 as well as other legislation.
- Have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity.

- Will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties have been considered and are recorded in this report that is submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application.
- Have provided the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not.
- Declare that no information provided to the Department was at no stage influenced by the applicant and that we as the appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioners have explained the potential consequences of submitting this application.
- Will perform all other obligations as expected from an EAP in terms of the Regulations; and
- Realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of Section 24F of the Act.

Table 3-2: Declaration of EAP

Name	Affiliation	Designation	Signature	Date
Trevor Hallatt	EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd	Senior Environmental Scientist EAP		2023/02/16

4. PROJECT LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be situated just north of Bojating Village, 45 km northeast of Rustenburg within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality in the North West province. Table 4-1 contains the coordinates of the proposed facility. Whereas Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 contains details of the general area and affected properties. Figure 4-1 provides the general location of the facility in relation to the affected properties.

Table 4-1: Site Coordinates

Project Element	Corners	Longitude	Latitude
Solar Facility	Corner A	-25.187015°	27.381517°
	Corner B	-25.181629°	27.381409°
	Corner C	-25.173866°	27.407398°
	Corner D	-25.186643°	27.406900°

Table 4-2: General Area Description

Application area (Ha):	Development footprint size: 300 Hectares

Magisterial district:	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Moses Kotane Local Municipality
Distance and direction from nearest town	45 km northeast of Rustenburg in the North West province
Locality map	Refer Figure 4-1below

Table 4-3: Description of the Properties

Farm Name	Portion	SG Code	Extent	Property owner
Solar Facility				
Elandsfontein 69 JQ	RE	T0JQ00000000006900000	2252.3 Ha	Republic of Bophuthatswana

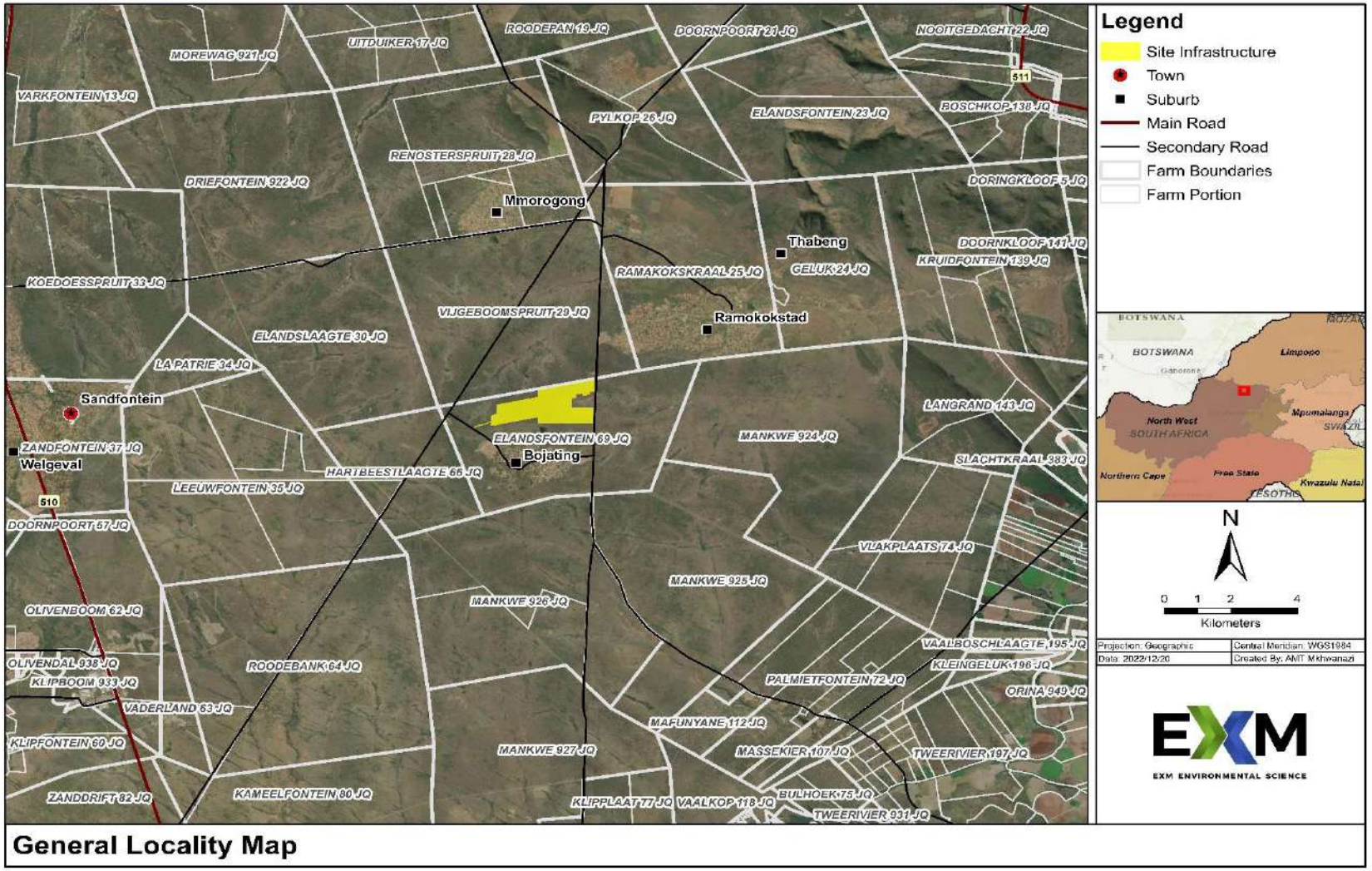


Figure 4-1: General Locality Map

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY

This section provides a description of the proposed project, NEMA Listed Activities triggered, and a description of the activities and infrastructure associated with the Baphalane Solar Farm.

5.1 Listed and specified activities

Table 5-1 contains the listed activities in terms of Listing Notices 1 (GN. 327), 2 (GN. 325) and 3 (GN. 324) that are triggered by the proposed project. A full Scoping and EIA process in terms of the EIA Regulations (GN R326 of 2017) is therefore undertaken to obtain an EA prior to commencement of the project. Activities related to the establishment of the electricity transmission line **have not been included** in the Table as this will be included in a **separate EA application and BA process**.

Table 5-1: NEMA activities triggered by the proposed Solar PV Facility

Applicable Regulation		Applicability to proposed project
Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327)		
Activity 12	The development of infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more within a watercourse;	Development of infrastructure near water courses.
Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325)		
Activity 1	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, excluding where such development of facilities or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs — (a) within an urban area; or (b) on existing infrastructure.	The project will entail the generation of approximately 100 MW of electricity from a renewable resource (solar energy) outside an urban area which is above the threshold.
Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (a) the undertaking of a linear activity. (b) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The project will entail vegetation clearance of an area of >20 hectares.
Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324)		
Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas;	Access road to the east will be located 5 kilometres from a protected area.
Activity 12	(h) The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation	Development of infrastructure near water courses.

Applicable Regulation		Applicability to proposed project
	iv) Critical biodiversity areas (CBA) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority. vi) Areas within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.	

5.2 Description of Activities to be Undertaken

5.2.1 General Project Description

The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be located just north of the Bojating Village on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ and will cover approximately 300 hectares of undeveloped (greenfield) land. The facility will entail the installation of Solar PV Panels (approximately 200,000 modules) on a single-axis tracking structure with the potential to generate approximately 100 Megawatts ("MW") of electricity. The infrastructure that will be established on site is summarised in the Table 5-2 and the final facility layout is provided in Figure 5-1.

Table 5-2: Description of Site Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Description/purpose
Operations & maintenance (O&M) building	The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building refer to the rooms/buildings used for performance of day-to-day activities required to maintain the solar facility (buildings, equipment, systems).
Control room	The control room, which consists of the main control desk and auxiliary panels, is the point in the solar facility where all the information required for its efficient control and management converges.
88/33kV transformer substation	An 88/33kV transformer substation will be established as part of the development. Transformers are critical components in solar energy production and distribution. The transformer at the substation will be utilised to change voltage levels between lower distribution voltages and high transmission voltages, or at the interconnection of two different transmission voltages.
A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	A battery storage, or battery energy storage system (BESS), will be developed to enable energy generated at the solar plant to be stored and then released as required/on demand. The BESS will have a storage capacity of 400 MW per hour.
Stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater management infrastructure will include internal diversion canals and dissipating structures (i.e., gabions/stone pitched outlets) where stormwater discharge will occur. Attenuation/infiltration structures will also be developed to control stormwater flow.
Security fencing and security guard station.	Security fences, gates, and a security guard station, will be installed and used primarily to ensure safety of equipment and machinery of the solar PV facility and to prevent trespassing on site.
Staff facilities	Facilities such as toilets, a kitchen and offices will be established for staff.
Access road	Two access roads will be established on the western and eastern side of the facility which will connect to the existing road network. The eastern access road will provide access to the Agrivoltaics section, and the western access road will provide access to the main support buildings and infrastructure. Internal roads

Infrastructure	Description/purpose
	will also be established to allow movement between the infrastructure and the PV array.
Electrical reticulation network	An internal electrical reticulation network will be required and will be lain underground as far as practically possible.
Electricity transmission line	A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will be established, which will connect the on-site substation to an Eskom substation at Sandfontein, north-west of the facility. The electricity transmission line will be approximately 38.6 km in length and servitudes will be registered for the establishment of the transmission line. The proponent has submitted an application to verify the best option for the connection into the grid.
Wastewater management infrastructure	**Septic Tanks** A septic tank system (consisting of 2 x tanks) will be utilised at the facility for the management of grey water and sewage. One of the tanks will be situated at the PV plant support buildings and will receive grey water from the kitchens and washing facilities and sewage emanating from the solar farm operations. The second tank will be situated at the Agrivoltaics section to serve a similar purpose as the first tank outside of harvesting season. The septic tank will digest organic matter and separate floatable matter (e.g., oils and grease) and solids from the wastewater. The sludge from the septic tank will be taken to a registered facility for secondary treatment. The storage volumes of the septic tanks are 5m^3 and 45 m^3 respectively (total volume = 50m^3). The total volume of sewage managed/removed will be approximately 750m^3/month or 9 000 m^3/annum for the two septic tanks combined. **Oxidation pond** One oxidation pond will be utilised to supplement the septic tanks' capacity during the construction of the PV plant. However, the main purpose of the oxidation pond will be to treat sewage during harvesting season when a peak throughput is anticipated due to additional labourers that will be utilizing the system. The oxidation pond will be situated near the Agrivoltaics section. Oxidation ponds are large, shallow ponds designed to treat wastewater through the interaction of sunlight, bacteria, and algae. The effluent emanating from the oxidation ponds will be discharged into the water course east of the site. The total storage volume of the oxidation pond is 6 750 m^3. The throughput will be approximately 75 m^3/day, 2 250 m^3/month and 27 000 m^3/annum.
Abstraction of groundwater and storage of water.	The project will entail the abstraction of groundwater from 2 on site boreholes to supply the PV facility and Agrivoltaics with water. The proposed facility will require approximately 289m^3 of water per day which is in line with the sustainable safe yield calculated by GCS. The groundwater abstraction rate is also within the reserve determined for the catchment. Water will be stored in a potable water storage tank with a capacity of 350m^3 for distribution to the respective areas of demand

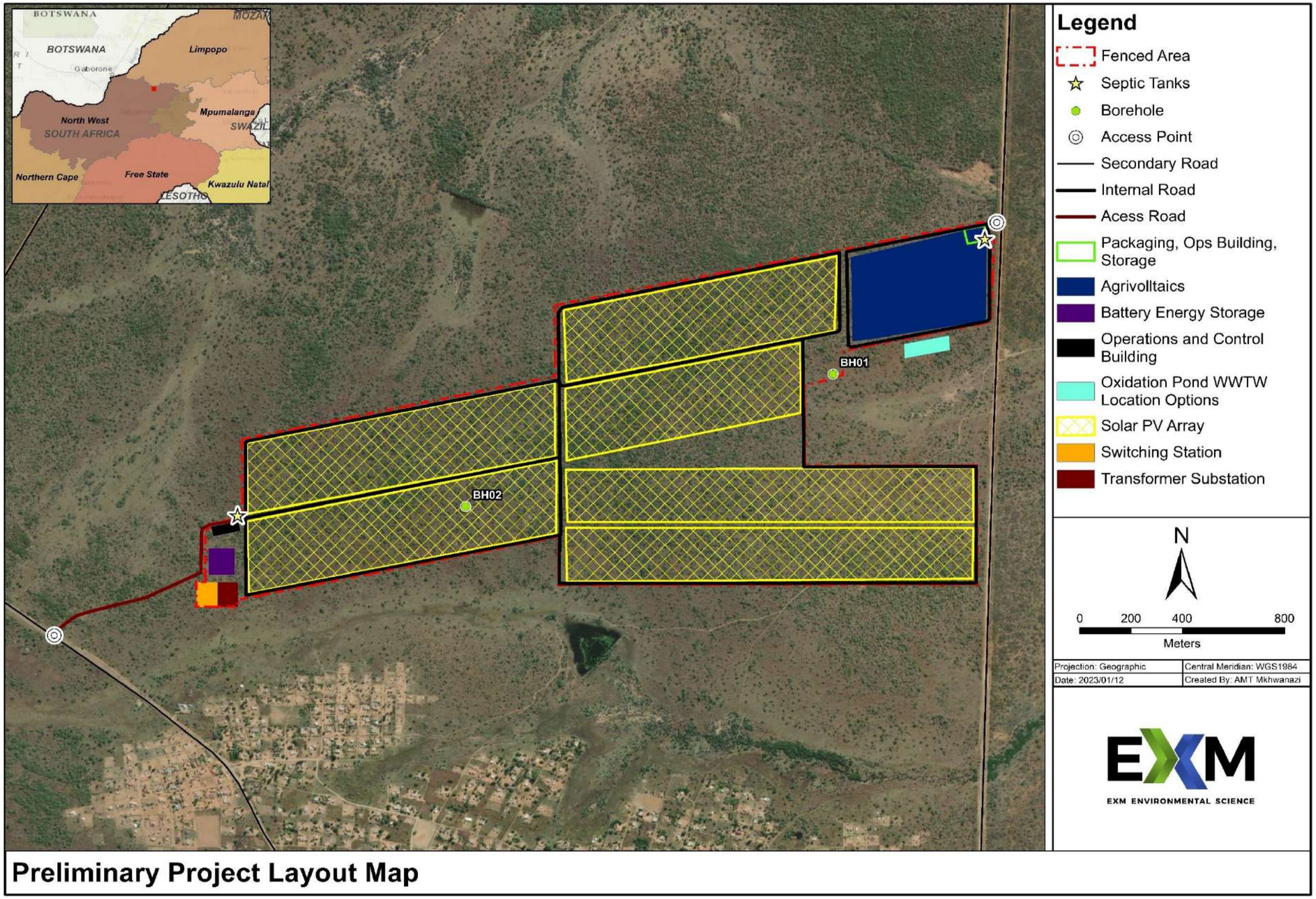


Figure 5-1: Preliminary Project Layout Map

5.2.2 Solar Photovoltaic Technology

Solar PV cells generate electricity by absorbing sunlight and using light energy to create an electrical current. Each PV cell (approximately 2.1cm in length) is made of silicon (i.e., semiconductors), which is positively and negatively charged on either side, with electrical conductors attached to both sides to form a circuit. This circuit captures the released electrons in the form of a direct electric current. A single solar panel consists of approximately 120 PV cells which cumulatively generate the desired electricity output of the panel. Solar panels are connected to form an interconnected array which cumulatively provides the desired electricity output of approximately 100MW for the Solar PV plant. The electricity generated by the Solar arrays are Direct Current ("DC") and the transformers will convert it to Alternating Current ("AC") which is the form of electricity required to feed into the electrical grid.

The single-axis PV tracking modules (consisting of the PV panels mounted on a structure as indicated in **Plate 5-1**) that will be installed at the site are designed to move on an axis and can be oriented according to the sun's general movement pattern. The modules will be automated, which means that the tracker has a structure in place that moves the panel based on the sun's direction, ensuring prolonged exposure to direct sunlight. The modules axis will have a height of approximately 1.2m and a ground clearance of 0.45m.

Plate 5-1: Single axis structure

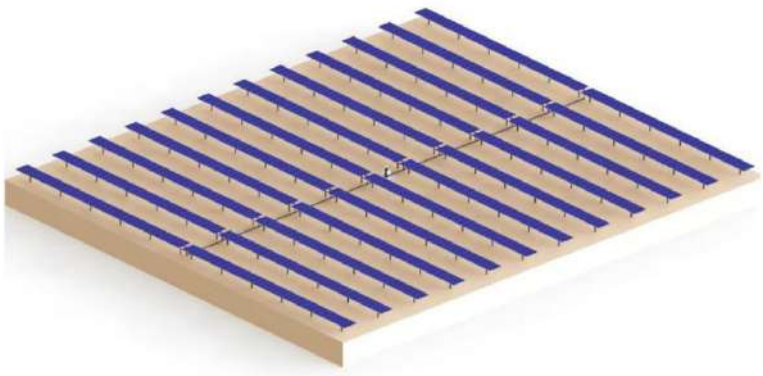


Plate 5-2: Illustration of a PV Plant

5.2.3 Agrivoltaic System

In order to maximise the land use on the project area, an Agrivoltaics system is proposed for a portion of the Baphalane Solar Farm which will combine agricultural production (i.e.: fruits, vegetables, or herbs) and the generation of solar power at the same time. Approximately 25 hectares of the facility will be utilised for Agrivoltaics. Rainwater harvesting and water-saving drip irrigation is intended to be employed to minimise the water requirements.

Coexistence of solar panels and crops will involve light sharing so that panels placed above a part of the crop generate shade and create a "microclimate" over the growing area. Agrivoltaics systems not only preserve agricultural land, but also benefit crop production by improving water use efficiency and reducing water stress.

The concept of Agrivoltaics has not been tested extensively in South Africa and this project has the potential to be the first of its kind. Agrivoltaics has successfully been implement in countries such as Japan, Germany, China, South Korea, France, and the United States. The implementation of an Agrivoltaics system at the site has the potential to increase the yield of agricultural crops, reduce water consumption and reduce costs, all while producing clean energy. The development of Agrivoltaics will provide benefits in terms of agricultural development as well as employment opportunities during planting and harvesting.

Figure 5-2: Agrivoltaics with Goji berries

5.2.4 Water requirements

Groundwater will be abstracted to supply the facility's water requirements for maintenance purposes, potable purposes as well as agricultural production. Preliminary indications show that 289 m^3 of water per day will be required from two onsite boreholes, the majority for the purpose of agricultural production. Groundwater abstraction triggers Activity (a) listed under Section 21 of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998). As indicated in Table 6-1 water abstracted from the boreholes will be stored in tanks for distribution via pipes to the different components of the facility.

5.3 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is Required

The operational life of the Baphalane Solar Farm (arrays) is estimated at 25-30 years with the potential for future expansion/refurbishment.

6. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This document has been prepared strictly in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") and the EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017). This section outlines the key legislative requirements applicable to the project.

6.1 National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)

The purpose of the act is to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment.

Section 24 of NEMA provides for the Minister of Environmental Affairs to publish activities that require Environmental Authorisation ("EA") prior to commencement. This has resulted in the promulgation of Listing Notices 1 (GN. 327), 2 (GN. 325) and 3 (GN. 324) with the EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017). Activities included in Listing Notices 1 and 3 require a Basic Impact Assessment to be undertaken and activities included in Listing Notices 2 require a scoping and full EIA process to be undertaken in order to obtain EA prior to commencement.

The project triggers activities listed in Listing Notice 1 (GN. 327), Listing Notice 2 (GN. 325) and Listing Notice 3 (GN. 324) and thus the application for EA requires the completion of a Scoping and EIA process. The complete description of all activities triggered are provided in Section 4.1 of this report.

The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment ("DFFE") has identified 11 Renewable Energy Development Zones ("REDZs") (promulgated in GN. 114, 142, 144 &

145) important for the development of large-scale wind and solar photovoltaic facilities. GN. 114 included procedure to be followed when applying for environmental authorisation such facilities when occurring in these REDZs. Renewable projects located in these zones would have their EIAs reduced from 300 days to approximately 176 days and only a BA process is required to obtain an EA for such projects. The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will not be located in one of these zones and therefore an expedition of the application process will not apply.

Authorisation is required for activities applicable to the development of the solar plant in terms of the EIA Listing Notices 1 & 2 of GNR. 327-324.

6.2 National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)

The purpose of the act is to provide basis to implement measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development. In terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act ("NEM: WA") (No. 59 of 2008), waste management activities that are listed in regulations published under NEM: WA may not be undertaken without a Waste Management License (WML). The listed activities for which a WML is required are contained in Government Notice (GN 921). The proposed project will not trigger any of the listed activities and no WML is therefore required. The relevant Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste will also be taken into consideration as part of the mitigation that will be included in the EMPr.

The project will not require a Waste Management Licence in term of NEM: WA

6.3 National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act ("NEMA: AQA") (No. 39 of 2004) controls and regulates atmospheric emissions and provides for Listed Activities (GN. 893, November 2010) which have or may have a significant effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions, or cultural heritage. Any activity captured under this list require the person undertaking the activity to apply for an Atmospheric Emission Licence ("AEL"). The proposed Solar PV facility will not trigger any of the listed activities and therefore an AEL is not required for the project. The National **Dust Control Regulations** (GNR 827) published under Section 32 of NEM: AQA, however, are applicable to this project due to the generation of dust during the construction phase. Mitigation measures such as dust suppression will be put in place to combat impacts of dust.

The project will not trigger activities listed in GN 893 and therefore an AEL is not required.

6.4 National Forests Act (No. 94 of 1998)

Sections 12 and 15 of the National Forests Act (No. 94 of 1998) requires any person who damages, cuts, destroys, prunes, or relocates a nationally protected tree (as listed in Regulation GN. 690, September 2017) to apply for a permit from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("DFFE") to do so. Upon the biodiversity specialist field study, the occurrence of over 30 protected *Sclerocarya birrea subsp. caffra* (Marula) trees, and more than 10 *Boscia albitrunca* (Shepherd's Trees) were observed within the project area for which a permit will be required.

An application will be submitted for the removal of protected vegetation species (if any) identified within the project footprint, if necessary.

6.5 North West Biodiversity Management Act (No. 4 of 2016)

The purpose of the act is to provide for the management, promotion, and protection of biodiversity in the North West Province. Section 14 requires that a person must obtain a permit to undertake an activity for the disturbance of a listed protected species and the application must be submitted to the DEDECT.

An application will be submitted for the removal of protected vegetation species identified within the project footprint.

6.6 National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)

The purpose of the National Water Act ("NWA") (No. 36 of 1998) is to ensure that the nation's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled. Section 21 of the NWA contains a list of activities that require a Water Use Licence ("WUL") prior to commencement thereof. The following Section 21 water uses will be triggered by the project and therefore a WUL will be required prior to commencement. Table 6-1 below indicates the Section 21 Water Uses to be Included in the WULA.

Table 6-1: Section 21 Water Uses to be Included in the WULA

Activity	Description	Applicability
Section 21 (a)	Abstraction of groundwater from a borehole.	The facility will abstract a maximum of 289m^3 from two on-site boreholes to supply water for onsite requirements.

Activity	Description	Applicability
Section 21 (c&i)	Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; and altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.	The following infrastructure will be located within the regulated zones of the delineated water courses: • Transmission Line Crossing Water Courses at 6 locations. • Effluent Discharge Structure (pipeline).
Section 21 (f)	Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit.	Discharge of effluent from oxidation pond into a water source.
Section 21 (g)	Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.	Storage/treatment of wastewater in two (2) Septic Tanks and treatment of sewerage in an Oxidation Pond.

A WUL application process (DWS Reference: **WU26886**) is being undertaken in terms of the Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017). The WUL application will be supported by an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan ("IWWMP") compiled in accordance with the requirements of GNR. 267.

The project requires a Water Use Licence from the North West Department of Water and Sanitation, the WUL application is being undertaken (DWS Reference: WU26886)

6.7 National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) controls and regulates the interaction with heritage, archaeological and paleontological artefacts, and structures. Sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Act state that no person may demolish or alter any structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources agency. A Heritage Impact Assessment ("HIA") and Desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) was undertaken as part of the EIA to identify any heritage resources that will be affected and identify any permitting requirements.

No heritage sites were identified during the investigation and therefore no permit will be required from the South African Heritage Resource Agency ("SAHRA").

6.8 National Climate Bill of 2018

The Bill provides a framework for climate change regulation in South Africa aimed at governing South Africa's sustainable transition to a climate resilient, low carbon economy and society. The Bill provides a procedural outline that will be developed through the creation of frameworks and plans. The following objectives are set within the Bill:

- Provide for the effective management of inevitable climate change impacts through enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to building social, economic, and environmental resilience and an adequate national adaptation response in the context of the global climate change response.
- Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe and in a manner that enables economic, employment, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The project will contribute to the strategy for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improved resource efficiency.

6.9 National Development Plan for 2030

The National Development Plan aims to "eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030". One of the key challenges identified was that the economy is unsustainably resource intensive, and the acceleration and expansion of renewable energy was identified as a key intervention strategy to address this challenge.

The project will contribute to the strategy to increase the use of renewable energy and for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as improved resource efficiency.

6.10 Moses Kotane Local Municipality Environmental By-Law

The bylaw was developed to give effect to the provisions of environmental legislation and provide a framework for environmental governance within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality ("MKLM"). The following are the objectives of the bylaw:

- To promote conservation of biodiversity and to promote the use of biodiversity within MKLM in a sustainable manner.
- To protect aquatic and associated ecosystems and their biodiversity within MKLM.
- To protect and better manage local protected areas, heritage sites and places within these sites.

The development and implementation of adequate mitigation measures will be aligned with the by-law requirements.

6.11 Moses Kotane Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The Municipal IDP provides key principles for development within the area. One of the key areas of focus of the IDP is to promote and support programs aimed at environmental pollution control and environmental conservation. One of the municipality's strategic goals is to create an enabling environment for social development and economic growth which is in line with vision of the National Development Plan.

The development of the Baphalane Solar Farm is aligned with the district municipality's Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP).

7. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Need for the Baphalane Solar Farm

The majority of countries in the world share the same need to produce increasingly more renewable energy and to reduce dependency on conventional sources (i.e., coal). According to data in the latest International Renewable Energy Agency ("IRENA") report, in 2019 renewables accounted for three-quarters of the world's new/proposed energy capacity. Today renewable energy comprises a third of total global electricity production.

The growing demand for electricity and the need for renewable energy in South Africa has resulted in the planning and development of projects such as the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm. The demand for electricity in South Africa has grown significantly during the last decade. This growing demand, fuelled by increasing economic growth and social development, is placing increasing pressure on South Africa's existing power generation capacity. Constraint on the current capacity and associated burdens caused by loadshedding has resulted in significant economic consequences. Solar projects have the potential to provide a stable and reliable source of electricity.

According to the South African Energy Sector Report (2021), the South African energy supply is dominated by coal which made up 65% of the primary energy supply in 2018, followed by crude oil with 18% and renewables with 11%. Natural gas contributed 3% while nuclear contributed 2% to the total primary supply during the same period. According to the National Green House Gas ("GHG") inventory report (March 2021), South Africa's GHG emissions increased by 22.8% from 2020 to 2017. Therefore, emissions increased with an average annual growth rate of 1.34%. The Energy sector is the largest contributor (79.1% in 2017) to emissions and is responsible for 90.3% of the increase over the 17-year period.

According to Bloomberg, South Africa is the world's 12th largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

The above factors have resulted in a shift towards intensifying the implementation of renewable energy. This is evident in South Africa's National Development Plan ("NDP") which advocates a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and the need for a move to a less carbon intensive electricity sector through renewable energy.

7.2 Socio-Economic Contribution

The proposed project will provide socio-economic benefits related to job creation and purchasing of local goods and services. The project will result in temporary employment opportunities (> 1000) during the construction phase and permanent jobs (> 15) during the operational phase. The purchasing of local goods and services during construction and operations (accommodation, fuel, food, cleaning services, maintenance, building material, etc.) will also contribute to the local economy.

The project will be owned by the Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd which is majority-owned by the Batlase Development Trust, of which the Baphalane community members are beneficiaries Therefore the community in the area form an integral part of the development. Agrivoltaics will also generate employment opportunities in the area, especially during planting and harvesting season.

Solar energy is a low-cost source of energy compared to traditional non-renewable energy resources in South Africa. The development of the Baphalane Solar Farm will stimulate the economy and create jobs within the province but will also reduce CO_2 emissions resulting in less burden on the overall generating capacity. This could have a small but significant influence.

7.3 Implementing Agrivoltaics Systems

The competition for land use between energy and food dates back to the 1970s. Due to the increase of the world population, an increase in the standard of living and the threat of climate change, the demand for energy is rising rapidly. A shift from fossil fuels towards renewable energies is necessary in order to curb the climate crisis we are facing.

According to Dos Santos (2020), solar energy has the potential to offset a significant fraction of non-renewable electricity demands globally. It is currently the fastest growing power generating technology. However, ground-based solar PV panels will increase the pressure on agricultural land and compete with food security. The installation of PV power plants on agricultural land is therefore an important opportunity to increase the share of

renewable energy.

The Agrivoltaics system that will be installed at the facility will be characterised by combined production of photovoltaic power and agricultural crops on the same area. Agrivoltaics systems not only preserve agricultural land, but also benefit crop production by improving water use efficiency and reducing water stress. The introduction of the Agrivoltaics system will also offset the loss of agricultural land though developing high yielding crops and therefore increase the agricultural yield of the entire farm. The economic and environmental costs of Agrivoltaics systems are comparable to those of other PV systems, though the reduced impact on land occupation and the stabilisation of crop production are relevant added values that should be properly valorised in a future energy system dominated by increasing human land appropriation and climate change.

8. ALTERNATIVE IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

This section includes information regarding the site selection process, alternative sites that were excluded and alternatives for the layout and electricity supply together with the option of not implementing the activity.

8.1 Site selection process

The proposed site/property is optimally located near the Bojating Village and the property is owned by the Applicant (Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd). The project will form part of a community project and the community will take partial ownership of the facility. No fatal flaws were also identified as part of the desktop and field work environmental assessment. The property is also located in relatively close proximity to an Eskom connection where the facility can feed into the national electricity grid. No other site alternatives were considered or assessed as part of the EIA.

8.2 Site Layout Alternatives

The original facility layout was revised during the scoping phase to avoid the desktop drainage features and potential impacts on surface water resources. The original layout (indicated in red) as well as the preliminary revised layout (indicated in grey) is illustrated in Figure 8-1. The layout has been refined in line with the outcome of the Aquatic Assessment as well as the floodlines determined for the site. The revised/final layout (indicated in yellow) will ensure that all infrastructure remain outside the 100 m regulated zone as well as the floodlines. The implementation of the amended/mitigated layout will ensure that water courses are protected from direct impacts.

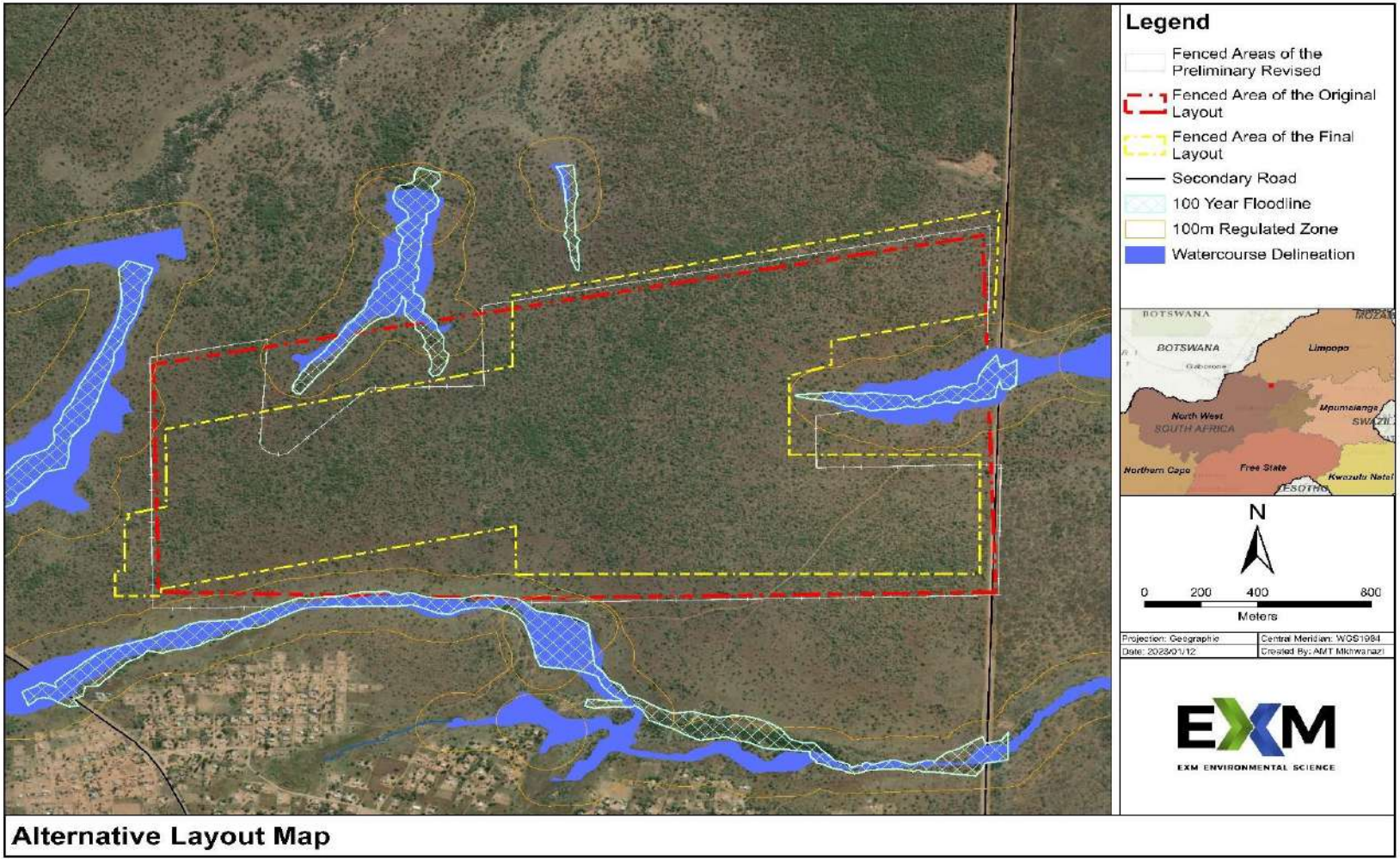


Figure 8-1: Site Layout Alternative

8.3 Technology Alternatives for Solar Panels

There are two types of solar panel mounting structures that were considered for the proposed facility, namely fixed-tilt solar structures, and single-axis tracking structures. Single-axis trackers are usually automated, meaning the tracker has a structure in place that moves the panel based on the sun's direction, ensuring prolonged exposure to direct sunlight. The fixed panel system consists of panels installed within certain tilt angle based on the position of the sun or the location of installed PV system relative to the position of the sun during the highest intensity of irradiance of a day.

The initial capital cost for fixed panels is lower than the tracking systems, however the higher power output of the tracking panels compared to the fixed panel will significantly reduce the payback period of the initial investment cost.

Table 8-1: Fixed and Single-Axis Tracking Panels

Fixed solar panels	
Single-axis tracking panels	

8.4 Option of not implementing the activity

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the no-go alternative is required to be investigated and assessed. The no-go alternative would entail the non-continuation of the Baphalane Solar Farm development. Consequently, the potential for the project to contribute to the following will not come into effect:

- Renewable energy generation in South Africa and reduction in dependency on conventional (coal) energy.
- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Reduced pressure on current energy capacity and creating stable energy supply.

The non-continuation of the project will also negate the socio-economic benefits associated with the facility, including job creation and the purchasing of local goods and services. These benefits will be prevented if the project does not proceed.

The status quo will remain, and the no-go alternative would prevent any potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, including the disturbance of surface water resources, removal of vegetation and associated biodiversity impacts, soil erosion, etc.

9. DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED

A public participation process was conducted in terms of the Chapter 6 of NEMA and the EIA regulations. The purpose of the public participation process was to inform all the identified Interested and Affected Parties ("IAPs") of the proposed development and associated EA application process and allowed them to raise comments/concerns.

9.1 Identification of Interested and Affected Parties

An IAP database has been created for the purposes of this project. Potential IAPs were identified based on the definition of IAPs in the EIA regulations. This includes:

- Traditional leaders, surrounding businesses and community members adjacent to or within 100 m from the proposed study area. For the purposes of this study all neighbouring landowners have been identified and notified.
- Representatives of the local municipality/ward councillor with jurisdiction in the area. This definition was expanded for the purposes of the assessment to include the mayor, councillors of the local council as well as members of the district municipality. This included representatives of:
    - Moses Kotane Local Municipality
    - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
- Authority or organs of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity, including. The following organs of state have been notified:
    - North West Department of Water and Sanitation ("DWS")

- North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism ("DEDECT")
- North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- North West Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment ("DFFE")
- South African Heritage Resources Agency ("SAHRA").
- Civil Aviation Authority ("CAA")
- BirdLife South Africa
- SA Wetland Society
- SANParks
- SANBI Working for Wetlands
- Wildlife and Environment Society South Africa ("WESSA")
- Magalies Water Board

- Persons who responded to the Background Information Document ("BID"), press advertisements and site posters.

A list of all parties that have been identified thus far is included as **Part A: Appendix B1**

9.2 Notification of Interested and Affected Parties

In accordance with Section 41(2)(b) of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations (GN R. 326 of 2017) written notification (including BID document by email or facsimile) was provided to all persons on the IAP database.

- Site notices (English and Tswana) (14 in total) have been placed at public areas in Bojating Village, Ramokokstad and Sandfontein (**Part A: Appendix B4**).
- Email notifications have been sent to the identified I&APs (**Part A: Appendix B5**).
- SMS notification have been sent to the identified I&APs (**Part A: Appendix B5**).
- Advertisements (English and Tswana) have been placed in the Platinum Weekly Newspaper, which is distributed in the Bojating area (**Part A: Appendix B3**).
- A copy of the BID was provided to 36 community members (including traditional council members) during the initial community engagement session held on the 31st of August 2022.

A copy of the BID is provided in **Part A: Appendix B2.** Proof of distribution of the BID is contained in **Part A: Appendix B5.**

9.3 Distribution of draft Scoping report for comment:

The draft scoping report was distributed for a period of 30 days to the identified IAPs by means of the following methods:

- An electronic link was provided to the identified IAPs with access to email. Two platforms were used including OneDrive and Dropbox to ensure access.
- IAPs for whom only cell number were available were notified of the availability of the report and the opportunity to request access to the documents was provided.
- Hard copies were provided to the Competent Authority.

Proof of distribution is included in **Part A: Appendix B5.** The final scoping report was also provided to the IAPs after submission to the CA.

9.4 Public meeting

An initial meeting was held with the Traditional Council (who is also the Applicant in this case) as well as other prominent community members to introduce the project and also to provide information regarding the EIA process. Please refer to **Part A: Appendix B6** for the minutes of the meeting. The outcome of the meeting showed support for the project from all attendees.

A subsequent public meeting will be held as part of the Impact Assessment phase of the EIA after the EIR has been distributed for comment. All IAPs will be invited to the meeting.

9.5 Summary of Comments/issues raised by IAPs.

The comments received thus far together with the EAP's responses have been included in **Table 9-1** below.

Table 9-1: Comments raised by I&AP's

Refer to **Annexure B6** for proof of comments and responses.

DATE	NAME	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	EAPs RESPONSE TO ISSUES AS MANDATED BY THE APPLICANT	DATE RESPONDED TO	CONSULTATION STATUS
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT COMMENTS AND RESPONSES					
AUTHORITIES					
15/11/2022	Ms Motshabi Mohlalisi- DEDECT	Dear sir, The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) submitted for comment, for the abovementioned application and received by the department on the 11th October 2022 and the site visit conducted on the 8th November 2022 refers. The department has reviewed the DSR, and the following should be addressed and/or included in the Final Scoping Report: The layout map must locate the proposed activity applied for as well as associated infrastructure at an appropriate scale. All specialist studies must be accompanied by completed and signed specialist declaration forms. All specialist reports must meet the minimum requirements specified in Appendix 6 of the 2014 EIA Regulations as amended. Activities listed in the application form must correlate with those in the report. Yours faithfully Ms Motshabi Mohlalisi	Thank you, Tshegofatso, We will submit the final scoping report ASAP. • An A3 layout map has been included in the final scoping report for your consideration. • Specialist declarations will be completed, signed, and provided to the Department. • The specialist studies will conform to the requirements of Appendix 6 of the EIA regulations. • All activities applied for will be considered and assessed as part of the EIA process. Kind Regards Trevor	17/11/2022	On-going
11/10/2022	Obitseng- DEDECT	Morning Sir/Madam	Thank you.	11/10/2022	On-going

DATE	NAME	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	EAPs RESPONSE TO ISSUES AS MANDATED BY THE APPLICANT	DATE RESPONDED TO	CONSULTATION STATUS
		I confirmed with Eva, and she said she received the report. Kind Regards Obitseng			
11/10/2022	Ms. Obitseng-DEDECT	Morning Sir/Madam The Department request that you submit a hard copy report and courier it to Ms. Eva Mahlangu, Agricentre Building, Cnr. Dr. James Moroka & Stadium Road, Mmabatho 2735 For any query don't hesitate to contact me on 018 389 5095 or 072 883 5988. Kind Regards Ms. Obitseng	Good morning, Obitseng Thank you for your email. Please note that a hard copy and soft copy (on a USB) of both the EA Application and Scoping Report has been delivered for the attention of the EIA Administrator at Office 36 at Agricentre Building, Mmabatho, as per the EA application. According to the Aramex tracking function, the documents were delivered yesterday, 10 October 2022. Please confirm if they have been received. Kind regards Thashnee	11/10/2022	On-going
14/09/2022	Sharon Rasepae-MKLM	Thank you I have received it.' I'll peruse the document and send comments. Regards Sharon Rasepae	(In response to receiving the draft scoping report)		On-going
AFFECTED PARTIES					
11/10/2022	Basimane Dingaan	Good evening Would you please send me the soft copy for comments? BJ Dingaan	Good day, sir I hope you are well. Thank you for your email.	03/11/2022	On-going

DATE	NAME	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	EAPs RESPONSE TO ISSUES AS MANDATED BY THE APPLICANT	DATE RESPONDED TO	CONSULTATION STATUS
			I have added you the "Interested and Affected Parties" database so that you will receive all documents and communication regarding the project as it proceeds. Thank you. Kind regards Thashnee		
06/10/2022	Tlhake Ernest Matshaba	Inquiring about the project whether and when is it starting and if you will need sub-contractor as I am available, please drop me any relevant information as I am a resident of Ramokokstad if needs be. Thanks	Good day Ernest, Thank you for the communication received. The current planning is to commence site preparation/construction towards the end of 2023. Allocation of employment and contractual opportunities do not fall within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment, but your email will be forwarded to relevant parties. Kind regards Thashnee	04/11/2022	On-going
06/10/2022	Meshack Letswalo	Thank you for your response. We are indebted to you. The next point we intend raising is the use of our scarce water basin resource (borehole) instead of procuring bulk water from the waterboard or municipality. There is a newly installed water pipe near the proposed site (~300mm diameter) from which you should obtain a bulk connection instead of depleting our scarce water resource. Thanking you Letswalo	Good day Meshack, Thank you for the comments received water supply (including groundwater abstraction) to the facility is being investigated. A geohydrological investigation is undertaken to assess the volume of groundwater that can be abstracted within the sustainable safe yields of the groundwater system to prevent overexploitation. The results of the assessment will be communicated to you for comment. Please inform me if you have any further comments. Kind Regards Trevor	10/10/2022	On-going

DATE	NAME	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	EAPs RESPONSE TO ISSUES AS MANDATED BY THE APPLICANT	DATE RESPONDED TO	CONSULTATION STATUS
01/10/2022	Meshack Letswalo	Good day I see on the EIA notice, a farm called Damplaas 69 JQ is mentioned as the host of Solar PV Site. We the villagers can't relate to it. We know Elandsfontein 69 JQ. What is the source of this farm name, as we have attempted to locate it and can't find it. I attach for your reference what we believe to be the correct municipal town planning scheme unless there is another scheme revision which we ask you to provide. This could be an insignificant clerical error, and if so, we draw your attention to the correction and re-issuing of the EIA notice with accurate information. Letswalo	Good day Letswalo, I hope you are well. Thank you for your email. We are aware that the correct name for farm Damplaas is Elandsfontein 69 JQ. All documents compiled after and going forward (including the BID sent) have included the correct property name. please see attached the newspaper advert as well. In addition, I have added you the "Interested and Affected Parties" database so that you will receive all documents and communication regarding the project as it proceeds. Thank you. Kind regards Thashnee	06/10/2022	On-going
30/09/2022	Meshack Letswalo	Good day Kindly send me the English version of the EIA poster notice. I may request further information once I have received the poster. We as villagers were encouraged to seek information from you and I hope this request meets your approval. Kind Regards Letswalo Villager of Ramokokastad	Good morning Letswalo, Thank you for your email. Please find attached the English version of the site notice. You are welcome to send through any requests for further information. Kind regards Thashnee	30/09/2022	On-going

DATE	NAME	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED	EAPs RESPONSE TO ISSUES AS MANDATED BY THE APPLICANT	DATE RESPONDED TO	CONSULTATION STATUS
FINAL SCOPING REPORT COMMENTS AND RESPONSES					
01/12/2022	Lencoe Makapane	Good day I would like to receive the copy of the EIA final scoping report done on Bojating farm in relation to the Solar Farm Project. Regards	Good morning, Lencoe. I hope you are well. Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested. Please let us know if you have any queries. Kind regards,	01/12/2022	On-going
01/12/2022	Lucas R. Moatshe	Good afternoon Thashnee Its been advised that anyone who would like to receive an electronic coping of the report as per the blow notice should ask it from you. I therefore request that you share a copy with as an interested member of Ramokokastad community.	Good morning, Lucas I hope you are well. Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested. Please let us know if you have any queries. Kind regards,	02/12/2022	On-going
05/12/2022	Meshack Letswalo	Good day, Sir This is a request for electronic copy of the scoping report. Letswalo	Good morning, Letswalo I hope you are well. Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested. Please let us know if you have any queries. Kind regards	05/12/2022	On-going

10. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

10.1 Climate

The site falls within a Summer Rainfall Climatic Zone. The area is characteristically warm with erratic and variable rainfall, ranging from 401 – 600mm per annum. The rainfall in the area is almost mostly related to thunderstorms that occur during the summer months (October to March); whilst winter months are normally dry. The area is fog free and hailstorms are a rare occurrence. (Hydrogeological Assessment - GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd, December 2022) (**Part C: Appendix C**). The maximum mean annual temperature for the site is between 29.1°C and 31°C and the minimum mean annual temperature for the site area is between 2.1°C and 4°C.

