

Kleinfontein Solar PV1

on Portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No 369, Free State Province

Draft Basic Assessment Report

March 2023

Applicant

Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd

Top Floor, Golf Park, 4 Raapenberg Rd, Mowbray, 7700

PostNet Suite #53 Private Bag X21 Howard Place, 7450

Care of:

Mulilo Renewable Energy Projects

The Director of Solar, Ms Warren Morse

warren@mulilo.com

Tel 021 685 3240 / 083 760 9586

and the Environmental Manager, Mr Andrew Pearson

Tel 084 722 4855 / andrew@mulilo.com

Compiled by:



**LANDSCAPE
DYNAMICS**

Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants

Contact persons: Annelize Erasmus (082 566 4530) & Susanna Nel (082 888 4060)

info@landscapedynamics.co.za

Project Detail

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Project Name | Kleinfontein Solar PV1 |
| DFFE Reference Number | To be provided |
| Report Status | Draft Basic Assessment Report |
| Date of Report | March 2023 |
| Purpose of Report | Public review and comment Review and comment from the Competent Authority Distribution for a 30-day commenting period |

Contact

| | |
|---|--|
| Applicant | Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd <i>Care of</i> Mulilo Renewable Energy Projects Top Floor Golf Park 4, Raapenberg Rd, Mowbray, 7700 PO Box 548, Howard Place, Western Cape, 7450 The Director of Solar, Ms Warren Morse Tel 021 685 3240 / 083 760 9586 / warren@mulilo.com and the Environmental Manager, Mr Andrew Pearson Tel 084 722 4855 / andrew@mulilo.com |
| Environmental Assessment Practitioners | Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd Annelize Erasmus (082 566 4530) Susanna Nel (082 888 4060) info@landscapedynamics.co.za |

List of Content

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION -----1

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 1.1 | Background----- | 1 |
| 1.1.1 | Locality----- | 1 |
| 1.1.2 | The Mercury Solar PV Cluster----- | 2 |
| 1.1.3 | Renewable Energy Development Zones----- | 4 |
| 1.1.4 | Strategic Transmission Corridors----- | 5 |
| 1.1.5 | Competent Authority----- | 6 |
| 1.1.6 | DFFE Decision making timeframe----- | 6 |
| 1.2 | The Basic Assessment Process----- | 7 |
| 1.2.1 | Objectives of the Basic Assessment process----- | 7 |
| 1.2.2 | Basic Assessment process followed----- | 7 |
| 1.2.3 | Content of the Basic Assessment Report----- | 9 |
| 1.3 | Details and Expertise of the Environmental Assessment Practitioners----- | 12 |
| 1.4 | Project Team----- | 12 |
| 1.5 | Working Programme----- | 14 |

CHAPTER 2: LEGAL REQUIREMENT ----- 15

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 2.1 | National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)----- | 15 |
| 2.2 | The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)----- | 18 |
| 2.3 | The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)----- | 19 |
| 2.4 | Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development----- | 19 |
| 2.4.1 | No Objection Letter----- | 19 |
| 2.4.2 | Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)----- | 20 |
| 2.4.3 | Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)----- | 20 |
| 2.5 | DFFE EIA Guidelines----- | 20 |
| 2.5.1 | EIA Guideline for Renewable Energy Projects, 2015----- | 20 |
| 2.5.2 | Public Participation Guideline, 2017----- | 22 |
| 2.5.3 | Guideline on Need & Desirability, 2017----- | 22 |
| 2.6 | National legislation applicable to the Renewable Energy Sector----- | 23 |
| 2.6.1 | National Energy Act (Act No 34 of 2008)----- | 23 |
| 2.6.2 | National Infrastructure Plan 2050----- | 23 |
| 2.6.3 | National Development Plan 2030----- | 24 |
| 2.6.4 | Integrated Resource Plan, 2019----- | 24 |
| 2.6.5 | National Integrated Energy Plan, 2016----- | 24 |
| 2.6.6 | New Growth Path Framework, 2010----- | 25 |
| 2.6.7 | White Paper on Renewable Energy, 2003----- | 25 |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 2.6.8 | White Paper on the Energy Policy of the RSA, 2002 ----- | 26 |
| 2.7 | Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2007 ----- | 26 |
| 2.8 | Municipal Frameworks----- | 27 |
| 2.8.1 | Moqhaka Local Municipality Environmental Management Framework, 2013 ----- | 27 |
| 2.8.2 | Moqhaka Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2017-2022 ----- | 28 |
| 2.8.3 | Moqhaka Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2019-2020 ----- | 29 |
| 2.8.4 | Free State Green Economy Strategy ----- | 29 |
| 2.9 | Conclusion of the Legislative Framework ----- | 30 |
| CHAPTER 3: PROJECT INFORMATION----- | | 31 |
| 3.1 | Project Description----- | 31 |
| 3.2 | PV Site Coordinates of outside boundary ----- | 35 |
| 3.3 | Farm and portion number & Surveyor General 21 Digit Code ----- | 35 |
| CHAPTER 4: NEED & DESIRABILITY----- | | 36 |
| 4.1 | Need----- | 36 |
| 4.2 | Desirability ----- | 36 |
| CHAPTER 5: ALTERNATIVES ----- | | 40 |
| 5.1 | Site Selection Alternatives ----- | 40 |
| 5.2 | Technology Alternatives----- | 43 |
| 5.3 | Layout Alternatives----- | 45 |
| 5.4 | The No Go Alternative ----- | 45 |
| 5.5 | Conclusion of Alternatives ----- | 46 |
| CHAPTER 6: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT & SPECIALIST STUDIES ----- | | 47 |
| 6.1 | General Description of the Study Area ----- | 47 |
| 6.1.1 | General description ----- | 47 |
| 6.1.2 | Renewable energy projects in the macro area----- | 48 |
| 6.2 | DFFE Screening Tool – Determining Specialist Input----- | 48 |
| 6.3 | Biophysical Environment ----- | 51 |
| 6.3.1 | Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment----- | 51 |
| 6.3.2 | Aquatic Specialist Impact Assessment ----- | 55 |
| 6.3.3 | Avifaunal Compliance Statement & Impact Assessment ----- | 56 |
| 6.3.4 | Bat Screening Assessment ----- | 58 |
| 6.4 | Cultural / Historical Environment ----- | 59 |
| 6.4.1 | Heritage Impact Assessment ----- | 59 |
| 6.5 | Social Environment ----- | 60 |
| 6.5.1 | Social Impact Assessment----- | 60 |

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 6.5.2 | Visual Impact Assessment | 63 |
| 6.6 | Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment | 64 |
| 6.7 | Combined Environmental Sensitivity Map | 66 |
| CHAPTER 7: PROJECT TEAM REPORTS | | 67 |
| 7.1 | High Level Safety, Health & Environmental Risk Assessment | 67 |
| 7.2 | Traffic & Transport Management Plan | 70 |
| 7.3 | RFI Assessment | 73 |
| 7.4 | Application for Change of Land Use | 74 |
| 7.5 | Storm Water Management Plan | 76 |
| CHAPTER 8: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | | 77 |
| 8.1 | Objectives of the Public Participation Programme | 77 |
| 8.2 | Public Participation Process Followed | 77 |
| 8.3 | Comment received during the Initial Advertising Period | 78 |
| 8.4 | Comment received on the Draft Basic Assessment Report | 83 |
| 8.5 | Conclusion of the Public Participation Programme | 83 |
| CHAPTER 9: IMPACTS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION | | 85 |
| 9.1 | Methods Used to Identify Impacts | 85 |
| 9.2 | List of Impacts Associated with the Development | 85 |
| 9.2.1 | Expected Negative Impacts | 85 |
| 9.2.2 | Expected Positive Impacts | 86 |
| 9.2.3 | Cumulative impact | 87 |
| 9.3 | Environmental Impact Assessment | 87 |
| 9.3.1 | Methodology Used in Ranking of Impacts | 88 |
| 9.3.2 | Impact Assessment Tables | 88 |
| 9.4 | Decommissioning Phase | 118 |
| 9.5 | Conclusion of Impact Assessment | 119 |
| CHAPTER 10: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME | | 120 |
| CHAPTER 11: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT | | 122 |
| CHAPTER 12: CONCLUSION | | 128 |
| 12.1 | Assumptions, Uncertainties and Gaps in Knowledge | 128 |
| 12.2 | Why the Activity Should, or Should Not be Authorised | 128 |
| 12.3 | Environmental Authorisation | 129 |

| | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| 12.3.1 | Period for which the EA is required ----- | 129 |
| 12.3.2 | Date on which the activity will be concluded ----- | 129 |
| 12.4 | Recommendation by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner ----- | 129 |
| 12.5 | Affirmation by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner----- | 130 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|----------|---|-----|
| Table 1 | Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project: Detail of property area..... | 2 |
| Table 2: | Basic Assessment process followed | 8 |
| Table 3: | Content of the Basic Assessment Report | 11 |
| Table 4 | Historic and current renewable energy applications within 35km of the project area..... | 48 |
| Table 5 | Key Results from the Screening Tool Report | 49 |
| Table 6 | Screening Tool Report Verification | 50 |
| Table 7 | Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment Tables | 127 |

List of Figures

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Figure 1: | Locality Map – Mercury Solar PV Cluster..... | 1 |
| Figure 2: | The Mercury Solar PV Cluster Project..... | 3 |
| Figure 3: | Renewable Energy Development Zones | 4 |
| Figure 4: | Strategic Transmission Corridors | 5 |
| Figure 5 | Working Programme | 14 |
| Figure 6 | Potential impact of solar energy facilities and applicability | 21 |
| Figure 7 | Site Layout with Project Components | 34 |
| Figure 8 | Position of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site within the endangered Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland Vegetation Type | 51 |
| Figure 9: | CBAs and ESAs Map | 52 |
| Figure 10 | Combined Aquatic Impact Sensitivity Map for Zaaiplaats; Kleinfontein | 55 |
| Figure 11: | Bat sensitivity map for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site | 59 |
| Figure 12 | High Agricultural Potential of Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (in red) according to the DFFE Screening Tool Report | 64 |
| Figure 13: | 500m circles around farmsteads in relation to the location of the substation / centralised BESS | 68 |
| Figure 14: | The Main Access Point to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site indicated in blue..... | 71 |

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Project Maps & Layouts

- A(1) Locality Map
- A(2) REDZ and STC Map
- A(3) Mercury Cluster Project Map
- A(4) Properties Map
- A(5) Site Map & Project Components of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1
- A(6) KMZ File of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Electronic Copy only)
- A(7) KMZ File of the Mercury Cluster Project (Electronic Copy only)

Appendix B: Environmental Sensitivity

- B(1) DFFE Screening Tool Report
- B(2) Basic Screening Assessment Report
- B(3) SANBI Maps - CBAs and ESAs for the Mercury Cluster Project
- B(4) Protected Areas Register Map
- B(5) Combined Environmental Sensitivities Map

Appendix C: Technical Information

- C(1) Typical Solar PV Array
- C(2) Typical 132kV Substation
- C(3) Typical Battery Energy Storage System

Appendix D: Photo Report

Appendix E: Specialist Reports

- E(1) Terrestrial Biodiversity (Fauna & Flora) Assessment
- E(2) Aquatic Specialist Impact Assessment
- E(3) Avifaunal Compliance Statement
- E(4) Desktop Bat Screening Assessment
- E(5) Heritage Impact Assessment
- E(6) Social Impact Assessment
- E(7) Visual Impact Assessment
- E(8) Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment

Appendix F: Project Team Reports

- F(1) High Level Safety and Health Risk Assessment
- F(2) Traffic and Transportation Impact Assessment
- F(3) RFI Assessment
- F(4) (a) Motivation Report: Application for Change in Land Use
(b) DALRRD No Objection Letter

Addendum G: Public Participation Programme

- G(1)(a) PPP Plan for the Mercury Cluster Project
- G(1)(b) Approval of PPP Plan for the Mercury Cluster Project

- G(2) Register of Interested & Affected Parties
- G(3) Initial Advertising & Communication
 - G(3)(a) Notes on Meeting with Directly Affected Landowners
 - G(3)(b) Onsite Notice and Proof of Placement
 - G(3)(c) Newspaper Advertisement
 - G(3)(c) Proof of Newspaper Ad in Citizen
 - G(3)(c) Proof of Newspaper Ad in Vrystaat-Kroon
 - G(3)(d) Background Information Document
 - G(3)(e) Proof of Distribution of Background Information Document
 - G(3)(f) Written comment received on Initial Advertising and Communication
- G(4) Proof of Distribution of Draft Basic Assessment Report *(to be included in the Final BAR)*
- G(5) Written Correspondence on Draft Basic Assessment Report *(to be included in the Final BAR)*
- G(6) Comment & Responses Report