10.1.1 Temperature

The climate in the area is characterised by long and hot summers and cold and dry winters. The climate is mild, generally, warm, and temperate. At an average temperature of 27 °C, January and December are the hottest months of the year. July is the coldest month of the year with an average temperature of 11.5 °C. Figure 10-1 shows the mean maximum and mean minimum daily temperatures for all the months. (Hydrogeological Assessment- GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd, December 2022) (**Part C: Appendix C).**

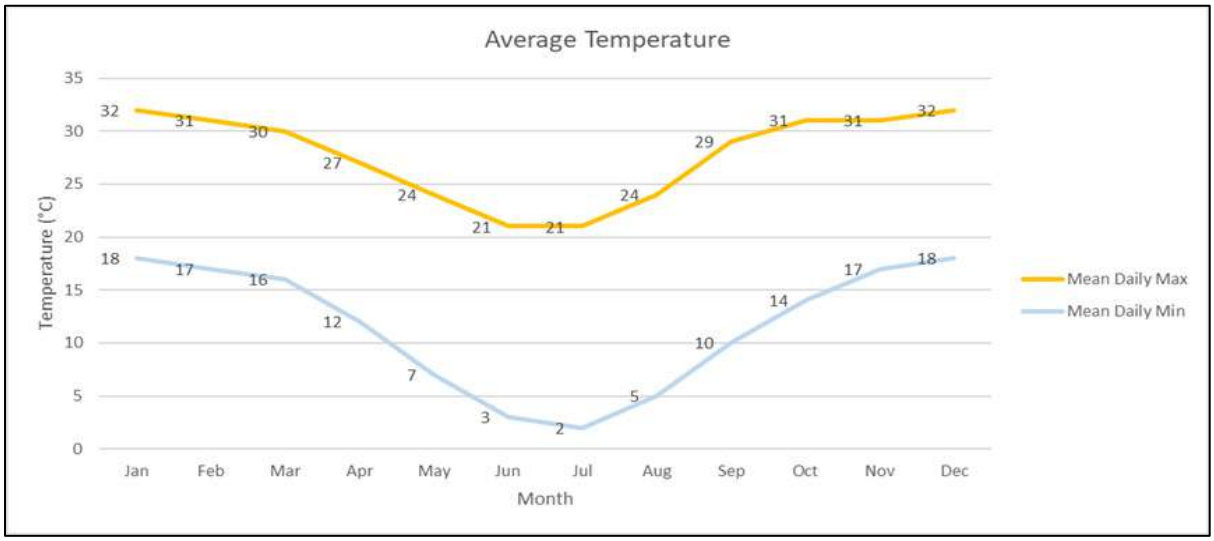


Figure 10-1: Average High and Low temperature in Bojating (Meteoblue, 2022)

10.1.2 Rainfall

The site falls within rainfall area A2L, with an mean annual precipitation (MAP) of 599mm/a and has a Mean Annual Evaporation ("MAE") of 2200 – 2600 mm. Precipitation is the lowest in July, with an average, with the highest rainfall occurring during the summer months peaking during December and January (refer to **Figure 10-2**). (Hydrogeological

Assessment- GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd, December 2022) (**Part C: Appendix C**)

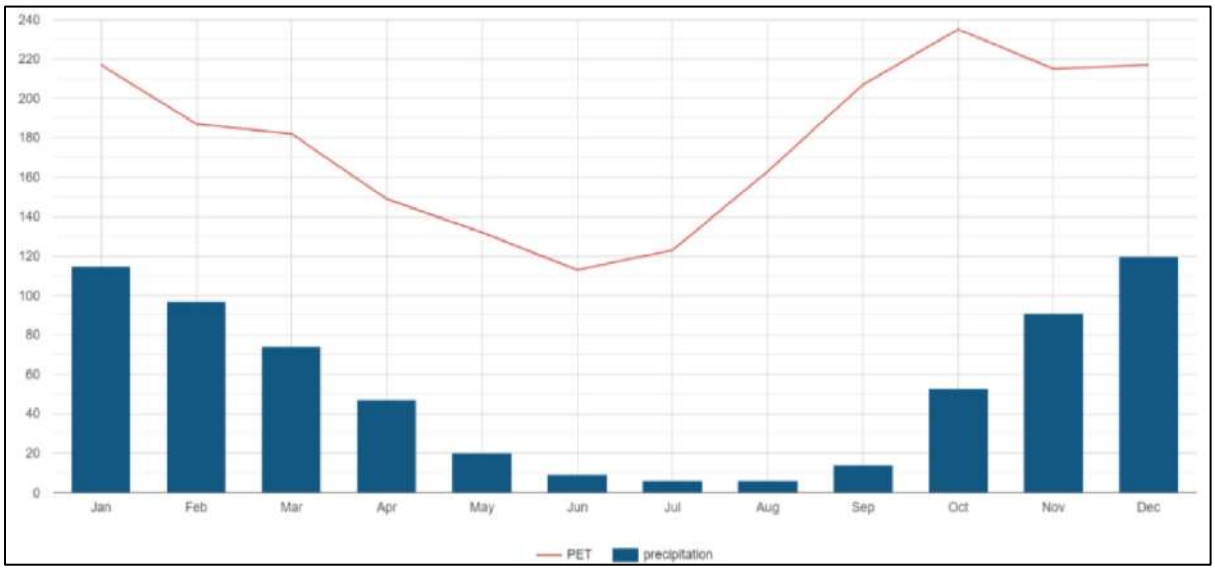


Figure 10-2: Average monthly rainfall in Bojating (iX Engineers, August 2022)

10.2 Topography and Hydrology

According to the Hydrogeological Assessment (GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd, December 2022) **(Part C: Appendix C),** the site is located on the southern boundary of the A24A quaternary catchment within the Limpopo Water Management Area in the Crocodile (West) and Marico Catchment. The surface topography indicates an undulating relief that drains towards the east. The surface elevation ranges between 1170 meters above mean sea level (mamsl) in the west, to 1055 mamsl in the east. The non-perennial streams located within the sub-catchment in Figure 10-3 run through the site location to form a tributary to the Rasapotokela River that drains towards the Crocodile River in the east. Table 10-1 below presents a summary of relevant information pertaining to quaternary catchment A24A.

Table 10-1: Quaternary catchment information

Quaternary Catchment: A24A	
Area (km2)	493
Recharge (Mm3/a)	5.73
Population (Water Services)	8153
Baseflow (Mm3/a)	0.92
EWR_MLF (Mm3)	0.95
BHN Reserve (Mm3/a)	0.07
Reserve (Mm3/a)	1.02
Reserve % of Recharge	17.88
Current Groundwater Use (Mm3/a)	2.91
Stress Index	0.51

The site is located on elevated area which may have an effect on the topography, indicated in Figure 10-3 of the area. However, the project will not entail large scale earth works which will not affect the topography to a large extent.

10.3 Soil, Land Capability and Land Use.

10.3.1 Soil Type and Land Capability

According to the Soil, Land use and Land Capability Assessment (Zimpande Research Collaborative, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**), the identified soil forms within the general study area include the soils of Glenrosa, Cartref/Lepellane, Dundee and Witbank formation. However, it should be noted that the footprint of the PV Facility will only be developed on the Glenrosa soil forms. As summarised in Table 10-2, Glenrosa soil forms are of poor (Class VI) land capability and are not suitable for arable agricultural land use. These soils are, at best, suitable for natural pastures for light grazing. Therefore, these soils are not considered to make a substantial contribution to extensive subsistence farming on a local scale.

According to the Geotechnical Investigation by GCS (2022), the site is characterised by potentially highly collapsible transported colluvial soil which may lead to erosion and loss of topsoil. Care must be taken to establish adequate stormwater management measures to prevent erosion from occurring.

Table 10-2: Dominant soil forms and their respective land capability.

Soil Form	Characteristics	Land Capability	Land Potential
Glenrosa soil	Characterised by the presence of highly weathered material with a friable to hard consistence of the parent rock; in this instance the quartz material which is highly resistant to weathering. The shallow depth of these soils can be attributed to limited rock weathering. and convex topographical conditions at the crest or scarp of a hillslope resulting in removal of soil and in some instance leaving rocky outcrops behind. These types of soils are usually avoided for intensive use and thus left for grazing, forestry, and wildlife land uses.	Grazing (Class VI)	Restricted Potential (L5) Regular and/or moderate to severe limitations due to soil, slope, temperature, or rainfall.

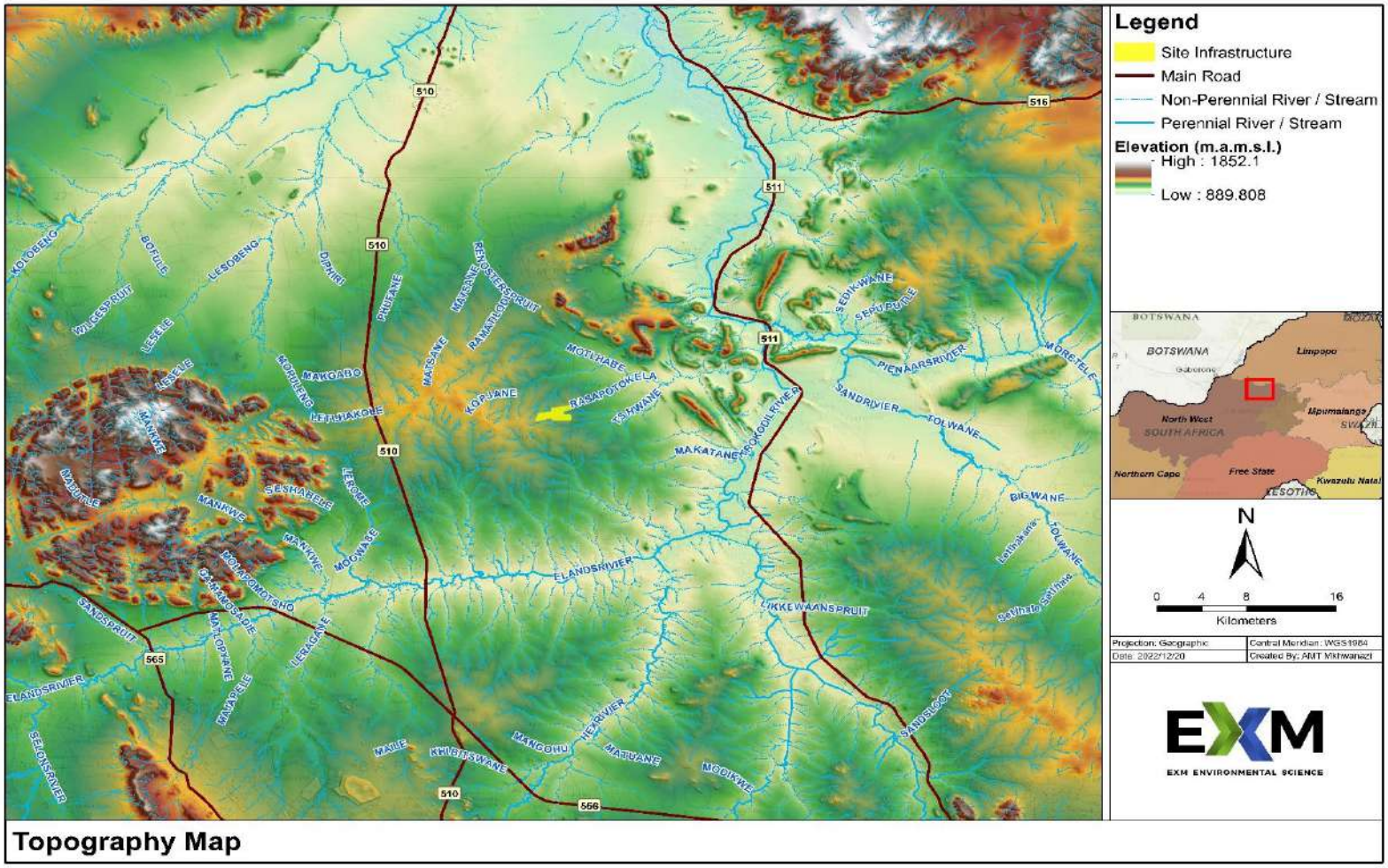
10.3.2 Land Use

The land use associated with the project footprint and general area is illustrated in Figure 10-4. The land use related to the footprint of project site is classified as Natural Grassland and Woodland. The Bojating residential area is located directly south of the site, Ramokokstad northeast and Sandfontein west of the site. There are some industrial areas located south of Sandfontein, however the area is mainly characterised by "remaining natural areas".

According to observations made during the site assessment the study area is dominated by open veld with bushveld (often utilised for grazing), residential areas for local rural communities and water sources for grazing cattle. During the time of assessment, no cultivation of crops was observed within the boundaries of the study areas as well as in the immediate vicinity. Table 10-3 below depicts the dominant land uses associated with the study area.

Table 10-3: Photographs illustrating the dominant land use within the study area.

DOMINANT LAND USES	
Open veld with bushveld	
Water resource for grazing cattle	
Residential areas	
Livestock grazing	



Topography Map

Figure 10-3: Topography Map

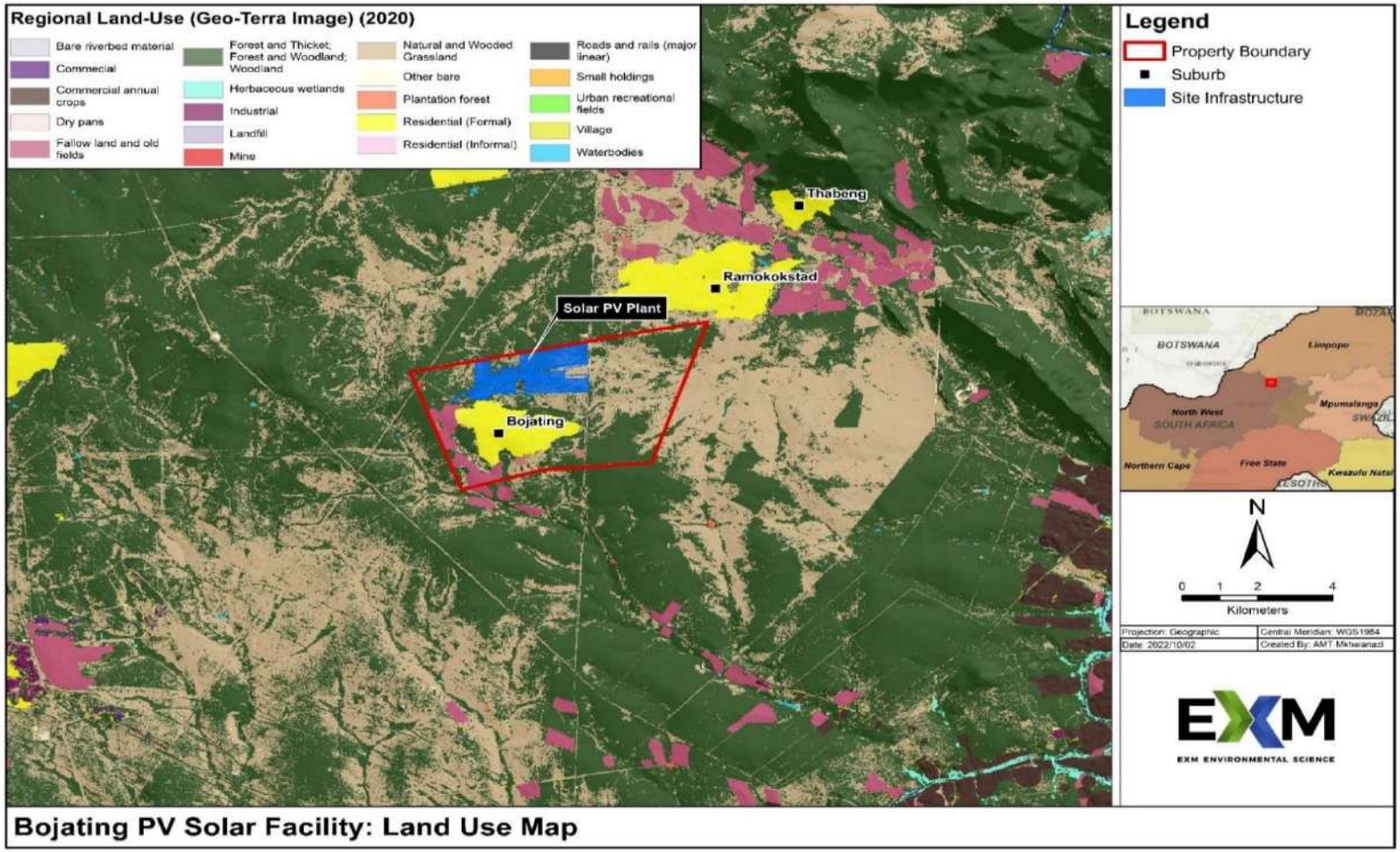


Figure 10-4: Land Use Map

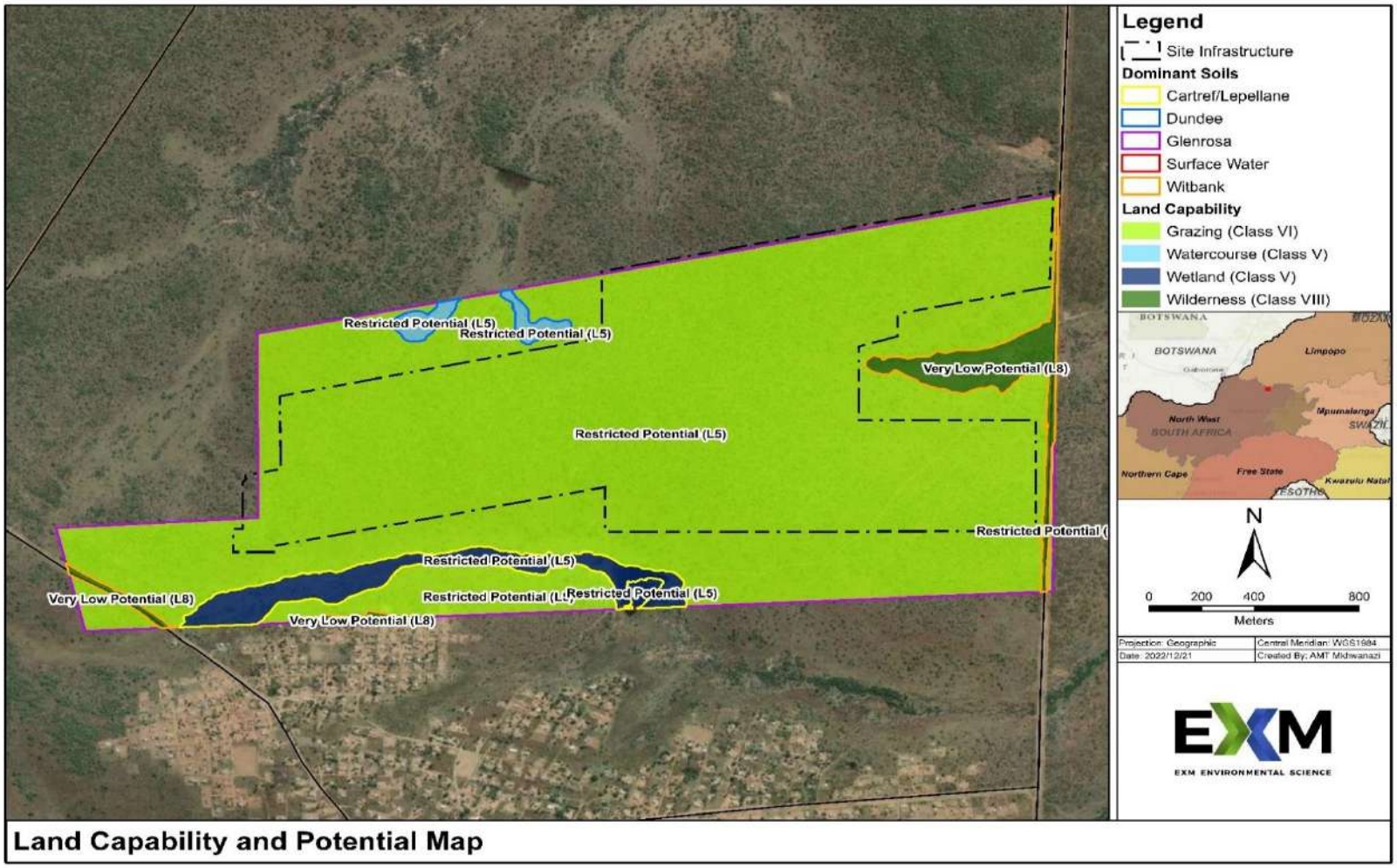


Figure 10-5: Land Capability Map

10.4 Air Quality

The site is located in the Waterberg-Bojanala Air Quality Priority Area. The Air Quality Management Plan (Baseline Characterisation) for the priority area states that the Bojanala Platinum DM was identified as an area of poor air quality. Furthermore, air quality impacts were found to extend from Rustenburg towards Brits, up the eastern boundary. The majority of industrial and domestic fuel burning sources are located in this area. The other local municipalities were found to have relatively low pollution loads.

The Moses Kotane Local Municipality was found to be the largest contributor to biomass burning emissions, associated with PM10, PM2.5, CO, NOx, and SO2. The use of wood, coal and paraffin was confined to low-income, densely populated rural areas and informal settlements. It is not anticipated that the project will contribute to air quality impacts, except for potential increase in dust fall from earth works.

10.5 Noise

The site is located in a rural setting and noise levels are anticipated to be low in the general area with no significant noise impacts anticipated, especially during the operational phase.

10.6 Biodiversity

This section provides a description of the biodiversity associated with the study area, including vegetation types, sensitive biodiversity areas and conservation/protected areas. A Biodiversity specialist study was conducted by The Biodiversity Company in November 2022 and the results of the field assessment have also been included in this section.

10.6.1 Sensitive Biodiversity, Conservation and Protected Areas

10.6.1.1 *Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitive Areas*

Biodiversity sensitivity associated with the project area were assessed by using relevant government GIS databases, as illustrated in Figure 10-6. According to the North West ("NW") Province Conservation Plan (C-Plan), a section of the Baphalane Solar Farm PV plant footprint will be located in an area classified as a Terrestrial Ecological Support Area ("ESA")1. No Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA)[2] 1 or 2 areas will be affected by the proposed development.

[1] Terrestrial and aquatic areas that are **not essential for meeting biodiversity targets**, but which nevertheless play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of critical biodiversity areas and/or in delivering ecosystem services that support socio-economic development, such as water provision, flood mitigation or carbon sequestration.

[2] Terrestrial and aquatic areas of the landscape that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems. CBA's are **essential to meet biodiversity targets**.

A Terrestrial Biodiversity Study was undertaken to verify the ESA category and to ensure that the mitigation hierarchy is applied in full. It should be noted, the area is significant in terms of avian (birds) sensitivity due to the fact that it is located within 20 km of known Cape Vulture restaurants sites. This is especially pertinent as the facility relate to a solar development.

9.6.1.2. Aquatic Biodiversity Sensitive Areas

Aquatic Ecological Support Areas 1 are located within and close to the PV plant project footprint area. An ESA 1 is a natural feature which is associated with catchments that support NFEPA fish rivers, also illustrated in Figure 10-7. No aquatic CBAs are associated with the project footprint. Nonetheless, the aquatic ESA areas are rated as highly sensitive areas according to the DFFE screening tool. The Freshwater Ecological Assessment Indicated that the study area is not of high sensitivity.

9.6.1.3. Conservation and Protected Areas

The protected areas[3] and conservation areas[4] associated with the project area are illustrated in Figure 10-7. The desktop assessment found that the nearest protected area is located directly adjacent to the property boundary and 2.5 km east of the PV facility which comprises of the Burger and Franko Private Nature Reserves. The Pilanesberg National Park is located 16.9 km from the proposed solar PV facility. Both the abovementioned protected areas have been promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Protected Areas Act ("NEM:PA") (No. 57 of 2003) and are classified as Nature Reserves. Priority focus areas are also located south of the site. These areas are allocated for potential future protected areas.

[3] **Conservation areas** are areas not recognised in the Protected Areas Act (e.g. conservancies and private nature reserves or game farms where there is no legal agreement).
[4] **Protected areas** are areas recognised in the Protected Areas Act including South African National Parks and NW Provincial Parks.

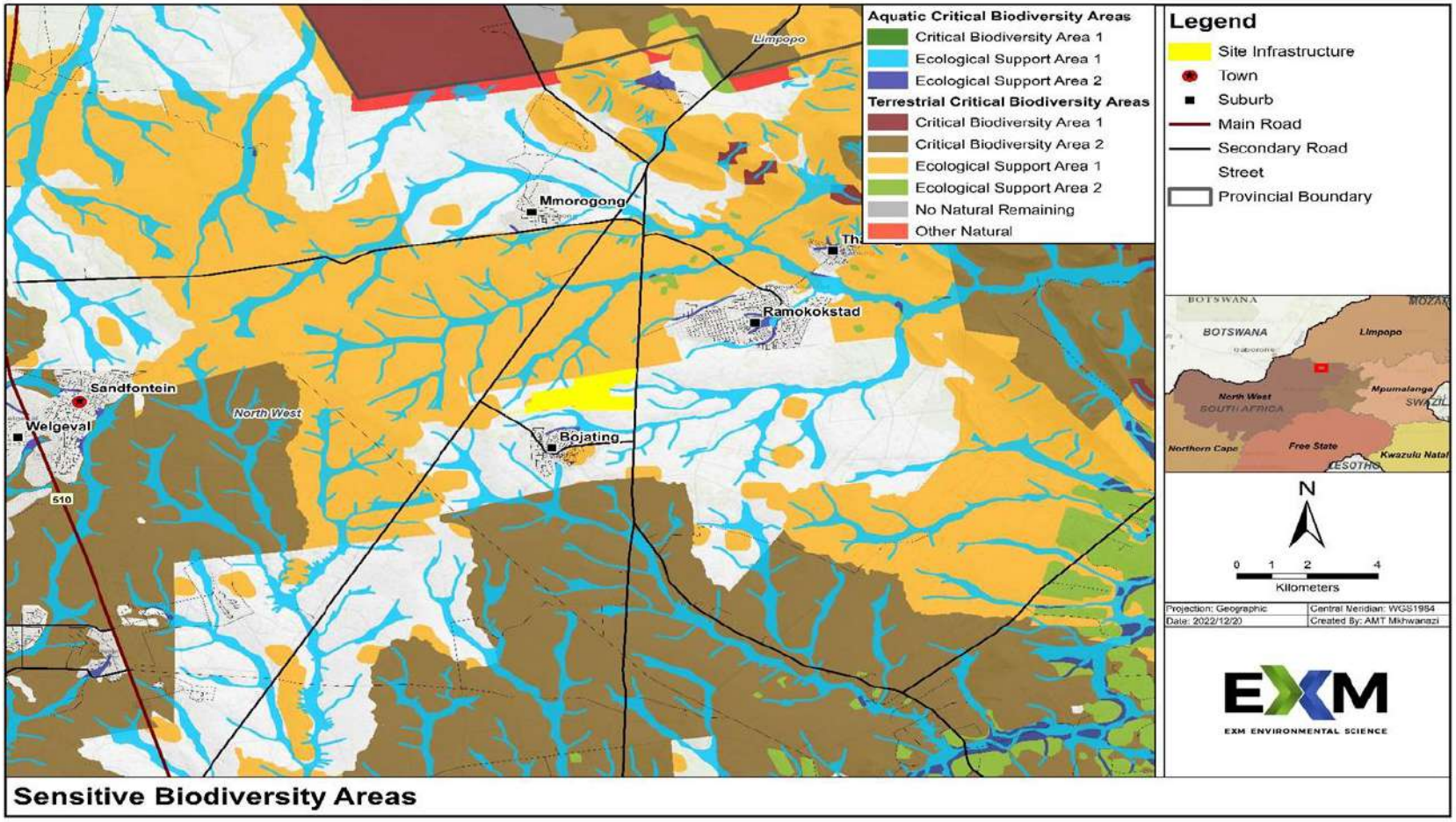


Figure 10-6: Sensitive Biodiversity Areas

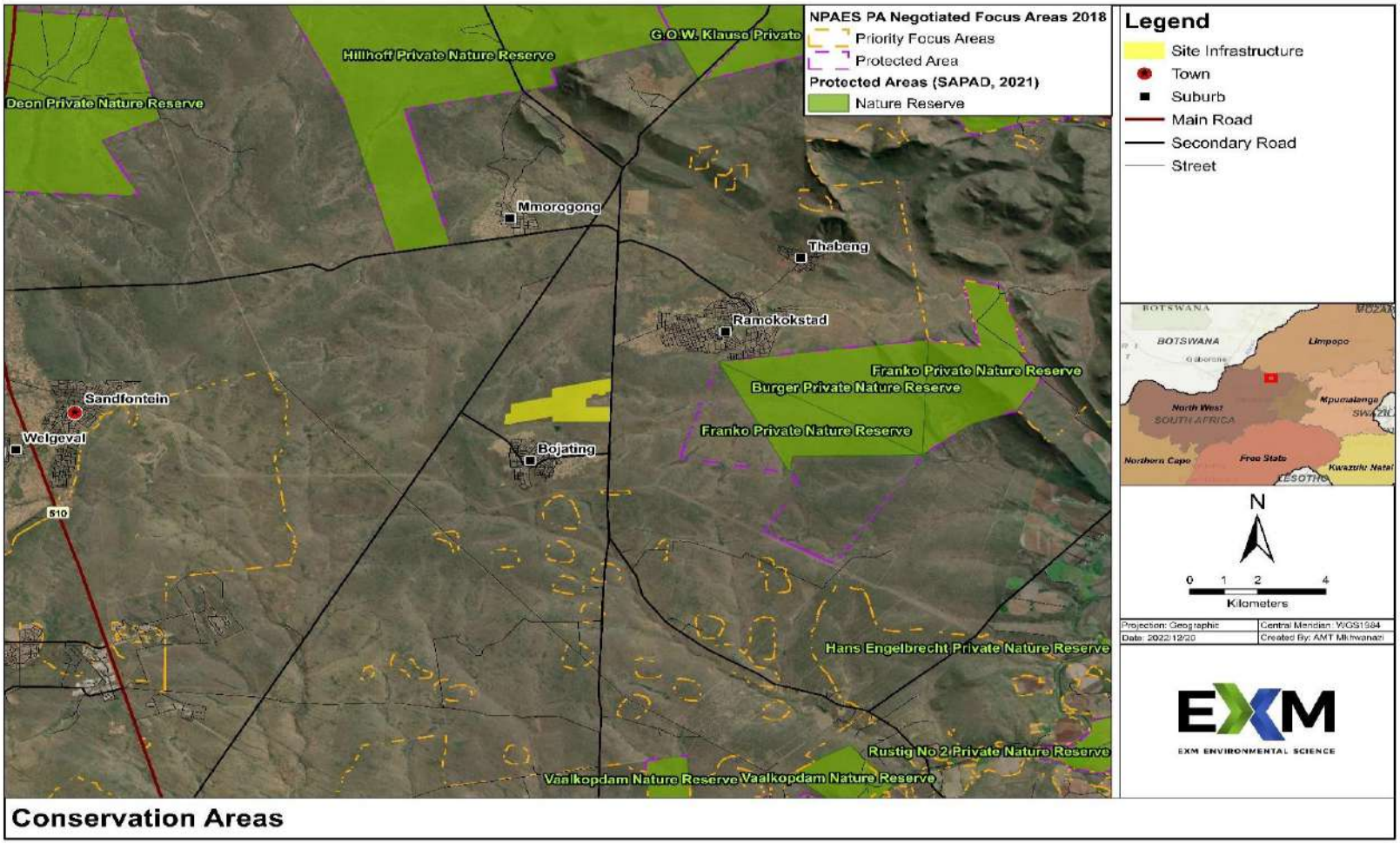


Figure 10-7: Conservation Areas Map

10.6.2 Flora

10.6.2.1 *Vegetation Type*

According to the Biodiversity specialist study (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**), the Project Area of influence, now on referred to as the **PAOI** is situated within the savanna biome.

The savanna biome is the largest biome in South Africa, extending throughout the eastern and north-eastern areas of the country. Savanna areas are characterised by dominant grass layers, over-topped by a discontinuous, but distinct woody plant layer (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

The study area is situated on two general vegetation types, including the Dwaalboom Thornveld and Central Sandy Bushveld of the Central Bushveld Bioregion. The **Dwaalboom Thornveld** vegetation type is characterised by plains with a layer of scattered, low to medium high, deciduous microphylls trees and shrubs with a few broad-leaved tree species, and an almost continuous herbaceous layer dominated by grass species (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). This vegetation type is classified as 'Least Threatened'. Approximately 6% of this habitat type is statutorily conserved, mostly within the Madikwe Game Reserve and about 14% is transformed mainly by cultivation.

The **Central Sandy Bushveld** vegetation type This vegetation is defined by low undulating areas, sometimes between mountains, and sandy plains and catenas supporting tall, deciduous Terminalia sericea and Burkea africana woodland on deep sandy soils and low, broad-leaved Combretum woodland on shallow rocky or gravelly soils. According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) this vegetation type is classified as 'Vulnerable'. Less than 3% is statutorily conserved, spread thinly across many nature reserves including the Doorndraai Dam and Skuinsdraai Nature Reserves. About 24% is transformed, mostly by cultivated areas.

10.6.2.2 *Field Assessment Findings*

According to the Biodiversity specialist study (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix C**), overall, 51 flora species were recorded including 44 indigenous species and 7 naturalised exotics (including 5 listed invasive species). Over 30 protected Sclerocarya birrea subsp. caffra (Marula) trees, and more than 10 Boscia albitrunca (Shepherd's Trees) were observed within the PAOI. These are nationally protected trees as per the National Forests Act (No. 30 of 1998) and require a permit before destruction. No flora SCC were recorded during the survey.

Table 10-4 below contains photographs of some of the observed indigenous flora species, including one of the protected trees.

Table 10-4: Indigenous Flora Species

Plate 1: *Bulbine abyssinica*

Plate 2: *Ziziphus; mucronata;*

Plate 3: *Boscia albitrunca (protected);*

Plate 4: *Combretum zeyheri*

(The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**).

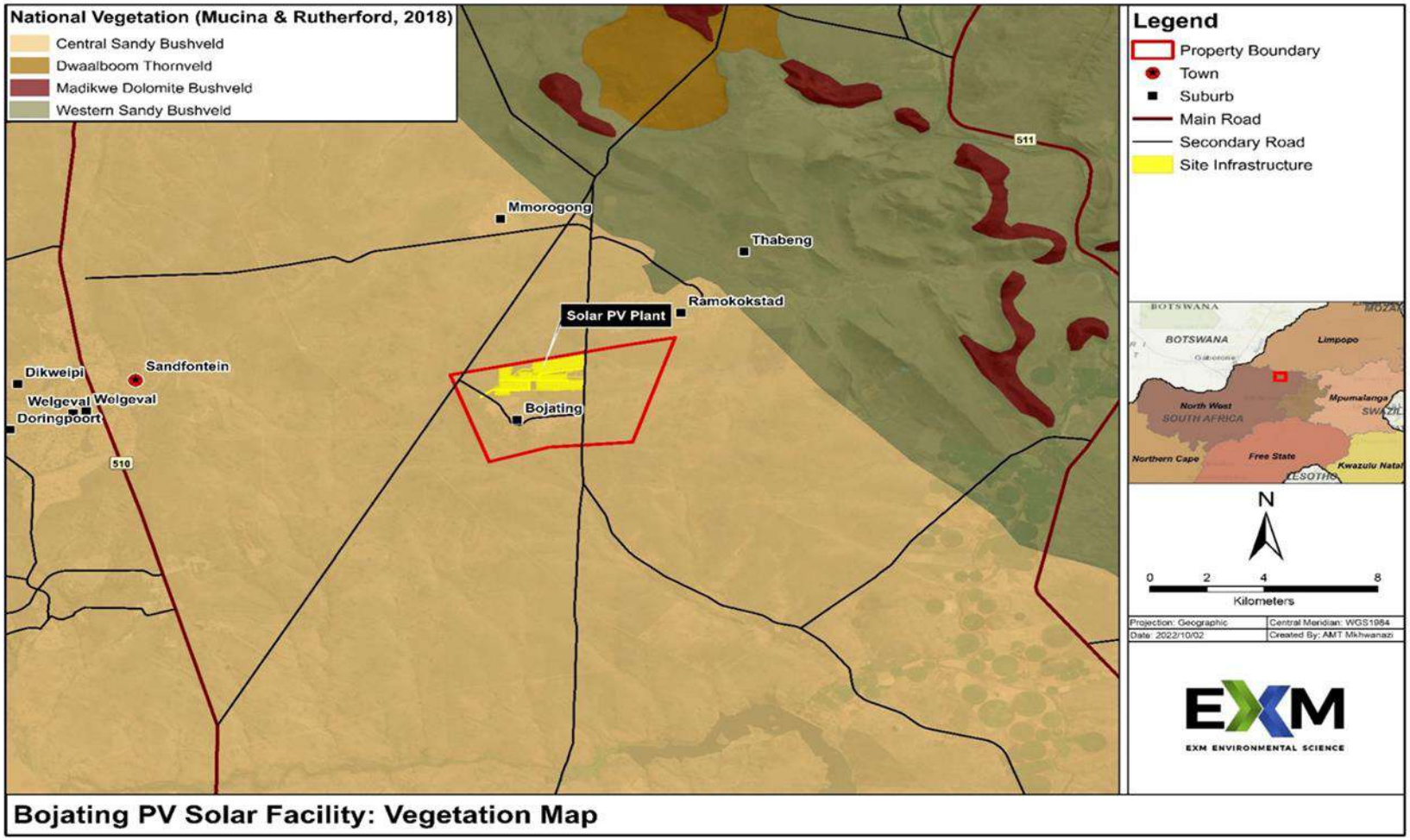


Figure 10-8: Vegetation Map

9.6.2. Fauna

10.6.2.3 Desktop Findings

Based on the desktop assessment undertaken as part of the Biodiversity Assessment (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**), over 30 amphibian species have the potential to occur in the project area, with one (1) of these is regarded as an SCC. Over 100 reptile species may be expected to occur in the project area with four (4) of these expected species are regarded as SCC, over 180 mammal species have the potential to occur in the project area, with twenty-five (25) of these expected species are regarded as SCC, one hundred and four (104) bird species were identified in the project area.

10.6.2.4 Field Assessment findings

A field assessment was undertaken as part of the Biodiversity Assessment in November 2022 (**Part C: Appendix B**). Mammal and herpetofauna activity had been low during the survey, likely due to the proximity of major roads and sprawling township development, as well as the seasonal restrictions. Only two (2) mammal and one (1) reptile species were observed (Table 10-5) and no amphibian species were observed during the survey.

No fauna SCC were recorded, however a larger number of mammal and herpetofauna species are expected to occur in the area and longer-term multi-season surveys would be required in order to ensure sufficient sampling.

Table 10-5: Fauna Identified during Field Assessment

Amphibians	No amphibian species were recorded during the survey. No amphibian SCC are expected for the project area.
Reptiles	One (1) reptile species were recorded within the project area during the survey. This being the Variable Skink (*Trachylepis varia)*. No reptile SCC were recorded from the project area.
Mammal	Only two (2) mammal species were recorded within the project area during the survey period, the Vervet Monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus)* and the House Mouse (*Mus musculus)*. No mammal SCC were recorded from the project area.
Avifauna (birds)	One hundred and four (104) bird species were recorded in and around the study area with 78 species recorded from point counts and an additional 26 species recorded as incidental sightings. No SCC were recorded from the study area.

9.6.3. Avifaunal Assessment

9.6.3.1. General Description

A separate Avifaunal assessment was undertaken as part of the Biodiversity Assessment (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix H**). A Desktop Spatial Assessment described the general area and habitat, the assessment was based on spatial data that were provided by various sources such as the provincial environmental authority and SANBI. Based on the South African Bird Atlas Project, Version 2 (SABAP2) database, 274 bird species have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the assessment area. Of the potential bird species, nine (9) species are listed as SCC either on a regional or global scale (Table 10-6). The risks of collisions with powerlines, fences, electrocutions, and habitat loss for the species of conservation concern is also indicated below. These risks are based on literature by EWT and Eskom on the association between birds and powerlines, Jenkins *et al*, 2017 and Birdlife, 2015.