Appendix H: Environmental Management Programme

- H(1) EMPr for Kleinfontein Solar PV1
 - Addendum A(a) Site Layout
 - Addendum A(b) Combined Environmental Sensitivity Map
 - Addendum B Impact Assessment Table
 - Addendum C Photographs of Fossils
 - Addendum D(a) Company Profile of Landscape Dynamics with condensed CV's of EAPs
 - Addendum D(b) EAPASA Registration Certificate of EAPs
- H(2) (a) The Gazetted Generic Environmental Management Programme
 - (b) Part B, Section 2 – Site specific information and Declaration for the IPP Substation
 - (c) DFFE Screening Tool Report

Appendix I: Additional Information

- I(1) Landscape Dynamics Company Profile and condensed CVs of EAP
- I(2) EAPASA Registration of EAPs
- I(3) Certified Affirmation by EAP
- I(4) Specialists' Declaration of Independence

LIST OF GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| BAR | Basic Assessment Report |
| BID | Background Information Document |
| CBA | Critical Biodiversity Area |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| dBAR | Draft Basic Assessment Report |
| DEFF | National Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries |
| DSR | Draft Scoping Report |
| DWS | Department of Water & Sanitation |
| DMR | Department of Mineral Resources |
| EA | Environmental Authorisation |
| EAP | Environmental Assessment Practitioner |
| ECO | Environmental Control Officer |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EIR | Environmental Impact Report |
| EMF | Environmental Management Framework |
| EMPr | Environmental Management Programme |
| ESA | Ecological Support Area |
| EWT | Endangered Wildlife Trust |
| fBAR | Final Basic Assessment Report |
| GA | General Authorisation |
| GNR | Government Notice Regulation |
| ha | Hectare(s) |
| HIA | Heritage Impact Assessment |
| IAPs | Interested and Affected Parties |
| IEM | Integrated Environmental Management ³ Cubic metres |
| Mamsl | Metres above mean sea level |
| n/a | Not applicable |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) |
| NEMPAA | National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003) |
| NEMWA | National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) |
| PIA | Palaeontological Impact Assessment |
| PPP | Public Participation Process/Programme |
| SAHRA | South African Heritage Resources Agency |
| SANBI | South African National Biodiversity Institute |
| SR | Scoping Report |
| PHRA | Provincial Heritage Resources Authority |
| PoS | Plan of Study |
| SIP | Strategic Infrastructure Project |
| TRF | Transnet Freight Rail |
| TS | Traction Station / Traction Substation |
| WUA | Water Use Authorisation |
| WULA | Water Use License Application |

ELECTRICAL AND RENEWABLE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| CSP | Concentrated Solar Power |
| BFD | Bird Flight Diverters |
| EGI | Electrical Grid Infrastructure |
| EMI | Electro-magnetic Interference |
| Eskom SOC | South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (State Owned Company) |
| ICNIRP | International Commission for Non-Ionising Radiation Protection |
| IEP | Integrated Energy Plan |
| IRP | Integrated Resource Plan |
| ISEP | Integrated Strategic Electricity Planning |
| LiLo | Loop-in Loop-out (Powerlines) |
| MTS | Main Transmission Substation |
| NDP | Network Development Plan |
| NERSA | National Energy Regulator of South Africa |
| PV | Photovoltaic (solar panels) |
| REDZ | Renewable Energy Development Zone |
| REIPPP | Renewable Independent Power Producer Programme |
| RFI | Radio Frequency Interference |
| SS | Substation |
| STC | Strategic Transmission Corridor |

Voltage

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| kV | Kilovolt (1kV = 1 000V) |
| MVA | Mega Volt Ampère |

Units of power

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| kW | Kilowatt (1kW= 1 000W) |
| MW | Megawatt (1MW=1 000kW) |

Kleinfontein Solar PV1

on Portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No 369, Free State Province

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd was appointed to apply for Environmental Authorisation for the **Kleinfontein Solar PV1** with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Environment (DFFE), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for this project. . The applicant is Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd (‘the Applicant’), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) fully owned by Mulilo Renewable Project Developments (Pty) Ltd (‘the Developer’).

It is the developer’s intention to bid the proposed project under the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy’s (DMRE’s) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme (or similar programme), with the aim of evacuating the generated power into the national grid. This will aid in the diversification and stabilisation of the country’s electricity supply, in line with the objectives of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), with Kleinfontein Solar PV1 set to inject up to 120 MW into the national grid.

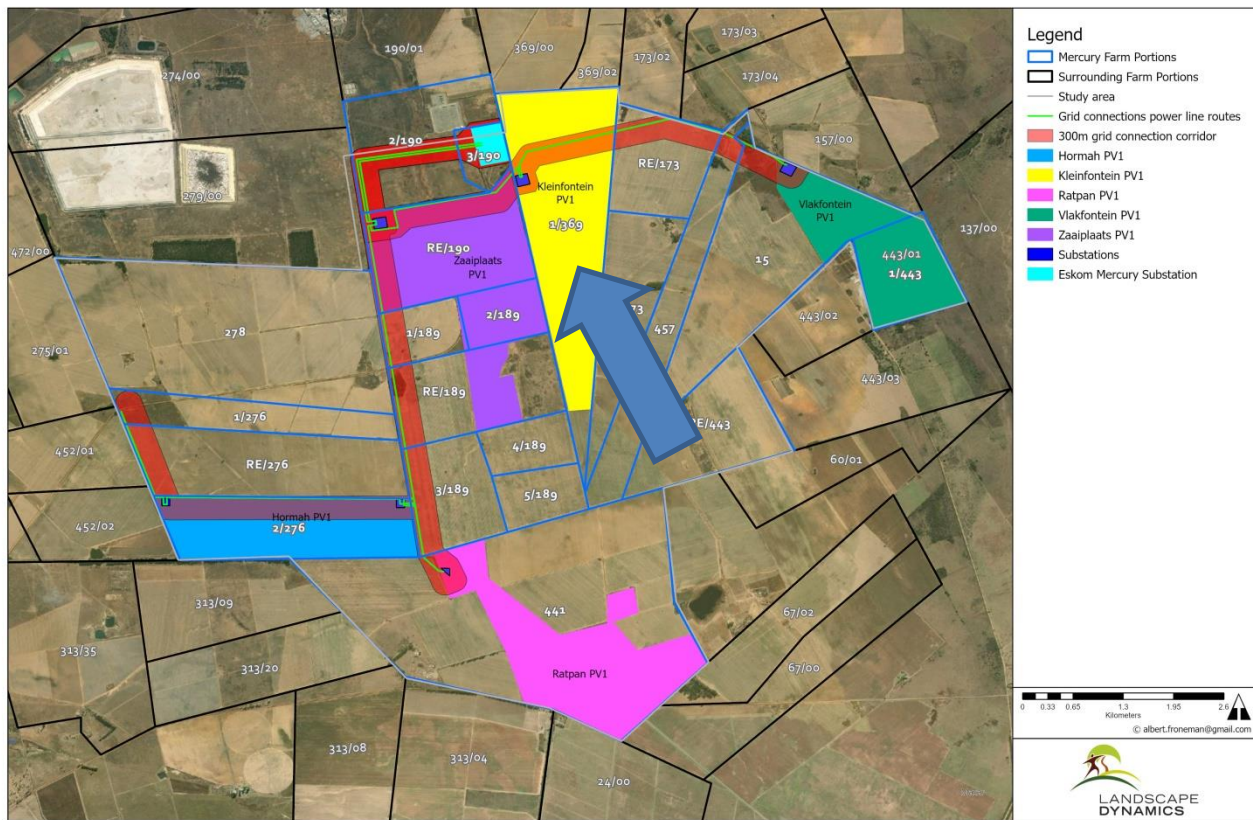
The project is planned as part of a cluster of renewable energy facilities known as the Mercury Solar PV Cluster, with associated grid connection infrastructure. The cluster is situated north of the R76 and south of the Vaal River close to the town of Viljoenskroon in the Free State Province. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Mophaka Local Municipality (MLM) in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The entire property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect 290 ha.

| Name of PV facility | MW (580MW total) | Areas investigated for development | Project footprint area | Farm Name |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Ratpan Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 293 ha | 193 ha | Remainder of Ratpan No 441 |
| Hormah Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 227 ha | 198 ha | Portion 2 of Hormah No 276 |
| Zaaiplaats Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 356 ha | 281 ha | Remainder of Zaaiplaats No 190 Remainder of Fraai Uitzicht No 189 Portion 2 of Fraai Uitzicht No 189 |
| Kleinfontein Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 354 ha | 290 ha | Portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No 369 |
| Vlakfontein Solar PV1 | Up to 100MW | 493 ha | 151 ha | Portion 1 of Jackalsfontein No 443 Remainder of Vlakfontein Nr 15 |

Each Photovoltaic (PV) solar facility will be treated as a standalone application and five separate applications for Environmental Authorisations will therefore be made. The electrical grid infrastructure (connecting the facilities to the existing Mercury Substation or existing Eskom powerlines) for these five facilities will be dealt with in terms of Gazette Notice Nr 2313, 27 July 2022: Standard for the Development and Expansion of Power Lines and Substations within identified Geographical Areas.

This Application for Environmental Authorisation refers only to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility (indicated in yellow on the map below)

Mercury Solar PV Cluster: Properties Map
Adjacent and Surrounding Properties



PROJECT COMPONENTS

Infrastructure associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV Facility will include the following:

| Infrastructure | Specifications |
|---|--|
| Solar PV Array | <p>The Solar PV Array includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bifacial PV Modules • Mounting structures using single axis tracking technology • Inverters • Transformers • Cabling between panels • The development footprint area is approximately 290 ha |
| Onsite 132 kV Independent Power Producer (IPP) Substation | <p>The IPP Substation includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HV Step-up transformer • MV Interconnection building • Total area approximately 100 m x 100 m (1 ha) |
| Access and internal roads | <p>Access is required for the purpose of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 as follows:</p> <p><u>Main access point for road to the IPP substation area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S729 Coordinates: 27° 0'18.43"S 26°49'20.92"E |