Table 10-6: List of bird SCC that are expected to occur in close vicinity to the assessment area and their risk rating.

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation Status		Likelihood of Occurrence	Collisions	Electrocutions	Disturbance/Habitat Loss
		Regional (SANBI, 2016)	IUCN (2021)				
Sagittarius serpentarius	Secretarybird	VU	EN	Low	X		X
Gyps coprotheres	Vulture, Cape	EN	EN	Moderate	X	X	X
Gyps africanus	Vulture, White-backed	CR	CR	Moderate	X	X	X
Torgos tracheliotos	Vulture, Lappet-faced	EN	EN	Low	X	X	X
Falco biarmicus	Falcon, Lanner	VU	LC	Low	X	X	
Coracias garrulus	Roller, European	NT	LC	Low			
Glareola nordmanni	Pratincole, Black-winged	NT	NT	Low			
Pterocles gutturalis	Sandgrouse, Yellow-throated	NT	LC	Low			
Mycteria ibis	Stork, Yellow-billed	EN	LC	Low	X	X	X

9.6.3.2. Field Assessment findings

The fieldwork component of the assessment comprised of a summer (wet season) survey conducted from the 1st to the 2nd of October 2022. One hundred and four (104) bird species were recorded in and around the PAOI with 78 species recorded from point counts and an additional 26 species recorded as incidental sightings. In addition, the

Black-headed Heron (Ardea melanocephala), Black-chested Snake Eagle (Circaetus pectoralis) and Black-winged Kite (Elanus caeruleus) were the most common species recorded in point counts.

Table 10-7: Photographs illustrating a portion of the avifauna species recorded in the assessment area.

Photograph	Description and scientific name
A 	African Wattled Lapwing (Vanellus senegallus)
B 	Southern White-faced Owl (Ptilopsis granti)
C 	Egyptian Goose (Alopochen aegyptiaca),
D 	Southern Banded Snake Eagle (Circaetus fasciolatus),
E 	Squacco Heron (Ardeola ralloides)

Photograph	Description and scientific name
	Golden-breasted Bunting (Emberiza flaviventris).

(The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**),

9.6.3.3. High Risk Species

Several avifaunal species were found that would be regarded as high-risk species (Table 10-8). Risk species refer to species that would be sensitive to habitat loss, that are regarded as collision prone species and species that would have a high electrocution risk. These could be species that are not necessarily SCC but would potentially be impacted on by this development. Even though the panels do not pose an extensive collision risk for larger birds, powerlines associated with the infrastructure, guidelines (anchor lines) and connection lines do pose a risk. The fence could also pose a collision risk for various species.

Table 10-8: At risk species found in the surveys.

Scientific Name	Alphabetical Name	Collisions	Electrocution	Disturbance/Habitat Loss
Alopochen aegyptiaca	Goose, Egyptian	**X**	**X**	
Ardea melanocephala	Heron, Black-headed	**X**	**X**	
Elanus caeruleus	Kite, Black-winged	**X**	**X**	
Circaetus pectoralis	Eagle, Black-chested Snake		**X**	**X**
Anas undulata	Duck, Yellow-billed	**X**		
Threskiornis aethiopicus	Ibis, African Sacred	**X**	**X**	
Buteo buteo	Buzzard, Common (Steppe)	**X**	**X**	
Ardea cinerea	Heron, Grey		**X**	
Hieraaetus wahlbergi	Eagle, Wahlberg's	**X**	**X**	

(The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (Part C: Appendix B)

9.6.4. Habitats and Site Ecological Importance

The project area was divided into 4 habitat units which correlates with the vegetation habitat units. The four habitat types that were delineated as part of the Ecological Assessment along with a brief description and an outline of the key ecosystem services, as well as the Site Ecological Importance are provided in Table 10-9. The habitat types and

associated sensitivity are shown in Figure 10-9. It should be noted that the development will not encroach on the highly sensitive water resource habitat type.

Table 10-9: Summary of the habitat types delineated within the Project Area of Influence and their key ecosystem services provided.

Habitat	Site Ecological Importance	Description	Key Ecosystem Services
Transformed	**Very Low**	Little to no functional vegetation remaining. Characterised by development and cleared land.	Foraging for common fauna species.
Critically Modified Savannah	**Low**	Savannah thornveld vegetation of a low functionality that has been historically impacted by the edge effects of nearby development, heavy grazing, erosion, and human and vehicle ingress.	Foraging for fauna species, erosion control and basic nutrient cycling. Wood source for the local community and grazing land.
Modified Savannah	**Medium**	Moderately functional savannah thornveld vegetation that may be considered in-tact ESA1 habitat, important for supporting key ecosystem services and providing habitat connectivity between protected areas and CBAs.	Foraging and nesting resources for fauna, including potential SCC. Important erosion control and soil nutrient cycling processes. Habitat connectivity and carbon sequestration.
Water Resource	**High**	Includes dams, depressions, rivers, riparian corridors, and drainage features – as delineated by a freshwater ecologist. Important and unique habitat feature that supports habitat-specialist flora and fauna.	Critical flood mitigation and management resource for the entire region. Important for nutrient and seed dispersal and an important permanent/seasonal source of water for all fauna in the region.

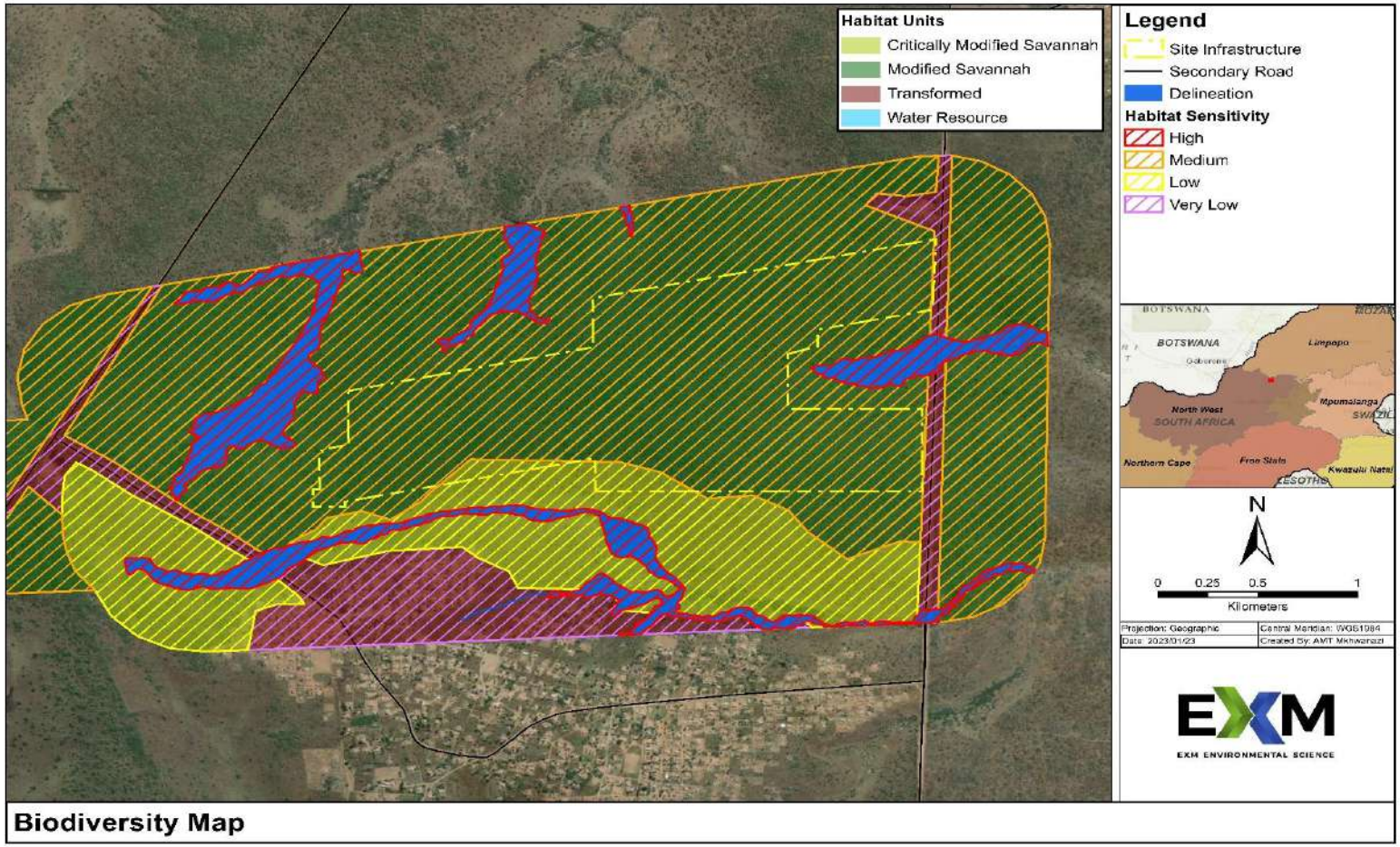


Figure 10-9: Habitat Types and Sensitivity Map

10.7 Surface Water

The baseline description of the surface water resources has been extracted from the Freshwater Ecological Specialist Assessment (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**). The surface water resources associated with the general area are illustrated in Figure 10-10 which is based on desktop GIS data. The general area is characterised by various drainage lines which transverse the site. Based on the desktop data assessment, the footprint of the solar PV facility will not directly affect any perennial rivers. The PV facility will be situated in the catchment a FEPA river (Kopjane) and the management of indirect downstream impacts should be prioritised. According to the desktop assessment, three FEPA wetlands are also located in relatively close proximity to the PV facility. The Freshwater Assessment however confirmed that these features are not classified as wetlands.

10.7.1 Water Management Area

The project area is located in the in the Limpopo Water Management Area (WMA) 1, Lower Crocodile River sub-Water Management Area (subWMA) and Quaternary Catchment A24A (Table 10-10).

Table 10-10: Quaternary Catchment Information

Quaternary Catchment	Area (km2)	Recharge (Mm3/a)	Population (Water Services)	Baseflow (Mm3/a)	EWR_MLF (Mm3)	BHN Reserve (Mm3/a)	Reserve (Mm3/a)	Reserve % of Recharge	Current Groundwater Use (Mm3/a)	Stress Index
A24A	493	5.73	8153	0.92	0.95	0.07	1.02	17.88	2.91	0.51

10.7.2 Surface Water Hydrology

The northern section of the solar facility drains towards the Motlhabe river in the northern section of the catchment and the remaining section drain towards the Tshwane River to the south-east of the catchment. The Motlhabe River flows in an eastern direction through a protected area where it joins the Crocodile River 16 km from the site. The Tshwane River flows in a north-eastern direction before it enters the Motlhabe River.

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), the Water Resource habitat is assigned a 'High' sensitivity rating largely because it is associated with several river and wetland systems which are listed as 'Critically Endangered' systems according to the NBA (2018) dataset. The integrity of the instream and riparian habitats were determined to be largely modified (class D) for the catchment. There is some free-standing surface water on site within the dams. However, no water accumulates in the drainage lines. The drainage features have been classified as A-Section channels that convey surface runoff

immediately after a storm event and are not associated with a riparian zone vegetation and grasses. The baseline description of wetlands has been extracted from the Freshwater Ecological Assessment (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**).

10.7.3 Surface Water Resources

Based on a combination of desktop and in-field delineation, two (2) forms of a watercourse were identified and delineated within the project area, as depicted in Figure 10-11 These include rivers and drainage features, also comprising episodic drainage lines/features. No natural wetland systems, or even cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. The drainage features have been classified as A Section channels. According to the DWAF (2005) guidelines 'A' Section channels convey surface runoff immediately after a storm event and are not associated with a riparian zone.

The drainage lines have been classified as a river HGM type system. The drainage lines are not characterised by riparian vegetation and grasses, these systems represent bare surfaces with evidence of surface run-off. Many small drainage features were identified within the assessment area.

Several dams were identified (and delineated) for the project area. According to Ollis et al. (2013) a dam is classified as 'an artificial body of water formed by the unnatural accumulation of water behind an artificial barrier that has been constructed across a river channel or an unchanneled valley-bottom wetland'.

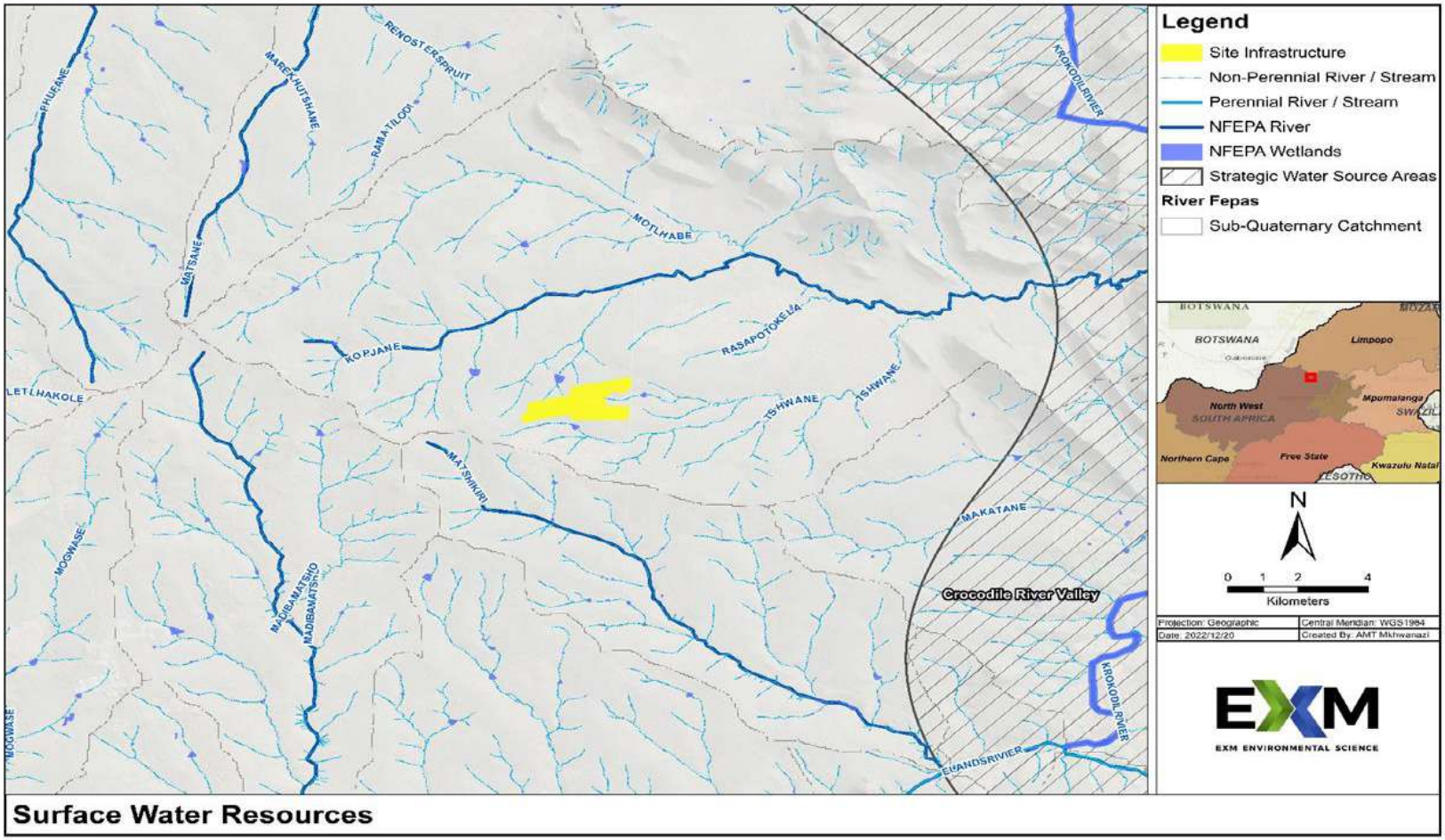


Figure 10-10: Regional Surface Water Resources Map

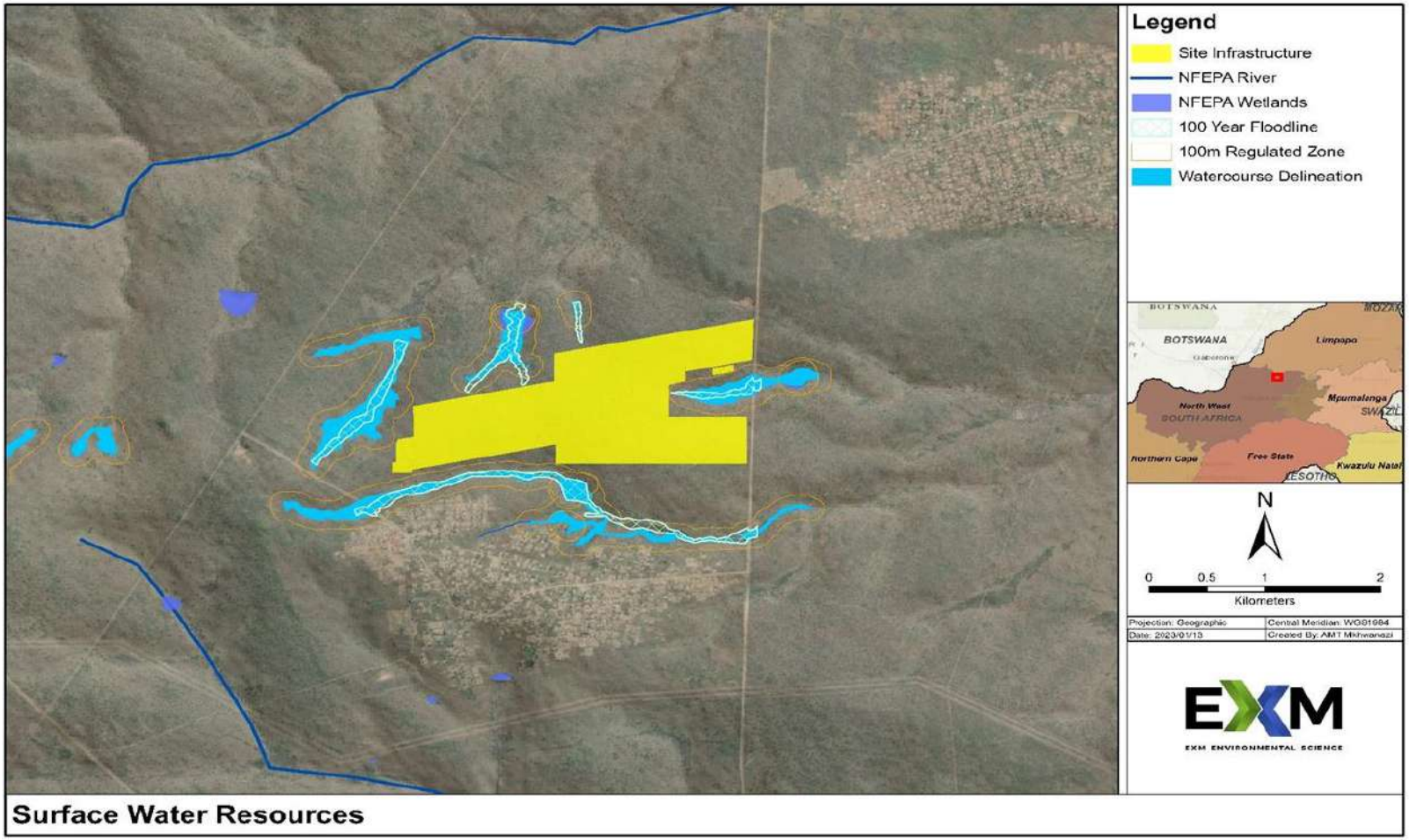


Figure 10-11: Delineated Water Courses

10.8 Geology

According to Geohydrological Assessment Report undertaken by GCS in December 2022 (**Part C: Appendix C**), the northern areas that are covered by Central Sandy Bushveld (the vegetation type of the area) are underlain by sedimentary rocks belonging to the Waterberg Group, Mokolian Erathem. These are mostly sandstone, shale and siltstone rocks of the Vaalwater Formation and sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate rocks of the Alma Formation. Large parts of the southern and eastern areas are underlain by granite rocks belonging to the Lebowa Granite Suite and granophyre (fine-grained igneous) rocks belonging to the Rashoop Granophyre Suite. Both of these suites belong to the Bushveld Complex, Vaalian (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

10.9 Groundwater

10.9.1 Aquifer Classification

According to the Geohydrological Assessment Report undertaken by GCS in December 2022 (**Part C: Appendix C**), the surface lithology across the area surrounding the site location indicates a diverse range of coarse-grained igneous rocks which have low primary permeability or inconsistent permeability. The aquifer underlying the site location may be classified as a minor aquifer system (Parsons et al, 1995). An aquifer refers to an underground layer of water-bearing, permeable rock, or unconsolidated materials where groundwater aquifers can be extracted from.

The median yield that can be expected in association with the site location, according to the onsite pump test, ranges from 0.5 to 2.0 l/s. The aquifer extent may be restricted, with variable water quality. These types of aquifers do not often produce large quantities of water due to low-yielding geological formations found in the area. They are crucial for local water supply to villages and naturally maintaining rivers through baseflow.

10.9.2 Prevailing Groundwater Conditions

As part of the hydrocensus, groundwater level measurements were obtained from four (4) boreholes, with the measured groundwater level ranging between 2.45 to 6.76 mean below ground level ("mbgl") - PPBH05 (2.45 mbgl), PPBH06 (4.30 mbgl), PPBH07 (6.76 mbgl) and PPBH10 (4.70 mbgl). The groundwater flow direction in the area is in a south, southeast direction according to the analysis of the water level data obtained from the NGA database.

10.9.3 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater sampling was undertaken at on site boreholes to characterise groundwater quality. The results showed that all chemical parameters fall within the SANS241:2015 drinking

water standards and the DWA (1996) Agriculture Use standards. There is, however, an exceedance of the total dissolved solids ("TDS") and Manganese ("Mn") when compared against the DWA (1996) Agricultural Use guidelines for irrigation. Moreover, the exceedance of TDS will only harm the growth of salt-sensitive crops and a 95% relative yield of moderately salt-sensitive crops can be maintained (DWA, 1996). In addition, plants vary in their sensitivity to manganese, raise or maintain the pH to neutral to slightly alkaline to mitigate against excessive manganese uptake. However, at fairly low concentrations manganese can cause the clogging of irrigation pipelines, drip and microjet emitters.

Table 10-11: Hydrochemistry: Groundwater quality evaluation

Analytes	Units	Risk according to SANS241:2015	SANS241:2015 Drinking Water Quality Limits	DWA1996: Agricultural Use Guidelines	BH01	BH02
Chemical Parameters						
pH at 25°C	pH units	Operational	>5 to <9.7	6.5 to 8.4	6.76	7.3
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	mS/m	Aesthetic	<170		16.3	25
Total Alkalinity	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic			73.7	115
Total dissolved solids	mg/ℓ			<40	83	190
Chloride	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic	<300	<100	4.03	5.9
Sulphate	mg/ℓ	Acute Health	<500		<0.141	2
Nitrate	mg/ℓ	Acute Health	<11		0.444	1.3
Nitrite	mg/ℓ	Acute Health	<0.9		<0.065	<0.5
Ammonium	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic	<1.5		0.03	0.13
Orthophosphate	mg/ℓ				0.023	
Fluoride	mg/ℓ	Chronic Health	<1.5	<2	0.835	0.68
Calcium	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic			11.1	28
Magnesium	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic			3.57	3.5
Sodium	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic	<200	<70	16	20
Potassium	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic			0.808	4.4
Total Hardness	mg/ℓ				42	85
Iron	µg/ℓ	Chronic Health	<2000	<5	0.17058	<0.05
Manganese	µg/ℓ	Chronic Health	<400	<0.02	<0.00007	0.15
Lead	µg/ℓ	Chronic Health	<10	0.2	<0.00001	<0.01
Values highlighted in red exceed SANS241:2015 and DWA1996 Limits						

10.9.4 Analytical Groundwater Model

According to the Hydrogeological Impact Assessment (**Part C: Appendix C**) analytical groundwater models are used to assess the regional influence of the proposed sustainable pumping rate calculated for boreholes.

The model objectives included the following:

- To simulate the drawdown resulting from BH01 and assess the potential impacts on the neighboring groundwater users, and
- To simulate the potential contaminant flow paths from the prosed waste management facilities on site.

The shallow nature of the aquifer, along with the linear correlation trend between water level and topographical elevation suggest that the aquifer is characteristic of semi-confined conditions. The correlation plot also indicates that BH01 and BH02 appear to lie at a lower water level to elevation ratio than the surrounding boreholes (hydrocensus), which could be indicative of these two boreholes being part of a different local fractured aquifer system.

10.9.4.1 Results of the analytical groundwater model

Pumping at the recommended sustainable rate is highly unlikely to affect any of the upgradient (hydrocensus) boreholes in a homogenous aquifer. Should the aquifer be heterogeneous, which is likely the case, there is a low risk of BH01 being connected to a preferential flow feature that is also intersected by the hydrocensus boreholes. In this scenario, pumping BH01 may affect the connected hydrocensus borehole water level more than expected. However, given the distance between BH01 and the hydrocensus boreholes (minimum distance 1.4 km), along with the fact that there are no major structural features mapped close to BH01 (according to the Council for Geoscience (CGS) geology dataset), it is much more likely that the boreholes are unconnected and that pumping BH01 will not affect the hydrocensus boreholes at all. Figure 10-13 shows that the spatial distribution of the flow field while BH01 is undergoing pumping will not reach any upgradient boreholes.

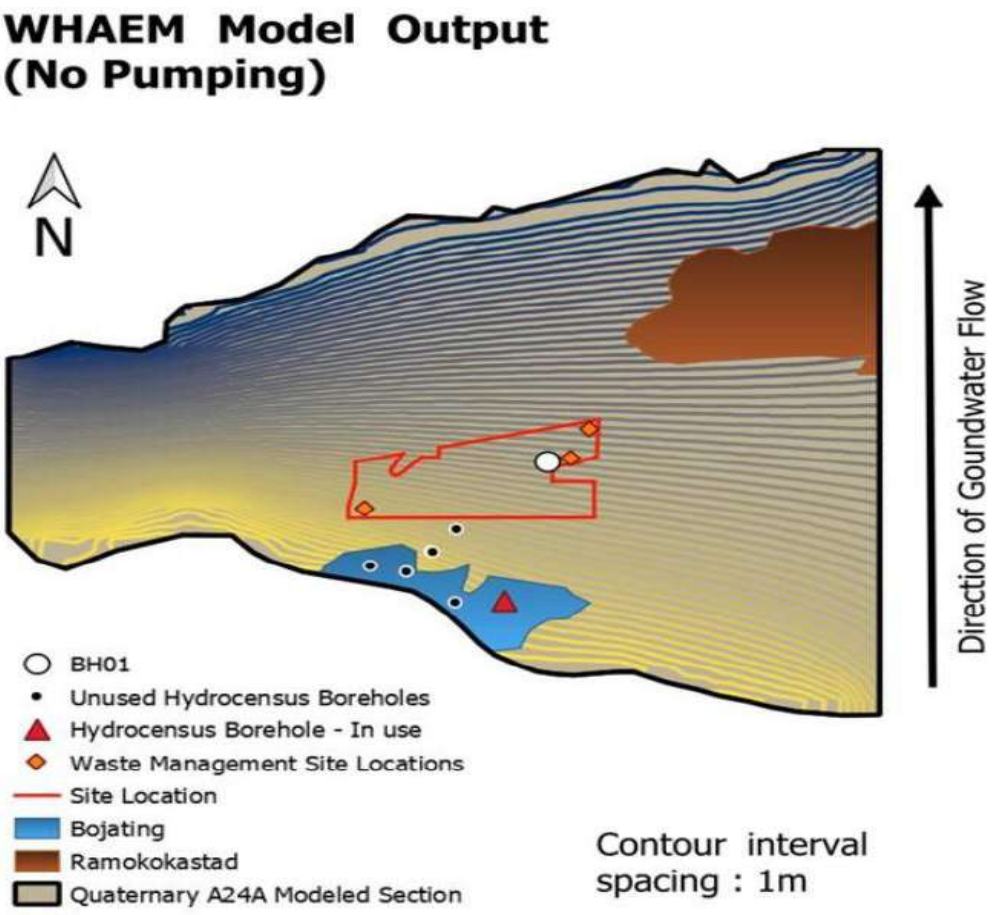


Figure 10-12: The model output under conditions where no pumping is taking place at BH01.

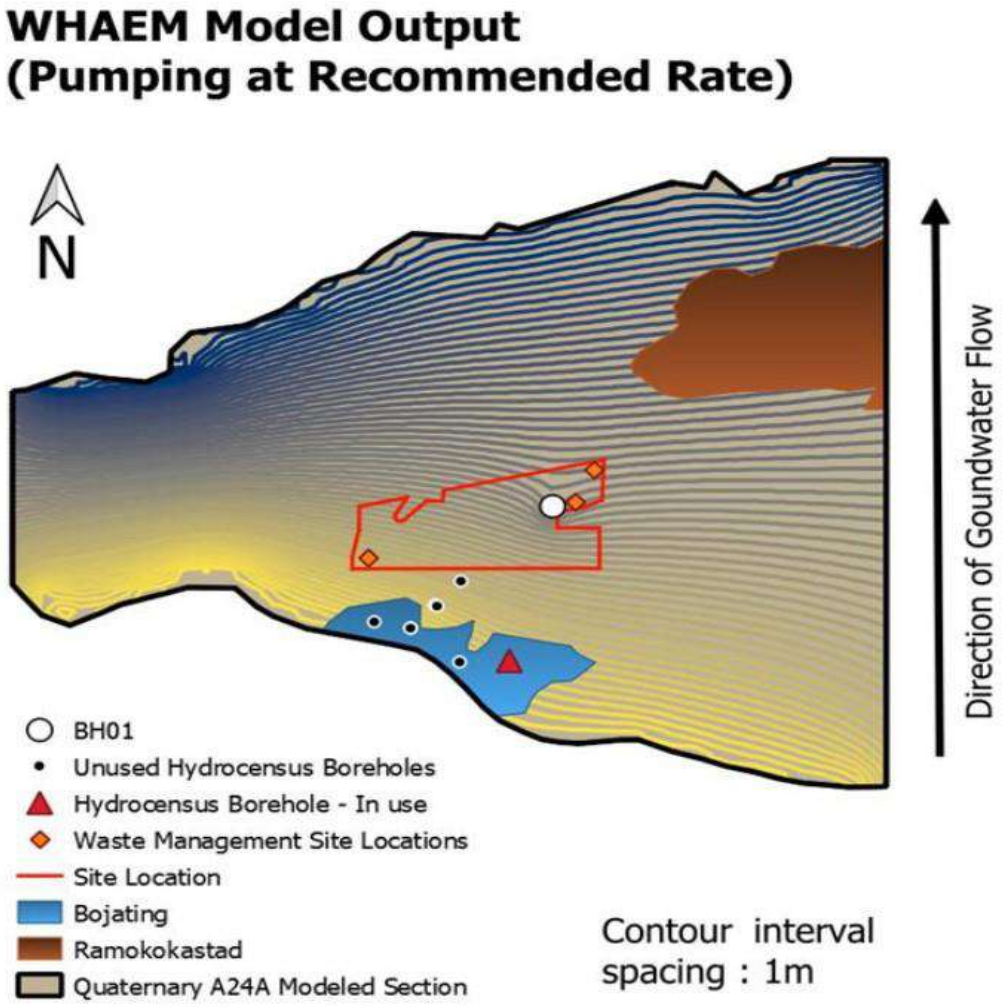


Figure 10-13: Simulated drawdown from BH01 as a result of abstraction at the recommended sustainable yield

Meanwhile, Figure 10-14 indicates that the simulated tracer movement from the larger proposed waste treatment facility could potentially be affected by the drawdown curve of BH01 but will not be caught in its cone of depression. Conscious of this information and the risks it entails to health and safety, it is recommended that monitoring holes be installed to ensure that any potential seepages threatening BH01 are detected and addressed early. Another important caveat of the WHAEM software approach is that the model does not account for recharge to an aquifer since line-sinks behave as fixed source points to define the flow field. Therefore, it is advisable to monitor the effect that pumping has on the water level in BH01 over time, to mitigate any risks associated with the higher sustainable yield figures proposed by the pump tests.

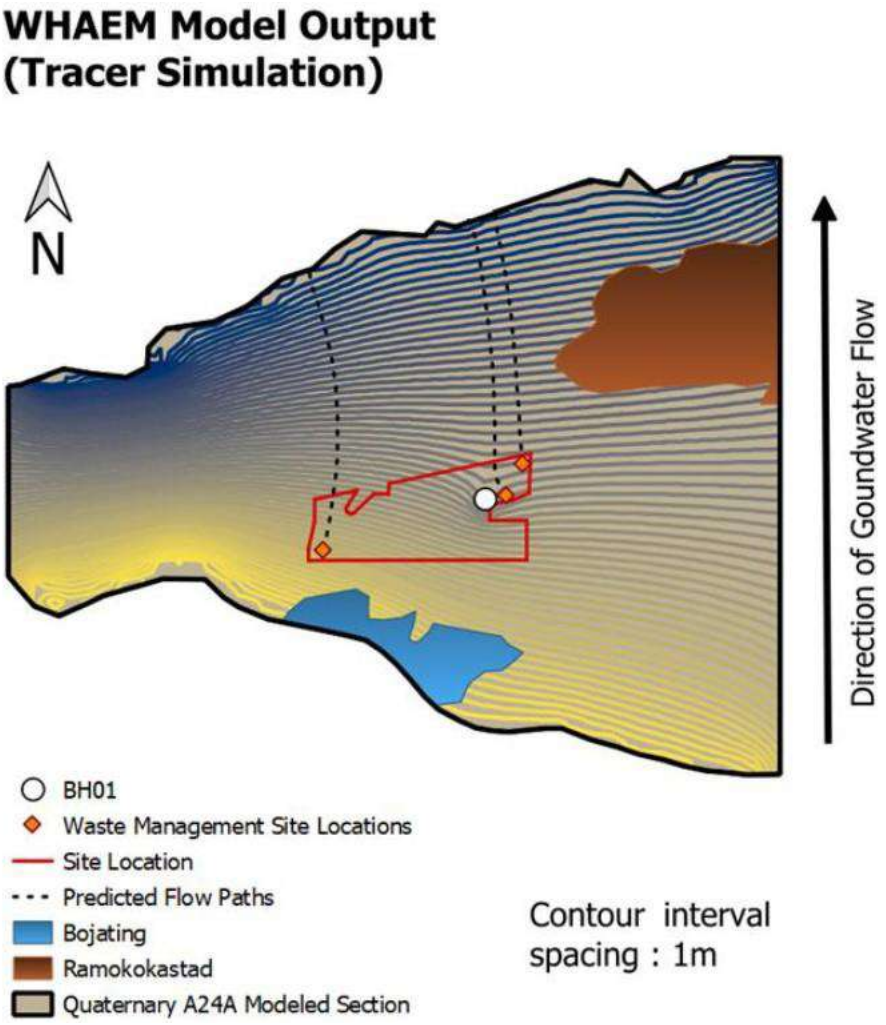


Figure 10-14: Tracer flow paths showing the likely contaminant pathways from the proposed waste management site.

10.10 Hydropedology

According to the Hydropedology Impact Statement (The Biodiversity Company, November 2022) (**Part C: Appendix B**), the soil Hydropedological groups identified on site are associated with land type with shallow and young soils and even though the relevant land type suggests high concentrations of shallow recharge soils it is worth considering the source of water associated with the moisture content within the watercourse.

No wetlands were identified within the project catchment area. It was noted that the reach of the dams and the drainage lines adjacent to the proposed facility derives most water flow from the catchment south-west of the project area, indicating that subsurface recharge flows are predominantly responsible for the level of moisture in the watercourse. Hence, construction of the new facilities will have a limited impact on the recharge soils on-site as vertical flows towards the water table (recharge) will be minimally impeded. Minimal impacts can also be expected. Responsive saturated soils were observed within the project area which act as streamflow recharge receptors to the catchment. These few portions in the project area are not recommended for any developmental activities.

When comparing the size of the project area with that of the combined sub-basins responsible for providing moisture content given that there are no wetlands within the project catchment area, evidently the potential worst-case scenario loss of moisture to the watercourses is approximately 2% of the total deducted water regime on a catchment scale. It is the specialist's opinion that the proposed activities will not result in a significant loss of total streamflow and groundwater recharge. It is therefore recommended that the proposed activities proceed as have been planned.

10.11 Visual Environment

According to the Visual Impact Assessment (EXM Environmental, January 2023) (**Part C: Appendix E**), defining the visual character of the receiving environment is integral as it establishes the visual baseline or existing visual environment in which the development expansion would be constructed. The visual impact of a development is measured by establishing the degree to which the development would conform to the visual character of the surrounding area. The inherent visual sensitivity is thereafter determined, based on the visual character, the economic importance of the scenic quality of the area, inherent cultural value of the area and the presence of visual receptor. Physical and land use related characteristics, as outlined below, are important factors contributing to the visual character of an area. The site is located on an area elevated from the surrounding

landscape and will potentially be visible from the protected area east (within 3 km) of the site. Figure 10-16 depicts the study areas visual character and cultural value

10.11.1 Physical and Land Use Characteristics

10.11.1.1 General Land Cover and Land Use

The land use related to the footprint of project site is classified as Natural Grassland and Woodland. The Bojating residential area is located directly south of the site, Ramokokstad northeast and Sandfontein west of the site. There are some industrial areas located south of Sandfontein, however the area is mainly characterised by "remaining natural areas".

10.11.1.2 Sense of Place

Sense of place is the distinctive value that is allocated to a specific area or place through the perspective and experience of the user or viewer. The sense of place of the area surrounding the project comprises of residential areas, some industrial sites, and the major area being comprised of remaining natural areas.

10.11.2 Sensitive Receptors

Viewer groups are a collection of viewers that are involved with similar activities and experience similar views of the existing and proposed expansion development. Within the receiving environment, specific visual receptors experience different views of the existing and proposed expansion development. They will be affected due to the alteration of their view and are therefore identified as part of the receiving and affected environment. The visual receptors are grouped according to the similarities in views. The visual receptors included residents (town/suburb), adjacent Mines/Quarries, Educational Facilities, Motorist, Conservation Areas. The sensitive receptors are shown in Figure 10-15

10.11.3 Area of visibility

As per Figure 10-16, the project infrastructure will be highly visible for receptors located within 2 km from the site, including the nature reserve east of the site. The project area will be moderately visible for receptors within 2-5 km from the site.

10.11.4 Visual Resource Value

Visual resource value refers to the visual quality of elements of an environment, as well as the way in which combinations of elements in an environment appeal to our senses. Table 10-12 indicates criteria used for visual resource assessment. The assessment combines visual quality attributes (views, sense of place and aesthetic appeal) with landscape character and gives the landscape a high, moderate, or low visual resource value.

Table 10-12: Visual resource value criteria

Visual Resource Value	Criteria
High (3)	Pristine or near-pristine condition/little to no visible human intervention visible/ characterised by highly scenic or attractive natural features, or cultural heritage sites with high historical or social value and visual appeal/ characterised by highly scenic or attractive features/areas that exhibit a strong positive character with valued features that combine to give the experience of unity, richness and harmony. These are landscapes that may be considered to be of particular importance to conserve and which may be sensitive to change.
Moderate (2)	Partially transformed or disturbed landscape/human intervention visible but does not dominate view, or is characterised by elements that have some socio-cultural or historic interest but that is not considered visually unique/ scenic appeal of landscape partially compromised/noticeable presence of incongruous elements/areas that exhibit positive character but which may have evidence of degradation/erosion of some features resulting in areas of more mixed character. These landscapes are less important to conserve but may include certain areas or features worthy of conservation.
Low (1)	Extensively transformed or disturbed landscape/human intervention is of visually intrusive nature and dominates available views/scenic appeal of landscape greatly compromised/visual prominence of widely disparate or incongruous land uses and activities/areas generally negative in character with few, if any, valued features. Scope for positive enhancement frequently occurs

Based on the above criteria, an analysis of the visual resource value of the study area is discussed below:

- Topography: the natural landscape is generally elevated with areas portraying flat terrain towards the river/valley. The site is located on elevated area which may have an effect on the topography, however, the project will not entail large scale earth works which will not affect the topography to a large extent. The visual resource value for the study site is therefore **moderate**.
- Hydrology: adjacent to the site there are non-perennial rivers such as the Tshwane River and these being of least some visual appeal, none are particularly visually prominent, and are thus not highly significant features within the overall visual context. The resource value for this study site is therefore **moderate**.
- Vegetation: the area is dominated by untransformed indigenous vegetation cover therefore increasing the landscape quality. The visual resource value for the study area is therefore **moderate**. The immediate study area presents a high value.

- Land Use: residential and industrial areas are the prevailing or most visual prominent land uses across the study area and surrounds. The remaining majority is characterised by "remaining natural areas". The visual resource value for the study area is therefore **moderate**.