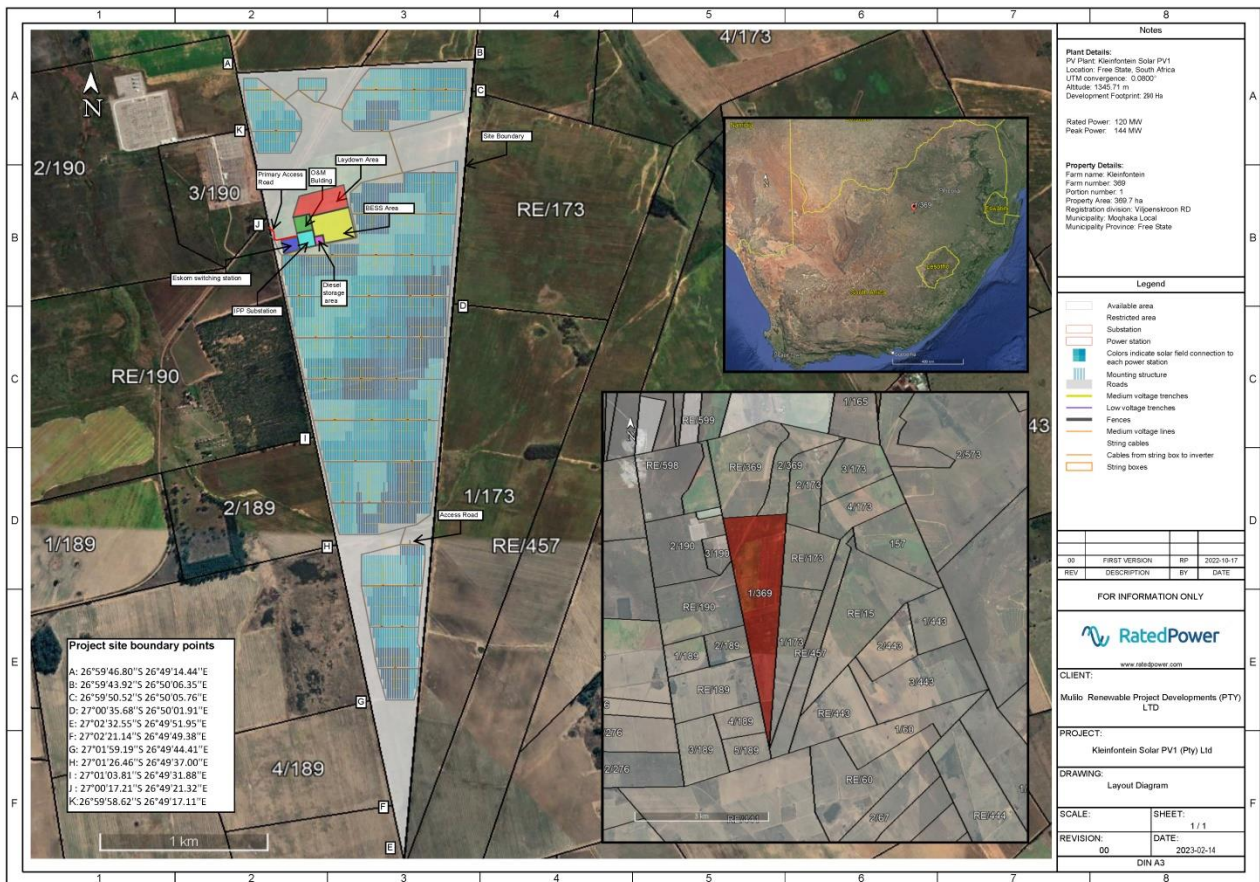
| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <p><u>Construction & maintenance access points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S729 – Coordinates: 26°59'53.93"S 26°49'35.46"E ○ S729 – Coordinates: 26°59'53.93"S 26°49'35.46"E ○ T3762 – Coordinates: 27° 1'23.04"S 26°49'52.32"E ○ T3762 – Coordinates: 27° 1'23.04"S 26°49'52.32"E <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The main access road up to the IPP substation area will be approximately 232m (0.232km) long and approximately 8m wide. ● All proposed access roads will be developed to approximately 8m wide. ● All proposed access roads, including the main access point, will align with existing tracks and routes where possible. ● Existing internal farm roads to be utilised where possible, ● Internal roads to be constructed up to 6m wide. ● Regraveling of roads to take place if required by the provincial roads authority. |
| Laydown area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A temporary construction site area of approximately 4,5ha directly adjacent to the IPP and Eskom substation will be required. ● All temporary infrastructure will be rehabilitated following the completion of the construction phase, where it is not required for the operation phase. |
| Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solid State Batteries (SSB) is the preferred battery technology. ● It will be constructed on approximately 4.5 ha. |
| Storage of Dangerous Goods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Storage of dangerous goods (Including lubrications, oils, paints, fuel/diesel, etc.) with a combined capacity not exceeding 80 cubic metres. ● Diesel/fuel is generally required for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During construction for construction vehicles as well as generators for the construction camp and commissioning whilst waiting for the Eskom grid connection works to be completed ▪ During operations required for Operations & Maintenance vehicles at the PV plants but also required for backup diesel generators at the substation. The Generators supply auxiliary power to the substation's protection and communications systems, should there be outages on the grid. This is an Eskom requirement together with a battery room at the substations to act as UPS for these critical systems. |
| Ancillary facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operations and Maintenance Building ● Site Offices ● Construction camps ● Storage Warehouse ● Workshop ● Guard House ● Ablutions with conservancy tanks ● During the construction phase, temporary sanitation facilities will be provided (i.e. chemical toilets) and these toilets will be regularly serviced by a licensed company. |

Note the following:

Components of a separate Application for Environmental Authorisation as it would be handed over to Eskom (to be developed by the IPP under a self-build agreement with Eskom):

- The onsite 132kV Eskom switching station
- A 132kV power line connecting the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility to the Mercury MTS

Refer to the map below which indicates the project components applicable to this project.



LEGAL REQUIREMENT

National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

This application is done in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of December 2014, as amended in April 2017 (Government Notice Nr 326). Environmental Authorisation is requested for the following listed activities:

Listing Notice 1

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

An onsite 132 kV Independent Power Producer (IPP) Substation forms part of the project components for which Environmental Authorisation is required with this application.

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | kilovolts. | |
| 15 | <p>The clearance of an area of 1 ha or more but less than 20ha of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect approximately 290 ha. • Even though most of the land is used for agricultural purposes, land cover which could contain indigenous vegetation of more than 1ha combined could be removed. |
| 19 | <p>The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shell grot, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse, but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) will occur behind a development setback; b) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; c) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies; d) occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; or e) where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies. | <p>A farm dam (confirmed by the ecologist as having a low sensitivity) will be filled up to expand the developable area of the PV farm.</p> |
| 28 | <p>Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; <p>excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.</p> | <p>The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility is planned on a property of 354ha in size on land currently used mostly for agricultural purposes outside an urban area.</p> |

Listing Notice 2

Even though Listing Notice 2 calls for a full Scoping and EIA to be undertaken, the project site falls within a Renewable Energy Zone (Klerksdorp REDZ) which implies that a Basic Assessment process has to be

undertaken regardless if Listing Notice 2 is triggered or not.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | <p>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</p> <p>(a) within an urban area; or</p> <p>(b) on existing infrastructure.</p> | <p>A 120MW solar PV facility will be constructed outside of an urban area.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Listing Notice 3

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 4 | <p>The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.</p> <p><u>Outside urban areas:</u> (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas;</p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas; and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm (Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site.</p> <p>The activity is applicable because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The main access road to the IPP will be approximately 8m wide. ○ Internal roads of approximately 6m wide are required on the PV farm. |
|---|--|---|

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 10 | <p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas; and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm (Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site</p> <p>Activity 10 is relevant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Storage of dangerous goods (Including lubrications, oils, paints, fuel/diesel. etc.) with a combined capacity not exceeding 80 cubic metres will be required. ● Diesel/fuel is generally required for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During construction for construction vehicles as well as generators for the construction camp and commissioning whilst waiting for the Eskom grid connection works to be completed ● During operations required for Operations & Maintenance vehicles at the PV plants but also required for backup diesel generators at the substation. The Generators supply auxiliary power to the substation's protection and communications |
|----|--|--|