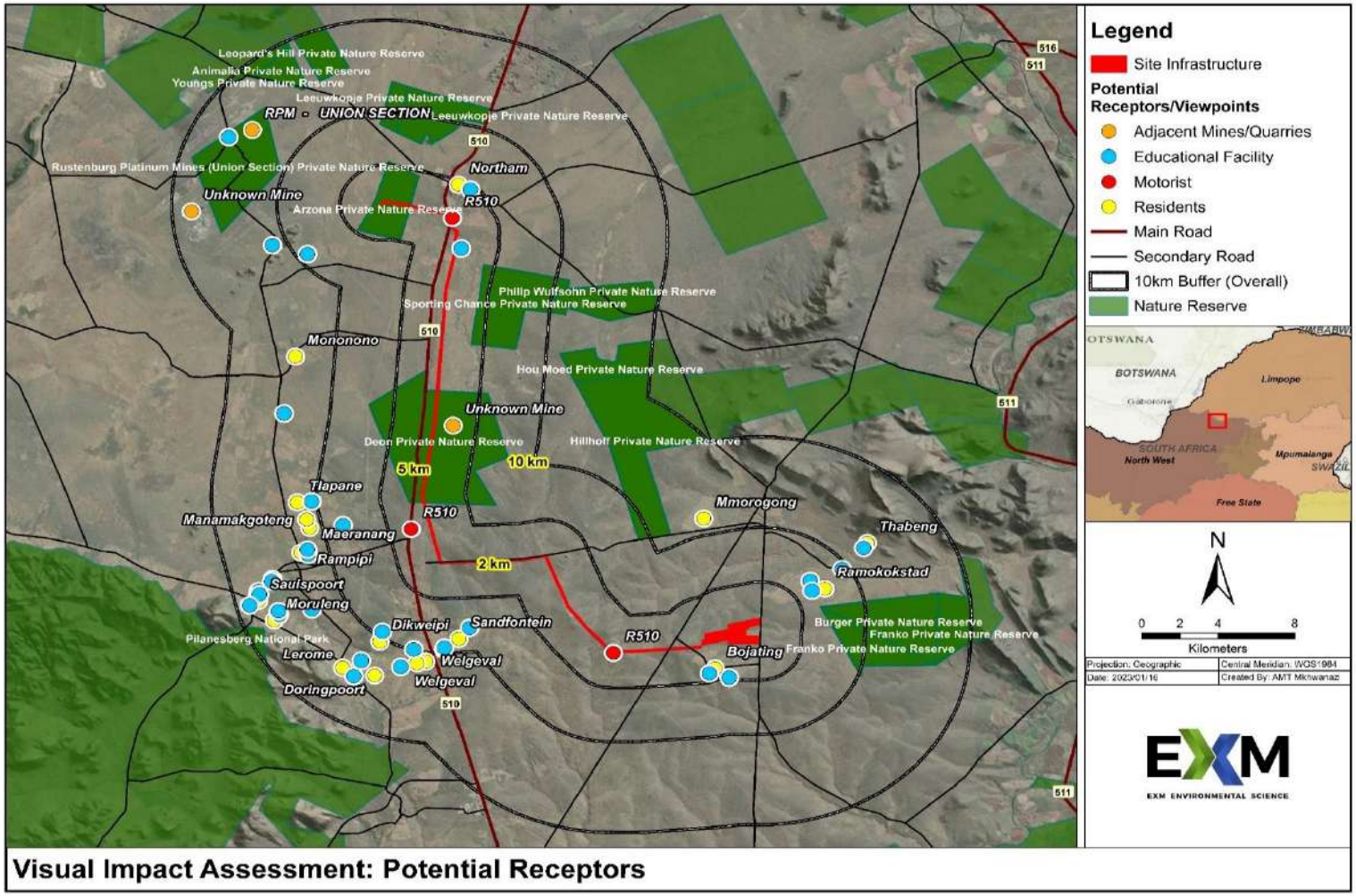


Figure 10-15: Sensitive Receptors

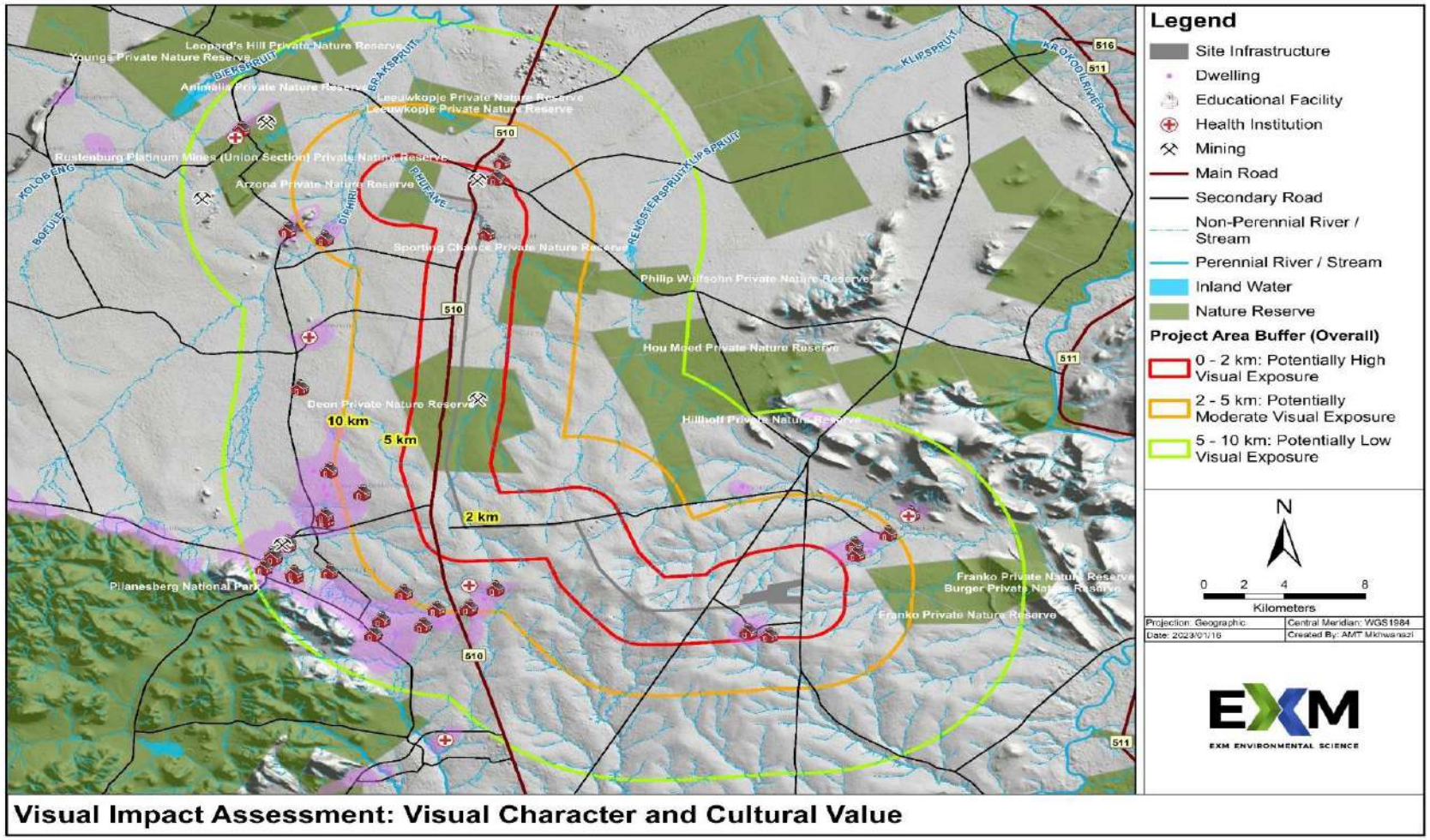


Figure 10-16: Visual Character

10.12 Civil Aviation Sensitivity

A Civil Aviation Sensitivity Study ("CASS") (**Part C: Appendix I**) was undertaken by GWI Aviation Advisory to verify the aviation sensitivity associated with the Solar Farm. The proposed development site was assessed according to the DFFE Screening Tool, and a low sensitivity assigned. However, the proposed development is approximately 24km north-east of the Pilanesberg aerodrome and therefore the CASS was undertaken to verify or adjust the rating. The analysis contained in the CASS determined that the proposed development and associated ground-based infrastructure would not materially impact radar or navigation infrastructure associated with the Pilanesberg aerodrome, nor present any material additional risk to future operations at these airfields. On this basis, therefore, it is recommended that the Sensitivity Classification of the proposed development be retained as 'low'.

10.13 Land Tenure

As indicated in the Table 10-13 and Figure 10-17 the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be located on the Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas). The location and property descriptions of the properties on which the transmission line will be located on have not been included in Table 10-13 below as this will be included in a separate EA application and BA process.

Table 10-13: Description of the Properties

Farm Name	Portion	SG Code	Extent	Property owner
Solar Facility				
Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas)	RE	C03100000000047400000	2252.3 Ha	Republic of Bophuthatswana

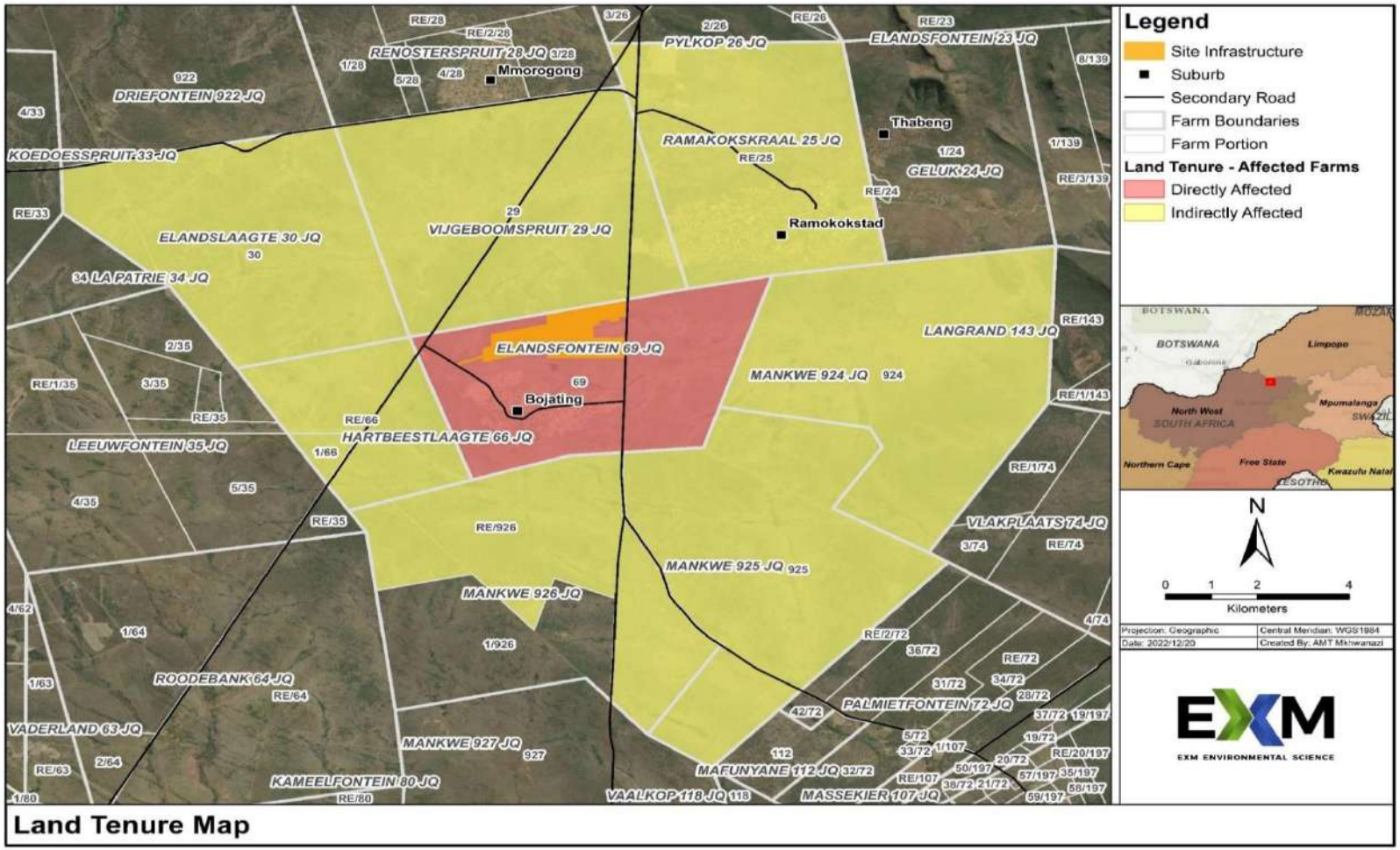


Figure 10-17: Land Tenure Map

10.14 Cultural Heritage

According to the data obtained from the DFFE screening tool, the site has a low heritage/archaeological and sensitivity The site also has an overall medium sensitivity in terms of potential palaeontology resource. A Heritage/Archaeological Impact Assessment and desktop palaeontological assessment was done by Apelser Archaeological Consulting in October 2022 (**Part C: Appendix F**) to verify this site and also to identify additional heritage/Archaeological sites.

The background literature research indicates that there are some cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. However, there are no sites, features, or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin & significance that were identified and recorded during the October 2022 field assessment. A representative of the Bojating Traditional Authority accompanied the Heritage Specialist to the area during the assessment and also indicated that to their knowledge there are no sites of cultural heritage origin or significance situated within the project development area.

10.15 Socio-Economic Environment

The section below provides a description of the baseline socio-economic environment for the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (MKLM). Information has been extracted from the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment done by Urban Econ in November 2022 (**Part C: Appendix G**).

10.15.1 Economic sectors and policies

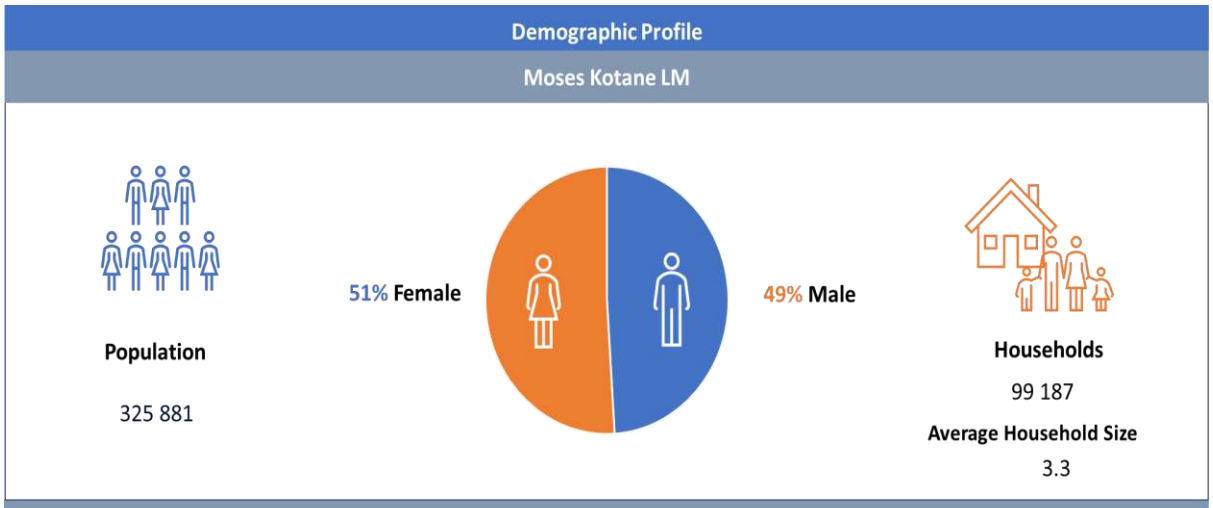
The MKLM is one of the five local municipalities of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM). The economy of MKLM is characterised mainly by tourism, mining, agriculture owing to its location within the major tourism and mining belt of the province, Pilanesberg and Sun City. Industries and social services also form critical part of the local economy.

According to the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment done by Urban Econ in November 2022, the proposed solar PV facility aligns with the government's strategic aims of creating new jobs, promoting infrastructure development, and contributing to the production of renewable energy. Various policies in relation to environmental and social spheres of the North West Province at large to the Bojating community were researched and analysed.

10.15.2 Population and demographics

The MKLM covers an area of approximately 5 719km^2 and is mostly rural in nature, comprising of 107 villages and two formal townships of Mogwase and Madikwe with an estimated population of 242 553 with approximately 75 193 households. The majority of the LM's residents can be classified as African, while the minority population densities are among Indian, coloured, and white people.

The MKLM recorded an average population growth rate of 2.1% per annum between 2016 and 2021. The LM's population growth rate was higher than the average national population growth rate (1.4%) and the average provincial population growth rate (1.5%) for this period. Females make up a greater proportion of the population in the LM than do males. As shown in Figure 10-18 below, females account for 51% of the total population.



District Municipality, Provincial and National demographic profiles

Location	Population	Household Total	Average Household Size
Bojanala Platinum DM	1 942 979	210 085	3.0
North West Province	4 112 960	2 808 070	3.3
South Africa	59 852 195	16 684 205	3.6

Figure 10-18: Population Demographics

Source: Quantec, 2022

The MKLM recorded a population of approximately 325 880 people and 99 187 households in 2021. The average household size in the LM is 3.3 people per household, which is the same as the provincial average but lower than the national average of 3.6.

10.15.3 Income Status

According to the MKLM's IDP, the majority of the population in the LM forms part of low-income households. Source: Stats SA, 2012

Low average income levels are often related to the difficulty of accessing adequate education. Education includes various levels, each of which reflects a broad segment of the education "ladder," i.e., the progression from elementary learning to more difficult learning experiences.

10.15.4 Education and skills

The proportion of residents within the MKLM (11.9%) who have completed matric is much lower than the percentage of residents that have completed matric within the BPDM (14.9%). Furthermore, only 0.9% of the residents within the MKLM have obtained a higher level of education. 51% of residents within the municipality are classified as semi-skilled and unskilled, whilst 37% of employees are classified as skilled and 12% are classified as semi-skilled and unskilled. The significant number of persons that have low levels of skills are one of the factors that have contributed to the poor socio-economic characteristics identified.

Figure 10-19 below illustrates the levels of education obtained by residents of Moses Kotane LM.

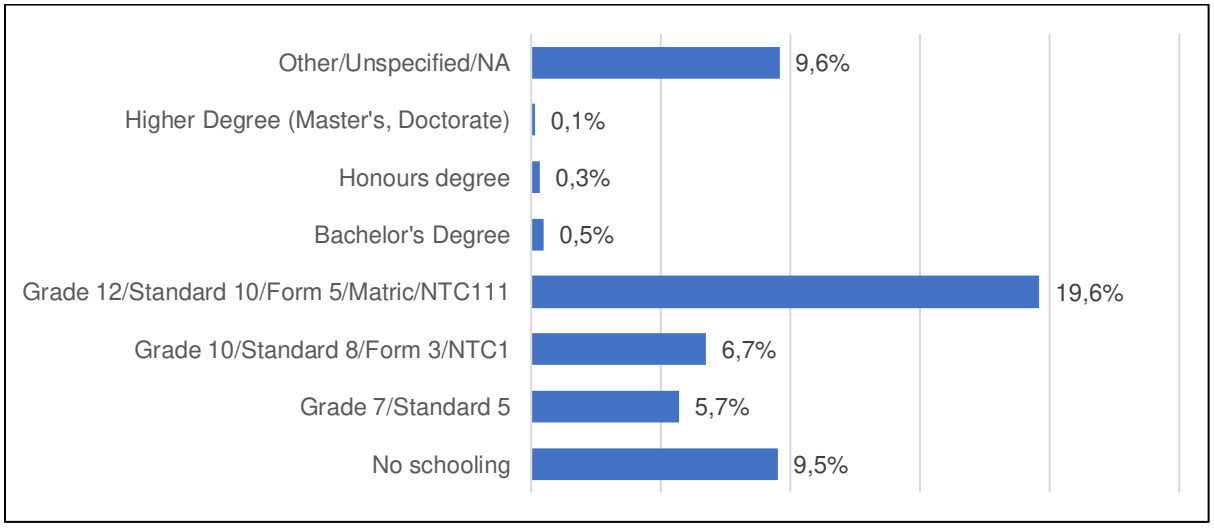


Figure 10-19: Education Levels in Moses Kotane LM

Source: Quantec, 2022

10.15.5 Tourist attractions

The two main tourist destinations in the LM are Sun City and the Pilanesberg Game Reserve. According to the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment done by Urban Econ in November 2022 (**Part C: Appendix G**), due to the LM's historical significance, there are also a lot of additional tourist attractions there. For example, the LM was the home of Moses Kotane, a politician and activist. In fact, the LM was named after this freedom fighter, who

not only contributed significantly to the liberation of the country but also mentored national leaders such as Nelson Mandela (Municipal Focus Magazine, 2021). It is therefore important to evaluate the tourist attractions in proximity to the proposed solar PV facility to ensure that no notable tourist attractions are impacted by the proposed development.

There are multiple protected areas near the proposed site, including the Franko Private Nature Reserve, the Hillhoff Private Nature Reserve, and the Deon Private Nature Reserve. There are multiple tourist accommodations and other nature reserves nearby; however, none of these are likely to be significantly impacted by the construction of the solar PV facility due to the terrain and distance from the proposed site.

10.16 Overall Site Sensitivity

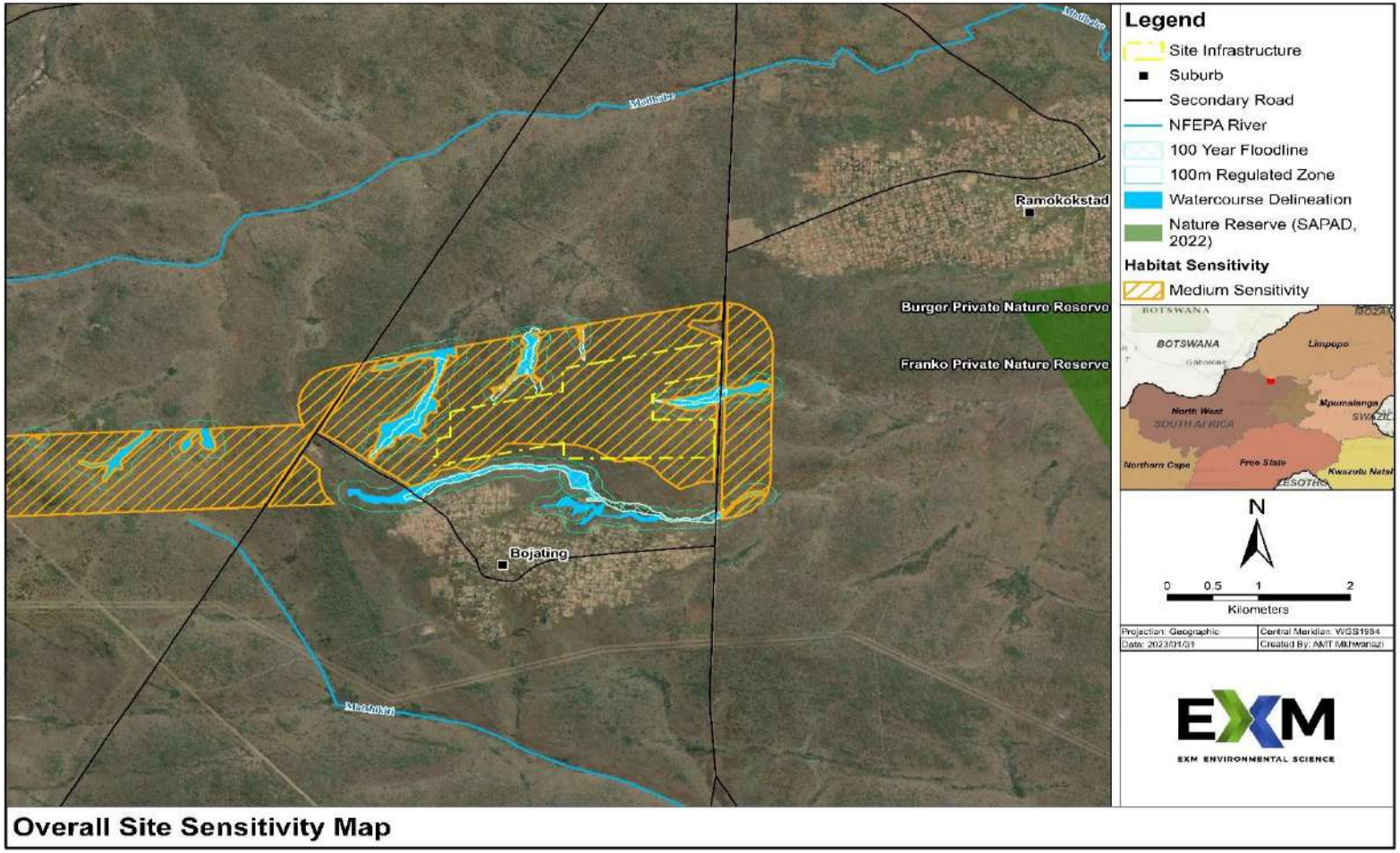


Figure 10-20: Overall Environmental Sensitivity Map

11. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

11.1 Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts.

This section includes the methodology used in the assessment of each potential impact. A summary of the potential impacts associated with the activities that will be undertaken are also provided. This list of impacts has been informed by specialist studies undertaken in support of the EIA.

impact significance = (consequence x probability)

Where:

consequence = (severity + extent)/2

and

severity = [intensity + duration]/2

Each criterion is given a score from 1 to 5 based on the definitions given below. Although the criteria used for the assessment of impacts attempts to quantify the significance, it is important to note that the assessment is generally a qualitative process and therefore the application of this criteria is open to interpretation. The process adopted will therefore include the application of scientific measurements and professional judgement to determine the significance of environmental impacts associated with the project. The assessment thus largely relies on experience of the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) and the information provided by the specialists appointed to undertake studies for the EIA.

Where the consequence of an event is not known or cannot be determined, the "precautionary principle" has been applied and the worst-case scenario assumed. Where possible, mitigation measures to reduce the significance of negative impacts and enhance positive impacts will be recommended. The significance of the impact in light of the mitigation measures has also been rated based on a confidence rating of the mitigation measures.

Consideration will be given to the phase of the project during which the impact occurs. The phase of the development during which the impact will occur will be noted to assist with the scheduling and implementation of management measures.

Table 11-1: Severity criteria for assessing the impact significance.

INTENSITY = MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	RATING
Insignificant: impact is of a very low magnitude	1
Low: impact is of low magnitude	2
Medium: impact is of medium magnitude	3
High: impact is of high magnitude	4
Very high: impact is of highest order possible	5
DURATION = HOW LONG THE IMPACT LASTS	**RATING**
Very short-term: impact lasts for a very short time	**1**
Short-term: impact lasts for a short time e.g., construction period	**2**
Medium-term: impact lasts for the for less than the life of operation.	**3**
Long-term: impact occurs over the operational life of the project	**4**
Residual: impact is permanent (remains after mine closure)	**5**
EXTENT = SPATIAL SCOPE OF IMPACT/FOOTPRINT AREA/NUMBER OF RECEPTORS	**RATING**
Limited: Impact only affects the mine site or part there of	**1**
Neighbours: Limited to the immediate surroundings;	**2**
Local: Affecting a larger area (beyond immediate surroundings or neighbours)	**3**
District: Affects entire district	**4**
Regional: Affects an entire region e.g., Province	**5**
PROBABILITY = LIKELIHOOD THAT THE IMPACT WILL OCCUR	**RATING**
Highly unlikely: the impact is highly unlikely to occur	**0.2**
Unlikely: the impact is unlikely to occur	**0.4**
Possible: the impact could possibly occur	**0.6**
Probable: the impact will probably occur	**0.8**
Definite: the impact will occur	**1**

IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

≤1	Very low	Impact is negligible. No mitigation required.
>1≤2	Low	Impact is of a low order. Mitigation could be considered to reduce impacts. But does not affect environmental acceptability.
>2≤3	Moderate	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts. Mitigation should be implemented to reduce impacts.
>3≤4	High	Impact is substantial. Mitigation is required to lower impacts to acceptable levels.
>4≤5	Very High	Impact is of the highest order possible. Mitigation is required to lower impacts to acceptable levels. Potential Fatal Flaw.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

≤1	Very low	Impact is negligible.
>1≤2	Low	Impact is of a low order.
>2≤3	Moderate	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts.
>3≤4	High	Impact is substantial.
>4≤5	Very High	Impact is of the highest order possible.

DEVELOPMENT PHASE

C	Impact is applicable to the CONSTRUCTION PHASE ONLY
O	Impact is applicable to the OPERATIONAL PHASE ONLY
C&O	Impact is applicable to the CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASE

11.2 Summary of the positive and negative impacts related to the project.

A comprehensive assessment of all impacts is given in section 10.5. a short description of key impacts is provided below.

11.2.1 Air Quality

The site is located in the Waterberg-Bojanala Air Quality Priority Area. The Air Quality Management Plan (Baseline Characterisation) for the priority area states that the Bojanala Platinum DM was identified as an area of poor air quality. Increased traffic volumes on the roads during construction will result in increased dust emissions along the road which may affect the safety of current road users as well as residents along the route. The operation of the Solar PV plant and Agrivoltaics section itself will not result in air pollution.

11.2.2 Noise

Use of and earth moving machinery and vehicles during construction will result in increased noise levels, however only for a relatively short period. The operation of the Solar PV plant itself will not result in significant noise.

11.2.3 Hydrology

The proposed site is situated at the upstream end of the non-perennial streams in the study area and the natural drainage directions are away from the site with very little stormwater runoff towards the site expected. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the development will have a major impact on the area's hydrology if appropriate management measures are implemented.

11.2.4 Topography

The site is located on elevated area which may have an effect on the topography. However, the project will not entail large scale earth works which will not affect the topography to a large extent.

11.2.5 Soil

The storage and handling of hazardous substances (i.e., hydrocarbons) during the construction phase may result in spillages and soil pollution.

According to the Geotechnical Investigation by GCS (2022), the site is characterised by potentially highly collapsible transported colluvial soil which may lead to erosion and loss of topsoil. Care must be taken to establish adequate stormwater management measures to prevent erosion from occurring. Runoff from disturbed areas during construction may result in soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Increased runoff due to the establishment of hardened/compacted surfaces may result in erosion. However, it is recommended that vegetation (especially grass cover) underneath the PV panels should remain to a large extent.

The stormwater system will also be designed to minimise concentrated flow, but rather utilise the topography to promote overland flow/similar to predevelopment conditions. Impact significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures were rated as medium and reduced to low after the implementation of mitigation measures.

11.2.6 Land Capability and Land Use.

The development will entail the transformation of virgin land to a PV plant and reduce the potential for the land to be utilised for agricultural purposes. From a soil, land use and land capability point of view, of the impact of the project will have a low impact significance due to the inherent soil and climatic constraints of the area to support crop agriculture. In addition, since approximately 25 hectares of Agrivoltaics will combine agricultural production (potentially avocadoes and mangoes) and the generation of solar power at the same time this project will have a positive impact to some extent from an agricultural perspective. The land is currently not utilised for any commercial purposes and does not have significant biodiversity value. Therefore, the implementation of Agrivoltaics will improve the land value and contribution to the livelihoods of local communities.

11.2.7 Biodiversity – Fauna and Flora

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), the main impacts on biodiversity that may be expected to occur, as a result of the proposed activities, include the following:

- Direct habitat loss and fragmentation (including the loss of ESA areas) and the degradation of surrounding habitat.

- No flora SCC were recorded, however a large number of nationally protected trees were observed which will be affected.
- Disturbance and displacement of SCC fauna (including direct mortality of fauna); and
- Introduction and further spreading of IAP and weed species.

Impact significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures were rated as high and reduced to low after the implementation of mitigation measures. The cumulative impact of the project, taking into account the transformation of surrounding land, is rated as 'Low' due to the fact that the project footprint is relatively small when compared to the remaining extent of open local habitat, and no important connectivity corridors are lost. No fatal flaws are evident for the proposed project.

All anticipated risks are considered to have a Low residual impact significance provided that the mitigation measures are effectively implemented.

11.2.8 Biodiversity – Avifauna

Several avifaunal species were found that would be regarded as high-risk species. Risk species refer to species that would be sensitive to habitat loss, that are regarded as collision prone species and species that would have a high electrocution risk. These could be species that are not necessarily SCC but would potentially be impacted on by this development. Impacts on avifauna include habitat loss, potential poaching, collision with vehicles, collisions with PV panels and associated infrastructure, electrocution (on site infrastructure), etc. Impact significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures were rated as high and reduced to low after the implementation of mitigation measures.

11.2.9 Surface Water Resources

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), the PV facility will be situated in the catchment of two FEPA rivers (Motlhabe and Tshwane). The management of indirect downstream impacts should be prioritised, including the implementation of a stormwater management plan. The storage and use of chemicals, including hydrocarbons, herbicides, and pesticides for the Agrivoltaics may also lead to downstream contamination. Indirect impacts were rated to have a high significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures and low post mitigation.

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), no natural wetland systems, or cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. However, some drainage features and dams, with no associated riparian zones, were identified in relatively close proximity to the site. The original unmitigated layout encroached the identified water courses, although not to a significant extent. The layout has been revised to exclude all infrastructure (including the

fence) from the 100m regulated zone and 100-year Floodlines. Direct impacts on water courses were rated to have moderate significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures and low post mitigation.

11.2.10 Groundwater

The project will entail the abstraction of groundwater from two (2) on site boreholes to supply the PV facility and Agrivoltaics with water. The proposed facility will require approximately 300m^3 of water per day which is in line with the sustainable safe yield calculated by GCS. The groundwater abstraction rate is also within the reserve determined for the catchment. Groundwater is also not utilised extensively in the area. It is not anticipated that the groundwater abstraction will have significant impact on the catchment yield. The potential impact on aquifer yield was rated as moderate prior to the implementation of mitigation and low post implementation.

The facility will entail the use of hydrocarbon material, diesel, and oil, during construction and also herbicides and pesticides will be used for the Agrivoltaics. Adequate containment must be established for the storage of chemicals and hydrocarbons to prevent spills and potential seepage. Seepage from the sewerage management infrastructure may also result in groundwater contamination. The potential impact on groundwater quality was rated as moderate prior to the implementation of mitigation and low post implementation.

11.2.11 Visual

According to the Visual Impact Assessment ("VIA") (EXM, 2022), due to the extent and height of the infrastructure to be constructed, and due to the screening effect of the foreground elements such as trees, the project will be moderately visible from greater distances at sensitive receptors. The transmission line will be highly visible but falls outside the scope of this assessment. A viewshed analysis was undertaken as part of the VIA to model the impact relating to the most significant infrastructure features.

The Fence, Solar PV Array, O&M and Control Building, and Transformer Substation and Battery Storage, are slightly more visible from the north and east as indicated in Figures 10-2, 10-3, 10-5 and 10-6 of the VIA. The Viewshed for the Solar PV Array is provided in Figure 11-1. The Agrivoltaics is visible from the north, east and west as indicated by Figure 10 4. The viewshed models indicates that the proposed project will potentially be highly visible within the immediate study area (0 to 2km). However, site observations confirmed that the project components would effectively be screened from some sensitive viewing sites and its environs by dense trees. Visibility is also affected by the landscape's VAC, which, has been established as low for the study area, primarily due to site the being on an elevated ridge.

The potential visual effect and impact of the proposed project will relate to the following:

- Alteration of natural visual aesthetic character.
- Alteration of natural topography of the area, changing its baseline sense of place.
- The solar panel arrays would alter the landscape context as viewed from the parts of the landscape (esp. visual receptor locations) within the viewshed of the proposed development due to the change from grassland / old fields to dense rows of PV arrays. This landscape change may not be considered a visual impact.
- Light Pollution (Glare, spill light, sky glow). The impact of light during the night will cause visual intrusion into the area.

Based on the findings from the assessment, it is anticipated that the proposed Solar PV Plant will potentially be visible at receptors within 10km from the site. However, the site may be highly visible at receptors within 2 km from the site, but it is highly likely that the lush vegetation surrounding the site will provide a high degree of visual screening and absorb the visual appearance of the facility to a large degree. The nature reserve east of the site does not fall within the 2 km zone.

The facility will a moderate visual impact on the immediate receiving environment during the facilities lifetime (construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project), prior to mitigation measures being implemented. Post recommended mitigation measures being implemented the Solar PV Plant will have a moderate to low visual impact.

Plate 11-1: Vegetation on the Eastern Side of the Site

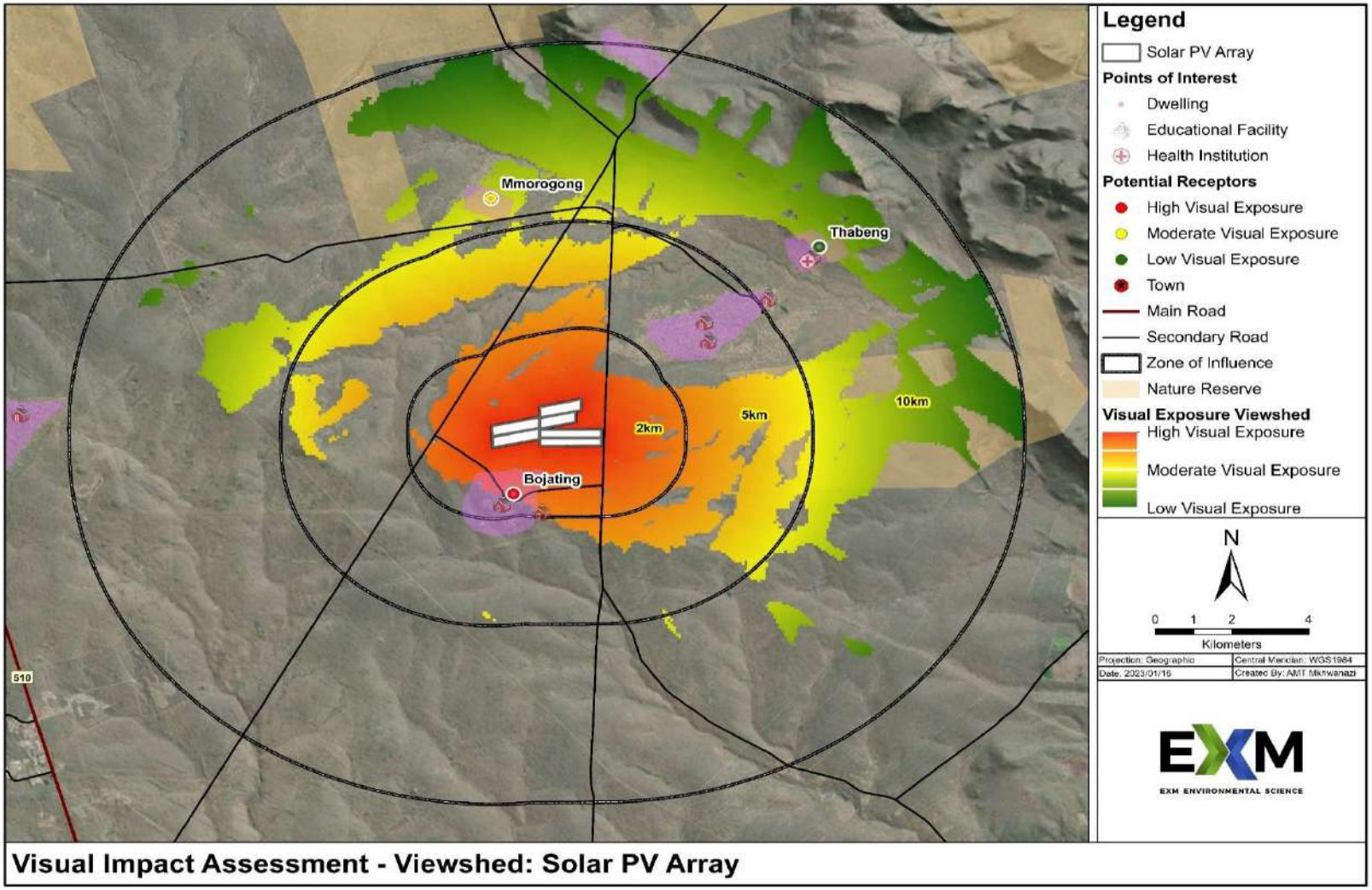


Figure 11-1: Solar PV Array Viewshed

11.2.12 Heritage, Archaeological and Palaeontological

Impact on heritage resources is not expected. The site is located in an area with medium palaeontological sensitivity and potential impacts are unlikely. It is however recommended that a chance find procedure be implemented in the case heritage resources are uncovered during project development.

11.2.13 Socio-Economic Environment

According to Urban Econ (2022), the pertinent positive socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed facility will include socio economic benefits in terms of local procurement and employment opportunities. This will mainly be in the form of temporary employment during construction, some permanent employment during the operations and also casual labours during harvesting season. Negative socio-economic impacts include a change in the local community's sense of place, increased pressure on location infrastructure (including roads) and also potential social illnesses such as drug abuse and prostitution due the influx of external workers.

11.3 The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of residual risk.

The mitigation measures for each of the identified impacts are included in

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Biodiversity	Planning of facility	Removal of Vegetation	Loss of habitat and protected species Habitat (fauna and flora) fragmentation	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout alternative. • Clearly demarcate construction footprint prior to commencement. • Vegetation clearance only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Retain maximum vegetation cover underneath the PV panels, where possible. • Undertake a survey to identify protected plant species and obtain permits	Low

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					for the removal/relocation of such species. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Restrict movement of vehicle and people to demarcated footprints.	
Surface Water Resources	Planning of facility	Encroachment of water courses and aquatic habitat	Loss of water courses and associated aquatic biodiversity	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout plan to avoid water courses and floodlines. • Water courses and 100m buffer zones must be dedicated no-go areas. • Restrict movement outside demarcated areas, especially close to water courses. • Implement measures stipulated in the site Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management must be focused to prevent concentrated discharge near water courses. Implement measures to attenuate flow in areas where concentrated flow will occur.	Low

Table 12-2 to Table 12-5. Mitigation of key impacts and risks are also discussed in detail in **Part B: Environmental Management Programme**.

The significance of the impact with mitigation has been weighted by multiplying the significance rating without significance by the following, depending on the confidence placed in the successful implementation of the mitigation measures or the effectiveness of those measures in reducing the impact.

Mitigation Confidence Negative Impacts

1	Very High Risk (No confidence)	Measures are very difficult or expensive to implement or are not expected to be effective in reducing the impact (No Confidence)
0.8	High Risk (Low confidence)	Measures are difficult or expensive to implement or are expected to have limited effectiveness in reducing the impact (20% Confidence)
0.5	Moderate Risk (Moderate confidence)	Measures can be implemented with some effort and cost and/or the measures can be effective in mitigating the impact if implemented (50% Confidence)
0.2	Low Risk (High confidence)	There is high confidence that mitigation measures can be implemented and can be effective in mitigating the impact (80% Confidence)

Enhancement Confidence Positive Impacts

1	Very High Risk (No confidence)	Measures are very difficult or expensive to implement or are not expected to be effective in enhancing the impact.
1.2	High Risk (Low confidence)	Measures are difficult or expensive to implement or are expected to have limited effectiveness in enhancing the impact (20% Confidence)
1.5	Moderate Risk (Moderate confidence)	Measures can be implemented with some effort and cost and/or the measures can be effective in enhancing the impact if implemented (50% Confidence)
1.8	Low Risk (High confidence)	There is high confidence that mitigation measures can be implemented and can be effective in enhancing the impact (80% Confidence)

11.4 Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

Not applicable as alternatives layouts have been considered based on the mitigation of impacts. Alternatives considered are described in Section 7.

11.5 Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site.

Alternatives considered for the project are described in Section 7, including a description of the preferred alternatives.

11.6 Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (in respect of the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity.

Please refer to Section 10.1 for the methodology used in the ranking of impacts. Please refer to Section 10.3 for the methodology used for the application of a mitigation confidence ranking to the impact ranking.

11.7 Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact risk.

IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

≤1	Very low	Impact is negligible. No mitigation required.
>1≤2	Low	Impact is of a low order. Mitigation could be considered to reduce impacts. But does not affect environmental acceptability.
>2≤3	Moderate	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts. Mitigation should be implemented to reduce impacts.
>3≤4	High	Impact is substantial. Mitigation is required to lower impacts to acceptable levels.
>4≤5	Very High	Impact is of the highest order possible. Mitigation is required to lower impacts to acceptable levels. Potential Fatal Flaw.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

≤1	Very low	Impact is negligible.
>1≤2	Low	Impact is of a low order.
>2≤3	Moderate	Impact is real but not substantial in relation to other impacts.
>3≤4	High	Impact is substantial.
>4≤5	Very High	Impact is of the highest order possible.

12. ASSESSMENT OF EACH IDENTIFIED POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT RISK

12.1 Summary of Impact Assessment Results

A summary of the impact assessment results for each phase of the proposed project is provided below for the planning phase (Table 12-1) construction phase (

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Biodiversity	Planning of facility	Removal of Vegetation	Loss of habitat and protected species Habitat (fauna and flora) fragmentation	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout alternative. • Clearly demarcate construction footprint prior to commencement. • Vegetation clearance only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Retain maximum vegetation cover underneath the PV panels, where possible.	Low

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					• Undertake a survey to identify protected plant species and obtain permits for the removal/relocation of such species. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Restrict movement of vehicle and people to demarcated footprints.	
Surface Water Resources	Planning of facility	Encroachment of water courses and aquatic habitat	Loss of water courses and associated aquatic biodiversity	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout plan to avoid water courses and floodlines. • Water courses and 100m buffer zones must be dedicated no-go areas. • Restrict movement outside demarcated areas, especially close to water courses. • Implement measures stipulated in the site Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management must be focused to prevent concentrated discharge near water courses. Implement measures to attenuate flow in areas where concentrated flow will occur.	Low

Table 12-2), operational phase (Table 12-3) and decommissioning and closure phase (Table 12-5). Table 12-5 contains the socio-economic impact assessment risks. Refer to Appendix C for the full impact assessment tables.

The assessment of the impacts and recommended mitigation measures have been identified though the utilisation of the baseline environmental conditions (Section 11), summary of the impacts which stipulate the nature thereof (Section 11.3), including the impact assessment methodology provided in Section 11.1 and the methodology used for the application of a mitigation confidence ranking provided in Section 11.1.

Note: The mitigation measures provided below is a summary of the proposed actions. Refer to **Part B** for the full Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Table 12-1: Planning Phase - Impact Risk Assessment

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Biodiversity	Planning of facility	Removal of Vegetation	Loss of habitat and protected species Habitat (fauna and flora) fragmentation	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout alternative. • Clearly demarcate construction footprint prior to commencement. • Vegetation clearance only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Retain maximum vegetation cover underneath the PV panels, where possible. • Undertake a survey to identify protected plant species and obtain permits for the removal/relocation of such species. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Restrict movement of vehicle and people to demarcated footprints.	Low
Surface Water Resources	Planning of facility	Encroachment of water courses and aquatic habitat	Loss of water courses and associated aquatic biodiversity	Moderate	• Implement mitigated layout plan to avoid water courses and floodlines. • Water courses and 100m buffer zones must be dedicated no-go areas. • Restrict movement outside demarcated areas, especially close to water courses. • Implement measures stipulated in the site Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management must be focused to prevent concentrated discharge near water courses. Implement measures to attenuate flow in areas where concentrated flow will occur.	Low

Table 12-2: Construction Phase - Impact Risk Assessment

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Soil	Earth works	Removal of topsoil	Loss of soil and land capability	**Low**	• Removal of topsoil only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Maximum volume topsoil to be removed from demarcated areas. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities. • Retain maximum vegetation cover underneath the PV panels. • Implement measures (i.e., retention structures) contained in the stormwater management plan to control release of stormwater to the surrounding environment. • Inspect areas downstream of the site (especially near water courses) for erosion and implement additional measures if erosion is noted. • Cement mixing (if premix is not uses) only undertaken in an area with containment measures in place. • Refer to section related to hazardous substances management.	**Low**
		Soil erosion	Loss of topsoil	**Moderate**		**Low**
	Storage and use of hazardous substances	Contamination of soil	Soil pollution	**Moderate**		**Low**
Land use and land capability	Establishment of footprint	Footprint development	Loss of grazing land and change in land use	**Low**	• Refer to section related to soil management. • Maximise potential for Agrivoltaics.	**Very Low**
Air quality	Construction activities (earth works, moving equipment,	Vehicle movement on exposed areas	Increased dust fall Nuisance conditions	**Moderate**	• Implement strict speed limits on all roads/exposed areas during construction on the property.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
	vehicles travelling)	Exhaust emissions, construction vehicles	Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.	**Low**	• Dust suppression on exposed areas during construction activities on the property, i.e., by using a water bowser. • Implement a community grievances and complaints management procedure. All complaints must be investigated and responded to. • Maintain construction vehicles and equipment to ensure emissions are kept to a minimum.	**Very Low**
Noise	Construction activities (earth works, moving equipment, vehicles travelling)	Increased noise levels	Nuisance conditions for receptors in the area.	**Low**	• Limit construction activity and vehicle traffic to working hours where possible. • Implement a community grievances and complaints management procedure. All complaints must be investigated and responded to. • All diesel-powered equipment and plant vehicles should be kept at a high level of maintenance.	**Low**
Biodiversity - Flora	Construction of facility	Vegetation clearance Edge effects	Destruction, loss and fragmentation of habitats, functional ecosystems, and the vegetation community (including protected trees)	**Moderate**	• Implement mitigated layout alternative. • Retain maximum vegetation cover, where possible. • Clearly demarcate construction footprint prior to commencement. • Vegetation clearance only allowed in demarcated and approved footprints. • Limit Road construction to the authorised access and internal roads. • Undertake a survey to identify protected plant species and obtain permits for the removal/relocation of such species. • Transplantation of protected species is preferable, where possible. • Rehabilitation of areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					• Restrict movement of vehicles and people to demarcated footprints.	
Biodiversity - Flora	Construction of facility Soil disturbance	Encroachment of invader plant species	Impact on floral Habitat and Diversity. Outcompete natural species.	**Moderate**	• Implement control measures to eradicate Alien Invasive Plants during construction. • Use only registered Pest Control Operators (PCOs) for the use of any herbicides.	**Low**
Biodiversity - Fauna	Construction of facility	Vegetation removal for construction purposes Earth works Collisions with vehicles	Displacement of indigenous faunal community (including SCC) due to habitat loss, direct mortalities, and disturbance (road collisions, noise, dust, light, vibration, and poaching)	**Moderate**	• Implement strict speed limits during construction to prevent vehicles colliding with or running over animals. • Implement measures to keep animals from entering the fenced area. • Conduct a walk through to ensure that all faunal species (as far as practicable) have left the demarcated area prior to the commencement of construction activities. • Hunting/trapping or collecting of any faunal species is strictly prohibited.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					• Awareness training during construction regarding the presence of faunal species on site. • Consider the establishment of a butterfly/bee corridor with indigenous plant species on the edge of the solar farm.	
Biodiversity - Avifauna	Construction of facility	Vegetation removal Collisions with PV and associated infrastructure Security lighting	Habitat Loss Sensory disturbances (e.g., noise, dust, light, vibrations) Mortalities Collection of eggs and poaching Roadkill Displacement or death of SCC.	**High**	• The design of the proposed PV must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa (Jenkins et al., 2017). • As far as possible, infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution. • As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried. • Security lighting (where possible) must be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting (where practicable) should be directed away from surrounding habitats.	**Low**
Surface water	Footprint establishment	Encroachment of water courses and floodlines	Destruction/disturbance of water courses and aquatic habitat	**Moderate**	• Implement mitigated layout plan to avoid water courses and floodlines. • Water courses and 100m buffer zones must be dedicated no-go areas. • Restrict movement outside demarcated areas, especially close to water courses.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					• Implement measures stipulated in the site Stormwater Management Plan. Stormwater management must be focused to prevent concentrated discharge near water courses. Implement measures to attenuate flow in areas where concentrated flow will occur. • Ensure that flow attenuation is undertaken where effluent is discharged. • Appropriate containment measures must be implemented to prevent spillages at nearby water courses.	
	Storage and use of hazardous substances	Potential spillages of hazardous substances.	Pollution of surface water resources NFEPA rivers downstream of the site	**Moderate**	• Refer to section related to hazardous substances management. • Servicing of vehicles to be conducted off site or in dedicated areas with measures in place for the containment of runoff. • Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures/manufacturer's specifications. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system. • Any sewage spillages must be reported and cleaned appropriately. • Good housekeeping practices must be implemented at the temporary toilets to prevent nuisance conditions. • Volume of sewage within septic tanks must not exceed operational limits.	**Low**
	Septic Tanks & oxidation pond	Spillages / Leakages		**Moderate**		**Low**
	Generation of effluent at oxidation ponds	Effluent discharge from oxidation ponds into water course	Increase of contaminants affecting aquatic environment NFEPA rivers downstream of	**Moderate**	• Effluent will be treated and monitored on a continuous basis as per the requirements of Table 2.1 of the GN 665/the WUL, to prevent pollution, before being discharged water source east of the site.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
			the site may be affected			
	Soil disturbance	Runoff from exposed surfaces	Erosion and sedimentation of water courses NFEPA rivers downstream of the site may be affected	**High**	• Implement stormwater management plan. • Rehabilitation/stabilisation of areas disturbed during construction that will not be used during operations. • Refer to section/impact category related to soil.	**Moderate**
Groundwater	Groundwater abstraction from on-site borehole	Use of natural resources	Potential impact on aquifer yield and groundwater users	**Moderate**	• Monitor and record abstraction volumes. • Groundwater abstraction must not exceed sustainable safe yield/authorised volume. • Groundwater levels should be monitored on-site as well as on surrounding farms. • All leaks must be reported and repaired timeously.	**Low**
	Use of hazardous substances	Spillages - seepage	Potential pollution/Contamination of groundwater	**Low**	• Refer to section related to hazardous substances management and sewage management.	**Very Low**
	Management of sewage system – oxidation ponds and septic tanks	Seepage	Pollution of groundwater water resources	**Moderate**	• Installation of a liner system at oxidation ponds. • Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system.	**Low**
Visual	Footprint of activities Security lighting	Visual appearance of solar facility	Visual intrusion Sense of place	**Moderate**	• Landscaping around solar facility, where practicable. • Rehabilitation of temporary disturbed areas. • Keep footprint of facility as small as possible according to demarcated area. • Security lighting to be positioned downwards and inwards, where practicable	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Waste Management	Construction activities	Spillages Litter	Waste/Land Pollution Impacts on Groundwater and Surface Water	**Low**	• Provide designated labelled bins and skips at strategic positions for the placement of general and hazardous waste, separately. These containers must not be overfilled. • Good housekeeping practices must be implemented at the waste storage area. • No littering must be allowed on site. • Investigate measures to separate and recycle different waste types. • All hydrocarbon contaminated material (rags, PPE, containers etc.) must be placed in a labelled, skip and disposed at a licenced facility. • Contaminated soil must be managed as hazardous waste. • Construction waste must be stored in a designated area and disposed at a licenced facility.	**Very Low**
Hazardous substances management	Construction activities	Generation and management of hazardous waste Spillages	Water and soil pollution	**Medium**	• Implement an incident management procedure. • Safety Data Sheets must be available on file. • Spill kits must be available in areas where hazardous substances are used/stored. • Spills must be cleaned timeously and appropriately. • Bunding must be provided for bulk fuel storage (if any). • Refuelling (if undertaken on site) must be undertaken in an area with containment measures in place. • Large spills that cannot be managed by the site must be reported immediately and additional resources must be used for rectification. • Hazardous substances must be stored in an area with containment measures in place.	**Low**

Table 12-3: Operational Phase - Impact Risk Assessment

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Surface water resources	Management of sewage system – oxidation ponds and septic tanks	Spillages	Pollution of surface water resources	**Moderate**	• Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system. • Any spills must be cleaned appropriately and timeously.	**Low**
	Soil disturbance	Increase runoff from hardened surfaces. Runoff from crops	Erosion and sedimentation of water courses NFEPA rivers downstream of the site may be affected	**High**	• Maintenance of the stormwater management system. Ensure that conveyances are not obstructed and attenuation structures are not silted and working effectively. • Implement additional measures if erosion is detected. • Inspect areas of discharge biannually to detect erosion problems and implement measures to rectify such issues if detected.	**Low**
	Generation of effluent at oxidation ponds	Effluent discharge from oxidation ponds into water course	Increase of contaminants affecting aquatic environment	**Moderate**	• Effluent will be treated and monitored on a continuous basis as per the requirements of Table 2.1 of the GN 665/the WUL, to prevent pollution, before being discharged water source east of the site	**Low**
	Storage and use of herbicides and pesticides	Potential spillages of hazardous substances.	Pollution of surface water resources	**Moderate**	• Use only registered herbicides and pesticides according to manufacturer's specifications. • Herbicides and pesticides must be stored in a roofed structure or in an area with appropriate containment in place.	**Low**
Biodiversity - Flora	Operational activities	Encroachment of adjacent natural habitat	Impact on floral Habitat and Diversity	**Medium**	• No additional structures to be established outside PV footprint in natural areas. • Restrict movement in adjacent natural areas. • Inspect fenced in adjacent areas during operations, during the growth season, and control Alien Invasive Plants if required.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
		Infestation of Alien and Invasive Plants			• Use only registered Pest Control Operators (PCOs) for the use of any herbicides.	
Biodiversity - Fauna	Operational activities	Increased risk of vehicle collisions with fauna Potential exploitation	Impact on faunal Habitat and Diversity	**Low**	• Implement strict speed limits to prevent vehicles colliding with or running over animals. • Implement measures to keep animals from entering the fenced area, i.e., low electrical fence. • Hunting/trapping or collecting of any faunal species is strictly prohibited.	**Low**
Biodiversity - Avifauna	Construction of facility	Vegetation removal Collisions with PV and associated infrastructure Security lighting	Habitat Loss Sensory disturbances (e.g., noise, dust, light, vibrations) Mortalities Collection of eggs and poaching Roadkill Displacement or death of SCC.	**High**	• The design of the proposed PV must be of a type or similar structure as endorsed by the Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership on Birds and Energy, considering the mitigation guidelines recommended by Birdlife South Africa (Jenkins et al., 2017). • As far as possible, infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution. • As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried. • Security lighting (where possible) must be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting (where practicable) should be directed away from surrounding habitats.	**Low**
Groundwater	Groundwater abstraction from on-site borehole	Use of natural resources	Potential impact on aquifer yield and groundwater users	**Moderate**	• Monitor and record abstraction volumes. • Groundwater abstraction must not exceed sustainable safe yield/authorised volume. • Groundwater levels should be monitored on-site as well as on surrounding farms. • All leaks must be reported and repaired timeously.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
	Groundwater abstraction from on-site boreholes	Use of natural resources	Potential impact on aquifer yield and groundwater users	**Moderate**	• Measure volumes of groundwater being abstracted. • Volumes not to exceed authorised limits.	**Low**
	Use of herbicides and / pesticides	Seepage	Potential pollution/ Contamination of groundwater	**Low**	• Implement groundwater monitoring programme. • Use only registered herbicides and pesticides according to manufacturer's specifications.	**Very Low**
	Management of sewage system – oxidation ponds and septic tanks	Seepage	Pollution of groundwater water resources	**Moderate**	• Installation of liner system at oxidation ponds. • Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system.	**Low**
Civil Aviation	PV Footprint	PV panels	Impact on civil aviation infrastructure (airports etc.)	**Very Low**	• None	**Very Low**
Visual	Footprint of activities Security lighting	Visual appearance of solar plant	Visual intrusion Sense of place of local communities Impact on nature reserve to the east of the site	**Medium**	• Landscaping. • Security lighting to be positioned downwards and inwards, where practicable. • Investigate the feasibility to plant a vegetation screen to the east of the site, if the remaining vegetation is not sufficient to screen the facility.	**Low**
Resource efficiency	Establishment of a PV power plant	Generation of electricity from renewable energy.	Reduction in dependency on fossil fuels and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.	**High Positive**	• None	**High Positive**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
			Decrease pressure on Eskom grid.			
Fire management	Construction of the proposed surface infrastructure	Lightning Intentional fire starting Storage of waste tyres	The impact of potential fires on neighbouring farming activities	**Medium**	• Fire breaks must be established and maintained. • Implement an emergency preparedness plan with specific measures related to fire management. • Maintenance of grass/vegetation within the fenced area. • Firefighting equipment must be placed at strategic locations and serviced according to manufacturer's specifications. • Sufficient emergency water must be available on site for firefighting purposes.	**Low**
Hazardous substances management	Operational activities	Generation and management of hazardous waste Spillages	Water and soil pollution	**Low**	• Implement an incident management procedure. • Safety Data Sheets must be available on file. • Spill kits must be available in areas where hazardous substances are used/stored. • Spills must be cleaned timeously and appropriately. • Large spills that cannot be managed by the site must be reported immediately and additional resources must be used for rectification. • Hazardous substances must be stored in an area with containment measures in place.	**Very Low**
Waste Management	Construction activities	Spillages Litter	Waste/Land Pollution Impacts on	**Low**	• Provide designated labelled bins and skips at strategic positions for the placement of general and hazardous waste, separately. These containers must not be overfilled.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
			Groundwater and Surface Water		• Good housekeeping practices must be implemented at the waste storage area. • No littering must be allowed on site. • Investigate measures to separate and recycle different waste types. • All hydrocarbon contaminated material (rags, PPE, containers etc.) must be placed in a labelled, skip and disposed at a licenced facility. • Contaminated soil must be managed as hazardous waste. • Containers in which herbicides and pesticides are stored must be stored in a dedicated area and disposed at a hazardous waste disposal site.	

Table 12-4: Decommissioning - Impact Risk Assessment

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Soil	Removal of infrastructure	Runoff from disturbed areas	Soil erosion	**Low**	• Ensure that the Stormwater Management Plan is updated prior to decommissioning. Stormwater management infrastructure to remain during and after decommissioning to prevent erosion. • Rehabilitate disturbed areas as soon as practicable after decommissioning.	**Very Low**
	Movement of vehicles	Soil compaction	Affect soil characteristics and fertility	**Low**		**Very Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Biodiversity - Flora	Decommissioning of infrastructure	Earth works - edge effects	Impact on habitat	**Low**	• Implement control measures to eradicate Alien Invasive Plants during decommissioning. • Ensure that decommissioning activities do not encroach on adjacent natural areas. • Rehabilitate disturbed area according to a Rehabilitation and Closure Plan. Use species dominant in the area to revegetate the disturbed areas. • Maintenance and aftercare must be prioritised to ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation actions.	**Very Low**
Surface Water Resources	Decommissioning / removal of surface infrastructure	Compacted soils, latent impacts of vegetation losses; and Altered flow and runoff	• Sedimentation of wetland pans. • Increased runoff volumes and formation of preferential surface flow paths • Proliferation of alien vegetation due to disturbances. • Potential indiscriminate disposal of rubble and other solid	**Low**	• Prohibit encroachment of surface water resources during rehabilitation and closure of the site. • Refer to section related to soil management. • Ensure good waste management practices are implemented. • Implement measures to prevent the spread of AIPs during decommissioning and post closure.	**Very Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
			waste materials within water courses.			
Land use	Closure and rehabilitation of facility.	Return site to reflect baseline environment.	• Restoration of ecosystems • Return land to predevelopment state.	**Medium Positive**	• Implement rehabilitation plan upon decommissioning.	**Medium Positive**
Socio-economic	Decommissioning	Non-continuation of facility	Job losses	**Medium**	• Engage with employees timeously prior to closure. • Investigate the reallocation of resources.	**Low**
Air quality	Decommissioning of infrastructure	Exhaust emissions from vehicles Increased dust fall	Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Nuisance conditions.	**Medium**	• Implement strict speed limits on all roads/exposed areas during Decommissioning on the property. • Dust suppression on exposed areas during Decommissioning activities on the property, i.e., by using a water bowser if increased dust fall is noted. • Implement a community grievances and complaints management procedure. All complaints must be investigated and responded to. • Maintain construction vehicles during Decommissioning and equipment to ensure emissions are kept to a minimum.	**Medium**
Noise	Decommissioning of infrastructure	Increased noise levels	Nuisance conditions for receptors in the area.	**Medium**	• Implement a community grievances and complaints management procedure. All complaints must be investigated and responded to.	**Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
					• Decommissioning activities to be undertaken during the day.	
Visual	Footprint of activities Security lighting	Visual appearance of Solar PV Facility	Visual intrusion Sense of place	**Medium Positive**	• Rehabilitate disturbed area according to a Rehabilitation and Closure Plan. Use species dominant in the area to revegetate the disturbed areas. • Maintenance and aftercare must be prioritised to ensure the effectiveness of rehabilitation actions.	**Medium Positive**
Land capability	Operations and closure of Solar PV Facility	Alteration of land use	Alteration of land use	**Low Positive**		**Low Positive**

Table 12-5: Socio Economic – Impact Risk Assessment

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Socio-economic	Construction of Solar PV Facility	Employment opportunities during construction Local contractors used in construction and operational activities	Employment opportunities during construction Local Procurement	**Positive High**	• Maximise the employment of local persons (unemployed youth) by contractors.	**Low**
Socio-economic	Operation of Solar PV Facility	Employment of local persons	Permanent Employment	**Positive High**	• Maximise the employment of local persons.	**Very Low**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
		during operations				
Socio-economic	Construction of Solar PV Facility	Community expectations	Action from community due to failed expectations	**Medium**	• Stakeholder engagement aimed at transparency regarding employment, procurement opportunities and grievance process.	**Low**
Socio-economic	Influx of persons Construction and operations	Influx of persons Temporary change to the sense of place	Infrastructure challenges Pressure on municipal services Deterioration of quality of life due to dust, noise, visual Temporary increase in crime associated with the influx of people	**Low**	• Employment practices focused on local labour. • Ensure proper fencing and monitoring of the fencing is in place. • Maximise job creation and allocation to locals as far as practically possible. • Recruitment of workers should be planned in advance. This will reduce the probability of work seekers loitering in the area surrounding the project sites. • Hire additional security personnel during the construction period.	**Very Low**
Socio-economic	Operations of Solar PV Facility	Improved household income and increased business sales in the local economy	Long-term increase in production and GDP in the local economy	**Positive High**	• Where feasible, procure goods and services required for the operation of the plant from the local economy	**Low**
Socio-economic	Operations of Solar PV Facility	Improved income of households whose members are employed on the project	Creation of permanent employment opportunities in the local and regional economy	**Positive High**	• Where feasible, aim to fill all the positions by labour from the local community	**Medium High**

IMPACT CATEGORY	ACTIVITY	ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE WITHOUT MITIGATION	MITIGATION	SIGNIFICANCE WITH MITIGATION
Socio-economic	Operations of Solar PV Facility	Increase in agricultural opportunities and introduction of new developments in the area	Creation of permanent employment opportunities in the local and regional economy	**Positive High**	• None	**Positive High**

13. SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST REPORTS

Table 13-1 below contains a summary of the mitigation measures proposed by the specialists and also shows the measures that have been transferred to the **Environmental Management Programme (Part B).** The mitigation measures incorporated in the EMPr is based on the practical implementation thereof. It will allow the applicant to ensure that adequate mitigation is implemented from a practical and realistic point of view.

Table 13-1: Summary of main findings in specialist studies

Specialist	Summary of Main Findings in Specialist Reports	Recommendations Included in the EMPr Report
Socio-Economic Impact Assessment **(Part C: Appendix G)** (Urban Econ, November 2022)	The baseline assessment acknowledges the importance of the energy economy to both the environment and society. Investment in energy-related technologies has the potential not only to boost the national economy but also to increase employment opportunities. With the current energy crisis in the country, exploitation of renewable sources of energy is encouraged in order to enhance resilience, security, and dependability of the country's national electricity grid. In addition, the proposed site for the solar PV facility is located in an area with a fairly high PV yield, making it a suitable area for solar PV facilities. Therefore, at face value, the proposed development is a seemingly good opportunity to promote the green economy and create jobs for the community. Mitigation measures to be considered include impacts caused by pressure on municipal services and infrastructure due to the additional influx of people in the Bojanala district for employment opportunities and impacts due to loss of jobs after the closure of the Bojating Solar PV facility.	• Maximise the employment of local persons (unemployed youth) by contractors. • Maximise the employment of local persons. • Procurement plan to set aside contracts for local contractors where such contracts do not require specialised work. • Maximise expenditure within the area of influence. • Stakeholder engagement aimed at transparency regarding employment, procurement opportunities and grievance process. • Employment practices focused on local labour. • Consultation with local municipality with respect to planning to provide support in future planning as required.
Heritage/Archaeological Impact Assessment and desktop palaeontological assessment **(Part C: Appendix F)**	According to Apelser Archaeological Consulting in October 2022 (Part C: Appendix F) there are no sites, features, or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin & significance that were identified and recorded during the October 2022 field assessment.	• Implement a chance find procedures in case where possible heritage finds are uncovered.

Specialist	Summary of Main Findings in Specialist Reports	Recommendations Included in the EMPr Report
(Apelser Archaeological Consulting, 2022).	Mitigation to be implemented include a chance find procedures in case where possible heritage finds are uncovered.	
Biodiversity and Wetland specialist study **(Part C: Appendix B)** (The Biodiversity Company, 2022).	The main impacts that may be expected to occur, as a result of the proposed activities, include the following: • Direct habitat loss and fragmentation (including the loss of ESA areas) and the degradation of surrounding habitat. • Disturbance and displacement of SCC fauna (including direct mortality of fauna); and • Introduction and further spreading of IAP and weed species. The cumulative impact of the project, taking into account the transformation of surrounding land, is rated as 'Low' due to the fact that the project footprint is relatively small when compared to the remaining extent of open local habitat, and no important connectivity corridors are lost. No fatal flaws are evident for the proposed project. It is the opinion of the specialists that the project may be favourably considered, on condition that all prescribed mitigation measures are implemented. All anticipated risks are considered to have a Low residual impact significance provided that the mitigation measures are effectively implemented. Under this assumption, it is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed development should not warrant any more than a General Authorisation in terms of water use licensing.	• Clearing of vegetation should be minimised and avoided where possible. • Visibly demarcate all development footprint areas, to avoid the unnecessary disturbance. • Existing access routes must be prioritised for project access routes. • Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas that will not be developed must be made a priority. • Erosion control and alien invasive management plan must be implemented from the onset of the construction phase. • Environmentally friendly dust suppressants need to be utilised. • A fire management plan needs to be compiled and implemented from the construction phase to restrict the impact fire might have on the surrounding areas. • Outside lighting must be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting should be directed away from highly sensitive areas. Fluorescent and mercury vapor lighting should be avoided, and sodium vapor (red/green) motion detection lights must be used wherever possible. • All construction and maintenance motor vehicle operators must undergo an environmental induction that includes instruction on the need to comply with speed limit (40 km/h), to respect all forms of wildlife. Speed limits must be enforced to ensure that road killings and erosion is limited.

Specialist	Summary of Main Findings in Specialist Reports	Recommendations Included in the EMPr Report
Freshwater Ecological Specialist Assessment **(Part C: Appendix B)** (The Biodiversity Company, 2022).	According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), no natural wetland systems, or even cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. The two rivers e.g., Mothlabe and Matshikiti rivers in the quaternary catchment is classified as NFEPA rivers. Based on a combination of desktop and in-field delineation, two (2) types of a watercourses were identified and delineated within the project area. These include rivers and other drainage features, also comprising episodic drainage lines/features. No natural wetland systems, or even cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. Overall, all anticipated risks are considered to have a Low residual impact significance provided that the mitigation measures are effectively implemented. Under this assumption, it is the opinion of the specialist that the proposed development should not warrant any more than a General Authorisation in terms of water use licensing.	• Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system. • Any spills must be cleaned appropriately and timeously. • Maintenance of the stormwater management system. Ensure that conveyances are not obstructed, and attenuation structures are not silted and working effectively. • Implement additional measures if erosion is detected. • Inspect areas of discharge biannually to detect erosion problems and implement measures to rectify such issues if detected. • Effluent will be treated and monitored on a continuous basis as per the requirements of Table 2.1 of the GN 665/the WUL, to prevent pollution, before being discharged water source east of the site. • Use only registered herbicides and pesticides according to manufacturer's specifications. • Herbicides and pesticides must be stored in a roofed structure or in an area with appropriate containment in place.
Avifaunal assessment **(Part C: Appendix I)** (The Biodiversity Company, 2022).	• No SCC were confirmed in the assessment area however, there is a possibility that conservation important and sensitive vulture species occur within the project area. Some high-risk avifauna species were recorded from the study area including both raptors and water birds. • The project will potentially result in habitat loss and degradation of avifaunal habitats. The development will lead to the clearing of vegetation and an altering in the undeveloped nature of the area. Based on the medium receptor resilience and the medium functional integrity, the assessment area was given a medium to low site ecological importance with transformed areas having a very low site ecological importance (SEI). • The development will also lead to sensory disturbance, collision, and electrocution risks. Even though the latter three impacts can be	• All personnel must undergo environmental induction with regards to avifauna and in particular awareness about not harming, collecting, or hunting terrestrial species. • The duration of the construction should be kept to a minimum to avoid disturbing avifauna. • Schedule or limit activities during least sensitive periods, to avoid migration, nesting, and breeding seasons. • All project activities must be undertaken with appropriate noise mitigation measures to avoid disturbance to avifauna population in the region. Noise should be limited at night and during dusk and dawn to avoid disturbing roosting birds.

Specialist	Summary of Main Findings in Specialist Reports	Recommendations Included in the EMPr Report
	effectively mitigated, the loss of habitat cannot be mitigated. Considering the number of applications and current solar plant developments in the area the cumulative impact is regarded as being moderate. • The mitigation hierarchy includes first avoiding the impact, then minimising it, then rehabilitation and then offsetting. Where the residual impact, even after mitigation is high, then should offsetting only be considered. In this case no impacts are high post mitigation and according to available data, offsets will not be required. Mitigation measures have resulted in the reduction of most impacts to a Moderate or Low, which is considered within the limits of acceptable change.	• All areas to be developed must be walked through prior to any activity to ensure no nests or avifauna species are found in the area. Should any Species of Conservation Concern be found and not move out of the area, or their nest be found in the area a suitably qualified specialist must be consulted to advise on the correct actions to be taken. • All the parts of the infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution. • As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried. • Any exposed parts must be covered (insulated) to reduce electrocution risk.
Hydrogeological Assessment (GCS Water and Environment **(Part C: Appendix C)** (Pty) Ltd, 2022).	The following recommendations are made: • The pumping test results indicated that BH02 is too low yielding and is not suitable to install a pump for water supply. It is recommended that this borehole be retained as a monitoring point for water levels, equipped with a lockable cap. • The sustainable yield for BH01 is recommended at 5.16 l/s over a daily pump schedule of 16 hours to allow for an 8-hour recovery period daily. This equates to 8 916.48 m3/month and 106 997.76 m3/annum.	• Monitor and record abstraction volumes. • Groundwater abstraction must not exceed sustainable safe yield/authorised volume. • Groundwater levels should be monitored on-site as well as on surrounding farms. • All leaks must be reported and repaired timeously. • Measure volumes of groundwater being abstracted. • Volumes not to exceed authorised limits. • Implement groundwater monitoring programme. • Use only registered herbicides and pesticides according to manufacturer's specifications. • Installation of liner system at oxidation ponds. • Management of septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures. • Only competent employees to manage sewerage system.
Soil, Land use and Land Capability Assessment (Zimpande Research **(Part C:**	From a soil, land use and land capability point of view the proposed Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Facilities can be considered provided that the integrated mitigation measures must be implemented accordingly, with the aim of minimizing the potential loss of valuable soil material.	Refer to Section related to soil management.

Specialist	Summary of Main Findings in Specialist Reports	Recommendations Included in the EMPr Report
Appendix A) Collaborative, 2022)		
Visual Impact Assessment **(Part C: Appendix E)** (EXM Environmental, 2023).	Based on the impact assessment, it is evident that the proposed Solar PV Plant will have a high visual impact during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project, prior to mitigation measures being implemented. Post mitigation measure recommended being implemented the Solar PV Plant will have a moderate to low visual impact. The Project due to its nature brings an increase in socio-economic development due to job creation once the operation phase has begun, this will reduce the impact on residential receptors. Based on the outcome of the visual assessment it is the specialist's opinion that the proposed Solar PV Plant may commence, provided that the recommendations and mitigation measures are implemented to the fullest diligence.	• Landscaping. • Security lighting to be positioned downwards and inwards, where practicable. • Investigate the feasibility to plant a vegetation screen to the east of the site, if the remaining vegetation is not sufficient to screen the facility.
Civil Aviation Sensitivity Study ("CASS") **(Part C: Appendix I)** GWI Aviation Advisory	The proposed development site was assessed according to the DFFE Screening Tool, and a low sensitivity assigned. However, the proposed development is approximately 24km north-east of the Pilanesberg aerodrome and therefore the CASS was undertaken to verify or adjust the rating. The analysis contained in the CASS determined that the proposed development and associated ground-based infrastructure would not materially impact radar or navigation infrastructure associated with the Pilanesberg aerodrome, nor present any material additional risk to future operations at these airfields. On this basis, therefore, it is recommended that the Sensitivity Classification of the proposed development be retained as 'low'.	• None

14. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This section provides a summary of the key findings of the impact assessment which was derived from the following information sources:

- Project description (Section 4).
- Final project layout map (Figure 5-1).
- Baseline environment description (Section 4).
- Overall site sensitivity map (Figure 10-20).
- Results of impact assessment (Section 11).

The purpose of the Section is to provide a statement to indicate whether the impacts associated with the project can be effectively mitigated to ensure that the project does not result in unacceptable changes to sensitive environmental features.

14.1 Summary of Key Findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment

The following provides a summary of the key environmental risks related to the project that were rated medium or high sensitivity prior to the implementation of mitigation measures. The key mitigation measures are also discussed that has been included in the Environmental Management Programme to manage potential impacts.

14.1.1 Social Impacts

14.1.1.1 Positive

The proposed project will provide socio-economic benefits related to job creation and purchasing of local goods and services. The project will result in temporary employment opportunities (> 1000) during the construction phase and permanent jobs (> 15) during the operational phase. The purchasing of local goods and services during construction and operations (accommodation, fuel, food, cleaning services, maintenance, building material, etc.) will also contribute to the local economy. Agrivoltaics will also generate employment opportunities in the area, especially during planting and harvesting season.

The project will be owned by the Baphalane Solar Farm Development (Pty) Ltd which is majority-owned by the Batlase Development Trust, of which the Baphalane community members are beneficiaries. Therefore the community in the area forms an integral part of the development.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Implement measures to ensure that procurement and allocation of jobs provide preference to local communities (where possible).

14.1.1.2 Negative

The influx of people in the area in search of job opportunities may lead to temporary increase in crime and reduced level of security in and around the proposed facility. Other social illnesses such as prostitution and substance abuse may also increase. The construction of the facility may affect the quality of life for local residents due to dust, noise, and visual impacts which may lead to a temporary change to the sense of place.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Transparent communication with stakeholders to manage community expectations regarding job opportunities.

14.1.2 Generation of Electricity from Renewable Energy

The Solar Farm will have a positive impact relating to the following:

- Decreased dependency on fossil fuels, release of greenhouse emissions and climate related impacts.
- Decreased pressure on national power grid and improved reliability of electricity supply.

14.1.3 Soil Erosion

According to the Geotechnical Investigation by GCS (2022), the site is characterised by potentially highly collapsible transported colluvial soil which may lead to erosion and loss of topsoil. Care must be taken to establish adequate stormwater management measures to prevent erosion from occurring.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Implement a Stormwater Management Plan ("SWMP") to minimise soil erosion and loss of topsoil. The focus should be to prevent concentrated flow, especially near water courses.

14.1.4 Biodiversity – sensitive and protected areas

According to the North West ("NW") Province Conservation Plan (C-Plan), a section of the Baphalane Solar Farm PV plant footprint will be located in an area classified as a Terrestrial Ecological Support Area ("ESA"). However, no Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) will be affected by the proposed development. The nearest protected area is located directly adjacent to the property boundary and 2.5 km east of the PV facility which comprises of

the Burger and Franko Private Nature Reserves. No direct impacts are anticipated, but care should be taken to prevent downstream and indirect impact such as sedimentation and pollution of downstream water courses which cross the protected areas.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Implement a Stormwater Management Plan ("SWMP") to minimise soil erosion that may lead to sedimentation of downstream NFEPA water courses. The focus should be to prevent concentrated flow, especially near water courses.

14.1.4.1 Biodiversity - Flora and Flora

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), the main impacts on biodiversity that may be expected to occur, as a result of the proposed activities, include direct habitat loss and fragmentation (including the loss of small ESA areas) and the degradation of surrounding habitat, removal of protected species, disturbance, and displacement of SCC fauna (including direct mortality of fauna) and introduction and further spreading of IAP and weed species. No fatal flaws were identified.

Impact significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures were rated as moderate and reduced to low after the implementation of mitigation measures. The cumulative impact of the project, taking into account the transformation of surrounding land, is rated as 'Low' due to the fact that the project footprint is relatively small when compared to the remaining extent of open local habitat, and no important connectivity corridors are lost. No fatal flaws are evident for the proposed project.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Implement the mitigated project layout to prevent impact on aquatic fauna and flora.
- Clearly demarcate the approved footprint and restrict access to the surrounding natural areas.
- Obtain permits for the removal of protected plants species.
- Implement measures to eradicate AIP and weed species during construction and operations (if necessary).

14.1.4.2 Biodiversity - Avifauna

Several avifaunal species were found that would be regarded as high-risk species. Risk species refer to species that would be sensitive to habitat loss, that are regarded as collision prone species and species that would have a high electrocution risk. These could be species that are not necessarily SCC but would potentially be impacted on by this development. Impacts on avifauna include habitat loss, potential poaching, collision with

vehicles, collisions with PV panels and associated infrastructure, electrocution (on site infrastructure), etc. Impact significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures were rated as high and reduced to low after the implementation of mitigation measures.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- As far as possible, infrastructure must be nest proofed and anti-perch devices placed on areas that can lead to electrocution.
- As far as possible power cables within the project area should be thoroughly insulated and preferably buried.
- Security lighting (where possible) must be designed and limited to minimise impacts on fauna. All outside lighting (where practicable) should be directed away from surrounding habitats.

14.1.5 Surface Water Resources

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), no natural wetland systems, or cryptic wetlands were identified for the project area. However, some drainage features and dams, with no associated riparian zones, were identified in relatively close proximity to the site. The original unmitigated layout encroached the identified water courses, although not to a significant extent. The layout has been revised to exclude all infrastructure (including the fence) from the 100m regulated zone and 100-year Floodlines. The storage and use of chemicals, including hydrocarbons, herbicides, and pesticides for the Agrivoltaics may also lead to downstream contamination. The sewage management system must be managed correctly to prevent spillages and potential contamination of water courses. Direct impacts on water courses were rated to have moderate significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures and low post mitigation.

According to the Biodiversity Company (2022), the PV facility will be situated in the catchment of two FEPA rivers (Motlhabe and Tshwane). The management of indirect downstream impacts such as erosion and sedimentation should be prioritised, including the implementation of a stormwater management plan. Indirect impacts (related to sedimentation) were rated to have a high significance prior to the implementation of mitigation measures and low post mitigation.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Implement the mitigated project layout to prevent impact on water resources.

- The delineated water courses and 100m buffers as well as the 100-year Floodlines must be regarded as no go areas.
- Implement a Stormwater Management Plan ("SWMP") to minimise soil erosion that may lead to sedimentation of downstream NFEPA water courses. The focus should be to prevent concentrated flow, especially near water courses.
- Provide appropriate containment measures for the storage of chemicals and equipment must be available for the cleaning of spills.
- Only competent employees to manage septic tanks and oxidation ponds according to strict operational procedures.

14.1.6 Groundwater

Groundwater abstraction is considered the main impact on the groundwater system. The project will entail the abstraction of groundwater from 2 on site boreholes to supply the PV facility and Agrivoltaics with water. The proposed facility will require approximately 289m^3 of water per day which is in line with the sustainable safe yield calculated by GCS. The groundwater abstraction rate is also within the reserve determined for the catchment. Groundwater is also not utilised extensively in the area. It is not anticipated that the groundwater abstraction will have significant impact on the catchment yield. Seepage from the oxidation ponds and septic tanks can also cause groundwater contamination.

Based on the current understanding of the site, the 16-hours daily pump schedules and the proposed abstraction volumes, are considered as low impacts. An 8-hour daily recovery period is recommended to allow for water level recovery as a mitigation strategy. Abstraction from the aquifer should have no to minimal influence on the intergranular and fractured aquifer water chemistry. Groundwater contamination is also considered due to the presence and possible leakage or overflow from proposed sewerage management facilities (septic tanks).

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Ensure that groundwater abstraction rates remain below sustainable safe yields.
- Installation of a liner system at the oxidation pond according to the design specifications.

14.1.7 Visual

Based on the findings from the assessment, it is anticipated that the proposed Solar PV Plant will have a medium visual impact on the immediate receiving environment during the facility's lifetime (construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project), prior to mitigation measures being implemented. Post recommended mitigation measures being implemented the Solar PV Plant will have a low visual impact. The highest

visual impact will come from infrastructure that will have large footprints and high height; and the infrastructure that will stand out against the natural landscape due to the site situated on an elevated landscape. However, it is anticipated that the natural vegetation will provide adequate screening.

Key mitigation to be implemented:

- Ensure that the project footprint remains as small as possible within the approved areas.
- Security lighting should be directed inwards as far as practicable.
- Implement Screens or berms where need to shiel development from sensitive viewers

14.2 Proposed management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr.

The key management outcomes and associated mitigation measures to be included in the EMPr are as follows:

- Preference should be given to local employment and procurement to ensure that local communities obtain maximum benefit from the project.
- Implementation of the mitigated layout to prevent encroachment of water courses. The water courses and 100 m buffers as well as 100-year Floodlines must be regarded as no-go areas.
- Effective management of stormwater to prevent erosion, loss of topsoil and sedimentation of water courses. Implement a Stormwater Management Plan ("SWMP") to minimise soil erosion that may lead to sedimentation of downstream NFEPA water courses. The focus should be to prevent concentrated flow, especially near water courses.
- Adequate management of sewerage, including the installation of a liner at the oxidation pond, competent staff to manage the system and ongoing monitoring of effluent to ensure compliance with relevant quality standards.
- Care must be taken to minimise impacts on biodiversity and measure should include obtain of permits for the removal of protected, prohibit poaching, installation of anti-perching/nesting structures, restrict activities to demarcated/approved footprints.
- Groundwater abstraction must be monitored and ensure that the volumes do not exceed sustainable safe yields.
- The monitoring of compliance to the provisions of the EMPr should be prioritised,

including the appointment of an Environmental Control Officer ("ECO") to oversee the implementation of mitigation measures.

14.3 Aspects for inclusion as conditions in the authorisation

The authorisation is subject to the implementation of the Mitigated Layout Plan which is required to reduce negative impacts to acceptable levels. The authorisation is also subject to the recommendations contained in the EMPr (**Part B**). Key conditions to be included are the implementation of a Stormwater Management Plan to minimise erosion and sedimentation of downstream water courses. The project footprint must be clearly demarcated prior to site preparation and activities must be confined to the predetermined dimensions.

14.4 Description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge

The outcomes of this EIA Report are based on the following assumptions, uncertainties, and knowledge gaps:

- The impacts are associated with the project description provided by the Baphalane Solar Farm Development and as described in Section 4.
- The proposed layout as provided are conceptual. Detailed design of such infrastructure is still to be undertaken. The final layout may differ slightly from the conceptual layout plan. The principles as specified in the outcomes of the EIA Report will however be adhered to during final design.
- The EIA was done at a specific time frame according to current environmental legislation which may change over time.
- The outcome of the environmental impact assessment is based on the findings of the specialist studies and the respective specialist's knowledge of the different field.
- Each specialist study contains specific assumptions and limitations that apply to the outcome of the EIA process.

14.5 Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised.

It is the opinion of the EAP that the activities associated with the development of the Baphalane Solar Farm be authorised based on the following reasons:

- No fatal flaws or unacceptable risks were identified as part of the impact assessment. The main risks relate to potential erosion and sedimentation of NFEPA rivers. It is therefore essential to implement an effective stormwater management system for the site.
- The proposed Solar PV Facility will provide socio-economic benefits in terms of job creation, local procurement and purchasing of local goods and services to a community where high unemployment is prevalent. As the traditional authority will have part ownership of the proposed facility, the community will directly benefit from the implementation thereof.
- The project will entail the generation of electricity from a renewable source which holds various benefits, including a reduction on fossil fuel dependency and reduced pressure on the national electrical grid which will lead to more reliable power supply.
- The project entails the development of Agrivoltaics which is also of benefit to the community in terms of job creation and development of agriculture in the area. Secondary projects such as packaging plants may be developed in future which will benefit the local economy.
- The implementation of the mitigated layout will ensure the prevention of impacts on water courses and associated aquatic biodiversity.
- The identified impacts can effectively manage to acceptable levels with the implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in the EMPr.

14.6 Period for which the environmental authorisation is required.

The operational life of the solar plant (arrays) is estimated at 25-30 years with the potential for future expansion.

15. DEVIATIONS FROM THE APPROVED SCOPING REPORT AND PLAN OF STUDY

Not applicable.

16. INFORMATION REQUIRED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF S. 24(4)(A) AND (B) OF NEMA

Not applicable.