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | | systems, should there be outages on the grid. This is an Eskom requirement together with a battery room at the substations to act as UPS for these critical systems. |
| 12 | <p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. Within any <u>critically endangered</u> or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because according to the DFFE Screening Tool Report the entire site falls within an Endangered Ecosystem.</p> <p>Activity 12 is applicable because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect approximately 290 ha. ○ Even though most of the land is used for agricultural purposes, land cover which could contain indigenous vegetation of more than 300m² will be removed. |
| 18 | <p>The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. <u>Outside urban areas:</u></p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas within a watercourse or wetland; <u>or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland;</u> or</p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm (Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site and the project development area includes areas within 100m from the edge of a watercourse and wetland.</p> <p>Activity 18 is applicable because existing roads will as far as possible be utilised and will be widened and/or lengthened by more than 1km within 100m from the edge of a watercourse / wetland.</p> |

Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) and Strategic Transmission Corridors (STC)

The Kleinfontein Solar PV 1 Project falls within the Klerksdorp REDZ as well as the Central STC.

Even though Listing Notice 2 calls for a full Scoping and EIA to be undertaken, the project site falls within a Renewable Energy Development Zones (Klerksdorp REDZ) which means that a Basic Assessment process has to be undertaken regardless if Listing Notice 2 is being triggered or not.

Gazette Notice Nr 2313, 27 July 2022: Standard for the Development and Expansion of Power Lines and Substations within identified Geographical Areas is also applicable to electrical infrastructure that falls within the STCs. The Mercury Cluster PV Project falls within the Central Transmission Corridor (STC). In the case of the Kleinfontein PV facility, the onsite 132kV switching station and a 132kV power line which will be handed over to Eskom after construction will be dealt with according to the above-mentioned stipulations in a separate

application. The substation however forms part of the project components of the Kleinfontein PV facility and will be dealt with under this application.

The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)

The NWA aims to regulate the use of water and activities which may impact on water resources through the categorisation of 'listed water uses'. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is the administering body in this regard. Defined water use activities require the approval of DWS in the form of a General Authorisation (GA) or a Water Use Licence (WUL).

In the case of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site, the following is applicable:

- As some of the renewable infrastructure proposed activities are located near a delineated aquatic feature (within 500m from a wetland), they pose a risk of changing the bed, banks or characteristics of the watercourses or impeding or diverting flow in the watercourses. The filling of the farm dam as indicated on the Combined Environmental Sensitivities Map included as Appendix B(5) will also trigger this activity. Water Use Authorisation is therefore required in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the NWA.
- A preliminary risk assessment was compiled as per DWS requirement and it was concluded that, provided the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the risk of the activities degrading the adjacent aquatic features will be low such that the water use activities would fall within the ambit of the General Authorisations for Section 21 (c) and (i) water use activities.
- Additional water use activities could also require water use authorisation, i.e. groundwater abstraction and storage thereof. This will be determined during the design phase of the project and will be included in the application for water use authorisation.
- Note that an application for a GA / WUL can only be made once Preferred Bidder status for this project has been awarded.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

The proposed project falls within the scope of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act and the most obvious applicable activity is 'any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5000m² in extent'.

The authorisation process in terms of the NHRA forms part of the EIA process. A Heritage Impact Assessment was electronically submitted to the South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) via SAHRIS as well as to the Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Authority as part of the public participation programme. Comment received from these authorities will be addressed and included in the Final BAR.

NEED & DESIRABILITY

The need for this project relates directly to the need for renewable energy projects in South Africa. The proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will connect the generated electricity to the Eskom national grid, thereby assisting in alleviating the immense pressure on the current Eskom capacity.

The need for the project can also be justified when reviewing the South African **Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2019** which was gazetted by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Mr Gwede Mantashe, on 18 October 2019, updating the energy forecast for South Africa from the current period to the year 2030.

The project is furthermore desirable in terms of policy fit:

- The findings of the review of key policy and planning documents indicate that renewable energy is supported at a national, provincial, and local level. At a national level, the development of, and investment in, renewable energy is supported by the National Development Plan, New Growth Path Framework and National Infrastructure Plan, highlighting the importance of renewable energy. The proposed project also supports a number of objectives contained in the Free State Province Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Free State Green Economy Strategy. At a district and local level, the Moqhaka Local Municipality IDP and SDF support the development of renewable energy. The site is also located within the Klerksdorp REDZ as well as the Central STC. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for renewable energy facilities.
- The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility as proposed is in line and in support of applicable legislation on a national, provincial as well as local level.

ALTERNATIVES

The key alternatives associated with solar farms are the following:

- Site Selection
- Technology
- Layout
- No Go

Alternatives for this project relates mostly to the site selection process undertaken for the Mercury Solar PV Cluster Project. Considerations in the choice of the initial assessment area were solar irradiation; existing road infrastructure; access to the Eskom grid; willingness of the landowner to lease the property; Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ); Strategic Transmission Corridors (STC's); Environmental constraints; as well as current land use and available land

The client originally planned to construct at least ten solar PV facilities within the identified assessment area. High agricultural potential of the study area would play a major role in the number of sites and areas available for development. Further restrictions on available land resulted from terrestrial biodiversity and aquatic constraints. The number of sites was then downscaled to seven and more detailed investigations and ground-truthing took place to determine the feasibility of these seven sites which were then further downscaled to five PV sites of which the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 forms a part.

In terms of technology, Photovoltaic (PV) Technology was considered against Concentrated Solar Power (SCP) technology. PV technology has been confirmed by the developer as the preferred technology

The layout of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility was influenced mainly by the following:

- There is one single environmental constraint that needs to be excluded from the development area. This is the buffer zone of the wetland on adjacent land on the Remainder of the Farm Fraai Uitzicht 189, to the west of the development site.
- The two access points provided from the S729 and T3762 respectively.
- The layout has also been guided by best practice and acceptable solar PV engineering principles. Access routes were also predicate

As illustrated throughout the report, all indications are that the advantages of the provision of green energy from a renewable resource into the national grid outweigh the negative environmental impact associated with the project. It was also confirmed and supported by the relevant specialists that all expected negative impact can be mitigated to acceptable levels. The No Go alternative is therefore not considered viable.