17. UNDERTAKING

I, Trevor Hallatt, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for compiling this report, undertake that:

- The information provided herein is correct.
- The comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs have been correctly recorded.
- Information and responses provided to stakeholders and I&APs by the EAP is correct; and
- The level of agreement with I&APs and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported.

Report Sign-Off			
Name	**Designation**	**Signature**	**Date**
Trevor Hallatt	EXM Advisory Services (Pty) Ltd Senior Environmental Scientist (EAP)		2023/02/16

18. REFERENCES

Apelser Archaeological Consulting (2022). Heritage/Archaeological Impact Assessment and desktop palaeontological assessment **(Appendix D6)**

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, 2017: Local Economic Development Plan.

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, 2021: Integrated Development Plan (2021/22-2025/26).

Department of Environmental Affairs (2015). EIA Guideline for Renewable Energy Projects. Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa.

Department of Environmental Affairs (2022). Screening Report.

EXM Environmental (2023). Visual Impact Assessment **(Part C: Appendix E).**

Fusion Solar 8.0 Smart PV Solution SA 100MW Project Solution.

GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd (2022). Hydrogeological Assessment **(Part C: Appendix C).**

Meteoblue weather website, https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/week/south-africa_south-africa_8335359

Moses Kotane Local Municipality. Final Five Year IDP for 2022/2027.

National Green House Gas (" GHG") inventory report (March 2021).

North West Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (READ). 2015)

North West Biodiversity Sector Plan. North West Provincial Government, Mafikeng. December 2015 North-Biodiversity Sector Plan.

South African Energy Sector Report (2021).

The Biodiversity Company (2022). Avifaunal assessment **(Part C: Appendix I).**

The Biodiversity Company (2022). Biodiversity and Wetland (including Freshwater Ecological) Specialist Assessment **(Part C: Appendix B).**

The Biodiversity Company (2022). Hydropedology Impact Statement **(Part C: Appendix D).**

Urban-Econ Development Economists, 2022: Socio-economic Impact Assessment for the proposed Bojating Solar PV Facility **(Part C: Appendix G).**

Water Research Commission. 2011. Technical Report for the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas project.

Zimpande Research Collaborative (2022). Soil, Land use and Land Capability Assessment (**Part C: Appendix A).**

19. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: EAP CV

19.1 APPENDIX A: EAP CV

Surname:	Hallatt
Names:	Trevor Winston
Position:	Senior Environmental Scientist
Nationality:	RSA
Experience:	11 years environmental consultant in mining and industrial sectors
Professional Registration/Affiliations:	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Reg nr: 300123/15).
	EAPASA Registration
Qualification:	MA Environmental Management
	North West University

Trevor Hallatt has more than 11 years of environmental management experience in mining, power generation, industrial and local government sectors. His duties entail the planning and execution of projects related to environmental management, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Water Use Licence Applications and IWWMPs, ISO 14001: 2004 and legal compliance audits, Financial Provisioning, Compilation of Environmental Management Programmes, Environmental Risk Assessments and Environmental Management Systems. Trevor also has extensive experience in the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in environmental projects. Trevor is a registered Natural Science Professional with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Reg nr: 300123/15).

KEY AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Environmental Impact Assessments;
- Water Use Licence Applications;
- Atmospheric Emissions Licence Applications;
- Geographic Information Systems;
- Environmental Audits (Legal and EMS);
- Environmental Control Officer: and
- Public Consultation.

SUMMARY RECENT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE RELATED TO ENVIRONEMTNAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Client	Designation	Description
Zinoju Coal	EAP and Project Manager	BA and WUL application for the refurbishment of the old Balgray Colliery near Dundee Compliance Management
Vereeniging Refractories	EAP and Project Manager	Vereeniging Refractories Hammanskraal Clay Quarry Waste Management Licence and EMPr amendment Environmental Legal Audits ECO Functions
Izazi Mining Services	EAP and Project Manager	Three Prospecting Right Applications and Basic Impact Assessment Processes
Aquarella Investment	Specialist	Prospecting Right Application and Basic Impact Assessment Process
Sishen Iron Ore Mine	Environmental specialist	Lylyveld Expansion EIA Macarthy EIA and WUL
Ceramic Industries	EAP	Warehouse Development Basic Impact Assessment. Atmospheric Emissions Licence and full EIA for Phoenix Factory. WUL Applications (Pegasus and Phoenix Factories) Environmental Legal Audits
Barberton Mines	Environmental specialist	IWWMPs review 2019/2020 Environmental Control Officer
Evander Gold Mines	Auditor	EMP Performance Assessments Basic Assessment and EA Amendment Solar Plant and Waste Water Treatment Plant
Kolomela Iron Ore Mine	Project Manager EAP	Various external audits Various EIA'/ EMP's for expansion projects Various mining permit applications EIA and WUL for Airport Development
Canyon Coal	Environmental specialist	BA for a coal siding development near Bronkhorstspruit EIA Review and PPP for Prospecting Right Applications
Kangra Coal	Environmental specialist	IWWMP for Kusipongo Project
Ceramic Industries	EAP	Warehouse Development Basic Impact Assessment. Atmospheric Emissions Licence and full EIA for Phoenix Factory. WUL Applications (Pegasus and Phoenix Factories) Environmental Legal Audits
ArcelorMittal	EAP and Environmental specialist	EIA and Scoping as well as BAR for the decommissioning of the Existing Metallurgical Disposal Site and the Construction of a New Class B Disposal Site Galvanising Line Conversion to Combi-Line Basic Impact Assessment. Environmental Legal Audits
Universal Oil Solutions	EAP and Environmental specialist	Waste Management Licence Application Environmental Legal Audits ECO Functions
TerraNova Ceramics	EAP and Environmental specialist	Atmospheric Emissions Licence and full EIA;
Columbus Stainless	Environmental specialist	Basic Assessment for the Storage of Hazardous Substances.
Bumatech	Environmental specialist	Expansion Project Basic Impact Assessment Process. Environmental Legal Audits ECO Functions
AfriSam SA	Environmental specialist	Environmental Legal Audits ECO Functions

RECENT EMPLOYMENT RECORD

2019-current	**EXM Advisory Services** Senior Environmental Scientist

2015 – 2019	**Zantow Environmental Consulting Services** Senior Environmental Scientist
2010 – 2014	**Centre for Environmental Management (North-West University)** Junior Environmental Scientist

19.2 APPENDIX B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Table 19-1: Proof of public participation notifications

Heading Number	Notification Type
19.2.1 Appendix B1	List Of IAP'S
19.2.2 Appendix B2	Copy Of Bid - English
19.2.3 Appendix B2	Copy Of Bid - Setswana
19.2.4 Appendix B3	Proof Of Newspaper Adverts
19.2.5 Appendix B4	Proof Of Site Notices
19.2.6 Appendix B5	Proof Of IAP Notifications - Emails
19.2.6.1 Appendix B5	Bid Notification Email
19.2.6.2 Appendix B5	Draft Scoping Report Notifications
19.2.6.3 Appendix B5	Final Scoping Report Notifications
19.2.7 Appendix B5	Proof Of IAP Notifications - SMS
19.2.7.1 Appendix B5	Bid Notification Email
19.2.7.2 Appendix B5	Draft Scoping Report Notifications
19.2.7.3 Appendix B5	Final Scoping Report Notifications
19.2.8 Appendix B6	Meeting Minutes

APPENDIX B1: LIST OF IAP'S

19.2.1 APPENDIX B1: LIST OF IAP'S

Appendix B1- A list of all parties that have been identified

1. **MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTHORITIES**

- Moses Kotane Local Municipality
- Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
- North West Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT)
- Rustenburg Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism
- North West Department of Human Settlements-Office of the HOD
- North West Department of Social Development
- NW Department of Water and Sanitation
- DWA: Water Sector Support
- Department of Water Affairs
- National Department of Agriculture
- National Department of Environmental Affairs
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
- BirdLife South Africa
- Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- SA Wetland Society
- SANBI Working for Wetlands
- SANParks
- North West Parks and Tourism Board
- Department of Water Affairs
- WESSA
- Magalies Water Board
- Friends of the Pilanesberg

2. **SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS**

- Borakalalo National Park
- Vaalkop Dam Nature Reserve
- Humdani Game Reserve
- Franko Private Nature Reserve Ramakokstad
- Burger Private Nature Reserve

3. **SURROUNDING BUSINESSES**

- Joe Steel & Alumnium
- Ramaroko Secondary School
- Bojating Primary School
- 014 Pub and Grill
- Platinum Cash and Carry
- Gomolefa Phenyo Holdings
- Lifestyle Monate Café
- CLC Boys Car Wash
- RJ Pheyaga Enterprise
- Sandfontein Mini Park
- Thatontle Guest Lodge

APPENDIX B2: COPY OF BID

19.2.2 APPENDIX B2: COPY OF BID - ENGLISH

APPLICANT: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND/OR AFFECTED PARTY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

1. Introduction

The Bojating Village Solar Project proposes to develop a Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north-east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas)in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will also be established as part of the project on the farms Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ, and Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Part 1 and 2). (Refer to Figure 1).

Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required for the following Listed Activities contained in regulations published in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"):

- **Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327), Activity 11:** Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Activity 12:** The development of infrastructure > 100 m^2 within a watercourse;
- **Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325), Activity 1**: Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts and **Activity 15**: Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
- **Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324), Activity 4**: Development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 meters within 5 kilometres from a protected area and **Activity 12**: Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 300 square metres within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from a watercourse or wetland.

A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") process is undertaken in terms of the EIA Regulations (GNR 326 of 2017). The Competent Authority ("CA") responsible for decision making and authorisation is the National Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE).

A Water Use Licence ("WUL") application will also be submitted for Activities (a), (c) and (i) in terms of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998).

A public participation process must be undertaken in terms of the EIA regulations (GNR 326 of 2017) and the Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017) to inform all relevant Interested and Affected Parties ("IAPs") of the proposed project and allow IAPs to comment. This letter serves to **notify you as a landowner, lawful occupier, interested or affected party of the EIA and WUL application processes that are being undertaken.**

EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ("EXM") has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") responsible for undertaking the required environmental legislative processes and public consultation process.

PURPOSE:

This document serves to:

- Notify you of the EIA process and WUL application
- Describe the application processes.
- Inform you how you can provide input into the process.

YOUR ROLE:

As an interested and affected party, your role is to:

- Ask questions, raise issues and concerns.
- Attend public meetings.
- Review and provide comment on environmental reports.

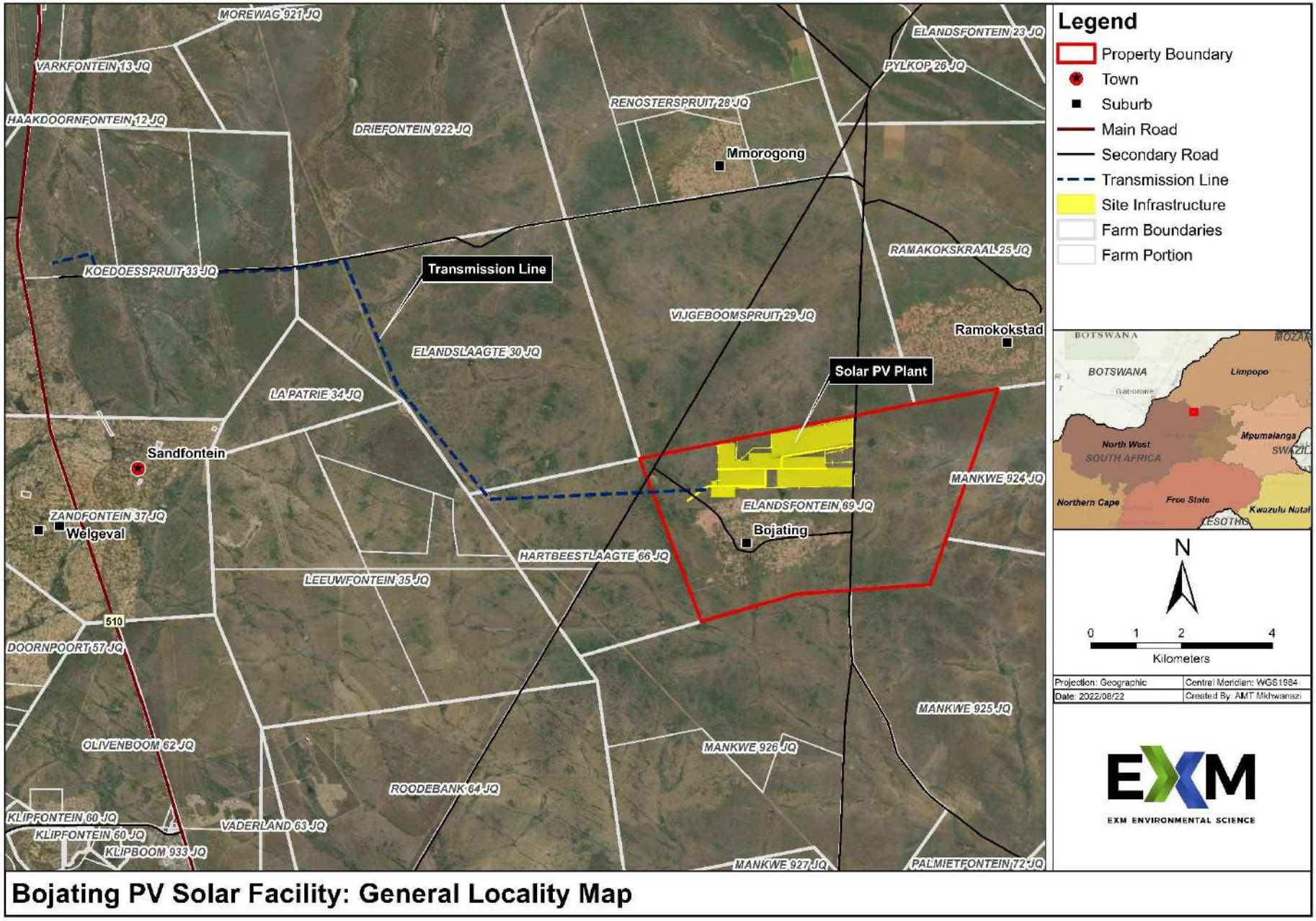


FIGURE 1: GENERAL LOCATION OF PROPOSED BOJATING SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY

2. Project Description

The proposed Bojating PV facility will be located just north of the Bojating Village on the Farm Damplaas 69 JQ and will cover approximately 300 hectares of undeveloped (greenfield) land. The facility will entail the installation of Solar PV Panels (approximately 200,000 modules) on a single-axis tracking structure with the potential to generate approximately 100 Megawatts ("MW") of electricity. Associated infrastructure on site will include an operations & maintenance (O&M building and control room, an 88/33kV transformer substation and potentially a battery energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of up to 400MWh.

A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will be established, which will connect the on-site substation to an Eskom substation. Refer to **Figure 3** for a preliminary project layout map. It should be noted that the final facility layout may be dependent on the outcome the specialist studies and potential sensitive areas that will be identified.

Water will mainly be used for biannual maintenance purposes (washing of PV panels) and to a lesser extent for potable purposes. Current indications show that water will be obtained from on-site boreholes (still to be established). The proposed facility will require approximately 430m3 of water per annum. Access to the site will be either from existing roads or a new road will be established. It is also proposed to possibly develop approximately 20 hectares of Agrivoltaics, which will combine agricultural production (i.e.: cabbages, kales, spinach or other suitable fruits, vegetables, or herbs) and the generation of solar power at the same time. The water requirement for the agricultural activities (if actioned) still has to be determined. Rainwater harvesting and water-saving drip irrigation is intended to be employed to minimise the water requirements.

FIGURE 2 EXAMPLE OF AN SOLAR AGRIVOLTAIC FACILITY

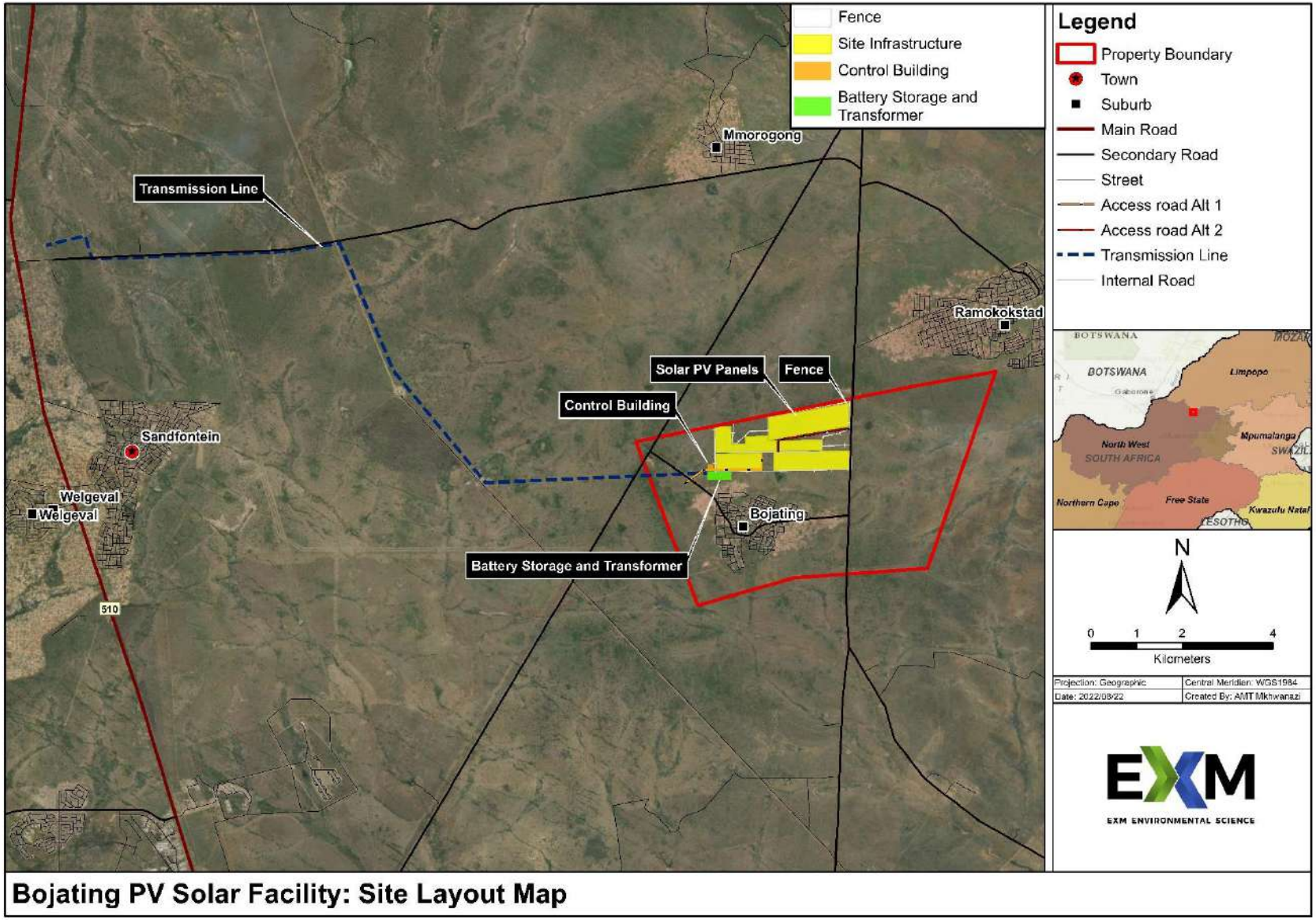


FIGURE 3: INITIAL SITE LAYOUT OF PROPOSED BOJATING SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY

3. Environmental Approvals Required

3.1 National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)

The proposed PV Solar facility triggers Listed Activities in terms of Listing Notices 1 (GN R. 327 of 2017), 2 (GN R. 325 of 2017) and 3 (GN R. 324 of 2017) published in terms of the EIA Regulations (as amended). A Basic Environmental Assessment is required for Listed Activities in GN R. 327 and GN R. 324, while a full Scoping and EIA must be undertaken for Listed Activities in GN R. 325. The following Listed Activities will be triggered, and a full Scoping and EIA process must be undertaken

Table 1: Listed Activities triggered by the Project

Applicable Regulation		Listed Activity applicability to proposed project
Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327)		
Activity 11	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity— (i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts;	A new 88kV transmission line will be established which will connect the on-site substation to an Eskom substation.
Activity 12	The development of infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more within a watercourse;	The solar facility's footprint will either directly affect water courses or be situated 100 m from the edge of a watercourse and/or wetland.
Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325)		
Activity 1	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, excluding where such development of facilities or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs — (a) within an urban area; or (b) on existing infrastructure.	The project will entail the generation of 100 MW of electricity from a renewable resource outside an urban area which is above the threshold.
Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (a) the undertaking of a linear activity. (b) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The project will entail vegetation clearance of an area of >20 hectares.
Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324)		
Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas;	Construction of an internal road within the 5km buffer from the protected area.
Activity 12	(h) The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation iv) Critical biodiversity areas (CBA) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority. vi) Areas within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.	The solar facility's footprint will either directly affect water courses or be situated 100 m from the edge of a watercourse and/or wetland.

The regulated timeframes for the EIA process, as provided in the EIA Regulations, are provided below.

FIGURE 3: EIA POCESS

3.2 National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA")

The purpose of the National Water Act ("NWA") (No. 36 of 1998) is to ensure that the nation's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled. Section 21 of the NWA contains a list of activities that require a Water Use Licence ("WUL") prior to commencement. Based on the available information, the following Section 21 water uses will be triggered by the project and therefore a WUL will be required prior to commencement. The WUL application process is regulated by the Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GN.R. 267 of 2017).

Table 2: Section 21 water uses to be included in the IWULA

Activity	Project Applicability
21 (a) Taking water from a water resource	The proposed facility will require approximately 430m^3 water per annum, which will be obtained from on-site boreholes.
21 (c&i) Altering beds, banks, and flow of a watercourse	The desktop investigation undertaken confirmed that numerous watercourses (including NFEPA wetlands) are located on the project footprint or in close proximity thereof.

4. Public Participation Process

A public participation process is being undertaken as part of the EIA and WUL applications. The process is conducted in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations (GNR. 627 of 2017) as well as the Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR 267 of 2017) promulgated under the NWA.

Stakeholders are offered the opportunity to be informed about the application, raise comments, issues or concerns, and provide input into the application and reports.
Interested & Affected Parties are invited to participate in the environmental process. You can provide input by:

- Registering as an Interested & Affected Party (I&AP);
- Asking questions and raising initial concerns by completing and returning the response sheet (attached);
- Reviewing and providing comment on reports.

All registered I&APs will be informed when documents will be available for review. Should you have questions or require more information, **please contact**:

Thashnee Moodley
EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Cell: 072 555 2643
Email: thashnee@exm.co.za
PO Box 1822, Rivonia, 2128

Yours sincerely
Trevor Hallatt
EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV') FACILITY**	
Name:	
Address:	
Telephone/cell phone:	
Fax:	
E-mail:	
Date:	
Signature:	

If you know of others who should be informed of this application, please provide us with their contact details:

Name:	
Address:	
Telephone/cell phone:	
Fax:	
E-mail:	

ISSUES, CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd

Cell: 072 555 2643 Fax: 086 527 4619 PO Box 1822, Rivonia, 2128 email: thashnee@exm.co.za

19.2.3 APPENDIX B2: COPY OF BID - SETSWANA

MAIKOPEDI: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

TSAYA TSIYA: KGATLHEGO KGOTSA LEKOKÔ LE LE NALENG SEEABE

BOKETE JWA KANOKÔ YA THULANO YA DITOKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL). KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGONTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI LE BOJATING, KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRIMNA.

1. Matseno

Kopo ya go simolola Bojating Village Solar Project ya Photovoltaic (PV) Sola ya ditlamelo gaufi le Bajating, 45 km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Ditlamelo tse dintshang magopele ditemogile kwa polanseng ya Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas)wa legae la masepala wa Mose Kotane boteng le masepala wa Bojanala Platinum District. Mo go swa ga boraro jwa karolo ya ditaragalo ya bobedi ya motsamao wa motlakase 132KV mola o o fetisang motlakase o tla tshidimolodisa jaaka karolô ya lenaneô kwa polaseng tsa Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ, and Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Part 1 and 2). (Buisa Letshwao 1).

Tetlelelo ya Tikologi (EA) e tlamega ka ditlro tse di latelang ka go bitswa ga boakamedi jwa Molao wa Tikologo ya setšhaba (No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA"):

- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya ntlha [1](GN R. 327), Tiro ya some ngwe [11]:** Ditlamelelo tsa phetiso le kanamiso ya motlakase > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Tiro ya somelebobedi [12]:** Tlhabololo ya dikago > 100 m^2 moteng ga nokana;
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya bobedi [2](GN R. 325), Tiro ya ntlha [1]:** Tlhabololo ya ditlamelo ya tlhamo ya motlakase go tswa khona go boetletswa tiriso ya sediriswa > 20 megawatts le. **Tiro ya lesomelebotlhano [15]** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 20 hekere.
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya boraro [3] (GN R. 324), Tiro ya bone [4]:** Tlhabololo ya tsela e e sephara go feta mmitara tse nne (4) ka tshomarelô e e kwa tlase ga di mmitara tse 13.5 moteng ga di mmitara tse tlhano (5) go tswa mo lefelong le le tshireleditsweng. **Tiro ya lesomepedi [12]:** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 300 mmitara tse sekwere moteng ga mmitara wa nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng, kgotsa moteng kgolo mmitara tse lekgolo go tswa letlakoreng la nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng.

Botllalo jwa bokete jwa kanokô ya thulano ya Titokologo (EIA) e tsena ka molao wa EIA (GNR 326 of 2017). Bolaodi jwa Kgona (CA) bo na le maikarabelo a go tsaya tshwetso le tetlelelo ya Lefapha la Setšhaba sa Tikologo, Dikgwa le Ditlhapi (National Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries DFFE).

Tetlelelo ya tiriso ya metsi (Water Use License-WUL) bokgoni jwa go dira botla neela ditiro (a), (c) and (i) mabapi le Molao wa Metsi a Sechaba (National Water Act) (No. 36 of 1998)

Go tsaya karolo ga morafe go tshwanetse go tsaya ka ntlha ya molao wa EIA (GNR 326 of 2017) le melao mabapi le tsamaiso ya ditlamego tsa tetlelelo ya tiriso ya metsi (GNR 267 of 2017) go sedimosa bao ba amanang le kgatlhego le merafe e e naleng seabe ("IAPs") le lenaneo le go letlelelwa IAPs go akgela. **Lekwalo le, le lemogisa mong'a lefatshe, monni letlêlêsêga ka fa molaông, ba amanang le ba naleng kgatlhego le merafe e naleng seabê ya EIA le tsamaiso ya kopôsemolaô ka ga WUL.**

EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ("EXM") e tlhomilwe go ba, ba sekaseki ba ditikologo ba ikemetseng ("EAP") ba na leng maikarabelo a tsewang ke melao ya tikologo le therisano ya morafe.

MAIKAĒLĒLÔ:

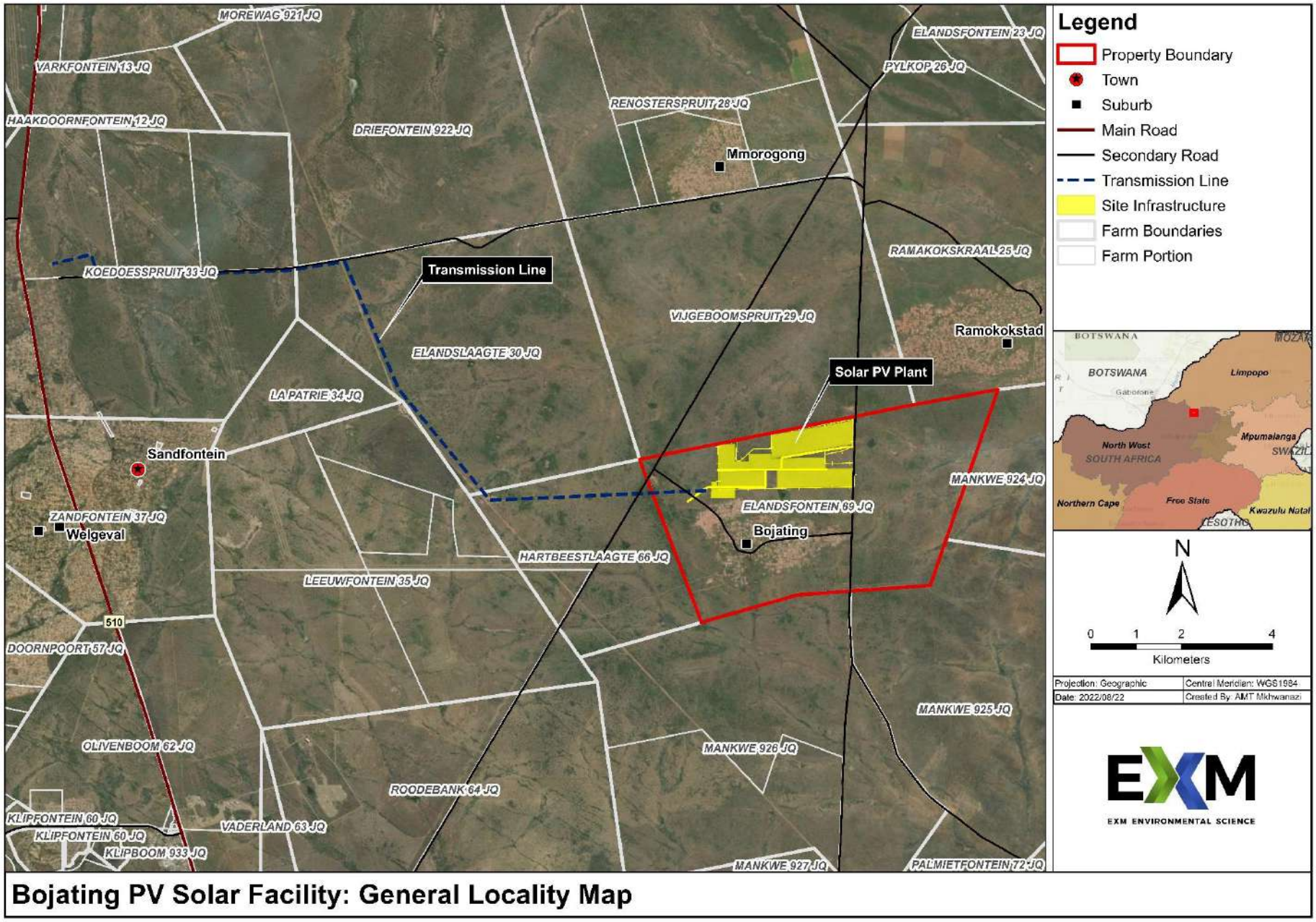
Lekwalo le le tshwanêla go:

- Tsibisa ka ditiro tsa EIA le koposemolao ya WUL
- Tlhalosa mokgwa wa koposemolao.
- Tsibiso ya gore o tlamela megopolo mo tirong

KAROLO YA GAGO:

Fa o kgatlhegile le lekoko le le naleng seabê:

- Botsa dipotso, bua ka dikgang le dikamano
- Go tsena kopano ya morafe.
- Tlhatlhobo le go fêpa tshwaêlo le dipego tsa tikologo.



LETSHWAO 1: LEFELO LA KAKARETSO YA NTSHA MOGOLÔ BA DITLAMĒLÔ TSA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") KWA BOJATING

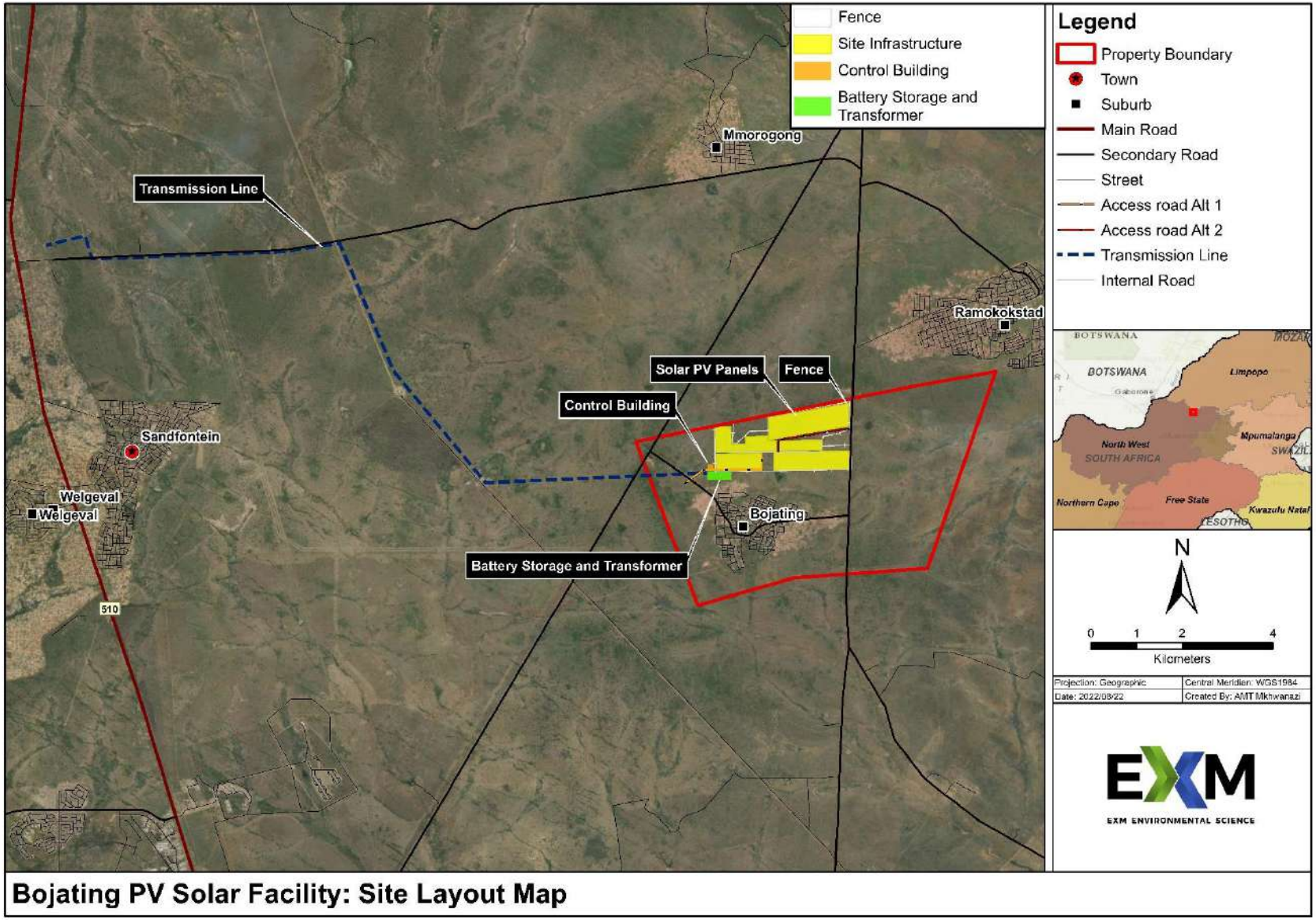
2. Tlhaloso ya lenanêô

Mogopolo o ntshewa ka ditlamelo tsa Bojating PV o lemogileng kwa bokone jwa motse wa Bojating kwa masimong a Damplass 69 JQ o tla khurumetsa ka bo 300 ekere lefatsheng le leseng le tlhabologe. Ditlamelo di tla nna le tlhomiwa bote jwa Sola PV (ka bo 200,000 ya di modulu) mo tselaneng e e kgaoganyang e le, e e se lateledisa dikago ka go nna le bokgoni jwa go fêtlha ka bo 100 Megawatts ("MW") jwa motlakase. Solaganyo ya di kago tse kwa lefelong la tiragalo di tla nna le tiro le go tlhokomelwa. Kago ya O&M le phaphosi e laolwang, 88/33kV tranfomara substation le mokgwa wa bokgoni jwa polokelo ya lelatlha la matla [battery energy storage (BESS)] selekanetso se se fitlhang go 400MWh.

Karolotharo e swă ya motsamao wa motlakase wa bobedi 132KV ya mola o o fetisang ka mola e tla simolodisa, e tla kopanyang substation e kwa lifelong la tiro le substation ya Eskom. Leba **Figure 3** go le ba thulaganyo ya dikarolo tsa lenaneo. Go tshwanetswe go ela tlhoko gore rulaganyo ya bofelo ya ditlamelo e tswhwanetse go ikemela ka ditlamorago tsa dithuto tsa moitseanape le bokgoni bo matsetseleko jwa mafelo a a nopotsweng.

Metsi a tla diriswa thata go tlhokomela (go tlhatswiwa ga di bote tsaf PV) le go fokotsa bogolo jwa maikaelo a rwalang. Ditshupo tse jaana di bontsha gore metsi a tla tsewa kwa lifelong la tiriso mo Sedibeng (netefatso e sa tlhokagala). Megopolo e ntshiwang wa ditlamelo o tla tlhoka ka bo 430m3 ya metsi ka ngwaga le ngwaga. Tetla ya go tsena kwa lifelong la tiro e tlatswa ka ditsela tse di leng teng kgotsa tsela e swă e tla simolodiwang. Go ntshitswe megopolo gape go ka tlhaboloa ka bo 20 ekere ya Agrivoltaics, tse tla kopanyang tiro ya temôthuô (i.e khabetšhe, kales, sepinatšhe le maungo a mang, merogo kgotsa ditlhatshana) le go fetlha ga matla a letsatsi ka nako e le ngwe. Metsi a tlhokegang go dira tiro tsa temôthuô (go dirilwe) go tla sekasekwa. Metsi a pula a tlhafula le metsi a bolokiwant to rôtha a nosetsa, e ikaelela go thapiwa go fokotsa tiriso le ditlhoko tsa metsi.

LETSHWAO 2: SEKAI SA DITLAMELO TSA SOLA AGRIVOLTAIC



LETSHWAO 3: TSHIMOLOGO NTSHA MOGOLÔ YA THULAGANYO YA LEFELO LA TIRAGALO YA DITLAMELO TSA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") KWA BOJATING

3. Tumelano ya Tlamego ya Tikologo e Dumelentsweng

3.1 Molao Setshaba wa Tikologo Bookamedi [National Enviromental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)]

Ntsha mogopolô ya ditlamelow tsa PV Solar e simolola ke di ananelo tsa ditiro mabapi le **Kitsiso 1** (GN R. 327 ya 2017), 2 (GN R. 325 ya 2017) le 3 (GN R. 324 of 2017) itsisi phatlalatsa mabapi le molawana wa EIA (se lukisitsweng). Tshimolôgo ya Kanokô ya Tikologo ga ga Ditiro mo GN R. 327 le GN R. 324, fa go santse go tlilo go tseiwa bogolo le bokete bja konokô ya thulano mo Tikologong (EIA) ga Ditiro mo GN R. 325. Ditiro tse latelang di simololwa ke mekgwa ya selekanyo, bogolo le bokete jwa kanokô ya thulano ya Titokologo (EIA) tse di tla tswewang.

Rulaganya 1: Ditoro Ananêla tse simolotsweng ke Lenaneo

Tlhoko ya Melawana e letelang		Ananêlo ya tiro e tlhokiwang mo kopong ya lenaneo le
Ananêla Kitsiso1 (GN R. 327)		
Tiro 11	Tshimololô ditlamelo kgotsa mokgwa o tlhmameng ga di kgaso le kgaogano ya motlakase.— (i) Montle ga toropo kgotsa dikagô tsa ditirisô tse di tsamaêlanang modirêlô selekanyêtsong sa go feta 33 mme go le go nyennyane ga 275kV;	Tselana ya Kgaso e swă ya 88kV e tla simololwa e e tla kopanang lifelong la tirelo la substation go wa go ya Eskom substation.
Tiro 12	Tshimololo ya mokgwa o o tlhomameng kgotsa kago e naleng mo go bonalang letshwao la 100 square metres kgotsa go feta moteng ga nokana.;	Letshwao la ditlamelo tsa sola le tla ba le seabe ga ga nokana kgotsa e beiwe di mitara tse 100 ntle ga nokana kgotsa mo lefatsheng le le kolobileng;
Ananêla Kitsiso2 (GN R. 325)		
Tiro 1	Tshimololo ya ditlamelo kgotsa mokgwa o o tlhomameng ga tlhamo ya motlakase go tswa go go boeletsa tiriso fa selekanyô sa maduô ke 20 megawatts kgotsa go feta, go kgetholola di tshimololo tsa ditlamelo kgotsa mokgwa o o tlhomameng e ba ga go lokelwa ga di photovoltaic — (a) moteng ga motse toropo (b) fa mokgwa o o tlhomameng o le teng.	Lenaneo le le tla tlhoka tlhamo ya motlakase o lekanang 100 MW e tswang go go boeletsa tiriso kwa ntle ga motse toropo, sefe godimo ga tekanelo.
Tiro 15	Go tlosa ga dimela tsa tlholego bolekanong jwa 20 hectares kgotsa go feta kantle ga fa mo tlosa tlholego ya dimela e tlhokafala ga;— (a) go tseiwa gatiriso e tlhamalletseng (b) go tla tseiwa thlokomela go ya ka leano la bookamdeimaintenance .	Lenaneo le le tla tlhoka tlhamo go tloswa ga dimela bolekanong jwa go feta 20 ekere.
Ananêla Kitsiso3 (GN R. 324)		
Tiro 4	Tshimollo ya tsela e bophara bo fetang di mitiri tse 4 e tla ba le peelo thoko ya di mitiri tse sa feteng 13,5. Bolekanyo jwa lefelo moteng ga 10 kilometres go tloga lofelông la setshaba la boikhutso kgotsa lefelo la ngwaô ya lefatshê kgotsa 5 kilometers go tloga lefelông le sireleditsweng go ya ka any NEMPAA kgotsa go tloga pelong ya tikologo e e beetsweng ko thoko, kantle ga mafelo a sutisitsweng;	Kago ya tsela moteng ga legora la 5km go tloga lifelong le sireleditsweng.

Tlhoko ya Melawana e letelang		Ananêlo ya tiro e tlhokiwang mo kopong ya lenaneo le
Tiro 12	(h) Go tloswa ga lefelo le kang 300 square metres kgotsa gontsi dimela tsa tlholego iv) Mafelo a botlhokwa a biodiversity (Critial Biodiversity Areas - CBA) jaaka ga a setse a nopolotswe leanong la biodiversity e rulagantsweng ke ba se molao . vi) Mafelo a mo teng ga nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng, kgotsa mo teng ga 100 meters go tloga letlhakoreng la nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng..	Letshwao la ditlamelo tsa sola le tla ba le seabe ga ga nokana kgotsa e beiwe di mitara tse 100 ntle ga nokana kgotsa mo lefatsheng le le kolobileng

Taolo ya nako e e dumelletsweng ga tsamaiso ya ditlamorago tsa tsamaiso kanokô ya tikologo (EIA) e fepilwe fa tlase.

LETSHWAO 4: TSAMAISO YA EIA

3.2 National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA")

Maikaêlêlô a Molao wa Metsi was Setshaba[National Water Act] ("NWA") (No. 36 of 1998) ke go tlomamisa gore metsi a setshaba a sireleditswe, a dirisiwe, tokafatswe, somarêletswe, a tsamaisiwe le go laolwa.. Karolo 21 ya NWA e na le ananêla ya ditiro tse di batlang Tetlelelo ya Tiriso ya Metsi Water Use Licence ("WUL") pele ga tshimollo.. Karolog e latelang ya tiriso ya metsi ya 21 e ikagile kitsong e e leng teng ya lenaneo ka moo WUL e tlhokwa pele ga tshimollo. Tsamaiso ya lekwalo kopo la WUL le laolwa ke Lekwalo kopo la Molawana Mabapi le Tsamaiso ya Tlhoko ya Tetlelo ya Tiriso ya Metsi [Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals] (GN.R. 267 of 2017).