DFFE SCREENING TOOL

The DFFE Screening Tool was compiled and site verification was conducted by Landscape Dynamics as well as the appointed specialists. The following specialist studies were identified:

- Terrestrial Ecological (Fauna & Flora) Impact Assessment
- Aquatic Impact Assessment
- Avifauna Impact Assessment
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
- Visual Impact Assessment
- Bat Screening (Desktop) Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment
- Agricultural Impact Assessment

KEY FINDINGS OF THE SPECIALISTS STUDIES

Terrestrial Ecological Specialist Assessment

A Terrestrial Ecological Specialist Assessment was undertaken and concluded that the entire site is either covered by cultivated fields planted with maize crops (*Zea mays*) or comprising old, cultivated fields that have been left fallow. Because these areas have been transformed due to cultivation this vegetation unit has a low conservation value and ecosystem functioning.

According to the DFFE screening tool the **vegetation** of the study site has an overall low sensitivity, the **faunal** aspects a low sensitivity with smaller sections regarded as medium sensitivity for both plants and animals. Overall, the **terrestrial biodiversity** regarded as **high**. However, due to the past and current agricultural activities the only areas regarded as having a high biodiversity sensitivity are the water courses which do not occur on the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site. All of the envisaged impacts identified were either Low or Negligible.

Based on the site verification and detailed survey visit, the ecological impacts of the proposed development of were assessed and is not thought that development of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site would have a significant negative impact on the environment provided that the mitigation measures as indicated in are incorporated into the management plan and adhered to.

Aquatic Specialist Impact Assessment

A small depression wetland has been identified as a natural FEPA wetland area, but has been verified through the field assessment to be an artificial wetland associated with a farm dam. Also, the proposed buffer zone of a wetland on adjacent land on the Remainder of the Farm Fraai Uitzicht 189, along the southwest boundary of the development site affects the site. Both these areas need to be excluded from the development area.

Avifauna Specialist Impact Assessment

An Avifauna Compliance Statement was undertaken and concluded that the total assessment area contains no confirmed habitat for species of conservation concern (SCC) as defined in the Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial animal species (Government Gazette No 43855, 30 October 2020, namely listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

or South Africa's National Red List website as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The absence of SCC was confirmed during the site surveys. Based on these criteria, the study area is correctly classified as **Low** sensitivity for avifauna. No fatal flaws were discovered during the investigations at any of the proposed PV sites.

Bat Screening Assessment

It was concluded that the proposed Mercury Solar PV Cluster Project will not cause significant impact to bat populations in the area. Although very little literature exists on the impacts of solar farms on bats, the specialists believe that any impacts to bats due to construction, operation, and decommissioning of the proposed infrastructure will be relatively low. Provided that all 'High' sensitive areas are avoided during construction and operation of the facility, the specialists regard the development of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster as feasible from a bat impact perspective. With regards to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1, the high sensitive area coincides with the aquatic sensitive area (buffer zone of the adjacent wetland), and is therefore excluded from the development area.

Heritage Impact Assessment

A Heritage (including Archaeology and Palaeontology) Impact Assessment was undertaken and concluded that no heritage, archaeological or palaeontological findings that require specific mitigation was identified and the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site and therefore has a '**Low**' sensitivity to heritage resources. General Mitigatory measures such as procedures to follow in the event that heritage resources such as graves are discovered, as well as a Chance Fossil Finds Procedure are included in the Environmental Management Programme.

Social Impact Assessment

Key issues are the following:

- The findings of the SIA concluded that the development of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will create employment and business opportunities for locals during both the construction and operational phases of the project.
- The establishment of Community Trusts associated with the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility will benefit the local community in the area..
- The proposed development also represents an investment in clean, renewable energy infrastructure, which, given the negative environmental and socio-economic impacts associated a coal-based energy economy and the challenges created by climate change, represents a significant positive social benefit for society as a whole.
- The findings of the SIA also indicate that the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) has resulted in significant socio-economic benefits, both at a national level and at a local, community level. These benefits are linked to foreign Direct Investment, local employment and procurement and investment in local community initiatives.
- The site is also located within the Klerksdorp REDZ. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for the establishment of renewable energy facilities.

Recommendations are made to address the potential negative impacts include the following:

- The final design and layout should ensure that the loss of productive farmland is avoided and or minimised.

- Damage to local farm roads caused by construction traffic must be repaired on an on-going basis throughout and on completion of the construction phase.
- The proponent should prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP) prior to commencement of construction phase.

The establishment of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is supported by the findings of the SIA. The enhancement measures listed in the report should be implemented in order to maximise the potential benefits. The findings of the SIA also indicated that all of the potential negative impacts can also be effectively mitigated.

Visual Impact Assessment

A Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken and it concluded as follows:

- It is the recommendation that the proposed development should commence with mitigation for the following key reasons:
 - The proposed development areas have background views of degraded mining landscapes or are within proximity of the Mercury Substation where the rural agricultural landscape is partially degraded.
 - Receptors are few and have partial visual screening of the proposed landscape change.
 - No tourist related activities are making use of the rural agricultural landscapes.
- Mitigation required to ensure that the landscape change remains congruent with the rural agricultural landscape character:
 - 30m development exclusion buffer of the farm roads as a non-development buffer outside of the 1.2km distance from the Mercury Substation where the landscape character is already degraded.
 - Retaining existing medium sized trees within the road buffer.

Agricultural Impact Assessment

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed developments offer a win-win scenario. It will cause very little loss of future agricultural production potential. This is substantiated by the following points:

- The only agricultural land that will be used by the development has limited agricultural production potential. The layout of the facilities has deliberately avoided all higher potential land within the wider assessed area. It will only utilise land that was identified as having insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop production and is therefore only good enough for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritised for conservation as agricultural production land.
- The proposed developments offer positive impact on agriculture by way of improved financial security for farming operations, as well as security benefits against stock theft and other crime.
- The PV panels will not totally exclude agricultural production. The area can still be used to graze sheep that will, in addition, be protected against stock theft within the security area of each facility.
- The loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land is not permanent. The land will become fully available again for agricultural production once the proposed activity ceases.
- The proposed developments pose a low risk in terms of causing soil degradation, which can be adequately and fairly easily managed by standard, best practice mitigation management actions.
- The proposed developments are within a Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), which is an area that has specifically been designated within South Africa for the prioritisation of renewable energy development. The designation of the REDZ has taken into account the country's need to balance

renewable energy development against the need to ensure the conservation of land required for agricultural production and national food security.