Rulaganya 2: Karolo 21 tiriso ya metsi e akaretswa mo IWULA

Tiro	Kopo ya LananeoProject Applicability
21 (a) Go tsaya metsi fa sidirisweng sa metsi	Ditlamelo tse di kopiwang di tlhka ka bo e kang ka 430m^3 ya metsiw ngwaga ka ngwaga, dife tsewa petseng tsa metsi.
21 (c&i) Go fetola ga motheô, thulamô, le go elêla ga nokana	Patlisiso ya khomphiutha e e dirilweng e netefaditse gore di nokana tse mmalwa (akarêtsa lefatshe le le metsi la NFEPA) di lemogilwe fa di le na le letshwao lananeong kgotsa di le kgaufi. .

4. Tsamaiso Ya Go Tsaya Karolo Ga Merafe

Tsamaiso Ya Go Tsaya Karolo Ga Merafe e tseiwa jaaka karolo ya lekwalo kopo la EIA le WUL. Tsamaiso e etetsepele kamanong le molao wa NEMA EIA (GNR. 627 of 2017) mme le Molawana Mabapi le Tsamaiso ya Tlhoko ya Tetlelo ya Tiriso ya Metsi as [Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR 267 of 2017)] e gasitsweng fa tlase ga.

Baeletsiba neilwe tshono ya go itisisiwa ka lekwalo kopo, ba ntshe ditshwaelo, dikgang le di kamo, mme ba tsenye di kitso g lekwalo kopo le di pegô.
Ba na leng kgatlhego le ba amegang ba laletswa go tsaya karoloo mo di tsamaiso tsa tikologo. O ka neela ka kitso ka tsela e latelang:

- Kwadisa jaaka ba na leng kgatlhego le kamego[Interested & Affected Party (I&AP)];
- Botsa di potso mme o ntshe matshwênyêgô ka go tlatsa mee o buse pampiri e patagantsweng ya ya phetolo ;
- Tlhatlhoba mme o fane ka tshwaelô ga pegô.

Ba kwadisitseng I&APs ba tla itsiswa fa lekwalo le lê fitlhetswe, ga tlhatlhobo.Fa o na le di potso kgota o tlhoka bontsinya ba kitso, **ka kopo, buisana le**:

Thashnee Moodley
EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Selula: 072 555 2643
iMeile: thashnee@exm.co.za
PO Box 1822, Rivonia, 2128

Ka Boikokobetso
Trevor Hallatt
EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT **BOKETE BJA JWA KANOKÔ YA THULANO YA TITOKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI: KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGONTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI LE BOJATING, KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRIMNA**	
Leina:	
Atêrêsê:	
Mogala/Selefounu:	
Fax:	
Imeile:	
Tetlha:	
Saena:	

Fa go na le bangwe ba o baitsing ba tshwanetseng ke go tsibisiwa ka lekwalo kopo le, fana ka puisano tsa bona:

Leina:	
Atêrêsê:	
Mogala / Selefounu:	
Fax:	
Imeile:	

DIKGANG, MATSHWENYEGO, LE DI POTSO

APPENDIX B3: PROOF OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

19.2.4 APPENDIX B3: PROOF OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

Platinum Weekly - 16 September 2022_Page_04

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project proposes to develop a 100 Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Dempiaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (Bojanala Platinum District Municipality). A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will also be established as part of the project on the farms Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ, and Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Part 1 and 2).

Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required for the following Listed Activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327), Activity 11:** Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). Activity 12: The development of infrastructure > 100 m2 within a watercourse;
- **Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325), Activity 1:** Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts and Activity 15: Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
- **Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324), Activity 4:** Development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 meters within 5 kilometres from a protected area and Activity 12: Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 300 square metres within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.

The application will be supported by a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Scoping process in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 326 of 2017). A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be undertaken in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) for:

- **Section 21 (a) –** Taking water from a water resource (borehole abstraction); and
- **Section 21 (c&i) –** Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse & altering the bed, banks or characteristics of a watercourse for developments within or close to wetlands and watercourses.

You are hereby invited to register as an Interested and or Affected Party (IAP) to receive further information, review reports and to raise environmental issues, concerns and objections to the application. Kindly make written submissions within 30 days of this notice to: **Thashnee Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd** | Cell: 072 555 2643 Post: PO Box 1822 Rivonia, 2128 | Email: thashnee@exm.co.za

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE iX engineers Infrastructure Excellence

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
DITLAMORAGO TSA TSAMAISO KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL): KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI LE BOJATING, KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRIMNA.

Kitsiso e e tlang e bontsha ta Bojating Village Solar Project e ntsha mogopolô wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Kopo e e akantsweng e tla dira dihektara tse ka lekanang 300 mme se tla bewa Polaseng Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Dempiaas), Masepaleng wa Legae la Moses Kotane (Masepala wa Setereke sa Bojanala Platinum). Mo go swa ga boraro jwa karolo ya ditaragalo ya bobedi ya motsamao wa motlakase 132kV mola o o fetisang motlakase o tla tshidimolodisa jaaka karolô ya lenaneô kwa masimong a Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ, and Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Part 1 and 2).

Tetlelelo ya Tikologi (EA) e tlamega ka ditoro tse di latelang ka go bitswa ga boakanedi jwa Molao wa Tikologo ya setshaba (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya ntlha [1](GN R. 327), Tiro ya some ngwe [11]:** Ditlamelelo tsa phetiso le kanamiso ya motlakase > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Tiro ya somelebobedi [12]:** Tlhabololo ya dikago > 100 m2 moteng ga nokeng;
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya bobedi [2](GN R. 325), Tiro ya ntlha [1]:** Tlhabololo ya ditlamelo ya tlhamo ya motlakase go tswa khona go boetletswa tiriso ya sedinswa > 20 megawatts le. **Tiro ya lesomelebotlhano [15]** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 20 ekere.
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya boraro [3] (GN R. 324), Tiro ya bone [4]:** Tlhabololo ya tsela e e sepharago fetammitara tse nne (4) ka tshomareló e e kwa tlase ga di mmitara tse 13.5 moteng ga di mmitara tse tlhano (5) go tswa mo lefelong le le tshireleditsweng. **Tiro ya lesomepedi [12]:** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 300 mmitara tse sekwere moteng ga mmitara wa nokeng kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng, kgotsa moteng kgolo mmitara tse lekgolo go tswa letlakoneng la nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng.

Botlalo jwa dipatlisiso le ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA) mabapi le ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya ditokologo le molawana (GNR 326 of 2017) e tla tsawa. Tetlelelo ya tirisano ya metsi (WUL) e tla tswa go ya ka Molao wa Metsi wa Setshaba ya:

- **Karolô 21(a) –** go tsaya metsi go tswa go sedinswa sa metsi (go tsaya metsi kwa sedibeng)
- **Karolô 21(c&i) –** katoloso ya go elela gwa metsi mo nokaneng le phétoló ya bolao le banka kgotsa mokgwa wa tlwaelo wa nokana lka ditlhabololo moteng kgotsa gaufi le mafatshe a kolobileng le dinokana

Ô laleditwa go ikwadisa o le Mokgatlo o na le kgathlego le tshoetso o Amegileng (IAP) go senka dintlha tse dingwe, go tlhaithoba go tshwaela le go tlhagisa dikgang tsa tikologo ,gape go nopola matshwenyego le ditshwaelo mabapi le kopo.

Ka kopo, romelang kopo mo malatsing a 30 ka morago ga kitsiso e go:
Thashnee Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Selula: 072 555 2643 || Poso: PO Box 1822 Rivonia, 2128 ||
Imeile: thashnee@exm.co.za

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE iX engineers Infrastructure Excellence

Unlawful entry on Premises Bill, 2022 ???

Invitation for Public Comments

Take note:

- The proposed law is not applicable to government property (critical infrastructure or national key points or any public place), but it is applicable to your home, your business, and your farm.
- Of all the many unlawful acts that can be committed, this proposed law makes it the duty of law-abiding citizens (the victims) to put up signage to discourage perpetrator/s to not act unlawfully (trespass). Imagine having to put up signs for every unlawful act under the sun, to try and keep perpetrators from acting unlawful.
- This law also specifies in detail the exact steps you must follow, should a perpetrator enter your home, your business, or your farm unlawfully. Is there exact prescribes of what a law-abiding citizen should do – when encountering one of the myriad other unlawful acts of perpetrators?
- When you are a victim of a trespasser, you cannot just call on any police officer if an incident occurs. You have to make contact with an 'authorised member - means a suitably qualified and experienced member of the South African Police Service, authorised thereto by the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service to perform, in addition to their normal functions and duties, such functions as are conferred or imposed upon them by this Act.'

If this bill is passed, and enforced... What is the consequences if you (the citizen) do not follow the rules to the T, should a trespasser enter your home?

SA – On 12 August 2022 the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development issued a notice in the Government Gazette, inviting public comments on the proposed *Unlawful Entry on Premises Bill, 2022* (the Bill).

The main purpose of the Bill is:

- To repeal and replace the *Trespass Act, No. 6 of 1959*, and
- To prohibit unlawful entry on premises.

Justice minister Ronald Lamola says the *Trespass Act, No. 6 of 1959* has lost its relevance in the South African constitutional democracy. His department seeks to repeal the law and replace it with the proposed *Unlawful Entry on Premises Bill, 2022* (the Bill).

The proposed Bill is a document consisting of seven pages, which is available on the following website:
https://www.justice.gov.za/legislation/invitations/20220812-InviteToComment-UnlawfulEnteringOnPremisesBill.pdf

The *Trespass Act, No. 6 of 1959* is a document consisting of two pages, which is available on the following website:
https://www.gov.za/documents/trespass-act-20-mar-1963-0000

The following amendments were made to the Act:

- Sections 1 to 3 amended by Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997
- Section 2 amended by Criminal Law Amendment Act 59 of 1983

The proposed 7-page bill to replace the 2-page bill which has lost its relevance describes in detail what a person should do when a trespasser enters his property, be it the building called home, a farm, or a business premises. Several terms were also changed for example:
...unless he has lawful reason to enter... was replaced by ...the person charged reasonably believed that they had title to or an interest in the premises... and ...there is a presumption that access for lawful purposes...

Parliament is the national legislature (law-making body) of South Africa. As such, one of its major functions is to pass new laws, to amend existing laws, and to repeal old laws. Both houses of Parliament – the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) – play a role in this process. Once it is signed by the President, it becomes an Act of Parliament and a law of the land.

Has this process not become just as irrelevant as the act it now wishes to replace? Should the process not be widened in the design stages of the proposed act. So that the man on the street can understand the formation of the law and so that more role-players and legal experts in the field have the opportunity to contribute... rather than give a law to be commented on which is riddled with loopholes and open for personal interpretation.

You can read through the proposed bill and give your inputs to the director general, or you can sit on the shoreline and watch the ship pass by. It is up to you. You must ask yourself: 'Is this law doable, or would it just work on paper?'

What are the practical implications to the detail that is given in this proposed law of how a situation with an intruder should be handled?

Let's say you opened your gate with the remote, and at the time your daughter opened the front door of the house, an intruder made use of the opportunity to gain access to your property and your house. So, following the new proposed act... the intruder might presume he/she had access because the access was not prohibited (open gate... open door).

Would the natural behaviour of the intruder/s be to listen as you speak to the intruder/s, informing them that they are not welcome and should leave? Would it be natural for you to then turn your back on the intruder, while they patiently wait for you to speak to the police, which might take a long time, as it is sometimes difficult to get through to the police.

Taking into account that the police struggle with limited resources, and that they might only be able to contact you back the following day, because they did not have available vehicle or personnel...

Would the SAPS officer be responsible for deciding if there is any legal 'presumption' before removing the intruder from your house?

What if the family of your ex-husband decides to rock up on your farm and removes the signage which you have placed on the gate. You phone SAPS, but because they cannot respond immediately, the family of your ex-husband, offloads their mobile home and start planting some veggies... What would SAPS do if they get to your place? Would SAPS remove them or would SAPS wait for a court order?

The public is invited to send comments to:

- The Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development, Private Bag X 81, Pretoria, 0001. Marked for the attention of Ms A Botha; or
- E-mail comments to AlBotha@justice.gov.za; or
- Send a fax to 012 406 4632

Please note, it is not **A1Botha or AiBotha, it is AlBotha ... as in j ... k ...O.. m**

Comments must be submitted to Ms A Botha on or before 16 September 2022. Further information can be obtained from Ms A Botha at 012 406 4762.

No indication was given if a member of the public who wish to comment on the proposed act should give their name and address.

APPENDIX B4: PROOF OF SITE NOTICES

19.2.5 APPENDIX B4: PROOF OF SITE NOTICES

(English and Tswana) (14 in total)


MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF 150 VIDP TOILETS IN SANDFONTEIN
PROJECT NO : 010/MKLM/2020/2021
mig
CONSULTING ENGINEERS : TEL(014) 594 2912
PHATWE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
CONTRACTOR : TEL (079)164 0003
TWO BOYS TWO GIRLS JV SALANI GROUP

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

DIPHUMORAGO TSA KGANOKÒ YA TSEOLOGO TSA LE TEMOGAYA TSEO YA MEHUTSO YA KGHO SEMOLAO YA TSHABALOKO YA DIA (BSAS) LE TSEGOTSA SOLA YA PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) YA TSHABALO GAUFI LE BOJATING, KWA FOKOTSENG YA BOKONE BO ENTSWANA

KITSISO YA APOLAFATSO

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project is a photovoltaic (PV) solar facility near Bojating, 40 km north-east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will cover approximately 300 hectares and will be located on the farm Doornpoort 87 JQ in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (Dikgatlong Region) in the North West Province. The facility will have a contracted capacity of up to 200 MW and will comprise PV modules, mounting structures, inverters, transformers, a collector substation, a battery energy storage system (BESS), and associated infrastructure. The project will connect to the existing Eskom Bighorn 132 kV substation via a new 132 kV overhead power line.

Environmental authorisation (EA) is required for the following listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Listing Notice 1 (GNR.R. 327), Activity 11:** Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Activity 12:** Pre-development and construction of > 120 m² within a watercourse.
- **Listing Notice 2 (GNR.R. 325), Activity 1:** Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts (MW). **Activity 15:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
- **Listing Notice 4 (GNR.R. 324), Activity 4:** Development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 12,5 metres or that is 1 kilometre long or shorter. **Activity 12:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 300 square metres within a watercourse or within 32 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.

A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended in 2017) will be undertaken.

A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be undertaken in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) for:

- **Section 21 (c)** – Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; and
- **Section 21 (c&i)** – Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse & altering the bed, banks or characteristics of a watercourse for development will be on cities to walkways and watercourses.

Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map

Should you wish to register as an interested and/or affected party or to obtain further information regarding the project kindly contact (within 30 days of this notice):

Shadrack Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Cell: 072 553 2040 Tel: 011 781 1280 (Fax: 086 514 0013)
Email: shadrack@exm.co.za

Notice date: 01 August 2025

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project is a photovoltaic (PV) solar facility near Bojating, 40 km north-east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will cover approximately 300 hectares and will be located on the farm Doornpoort 87 JQ in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (Dikgatlong Region) in the North West Province. The facility will have a contracted capacity of up to 200 MW and will comprise PV modules, mounting structures, inverters, transformers, a collector substation, a battery energy storage system (BESS), and associated infrastructure. The project will connect to the existing Eskom Bighorn 132 kV substation via a new 132 kV overhead power line.

Environmental authorisation (EA) is required for the following listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Listing Notice 1 (GNR.R. 327), Activity 11:** Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Activity 12:** Pre-development and construction of > 120 m² within a watercourse.
- **Listing Notice 2 (GNR.R. 325), Activity 1:** Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts (MW). **Activity 15:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
- **Listing Notice 4 (GNR.R. 324), Activity 4:** Development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 12,5 metres or that is 1 kilometre long or shorter. **Activity 12:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 300 square metres within a watercourse or within 32 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.

A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended in 2017) will be undertaken.

A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be undertaken in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) for:

- **Section 21 (c)** – Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; and
- **Section 21 (c&i)** – Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse & altering the bed, banks or characteristics of a watercourse for development will be on cities to walkways and watercourses.

Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map

Should you wish to register as an interested and/or affected party or to obtain further information regarding the project kindly contact (within 30 days of this notice):

Shadrack Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Cell: 072 553 2040 Tel: 011 781 1280 (Fax: 086 514 0013)
Email: shadrack@exm.co.za
Notice date: 01 August 2025

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.
PUBLIC NOTICE
Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327), Activity 11: Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). Activity 12: The development of infrastructure > 100 m² within a watercourse;
Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325), Activity 1: Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts and Activity 15: Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be undertaken in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) for:
Section 21 (a) – Taking water from a water resource (borehole abstraction); and
Section 21 (c&i) – impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse & altering the bed, banks or characteristics of a watercourse for developments within or close to wetlands and watercourses.
Legend
EXM
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map
Should you wish to register as an interested and/or affected party or to obtain further information regarding the project kindly contact (within 30 days of this notices):
Thashnee Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Cell: 072 555 2643 Post: Postnet Suite Private Bag Bofito, 4420
Email: thashnee@exm.co.za
Notice date: 31 August 2022
EXM

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project proposes to develop a 100 Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will cover approximately 300 hectares and will be located on the Farm Dampioes 69 JQ in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (Bojanala Platinum District Municipality). A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will also be established as part of the project on the farms Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Pt 2), Leeuwfontein 35 JQ and Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ.

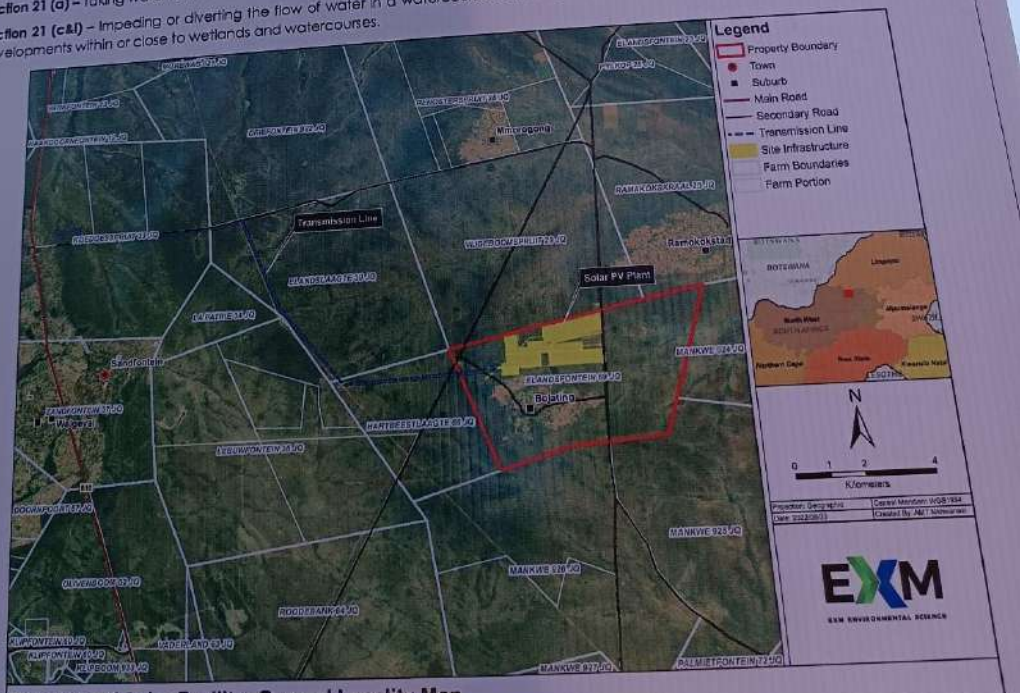
Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required for the following Listed Activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Listing Notice 1 (GN R. 327), Activity 11:** Facility for the transmission and distribution of electricity > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Activity 12:** The development of infrastructure > 100 m² within a watercourse;
- **Listing Notice 2 (GN R. 325), Activity 1:** Development of a facility for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource > 20 megawatts and **Activity 15:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 20 hectares.
- **Listing Notice 3 (GN R. 324), Activity 4:** Development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13.5 meters within 5 kilometres from a protected area and **Activity 12:** Clearance of indigenous vegetation > 300 square metres within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.

A full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR 326 of 2017) will be undertaken.

A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be undertaken in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) for:

- **Section 21 (a) –** Taking water from a water resource (borehole abstraction); and
- **Section 21 (c&i) –** Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse & altering the bed, banks or characteristics of a watercourse for developments within or close to wetlands and watercourses.



Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map

Should you wish to register as an interested and/or affected party or to obtain further information regarding the project kindly contact (days of this notices):

Thashnee Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd

Email: thasinee@exm.co.za

Notice date: 31 August 2022

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT

DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL). KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGOTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI LE BOJATING, KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRIMNA.

KITSISO YA MORAFE

Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project e ntsha mogopolô wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Kopo e e akantsweng e tla dira diheketara tse ka lekanang 300 mme se tla bewa Polaseng Dampiaas 69 JQ, Masepaleng wa Legae la Moses Kotane (Masepala wa Setereke sa Bojanala Platinum). Mo go swa ga boraro jwa karolo ya ditaragalo ya bobedi ya motsamao wa motlakase 132KV mola o o fetisang motlakase o tla tshidimolodisa jaaka karolô ya lenaneô kwa masimong a Elandslaagte 30 JQ, Koedoesspruit 33 JQ (Pt 2), Leeuwfontein 35 JQ and Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ

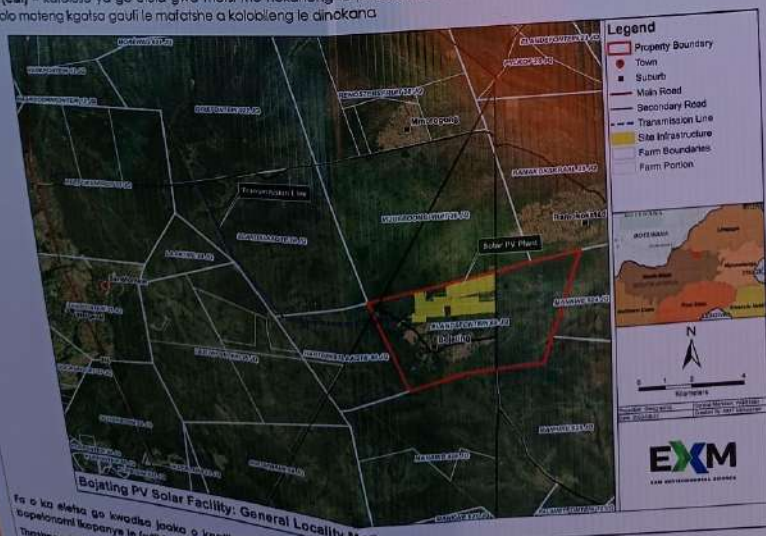
Tetlelelo ya Tikologi (EA) e tlamega ka oitoro tse di latelang ka go bitswa ga boakamedi jwa Molao wa Tikologo ya Setšhaba (No. 107 of 1998):

- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya nitha [1](GN R. 327), Tiro ya some ngwe [11]:** Ditlamelelo tsa phetiso le kanamiso ya motlakase > 33 kilovolts (kV). **Tiro ya somelebobedi [12]:** Tlhabololo ya dikago > 100 m² moteng ga nokana;
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya bobedi [2](GN R. 325), Tiro ya nitha [1]:** Tlhabololo ya ditlamelo ya tlhamo ya motlakase go tswa khona go boetletswa tiriso ya seditswa > 20 megawatts le. **Tiro ya lesomelebotlhano [15]** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 20 hekere.
- **Ananêlo ya kitsiso ya boraro [3] (GN R. 324), Tiro ya bone [4]:** Tlhabololo ya tsela e e sephara go feta mmitara tse nne (4) ka tshomarelô e e kwa tlase ga di mmitara tse 13.5 moteng ga di mmitara tse tlhano (5) go tswa mo lefelong le le tshireleditsweng. **Tiro ya lesomepedi [12]:** Bonatsa jwa dijalo tse tlhôlêgileng > 300 mmitara tse sekwere moteng ga mmitara wa nokana kgotsa lefatshe le le kolobileng, kgotsa moteng kgolo mmitara tse lekgolo go tswa lefatshe le le kolobileng.

Botlalo jwa dipatlisiso le ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA) mabapi le ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya ditokologa le molawana (GNR 326 of 2017) e tla tsawa.

Tetlelelo ya tirisano ya metsi (WUL) e tla tswa go ya ka Molao wa Metsi wa Setšhaba ya:

- **Karolô 21(a)** – go tsaya metsi go tswa go sediriswa sa metsi (go tsaya metsi kwa sedibeng)
- **Karolô 21(c&i)** – katoloso ya go elela gwa metsi mo nokaneng le phêtolô ya bolao le banka kgotsa mokgwa wa tlwaelo wa nokana ika ditlhabololo moteng kgotsa gaufi le mafatshe a kolobileng le dinokana



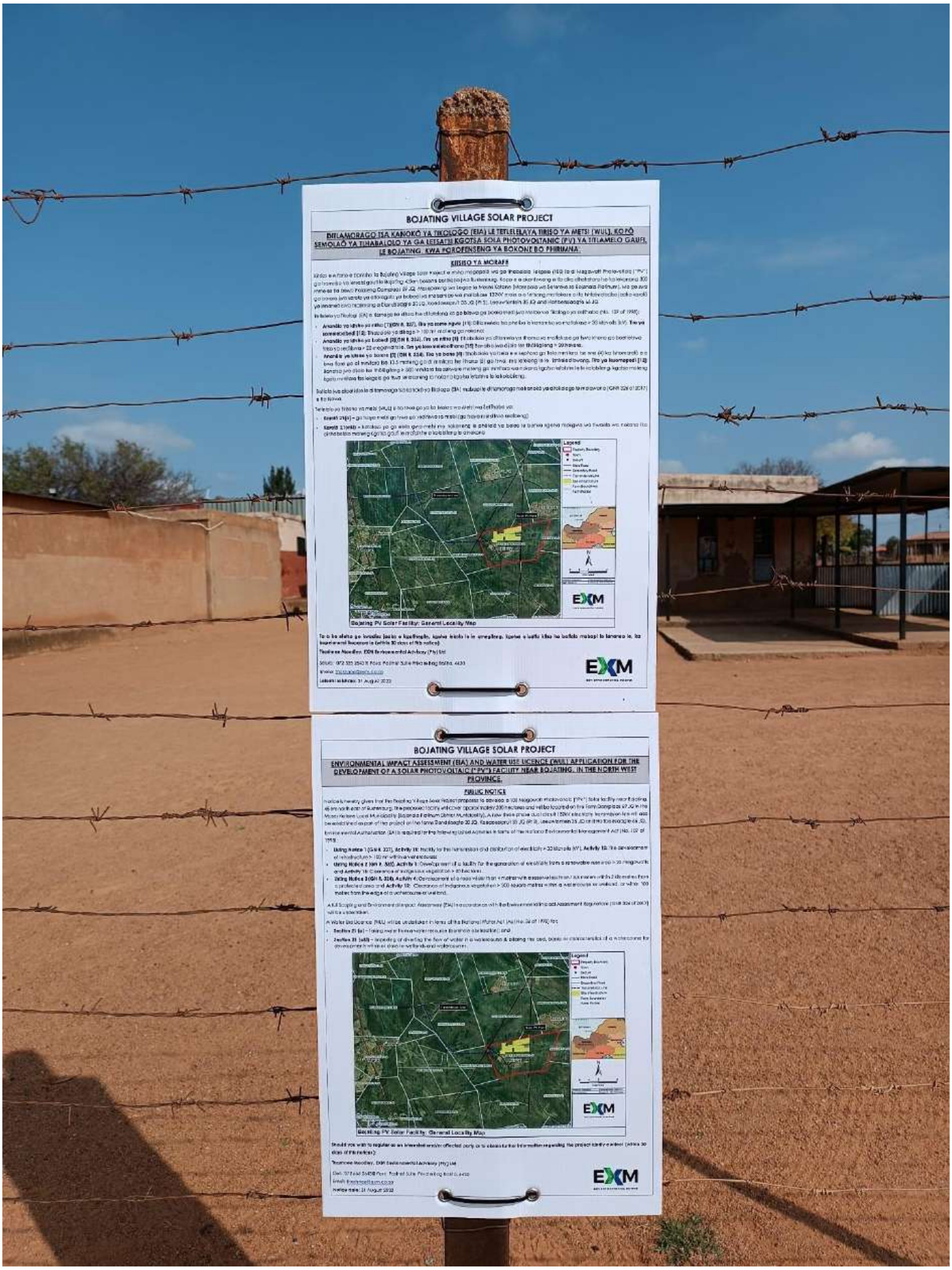
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map

Fa o ka eletsa go kwadisa joako o kgatlhegile, kgotsa lekola le le amegileng, kgotsa o batla kitso ka botlalo mabapi le lenaneo le, ka bopelonomi ikopanye le (within 30 days of this notice):

Thasinee Moodley, EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd
Selula: 072 555 2643 Posi: Postnet Suite Private Bag Ballito, 4420
Imelle: thasinee@exm.co.za

Letsatsi la kitsiso: 31 August 2022

EXM
EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE


BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
KITSISO YA MORAFE
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map
EXM
BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.
PUBLIC NOTICE
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map
EXM


BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
PUBLIC NOTICE
EXM
BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
EXM


DSTV


BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
PUBLIC NOTICE
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map
EXM
BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT
Bojating PV Solar Facility: General Locality Map
EXM

APPENDIX B5: PROOF OF IAP NOTIFICATIONS

19.2.6 APPENDIX B5: PROOF OF IAP NOTIFICATIONS - EMAILS

19.2.6.1 *BID NOTIFICATION EMAIL*

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY/COMMENTING AUTHORITY

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100 Megawatt ("MW") Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and Water Use Licence ("WUL") Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") to facilitate the EIA and WUL application as well as the supporting public consultation process.

Attached please find the Background Information Document (BID) which contain all the relevant information regarding the EIA and WUL application process. The draft scoping report in support of the application will be provided for review and comment to all IAPs in due course.

If you wish to register as an Interested and/or Affected Party or wish to provide initial comments, please complete the attached comment sheet, and return to the contact details below within 30 days of this notice.

- **Contact person: Thashnee Moodley**
- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards

Trevor Hallatt

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD EIA AND WUL APPLICATION

TM Thashnee Moodley
To

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Tue 2022/09/13 13:37

Bcc: Sharon Rasepae; meditlhalo@moseskotane.gov.za; municipalmanager@moseskotane.gov.za; SRasepae@moseskotane.gov.za; TMmope@moseskotane.gov.za; dr.fetsang@moseskotane.gov.za; tebogom@bojanala.gov.za; innocents@bojanala.gov.za; amosk@bojanala.gov.za; ignatiusk@bojanala.gov.za; joshuam@bojanala.gov.za; oskosana@nwpg.gov.za; omoholo@nwpg.gov.za; thatoloeto@nwpg.gov.za; emahlang@nwpg.gov.za; Smukhola@nwpg.gov.za; kbopongc@rustenburg.gov.za; lmekgoe@rustenburg.gov.za; jmashigo@nwpg.gov.za; saanet@nwpg.gov.za; Inkosi@nwpg.gov.za; dmakula@nwpg.gov.za; psiko@nwpg.gov.za; mzanyawan@dws.gov.za; khozaf@dws.gov.za; MatshekaS@dwa.gov.za; ralekoa@dwa.gov.za; erasmupe@dwaf.gov.za; ishmaelm@nda.agric.za; smolefe@environment.gov.za; Trevor Hallatt

Bojating EIA and WUL BID final.pdf 1 MB | Bojating EIA and WUL BID SETSWANA.pdf 1 MB

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY/COMMENTING AUTHORITY

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100 Megawatt ("MW") Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and Water Use Licence ("WUL") Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") to facilitate the EIA and WUL application as well as the supporting public consultation process.

Attached please find the Background Information Document (BID) which contain all the relevant information regarding the EIA and WUL application process. The draft scoping report in support of the application will be provided for review and comment to all IAPs in due course.

If you wish to register as an Interested and/or Affected Party or wish to provide initial comments, please complete the attached comment sheet, and return to the contact details below within 30 days of this notice.

- Contact person: Thashnee Moodley
- Cell: 072 555 2643
- Email: Thashnee@exm.co.za

Kind regards
Trevor Hallatt

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

Bojating Solar Facility - Environmental Impact Assessment

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY/COMMENTING AUTHORITY

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100 Megawatt ("MW") Photovoltaic ("PV") Solar facility near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") and Water Use Licence ("WUL") Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner ("EAP") to facilitate the EIA and WUL application as well as the supporting public consultation process.

Attached please find a Background Information Document (BID) which contain all the relevant information regarding the EIA and WUL application process. All documents in support of the application will be provided for review and comment to all Interested and/or Affected Party ("IAPs") in due course.

If you wish to register as an IAP or wish to provide initial comments, please complete the attached comment sheet, and return to the contact details below.

Contact person: Thashnee Moodley

- Cell: 072 555 2643
- Email: thashnee@exm.co.za

Kind regards

Trevor Hallatt (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

TLHOKOMEDISO: BATHO BA NALENG KGATLHEGO LE BA AMEGANG BA SEMOLAO

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL). KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGOTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI. LE BOJATING KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRINA.

Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopolô wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Kopo e e akantsweng e tla bewa Polaseng ya Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) Masepaleng wa Legae la Moses Kotane.

Lekwalo kopo la Ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA") le Tetlelelaya Tiriso Ya Metsi ("WUL") e e tserweng e filwe tetlelo ya lenaneo. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ") e tlhomilwe go ba, ba sekaseki ba ditikologo ba ikemetseng ("EAP") go tsamaisa kopo ya EIA le WUL mme le tsamaiso ya therisano ya morafe.

Tokomane ya boikitsiso ba morago (Background Information Document - BID) e patagantswe emailing e e naleng bontsinya bakeng sa tsamaiso ya kopo lekwalo la EIA le WUL. Tlalego e thlophisitwoeng ya bophara e tšegetsang kopo e tla fanoa bakeng sa tlhahlobo le maikutlo go di-IAP tsohle ka nako.

Ga eba o batla go ikwadisa jaaka Mokgatlo o na le kgatlhego le tshoetso o Amegileng (IAP) go kgotsa go nopola matshwenyego o ka tlasa letlapa la go hlagisa maikutso lee patagantshitsweng, pele ga matsatsi a 30 a feta morago ga kitsiso e.

- **Moikarabelli: Thashnee Moodley**
- **Selula: 072 555 2643**
- **Emaili: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Ka Boikokobetso

Trevor Hallatt

RE: Bojating Solar Facility - Environmental Impact Assessment

Thashnee Moodley
To
Bcc: JRAMOKOKA@YAHOO.COM; MOBOTOU85@GMAIL.COM; MAFOJOCM@GMAIL.COM; OBEDNTSHEGANY@GMAIL.COM; DESMONDRAMOKOKA398@GMAIL.COM; NDOZILAZARUS@GMAIL.COM; JOHNMONAISE@GMAIL.COM; KGOSANASELEMALE@GMAIL.COM; Trevor Hallatt

Reply | Reply All | Forward
Wed 2022/09/14 07:53

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT COMMENTING SHEET.docx
25 KB

Bojating EIA and WUL BID SETSWANA.pdf
1 MB

TLHOKOMEDISO: BATHO BA NALENG KGATLHEGO LE BA AMEGANG BA SEMOLAO

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL). KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGOTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI. LE BOJATING KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRIMA.

Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopolô wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Kopo e e akantsweng e tla bewa Polaseng ya Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) Masepaleng wa Legae la Moses Kotane.

Lekwalo kopo la Ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA") le Tetlelelaya Tiriso Ya Metsi ("WUL") e e tserweng e filwe tetlelo ya lenaneo. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ") e tlhomilwe go ba, ba sekasekl ba ditikologo ba Ikemetseng ("EAP") go tsamaisa kopo ya EIA le WUL mme le tsamaiso ya therisano ya morafe.

Tokomane ya boikitsiso ba morago (Background Information Document - BID) e patagantswe emailing e e naleng bontsinya bakeng sa tsamaiso ya kopo lekwalo la EIA le WUL. Tlalego e thlophisitwoeng ya bophara e tšegetsang kopo e tla fanoa bakeng sa tlhahlobo le maikutlo go dIHAP tsohle ka nako.

Ga eba o batla go ikwadisa jaaka Mokgatlo o na le kgatlhego le tshoetso o Amegileng (IAP) go kgotsa go nopola matshwenyego o ka tlasa letlapa la go hlagisa maikutso lee patagantshitsweng, pele ga matsatsi a 30 a feta morago ga kitsiso e.

- **Moikarabelli: Thashnee Moodley**
- **Selula: 072 555 2643**
- **Emaili: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Ka Boikokobetso

Trevor Hallatt

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

RE: Bojating Solar Facility - Environmental Impact Assessment

Thashnee Moodley
To
Bcc: JOESGATESALUMINIUM@GMAIL.COM; RAMOROKO@GMAIL.COM; 60010016S@NW.ED.GOV.ZA; platinumcoshncarry@gmail.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward
Wed 2022/09/14 09:14

Bojating EIA and WUL BID SETSWANA.pdf
1 MB

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT COMMENTING SHEET.docx
25 KB

TLHOKOMEDISO: BATHO BA NALENG KGATLHEGO LE BA AMEGANG BA SEMOLAO

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE TETLELELAYA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL). KOPÔ SEMOLAÔ YA TLHABALOLO YA GA LETSATSI KGOTSA SOLA PHOTOVOLTANIC (PV) YA TITLAMELO GAUFI. LE BOJATING KWA POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BO PHIRINA.

Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopolô wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ("PV") ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Kopo e e akantsweng e tla bewa Polaseng ya Elandstontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) Masepaleng wa Legae la Moses Kotane.

Lekwalo kopo la Ditlamorago tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA") le Tetlelelaya Tiriso Ya Metsi ("WUL") e e tserweng e filwe tetlelo ya lenaneo. EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd ") e tlhomilwe go ba, ba sekaseki ba ditikologo ba ikemetseng ("EAP") go tsamaisa kopo ya EIA le WUL mme le tsamaiso ya thetsano ya morafe.

Tokomane ya bokitsiso ba morago (Background Information Document - BID) e patagantswe emailing e e naleng bontsinya bakeng sa tsamaiso ya kopo lekwalo la EIA le WUL. Tlalego e thlophisitwoeng ya bophara e tšegetsang kopo e tla fanoa bakeng sa tlhahlobo le maikutlo go di-IAP tsohle ka nako.

Ga eba o batla go ikwadisa jaaka Mokgatlo o na le kgatlhego le tshoetso o Amegileng (IAP) go kgotsa go nopola matshwenyego o ka tlasa letlapa la go hlagisa maikutso lee patagantshitsweng, pele ga matsatsi a 30 a feta morago ga kitsiso e.

- **Moikarabelli: Thashnee Moodley**
- **Selula: 072 555 2643**
- **Emaili: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Ka Boikokobetso

Trevor Hallatt

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

19.2.6.2 *BID EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS- IAP COMMENTS*

From: Meshack Letswalo_Gmail <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, 30 September 2022 02:08
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Subject: Bojating Solar PV EIA poster

Goodday

Kindly send me the English version of the EIA poster notice. I may request further information once I have received the poster.

We as villagers were encouraged to seek information from you and I hope this request meets your approval.

Kind Regards

Letswalo
Villager of Ramokokastad

On 30 Sep 2022, at 07:18, Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> wrote:

Good morning Letswalo,

Thank you for your email.

Please find attached the English version of the site notice.
You are welcome to send through any requests for further information.

Kind regards
Thashnee

From: Meshack Letswalo.Gmail <[redacted]>
Sent: Saturday, 01 October 2022 20:01
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Cc: Trevor Hallatt <trevor@exm.co.za>
Subject: Re: Bojating Solar PV EIA poster

Goodday

I see on the EIA notice, a farm called Damplaas 69 JQ is mentioned as the host of Solar PV Site. We the villagers can't relate to it. We know Elandsfontein 69 JQ. What is the source of this farm name, as we have attempted to locate it and can't find it.

I attach for your reference what we believe to be the correct municipal town planning scheme, unless there is another scheme revision which we ask you to provide. This could be an insignificant clerical error, and if so, we draw your attention to the correction and re-issuing of the EIA notice with accurate information.

Letswalo
Cell: 0824982615

Trevor Hallatt
To [redacted]; Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 0

On 06 Oct 2022, at 10:15, Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> wrote:

Good day Letswalo,

I hope you are well.
Thank you for your email. We are aware that the correct name for farm Damplaas is Elandsfontein 69 JQ. All documents compiled after and going forward (including the BID sent) have included the correct property name. please see attached the newspaper advert as well.

In addition, I have added you the "Interested and Affected Parties" database so that you will receive all documents and communication regarding the project as it proceeds.

Thank you

Kind regards
Thashnee

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

From: Meshack Letswalo_Gmail <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, 06 October 2022 11:47
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Cc: Trevor Hallatt <trevor@exm.co.za>
Subject: Re: Bojating Solar PV EIA poster

Thank you for your response. We are indebted to you.

The next point we intend raising is the use of our scarce water basin resource (borehole) instead of procuring bulk water from the waterboard or municipality. There is a newly installed water pipe near the proposed site (~300mm diameter) from which you should obtain a bulk connection instead of depleting our scarce water resource.

Thanking you

Letswalo
0824982615

RE: Bojating Solar PV EIA poster

TH Trevor Hallatt
To [redacted]; Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward
Mon 2022/10/10 08:36

Good day Meshack,

Thank you for the comments received, water supply (including groundwater abstraction) to the facility is being investigated. A geohydrological investigation is undertaken to assess the volume of groundwater that can be abstracted within the sustainable safe yields of the groundwater system to prevent overexploitation. The results of the assessment will be communicated to you for comment.

Please inform me if you have any further comments.

Kind Regards
Trevor

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST
M.A / Pr. Sci. Nat. / EAP

M: +27 (0) 71 689 2229
E: TREVOR@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

19.2.6.3 *DRAFT SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATIONS*

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards

Trevor

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

TM Thashnee Moodley

To

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 09:06

Bcc Matsherengnono@gmail.com; Sekoboaneitumeleng@gmail.com; 415ancpco@gmail.com; 417ancpco@gmail.com; nhiggitt@sahra.org.za; rredelstorff@sahra.org.za; kmokgophe@nw.sahra.org.za; somarw@nw.sahra.org.za; ceo@birdlife.org.za; strohl@caa.co.za; emunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; iz2.zanti@gmail.com; j.dini@sanbi.org.za; patricia.mohlala@sanparks.org; lindiwe.mbowane@sanparks.org; sdell@nwptb.gov.za; scrowthg@nwptb.gov.za; jmaoka@nwptb.co.za; mcrowther@nwptb.co.za; nana.msomi@wessa.co.za; info@magalieswater.co.za; wmbest@global.co.za; Clebeko@nwpg.gov.za; TTjale@nwpg.gov.za; vanwykj@nwpg.gov.za; pmoalahi@nwpg.gov.za;

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards
Trevor

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley
To

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 09:08

Bcc sharonrasepae26@gmail.com; rraditlhalo@moseskotane.gov.za; municipalmanager@moseskotane.gov.za; SRasepae@moseskotane.gov.za; TMmope@moseskotane.gov.za; tebogom@bojanala.gov.za; amosk@bojanala.gov.za; joshuam@bojanala.gov.za; oskosana@nwpg.gov.za; omoholo@nwpg.gov.za; thatoloeto@nwpg.gov.za; kmekgoe@rustenburg.gov.za; jmashigo@nwpg.gov.za; saanet@nwpg.gov.za; lnkosi@nwpg.gov.za; psiko@nwpg.gov.za; mzanyawan@dws.gov.za; khozaf@dws.gov.za; MatshekaS@dwa.gov.za; erasmupe@dwaf.gov.za; ishmaelm@nda.agric.za; smolefe@environment.gov.za

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards
Trevor

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To

Mon 2022/10/10 09:12

Bcc eseutane@nwpb.org.za; jsetuki@nwptb.co.za; myaaseen@supah.co.za; humdanisafaris@supah.co.za; mbona@iuncapped.co.za; board.mbona@iuncapped.co.za; nmatshego@nwpb.org.za

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards
Trevor

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST

TLHOKOMEDISO: MOKGATLO O TLHAGISANG LE O AMEGANG / BOLAODI BA GO TSHWAELA

LENANEO: TEKANYO YA TIRISO YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA Laesense YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA NTSHETSO PELE YA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), GAUFI LE BOJATING, POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BOPHIRIMA.

Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd e tsikinya go ntshetsapele sekga sa 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") gaufi le Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km Bokone Bophirima ba Rustenburg profenseng ya Bokone-Bophirima. Sekga se se tsikintsweng se tla bewa kwa Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) mo Masepala wa Legae la Moses Kotane ka fa gare Masepala wa Setereke sa Bojanala Platinum.

Kopo e e feleletseng ya Tekolo, Tshutshumetso ya Tikologo (EIA) le License ya Tiriso ya Metsi (WUL) e etsiwa go fitlhelela tumelelo ya lenaneo. Ka kopo latela kgolagano e fa tlase go fitlhela kakanyetso ya Scoping se se tshotseng dintlha tsotlhe tse botlhokwa tse amanang le tshupetso le maikutlo a bosechaba. Maikutlo otlhe a tshwanela go romelwa mo malatsing a 30 go simolola mo letlheng le le kopilweng la kopo e.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Maikutlo mangwe le mangwe kgotsa dipotso di tla tshwanela go romelwa go Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email:** thashnee@exm.co.za

Kind regards

Trevor

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To

Mon 2022/10/10 09:15

Bcc 'KGOSANASELEMALE@GMAIL.COM'; 'JOHNMONAISE@GMAIL.COM'; 'NDOZILAZARUS@GMAIL.COM'; 'DESMONDRAMOKOKA398@GMAIL.COM'; 'OBEDNTSHEGANY@GMAIL.COM'; 'MOBOTOU85@GMAIL.COM'; 'MAFOJOCM@GMAIL.COM'; 'JRAMOKOKA@YAHOO.COM'; 'letswalo123@gmail.com'; 'ernestmatshabatlhake@gmail.com'

TLHOKOMEDISO: MOKGATLO O TLHAGISANG LE O AMEGANG / BOLAODI BA GO TSHWAELA

LENANEO : TEKANYO YA TIRISO YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA Laesense YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA NTSHETSO PELE YA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), GAUFI LE BOJATING, POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BOPHIRIMA.

Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd e tsikinya go ntshetsapele sekga sa 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") gaufi le Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km Bokone Bophirima ba Rustenburg profenseng ya Bokone-Bophirima. Sekga se se tsikintsweng se tla bewa kwa Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) mo Masepala wa Legae la Moses Kotane ka fa gare Masepala wa Setereke sa Bojanala Platinum.

Kopo e e feleletseng ya Tekolo, Tshutshumetso ya Tikologo (EIA) le License ya Tiriso ya Metsi (WUL) e etsiwa go fitlhelela tumelelo ya lenaneo. Ka kopo latela kgolagano e fa tlase go fitlhela kakanyetso ya Scoping se se tshotseng dintlha tsotlhe tse botlhokwa tse amanang le tshupetso le maikutlo a bosechaba. Maikutlo otlhe a tshwanela go romelwa mo malatsing a 30 go simolola mo letlheng le le kopilweng la kopo e.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Maikutlo mangwe le mangwe kgotsa dipotso di tla tshwanela go romelwa go Thashnee Moodley

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email:** thashnee@exm.co.za

Kind regards
Trevor

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley
To
Bcc KGOSANASELEMALE@GMAIL.COM; JOHNMONAISE@GMAIL.COM; NDOZILAZARUS@GMAIL.COM; DESMONDRAMOKOKA398@GMAIL.COM; OBEDNTSHEGANY@GMAIL.COM; MOBOTOU85@GMAIL.COM; MAFOJOCM@GMAIL.COM; JRAMOKOKA@YAHOO.COM; letswalo123@gmail.com; ernestmatshabatlhake@gmail.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 09:16

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley
- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards
Trevor

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley
To
Bcc JOESGATESALUMNIUM@GMAIL.COM; RAMOROKO@GMAIL.COM; 600100165@NW.ED.GOV.ZA; platinumcashncarry@gmail.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 09:17

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

The Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed facility will be located on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Use Licence (WUL) Application is undertaken to obtain authorisation for the project. Please follow the link below to obtain the draft Scoping Report which contains all relevant information for public review and comment. All comments must be submitted within 30 days from this notification.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Any comments or enquiries must please be submitted to Thashnee Moodley
- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards
Trevor

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Thashnee Moodley
To
Bcc JOESGATESALUMNIUM@GMAIL.COM; RAMOROKO@GMAIL.COM; 600100165@NW.ED.GOV.ZA; platinumcashncarry@gmail.com

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/10/10 09:19

TLHOKOMEDISO: MOKGATLO O TLHAGISANG LE O AMEGANG / BOLAODI BA GO TSHWAELA

LENANEO : TEKANYO YA TIRISO YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA Laesense YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA NTSHETSO PELE YA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), GAUFI LE BOJATING, POROFENSENG YA BOKONE BOPHIRIMA.

Bojating Village Solar Project Company (Pty) Ltd e tsikinya go ntshetsapele sekga sa 100-Megawatt ("MW") Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") gaufi le Bojating (Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km Bokone Bophirima ba Rustenburg profenseng ya Bokone-Bophirima. Sekga se se tsikintsweng se tla bewa kwa Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) mo Masepala wa Legae la Moses Kotane ka fa gare Masepala wa Setereke sa Bojanala Platinum.

Kopo e e feleletseng ya Tekolo, Tshutshumetso ya Tikologo (EIA) le License ya Tiriso ya Metsi (WUL) e etsiwa go fitlhelela tumelelo ya lenaneo. Ka kopo latela kgolagano e fa tlase go fitlhela kakanyetso ya Scoping se se tshotseng dintlha tsotlhe tse botlhokwa tse amanang le tshupetso le maikutlo a bosechaba. Maikutlo otlhe a tshwanela go romelwa mo malatsing a 30 go simolola mo letlheng le le kopilweng la kopo e.

https://exmadvisoryservices-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/trevor_exm_co_za/ESL78EyOCUZImm83aXj1iswBKV3UfJVwOxHK7DvBSBEFWw?e=11is2v

Maikutlo mangwe le mangwe kgotsa dipotso di tla tshwanela go romelwa go Thashnee Moodley
- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email:** thashnee@exm.co.za

Kind regards
Trevor

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST

19.2.6.4 ***DRAFT SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATIONS- IAP COMMENTS***

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD EIA AND WUL APPLICATION

OM Obitseng Moholo <[redacted]>
To Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Wed 2022/09/14 09:28

You replied to this message on 2022/09/14 10:18.

Morning Sir/Madam

The Department request that you submit a hard copy report and courier it to Ms. Eva Mahlangu, Agricentre Building, Cnr. Dr. James Moroka & Stadium Road, Mmabatho 2735

For any query dont hesitate to contact me on [redacted].

Kind Regards
Ms. Obitseng
>>> Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> 2022/09/13 1:37 PM >>>
ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY/COMMENTING AUTHORITY

BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Tue 2022/10/11 09:48

Thashnee Moodley
To Obitseng Moholo; Trevor Hallatt
Cc Eva Mahlangu; Motshabi Mohlalisi

Bojating- Aramex.jpg
59 KB

Bojating Cover Letter DEDECT.pdf
82 KB

Good morning, Obitseng

Thank you for your email.

Please note that a hard copy and soft copy (on a USB) of both the **EA Application** and **Scoping Report** has been delivered for the attention of the EIA Administrator at Office 36 at Agricentre Building, Mmabatho, as per the EA application.

According to the Aramex tracking function, the documents were delivered yesterday, 10 October 2022.

Please confirm if they have been received.

Kind regards
Thashnee

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

RE: BOJATING VILLAGE SOLAR PROJECT (PTY) LTD SCOPING REPORT FOR COMMENT

Reply | Reply All | Forward

OM Obitseng Moholo <[redacted]>
To Thashnee Moodley
Tue 2022/10/11 11:28

You replied to this message on 2022/10/11 14:06.

Morning Sir/Madam

I confirmed with Eva and she said she received the report.

Kind Regards
Obitseng
>>> Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> 2022/10/10 9:07 AM >>>
ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY (BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM), NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Basimane Dingaan <[redacted]>
> Sent: Tuesday, 11 October 2022 19:04
> To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
> Subject: Solar farm Bojating village
>
> Good evening
> Would you please send me the soft copy for comments BJDINGAAN
>
> Sent from my iPhone

Re: Solar farm Bojating village

BD Basimane Dingaan <[redacted]>
To Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward
Thu 2022/11/03 22:05

Start your reply all with: Verified and ready. | Thank you! | Got it, thanks! | Feedback

Thank you

Sent from my iPhone

> On 03 Nov 2022, at 13:33, Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> wrote:
>
> Good day, sir
>
>
> I hope you are well.
> Thank you for your email.
>
> I have added you the "Interested and Affected Parties" database so that you will receive all documents and communication regarding the project as it proceeds.
>
>
> Thank you
>
> Kind regards
> Thashnee

RE: Bojating solar project

TM Thashnee Moodley
To Tlhake Ernest Matshaba

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Fri 2022/11/04 07:40

Thank you for the communication received. The current planning is to commence site preparation/construction towards the end of 2023. Allocation of employment and contractual opportunities do not fall within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment, but your email will be forwarded to relevant parties.

Kind regards
Thashnee

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

From: Tlhake Ernest Matshaba <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, 06 October 2022 19:29
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Subject: Bojating solar project

Inquiring about the project whether and when is it starting and if you will need sub contractor as iam available , please drop me any relevant information as iam a resident of ramokokastad if needs be . thanks

19.2.6.5 *FINAL SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATIONS*

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Please note that the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm on the farm Elandsfontein near Bojating has been completed. All Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) will be informed when the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) and specialist studies are available for review.

Please inform **Thashnee Moodley** at the contact details below if you would like to obtain an electronic copy of the final Scoping report that was submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards,

Thashnee Moodley on behalf of Trevor Hallatt

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR ...

TM Thashnee Moodley

To

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Thu 2022/12/01 08:04

Bcc 'Matsherengnono@gmail.com'; 'Sekoboaneitumeleng@gmail.com'; 'nhiggitt@sahra.org.za'; 'ceo@birdlife.org.za'; 'strohl@caa.co.za'; 'j.dini@sanbi.org.za'; 'patricia.mohlala@sanparks.org'; 'lindiwe.mbowane@sanparks.org'; 'lindelwa.cele@wessa.co.za'; 'nana.msomi@wessa.co.za'; 'info@magalieswater.co.za'; 'wmbest@global.co.za'; 'lindelwa.cele@wessa.co.za'; 'nana.msomi@wessa.co.za'; 'info@magalieswater.co.za'; 'wmbest@global.co.za'; Sharon Rasepae; 'tebogom@bojanala.gov.za'; 'amosk@bojanala.gov.za'; 'joshuam@bojanala.gov.za'; 'amosk@bojanala.gov.za'; 'joshuam@bojanala.gov.za'; Trevor Hallatt

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Please note that the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm on the farm Elandsfontein near Bojating has been completed. All Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) will be informed when the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) and specialist studies are available for review.

Please inform **Thashnee Moodley** at the contact details below if you would like to obtain an electronic copy of the final Scoping report that was submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards,

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST
M.A / Pr. Sci. Nat. / EAP

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR ...

TM Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To

Thu 2022/12/01 08:04

Bcc myaaseen@supah.co.za; humdanisafaris@supah.co.za; 'mbona@iuncapped.co.za'; 'board.mbona@iuncapped.co.za'; 'info@bbkta.co.za'; 'KGOSANASELEMALE@GMAIL.COM'; 'JOHNMONAISE@GMAIL.COM'; 'NDOZILAZARUS@GMAIL.COM'; 'DESMONDRAMOKOKA398@GMAIL.COM'; 'OBEDNTSHEGANY@GMAIL.COM'; 'MOBOTOU85@GMAIL.COM'; 'MAFOJOCM@GMAIL.COM'; 'JRAMOKOKA@YAHOO.COM'; Meshack Letswalo_Gmail; Tlhake Ernest Matshaba; 'JOESGATESALUMNIUM@GMAIL.COM'; 'RAMOROKO@GMAIL.COM'; '600100165@NW.ED.GOV.ZA'; 'platinumcashncarry@gmail.com'; Trevor Hallatt

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY

PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Please note that the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm on the farm Elandsfontein near Bojating has been completed. All Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) will be informed when the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) and specialist studies are available for review.

Please inform **Thashnee Moodley** at the contact details below if you would like to obtain an electronic copy of the final Scoping report that was submitted to the Competent Authority (CA).

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Kind regards,

EXM

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST
M.A / Pr. Sci. Nat. / EAP

TLHOKOMEDISO: MOKGATLO O O NANG LE KGATLHEGO E BILE O AMEGANG / KETAPELE YA GO TLHAGALA

LENANEO: DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA LAESENSE YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA TLHABOLOLO YA DITLAMELO TSA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") GAUFI LE BOJATING, POROFESENG YA BOKONE BOPHIRIMA

Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabapi le polasi ya Baphalane Solar e e leng teng ga polasi ya Elandsfontein gaufi le Bojating e feditswe. Ka kopo, sedimosa Thashnee Moodley di nomorong tse latelang, fa o batla go amogela khopi ya elektroniki ya tlaleho mabapi le tlhotlhomiso ya bofelo e neng ya neelwa Molaodi wa Bokgoni (Competent Authority - CA).

- **Cell: 072 555 2643**
- **Email: thashnee@exm.co.za**

Regards,
Thashnee Moodley on behalf of Trevor Hallatt

LENANEO: DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA LAESENSE YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA TLHABOLOLO YA DITLAMEL...

Thashnee Moodley

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To

Thu 2022/12/01 08:04

Bcc myaaseen@supah.co.za; humdanisafaris@supah.co.za; mbona@iuncapped.co.za; board.mbona@iuncapped.co.za; info@bbkta.co.za; KGOSANASELEMALE@GMAIL.COM; JOHNMONAISE@GMAIL.COM; NDOZILAZARUS@GMAIL.COM; DESMONDRAMOKOKA398@GMAIL.COM; OBEDNTSHEGANY@GMAIL.COM; MOBOTOU85@GMAIL.COM; MAFOJOCM@GMAIL.COM; JRAMOKOKA@YAHOO.COM; letswalo123@gmail.com; ernestmatshabatlhake@gmail.com; JOESGATESALUMNIUM@GMAIL.COM; RAMOROKO@GMAIL.COM; 600100165@NW.ED.GOV.ZA; platinumcashncarry@gmail.com; Trevor Hallatt

TLHOKOMEDISO: MOKGATLO O O NANG LE KGATLHEGO E BILE O AMEGANG / KETAPELE YA GO TLHAGALA

LENANEO: DITLAMORAGO TSA KANOKÔ YA TIKOLOGO (EIA) LE KOPO YA LAESENSE YA TIRISO YA METSI (WUL) BAKENG SA TLHABOLOLO YA DITLAMELO TSA SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") GAUFI LE BOJATING, POROFESENG YA BOKONE BOPHIRIMA

Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanokô ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabapi le polasi ya Baphalane Solar e e leng teng ga polasi ya Elandsfontein gaufi le Bojating e feditswe. Ka kopo, sedimosa Thashnee Moodley di nomorong tse latelang, fa o batla go amogela khopi ya elektroniki ya tlaleho mabapi le tlhotlhomiso ya bofelo e neng ya neelwa Molaodi wa Bokgoni (Competent Authority - CA).

- Cell: 072 555 2643
- Email: thashnee@exm.co.za

Regards,

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

TREVOR HALLATT
SENIOR SCIENTIST
M.A / Pr. Sci. Nat. / EAP

M: +27 (0) 71 689 2229
E: TREVOR@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

RE: PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOL...

Reply | Reply All | Forward

TM Thashnee Moodley
To Meshack Letswalo_Gmail

Mon 2022/12/05 07:57

Baphalane Solar Farm - Final Scoping Report 181120222.pdf
16 MB

Good morning, Meshack Letswalo

I hope you are well.

Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested.
Please let us know if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

19.2.7 FINAL SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATIONS- IAP COMMENTS

From: Lencoe Makapane <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, 01 December 2022 08:18
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Subject: Baphalane Solar Farm

Good day

I would like to receive the copy of the EIA final scoping report done on Bojating farm in relation to the Solar Farm Project.

Regards

Lencoe Makapane
[redacted]

RE: Baphalane Solar Farm

Thashnee Moodley
To Lencoe Makapane

Baphalane Solar Farm - Final Scoping Report 181120222.pdf
16 MB

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Thu 2022/12/01 09:15

Good morning, Lencoe

I hope you are well.

Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested.
Please let us know if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

RE: SCOPING REPORT

Thashnee Moodley
To Lucas R. Moatshe
Cc Trevor Hallatt

Baphalane Solar Farm - Final Scoping Report 181120222.pdf
16 MB

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Fri 2022/12/0

Sent: Thursday, 01 December 2022 15:25
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Subject: SCOPING REPORT

Good afternoon Thashnee

Its been advised that anyone who would like to receice an electronic coping of the report as per the blow notice should ask it from you.
I therefore request that you share a copy with as an interested member of Ramokokastad community.

RE: SCOPING REPORT

Good morning, Lucas

I hope you are well.

Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested.
Please let us know if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

From: Meshack Letswalo_Gmail <[redacted]>
Sent: Monday, 05 December 2022 02:02
To: Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za>
Subject: Re: PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Goodday Sir

This is a request for electronic copy of the scoping report.

Letswalo
[redacted]

> On 01 Dec 2022, at 08:04, Thashnee Moodley <thashnee@exm.co.za> wrote:
>
> **ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY / COMMENTING AUTHORITY**

RE: PROJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS AND WATER USE LICENCE (WUL) APPLICATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ("PV") FACILITY NEAR BOJATING, NORTH WES...

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 2022/12/05 07:57

TM Thashnee Moodley
To Meshack Letswalo_Gmail

Baphalane Solar Farm - Final Scoping Report 181120222.pdf
16 MB

Good morning, Meshack Letswalo

I hope you are well.

Please see attached **final scoping report** for the proposed **Baphalane Solar Facility**, as requested.
Please let us know if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

THASHNEE MOODLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST
B.Sc (Hons) / Cand. EAP

M: 072 555 2643
E: THASHNEE@EXM.CO.ZA
W: WWW.EXM.CO.ZA

19.2.8 APPENDIX B5: PROOF OF IAP NOTIFICATIONS - SMS'S

19.2.8.1 *BID NOTIFICATION SMS*

Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a Water Use Licence to develop a 100 Megawatt Photovoltaic (PV) Solar facility on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ near Bojating, 45 km north east of Rustenburg. Please contact Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643 / thashnee@exm.co.za if you would like to obtain further information. All reports will be circulated within due course for comment.

KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopol wa go tlhabolola lekgolo (100) la di Megawatt Photovoltaic ga tsamaiso ya letsatsi, polaseng ya Elandsfontein 69 JQ gaufi le Bojating 4.5km bokone botlhaba jwa Rustenburg. Ka kopo ikopantshe le Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643/thashnee@exm.co.za gaeba o batla kitso e nngwe. Ditlaleo tsotlhe di tla fiwa mo nakong e sa fediseng pelo gore le bue maikutlo.

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27822912126	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27827193598	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27828804464	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27833627366	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27833967926	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27835501809	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27835936738	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27838561901	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27839998276	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56

10 rows per page 21 to 29 of 29 « < 3 > »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27638229379	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27714925749	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27733279988	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27739910310	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27820510932	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27825583517	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27827564734	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27828068856	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27828819558	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52
27834447648	Public Notice: Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd is applying for an environmental authorization and a ...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- English		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:52

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 11 « < 1 > »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27632434970	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27665245233	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27714817971	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27715240830	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27716289534	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27737151155	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27737693253	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27738802301	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27761170961	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27761855478	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 29 1

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27768160544	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27781457420	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27781487604	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27781710740	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27781828169	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27784627805	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27785348542	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27790708925	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27797221929	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56
27810789419	KITSISO YA MORAFE: Kitsiso e e fano e bontsha fa Bojating Village Solar Project (Pty) Ltd e ntsha mogopo...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	16 Sep 2022 13:56

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 29 2

19.2.8.2 *DRAFT SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATION SMS*

Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water Use Licence (WUL) to develop a Photovoltaic (PV) Solar facility (Baphalane Solar Farm) near Bojating, 45km NE of Rustenburg. The Scoping Report is available for comment for 30 days. Please contact Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643 / thashnee@exm.co.za if you would like to obtain an electronic copy.

Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiriso ya Metsi (WUL) Tlhabololo ya sekga sa Photovoltaic (PV) (Baphalane Solar Farm) gaufi le Bojating, 45km NE kwa Rustenburg. Kitsiso ya Scoping, ditshwaelo di tla ba mo malatsi a 30. Ka kopo ikopanye le Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643 / thashnee@exm.co.za fa o rata go fitlhela kopi ya elektroniki.

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27761170961	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27761855478	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27768160644	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781457420	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781487604	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781710746	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781828189	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27784627605	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27785348642	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27790708825	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 30 2

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27810789419	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27822912126	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27827193598	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27828804464	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27833627366	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27833967926	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27835501809	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27835936738	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27836561901	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27839998276	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 21 to 30 of 30 3

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27609219340	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27609667994	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Undelivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27632434970	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27637540795	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27638229379	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27665245233	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27671906867	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27672027717	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27714011738	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Undelivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27714817971	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27717098508	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27718289534	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27724723751	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27727377549	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27733279988	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27737151155	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27737693253	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27738802301	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27739910310	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27761170961	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 53 « ‹ 2 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27761855478	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27768160644	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27781457420	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27781487604	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27781710740	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27781828189	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27784627805	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27785348642	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27790708625	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27794699468	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33

10 rows per page 21 to 30 of 53 « ‹ 3 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27810789419	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27812190014	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27820510932	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27822912126	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27824982615	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27825583517	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27826634399	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27827193598	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27827564734	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27828068856	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33

10 rows per page 31 to 40 of 53 « ‹ 4 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27828804464	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27828819558	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27833627366	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27833967926	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27835501809	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27835936738	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27836992822	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27838561901	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27838613661	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27838688023	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33

10 rows per page 41 to 50 of 53 « ‹ 5 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27838924061	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27839998276	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33
27842648980	Public Notice: The Bojating Village Solar Project is applying for Environmental Authorisation and a Water U...	Bojating Scoping report for comment		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:33

10 rows per page 51 to 53 of 53 « ‹ 6 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27632434970	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27637540795	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27665245233	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27672027717	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27714817971	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27715240830	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27718289534	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27737151155	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27737693253	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27738802301	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 30 1

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27761170961	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27761855478	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27768160644	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781457420	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781487604	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781710740	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27781828189	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27784627805	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27785348642	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27790708825	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 30 2

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27810789419	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27822912126	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27827193598	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27828804464	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27833627366	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27833967926	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27835501809	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27835936738	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27838561901	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27839998276	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 21 to 30 of 30 « ‹ 3 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27781457420	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781487604	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781710740	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781828189	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27784627805	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27785348642	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27790708825	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27794699468	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27797221929	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27812190014	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page 21 to 30 of 45 « ‹ 3 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27632434970	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27637540795	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27665245233	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27672027717	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27714817971	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27715240830	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27718289534	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27737151155	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27737693253	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24
27738802301	Kopo ya Bosechaba: Bojating Village Solar Project e etsa kopo ya Tumelelo ya Tikologo le Laesense ya Tiri...	Bojating Solar PV Facility- Setswana		Delivered	10 Oct 2022 09:24

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 30 1

19.2.8.3 *FINAL SCOPING REPORT NOTIFICATION SMS*

Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has been completed. Please contact Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643 / thashnee@exm.co.za if you would like to obtain an electronic copy of the final Scoping Report submitted to the Competent Authority. All stakeholders will be informed as the project proceeds to provide further comments.

Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabapi le polasi ya Baphalane Solar e e leng teng ga polasi ya Elandsfontein gaufi e feditswe. KA kopo, ikopanye le Thashnee Moodley @ 072 555 2643 /thashnee@exm.co.za fa o batla go amogela khopi ya elektroniki ya tlaleho mabapi le tlhotlhomiso ya bofelo e neng ya neelwa Molaodi wa Bokgoni (Competent Authority - CA).

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27716094077	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New English		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:41
27825583517	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New English		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:41
27827564734	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New English		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:41
27838613661	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New English		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:41

10 rows per page 1 to 4 of 4 1

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27609319340	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27632434970	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27637540795	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27665245233	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27671906867	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27714817971	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27714925749	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27715240830	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27717098508	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27718289534	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 45 1

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27724723751	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27727377549	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27733279988	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27737151155	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27737693253	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27738802301	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27739910310	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27761170961	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27761855478	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27768160644	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 45 « ‹ 2 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27781457420	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27781487604	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27781710740	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27781826189	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27784627805	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27785348642	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27790708825	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27794699468	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27797221929	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27812190014	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55

10 rows per page 21 to 30 of 45 « ‹ 3 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27836992822	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27838561901	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27838924061	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27839998276	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27842648980	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55

10 rows per page | 41 to 45 of 45 | 5

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27820510932	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27822912126	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27824982615	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27826634399	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27827193598	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27828804464	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27833627366	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27833967926	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27835501809	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55
27835936738	Please note that the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed Baphalane Solar Farm near Bojating has be...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:55

10 rows per page | 31 to 40 of 45 | 4

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27609319340	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27632434970	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27637540795	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27665245233	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27671906867	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27714817971	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27714925749	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27715240830	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27717098508	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27718289534	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page 1 to 10 of 45 1

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27724723751	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27727377549	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27733279988	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27737151155	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27737693253	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27738802301	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27739910310	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27761170961	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27761855478	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27768160644	Ka kopo, thlokomela thothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page 11 to 20 of 45 2

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27781457420	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781467604	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781710740	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27781828189	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27784627805	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27785348642	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27790708825	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27794699468	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27797221929	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27812190014	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page | 21 to 30 of 45 | « ‹ 3 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27820510932	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27822912126	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27824982615	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27826634399	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27827193598	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27828804464	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27833627366	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27833967926	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27835501809	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27835936738	Ka kopo, thlokomela tlhotlhomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page | 31 to 40 of 45 | « ‹ 4 › »

Mobile Number	Message	Group Name	Customer ID	Status	Scheduled
27836992822	Ke kopo, tlhokomela tlhothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27838561901	Ke kopo, tlhokomela tlhothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27838924061	Ke kopo, tlhokomela tlhothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27839998276	Ke kopo, tlhokomela tlhothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54
27842648980	Ke kopo, tlhokomela tlhothomiso ya karolo ditlamoragong tsa kanok ya tikologo (EIA) mogopolong mabap...	Bojating New Setswana		Delivered	1 Dec 2022 07:54

10 rows per page 41 to 45 of 45 5

APPENDIX B6: MINUTES OF MEETING

19.2.9 APPENDIX B6: MINUTES OF MEETING

BAPHALANE SOLAR FARM

100 MW SOLAR PLANT DEVELOPMENT

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: Wednesday, 31 August 2022

Time: 11:00 to 13:00

Venue: Bojating Hall, Moses Kotane LM

PRESENT

Name	Organization
Frank Major	iX Engineers
Tumi	iX Engineers
Dannyboy Dikutla	Baphalane Solar Farm
Duane D'Oliveira	iX Engineers
Eric Basson	The Practice Group
Trevor Hallatt	EXM Advisory Services
Thashnee Moodley	EXM Advisory Services
Mogale Veronica	Baphalane Traditional Council
Selemale Kgosana	Baphalane Traditional Council Leader
Johannes	Baphalane Traditional Council
Monaise John	Resident/ Community member
Thokoxsi Solomon	Resident/ Community member
Masiana Mothusi	Resident/ Community member
Kwelu David	Resident/ Community member
Mphelo K. A	Resident/ Community member
Segone Sello	Resident/ Community member
Ndozi Lazarus	Resident/ Community member

Name	Organization
Mbote David	Resident/ Community member
Ditsele Paul	Resident/ Community member
Kwele Doctor	Resident/ Community member
Malosi Sello	Baphalane Traditional Council
Ramokoka Desmond	Baphalane Traditional Council
Mojela K. A	Resident/ Community member
Timokatsi Peter	Resident/ Community member
Metsiline A. B	Resident/ Community member
Ntshegany Obed	Baphalane Traditional Council
T Mishack	Resident/ Community member
Sephoti Phenyo	Baphalane Traditional Council
Mafoko Caiphus	Resident/ Community member
Tshoma Gabriel	Resident/ Community member
Mokotedi Moses	Resident/ Community member
Ramokoa Abbey	Resident/ Community member
Motlhebene Dan	Resident/ Community member
Segaole Stephan	Resident/ Community member
Sekawela Pogiso	Resident/ Community member
Mfulwene Paulie	Resident/ Community member
Bogotsu Katlego	Resident/ Community member
Mutshoga Welcome	Resident/ Community member
Rathebe Barny	Resident/ Community member
Masike Bokang	Resident/ Community member
Ramokoka Kgosi	Baphalane Traditional Council
Ramokoka Rangwane Ntshita	Resident/ Community member

KEY ITEMS OF DISCUSSION

No.	Item
1.	**Introduction and Purpose of the Meeting**
1.1	A meeting was conducted on the 31st of August 2022 with the traditional authority as part of the public participation process of the EIA process. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the project to the traditional authority and general community as well as the environmental, engineering and town planning team who will be working on the project. The meeting also aimed to share the purpose of public participation process and indicate the information that will be gathered and shared during this process. Community members were given the opportunity to ask questions and provide input to discuss the way forward.
2.	**Project Background**
2.1	The Baphalane Solar Farm (part of the Baphalane Tribal Authority) proposes to develop a Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Plant near Bojating (hereafter referred to as the Baphalane Solar Farm), 45 km north west of Rustenburg in the North-West province. The proposed Baphalane Solar Farm will be located just north of the Bojating Village on the Farm Elandsfontein 69 JQ (Damplaas) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. The development will cover approximately 300 hectares of undeveloped (greenfield) land. A new three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line will also be established as part of the project on the farms Elandslaagte 30 JQ (RE), Koedoesspruit 33 (RE and Pt 2) and Hartbeeslaagte 66 JQ (RE). The facility will entail the installation of Solar PV Panels (approximately 200,000 modules) on a single-axis tracking structure with the potential to generate approximately 100 Megawatts ("MW") of electricity. Associated support infrastructure on site will include the following: • Operations & Maintenance (O&M) building, including a control room; • Water supply borehole and water storage tanks; • Three phase dual circuit 132kV electricity transmission line (+/- 16 km); • Transformer Substation; • A battery energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of up to 400MWh; • Stormwater infrastructure; • Security fencing and security guard station;

No.	Item
	• Staff facilities; • Access and internal roads; and • Electrical reticulation network The project will also entail the development of approximately 20 hectares of Agrivoltaics which will combine agricultural production (potentially cabbages) and the generation of solar power at the same time. Further investigation is currently ongoing to determine whether a larger portion of the development can be utilised for this purpose.
3.	**General Discussion**
	Mr. Dikutla of **Baphalane Solar Farm** welcomed everyone to the meeting and provided a short description of the proposed project. He then introduced the EXM Environmental Advisory ("EXM") and iX Engineering team to the community together with their roles in the project. **Mr. Dikutla** then explained the environmental authorisation process and notified the community of the purpose of site notices and where they will be placed. He also explained that various specialists (biodiversity, aquatic, heritage) will be coming to the site in support of the EIA. **Mr. Dikutla** then introduced **Mr. Frank Major** of iX Engineers and **Mr. Trevor Hallatt** of EXM to the community and explained their roles in the project. **Mr. Frank Major** thanked everyone for attending the meeting, Mr. Major reiterated the project description from an environmental and engineering perspective touching on water availability, desktop studies and how the basic engineering models work. Mr. Major explained that agrivoltaics will cover approximately 10% of the solar plant. Mr. Major introduced Mr. Trevor Hallatt of EXM Environmental Advisory Services Pty (Ltd) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner appointed for the project, who will handle the environmental authorisation and Mr. Eric Basson of Practice Group who will undertake the Town Planning aspect of the project. **Mr. Kopane** translated Mr. Major's presentation to the community in Setswana. The background information documents were then distributed among the community members present in the meeting. **Mr. Trevor Hallat** thanked the community and the traditional authority for attending the meeting and explained the EIA and WULA processes. He stated that the purpose of

No.	Item
	specialist studies is to identify possible impacts on the environment and propose mitigation measures to prevent or minimise such impacts. Specialist studies to be conducted include an Ecological Impact Assessment, Heritage Impact Assessment, Freshwater Studies, Socio-Economic Impact Assessment, a Visual Impact Assessment, and an Agricultural Impact Assessment. Mr. Hallatt informed the community of the site notices (posters) that will be placed around Bojating and surrounding areas. The content of the posters and newspaper adverts to be published were also explained. Mr. Hallatt then described the communities' role in the public participation process. He emphasised the importance of this engagement with the traditional authority as they are the owner of the project and they play an important role in the EIA process, especially from a public engagement perspective. EXM also provided all attendees with a Background Information Document (BID). A second open public meeting will be held during the impact assessment phase of the EIA whereby the results of the process will be communicated. **Mr. Kopane** translated Mr. Hallatt's presentation to the community and introduced Mr. Basson (the town planner). **Mr. Eric Basson** of Practice Group explained the town planning aspect of the project which also includes a Public Participation Process and report to be submitted to Moses Kotane Local Municipality's Town planning division. The property is currently zoned as agriculture and therefore has to be rezoned as a special zone. The rezoning application will be submitted after the Environmental Authorisation ("EA") has been obtained. **Mr. Kopane** translated Mr. Basson's presentation to the community in Setswana. The floor was then opened to the community for questions regarding the project.
4.	**Questions From the Floor**
4.1	**Mr. Duane D'Oliveira** of iX Engineers queried that since the EIA process includes a Public Participation Process, does the approval for this project in this case come from the community leaders or the community members/ mass of the public? He also queried what the major red flags are from an Environmental and Town Planning perspective? **Mr. Trevor Hallat** answered that the only potential time constraint in relation to delays can be due to government processing timeframes and the process is dependent on the results

No.	Item
	of the specialist studies. **Mr. Eric Basson** agreed that timeframes regarding comments from the municipality and objections from external authority which will require a tribunal meeting could be a potential time constraint. **Mr. Kopane** informed the community and traditional authority that regular meetings will be held with all stakeholders and community leaders. A project meeting will be held every two weeks to track progress and ensure that the project is delivered within the required timeframe. **A community member** enquired about job creation/local employment for the town of Bojating. **Mr. Frank Major** explained that details regarding job creation have not been confirmed and will be determined as part of the feasibility study as yet as it requires contracting and a forum to determine interest in jobs at the solar facility. There currently is no commitment to the exact number of jobs. However temporary job opportunities will be available during the construction phase of the project which will be for a duration of 1 year followed by employment opportunities during the installation phase and long term employment opportunities will be available during the operational phase of the proposed project. For the Agrivoltaics part of the project, opportunities for the planting and cultivation of avocadoes and blueberries will be seasonal, as well as potential long-term spin off opportunities if fruit processing can be undertaken at a later stage. **Mr. Kopane** translated Mr. Major's answer to the community in Setswana. The community leader, (Ramokoka Kgosi) thanked the engineering, environmental and town planning team for attending the meeting and thanked the community for attending. He agreed with the content of the information presented today and said that he can see progress regarding the project since the initial meeting held. He is aware that the EIA is the centre of any major project and hopes that there are no delays so that the project runs smoothly. Mr. Kgosi asked that the community must assist the specialist teams where needed to make their work easier. He spoke about the location of the site and the opportunity to create a better economic profile for the town of Bojating. He also explained that squatting around the site should be prevented at all costs. These comments were noted by the floor.

No.	Item
5.	**Conclusion**
5.1	The meeting was concluded and community members together with the specilaist teams were informed that there will be regular planning and progress meetings so that concerns can be addressed and results together with other information can be shared.

Compiled by Trevor Hallatt and Thashnee Moodley

Trevor Hallatt

Senior Environmental Advisor

EXM Environmental Advisory (Pty) Ltd

Date: 12 September 2022

ANNEXURE 1: ATTENDANCE REGISTER- AUTHORITY CONSULTATION MEETING

EXM
EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Bojating Solar Project: Environmental Impact Assessment

Purpose: Meeting with Traditional Authority

Date and time: 31 August 2022 @ 10:30

NAME AND SURNAME	COMPANY/AFFILIATION	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Veronica Mogale	BaphuTle	—	0781898189	M. Mogale
Kgosana Selemale	Baph T/C	lucasselemale@gmail.com	078 462 7805	[signature]
Jo'nomo	B/T	—	0781487664	[signature]
JOHN MONAISE	Bojating Member	johnmonaise1@gm	082773598	[signature]
Solomon Thokoa	Bojating	—	0714817977	Solomon
Mothusi Mosiane	Bojating	—	0718289834	[signature]
DAVID	Kwelu	—	0833967926	[signature]
K.A. Mphela	Bojating	o c	0665245237	Mphela
SELLO SEGONE	Bojating	—	0737151155	[signature]
LAZARUS NDOU.	BOJATING Owner	ndoulazarus@yahoo.c	0822 888447	[signature]
David mabote	Bojating	—		MD mabote

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

NAME AND SURNAME	COMPANY/AFFILIATION	EMAIL	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Paul Ditsele	Bojating	—	0739052905	[signature]
Doctor Kwade	Bojating	—	0792136879	[signature]
Sello Malebi	T/C	—	0833627366	[signature]
DESMOND RAMOKOKA	BAPH T/C	desmondramokoka398@gmail.com	0822912126	Ramokoka
K. M	MOZEIA	—	0778800301	[signature]
Peter Tmokoatsi	Bojating	— —	0839561981	[signature]
AB. Metsileng	Bojating		0835926138	[signature]
Obed Ntshegang	BAPH.	obedntshegang@gmail.com	0737693257	[signature]
Tmokoatsi	MISHACK		081078949	[signature]
PHENYO SEPHOTI	OFFICE OF KGOSI	mosebotougs@gmail.com	076185 5478	[signature]

Date: Wednesday, 31 August 2022

NR.	NAME AND SURNAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Caiphus Mafoko	082 880 6464	marokocm@gmail.com	
2	Peter Ramokoka	0672021717	T/C	
3	Gabriel Tshoma	0715240830	T/C	
4	Moses Mokotedi	0839998276	T C	
5	Abbey S. Ramoketa	0781710740	ramoketaabram@gmail.com	
6	Dan Matlhakone	0637540798	T/C	
7	STEPHEN SEGAOLE	079 7221929	T/C	
8	Pogiso Sekgwelwa	0781457420	T/C	
9	Pauline Mfulwane	0790708825	-	

EXM

EXM ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

NR.	NAME AND SURNAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
10	Kabelego Bogatsu	078 534 8642	—	K. Bogatsu
11	WELCOME MATSHOGA	076 117 0961	welcome.matshoga@gmail.com	[signature]
12	Barry Rattlebe	063 243 4970	barry.rattlebe@gmail.com	[signature]
13	BOKANG MASIKE	0768160644	—	MASIKE
14	Danny Dikutle	0792487971	d.dikutle@gmail.com	[signature]
15	Duane D'oliveira	066 454 2846	duane@fmortcapital.com	[signature]
16	Eric Basson	0847632434	eric@practicegroup.co.za	[signature]
17	Kgosi RAMOKOKA J.E.M	0835501809	jramokoka@yahoo.com	[signature]
18	Rangwane Ntshita RAMOKOKA		0781487004	[signature]
19	Frank Major	0769412794	frank.m@ixengineers.co.za	[signature]
20				

APPENDIX C: FULL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

19.3 APPENDIX C: FULL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

19.4 APPENDIX D: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT CONTENT

Requirement of Appendix 2 - GN 326	EIR sections
1 (a) details of— (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;	Section 2- Environmental Assessment Practitioner
(b) the location of the activity, including— (i) the 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel. (ii) where available, the physical address and farm name. (iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;	Section 3- Project
(c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is— (i) a linear activity, a description, and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or (ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;	Section 3- Project Location
(d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including— (i) all listed and specified activities triggered. (ii) a description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure;	Section 4- Description of The Scope of The Proposed Activity
(e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process;	Section 5- Policy and Legislative Context
(f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report;	Section 6- Need and Desirability of The Proposed Activities
(g) a motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report;	Section 7- Alternative Identification and Assessment
(h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report, including: (i) details of the development footprint alternatives considered; (ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs; (iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;	Section 7- Alternative Identification and Assessment Section 8- Details of The Public Participation Process Followed Section 9- Baseline Environmental Attributes Section 10- Environmental Impact Identification and Assessment

Requirement of Appendix 2 - GN 326	EIR sections
(iv) the environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; (v) the impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts— (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; (vi) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration, and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks; (vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; (viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk; (ix) if no alternative development location footprints for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and (x) a concluding statement indicating the location of the preferred alternative development location footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report;	
(i) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity and associated structures and infrastructure will impose on the preferred location development footprint on the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report through the life of the activity, including— (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures;	Section 10- Environmental Impact Identification and Assessment
(j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including— (i) cumulative impacts; (ii) the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk; (iii) the extent and duration of the impact and risk; (iv) the probability of the impact and risk occurring;	Section 11- Assessment of Each Identified Potentially Significant Impact Risk

Requirement of Appendix 2 - GN 326	EIR sections
(v) the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; (vi) the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (vii) the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated;	
(k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and recommendations of any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final assessment report;	Section 12- Summary of Specialist Reports
(l) an environmental impact statement which contains— (i) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment: (ii) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site development footprint on the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and (iii) a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement
(m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation;	Section 12- Summary of Specialist Reports Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement
(n) the final proposed alternatives which respond to the impact management measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures identified through the assessment;	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement 13.3- Final Proposed Alternatives
(o) any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation;	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement 13.4- Aspects for inclusion as conditions in the authorisation
(p) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement 13.5- Description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge
(q) a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement 13.6- Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised
(r) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the	Section 13- Environmental Impact Statement

Requirement of Appendix 2 - GN 326	EIR sections
environmental authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;	13.7- Period for which the environmental authorisation is required
(s) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to— (i) the correctness of the information provided in the report. (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and (iii) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant. and (iv) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;	Section 17- Undertakings by the EAP
(t) where applicable, details of any financial provision(s) for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts;	N/A
(u) an indication of any deviation from the approved scoping report, including the plan of study, including— (i) any deviation from the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and risks; and (ii) a motivation for the deviation.	Section 14- Deviations from the Approved Scoping Report and Plan of Study
(v) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and	Section 15- Other Information Required by Competent Authority
(w) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.	Section 15- Other Matters Required in Terms of Sections 24(4)(A) And (B) On NEMA

APPENDIX E: FINAL SCOPING REPORT

19.5 APPENDIX E: FINAL SCOPING REPORT