- The proposed developments will have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy. In addition, they will contribute to the country's need for energy generation, particularly renewable energy that has lower environmental and agricultural impact, on a national scale, than existing, coal powered energy generation.

The whole of the Kleinfontein site has continued to be cropped but is becoming increasingly marginal and high risk. An investigation of the soils across the site shows them to be limited by poor drainage and shallower depths. A transition to higher potential, deeper and better drained soils was identified along what was then designated as the eastern boundary of the proposed solar site. This site sensitivity verification (as per the DFFE Screening Tool Report for Kleinfontein Solar PV1 verifies the entire site that is indicated as cropland as being of high agricultural sensitivity. The agricultural assessment however recommends its use for solar electricity generation because its potential for viable and sustainable crop production is limited.

Due to the factors listed above, the impact of the proposed developments on the agricultural production capability of the site is assessed as being acceptable. Therefore, from an agricultural impact point of view, it was recommended that the development be approved.

PROJECT TEAM REPORTS

High Level Safety, Health & Environmental Risk Assessment

A High Level Safety, Health & Environmental Risk Assessment was undertaken for the BESS component of the Mercury Cluster Project. The key findings are as follows:

- This risk assessment has found that with suitable preventative and mitigation measures in place, none of the identified potential risks are excessively high, i.e., from a SHE perspective no fatal flaws were found with the proposed Solid-state BESS installations for the Mercury Solar Cluster Project.
- At a large facility, without installation of the state-of-the art battery technology that includes protective features, there can be significant risks to employees and first responders. The latest battery designs include many preventative and mitigation measures to reduce these risks to tolerable levels. State-of-the-art technology should be used, i.e., not old technology as it presents higher risks.
- The design should be subject to a full Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP) prior to commencement of procurement. A HAZOP is a detailed technical systematic study that looks at the intricacies of the design, the control system, the emergency system etc. and how these may fail under abnormal operating conditions. Additional safeguards may be suggested by the team doing the study.

Traffic & Transport Management Plan

The following main conclusions were made:

- The main access to the IPP Substation area is off the S729.
- The construction phase traffic, although significant, will be temporary and impacts are considered to have a medium significance without mitigation measures and low with mitigation measures.
- The Directorate Road Asset Management (Department of Police, Roads & Transport, Free State Province) supports the Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project subject to certain conditions.
- The impacts associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility are acceptable with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures as provided by the traffic engineers and the relevant roads

authorities. The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility is therefore recommended for authorisation from a traffic impact perspective.

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Assessment

A Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Assessment was undertaken for the Mercury Solar PV Cluster Project and it concluded as follows:

- Both areas identified by the DFFE screening tool were identified to be more than 7km away from the nearest proposed PV site. Kopanang Gold Plant is 8 km away from Zaaiplaats PV1. The second EMI sensitive area cannot be identified using Google Earth and the location is situated on open farmland. No other EMI sensitive receivers inside the clearance zone could be identified using Google Maps.
- Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is more than 8 km away with no direct line of sight.
- Pathloss over this distance is high enough for the PV farms to have no significant RFI or EMI impact on the electrical infrastructure at Kopanang Gold Plant.

Application for the Change in Land Use

A Motivational Report was compiled to motivate for a Change in Land Use for the construction and operation of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility and associated infrastructure with a generating capacity of up to 120 MW; and to provide supporting documentation and supplementary information necessary for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD) to process the application.

A “No Objection” letter from DALRRD is required for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd, for the Change in Land Use for the purpose of renewable energy infrastructure (Solar PV farm) and purposes incidental thereto, situated on agricultural land.

Site-specific motivation is provided as follows:

- The only land that will be used by the developments have limited agricultural production potential. The layout of the facility has deliberately avoided all higher potential land within the wider assessed area. It will only utilise land that was identified as having insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop production and is therefore only good enough for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritised for conservation as agricultural production land.
- The proposed solar energy facility is on land that belongs to an established agricultural family in the area, whom has large, diverse agricultural enterprises that cover multiple land holdings over and above those considered for this development. The proposed sites are on those parts of their land that have the least agricultural production potential and are marginal for crop production. There is therefore no danger that the proposed developments will replace their farming activities or lead to any significant decrease in the future agricultural production potential of their farming enterprises.
- The proposed development offers some positive impact on agriculture by way of improved financial security for farming operations, as well as security benefits against stock theft and other crime.
- The proposed development will also have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy through the Enterprise Development and Socio-economic Development components of the project, which are ensured through minimum thresholds prescribed by the Department of Energy for Independent Power Producers.
- The PV panels will not totally exclude agricultural production. The area can still be used to graze sheep that will, in addition, be protected against stock theft within the security area of the facility.

- The loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land is not permanent. The land will become fully available again for agricultural production once the proposed activity ceases.
- The proposed development poses a low risk in terms of causing soil degradation, which can be adequately and fairly easily managed by standard, best practice mitigation management actions.
- The proposed development site offer the win-win situation of renewable energy development that is integrated with agricultural production in a way that provides benefits to agriculture - reliable additional income and security - and leads to very little loss of future agricultural production potential because it utilises only lower potential land that is marginal for crop production.
- The proposed development is located within the Klerksdorp REDZ 10 and in the Central Electricity Grid Infrastructure Corridor, suggesting that this area, when taking environmental considerations on a strategic level into consideration, is suitable for renewable energy development. The designation of the REDZ has taken into account the country's need to balance renewable energy development against the need to ensure the conservation of land required for agricultural production and national food security.
- The proposed developments will also have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy. In addition, it will contribute to the country's need for energy generation, particularly renewable energy that has lower environmental and agricultural impact, on a national scale, than existing, coal powered energy generation.
- The Agricultural Assessment determined that the site identified for the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility has limited crop potential and insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop production and is therefore only good enough for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritized for conservation as agricultural production land.

It was thus recommended that the DALRRD approves the application for the Change in Land Use on approximately 290ha to establish the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility. A No Objection letter was subsequently received from the Department.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

The Public Participation Programme (PPP) is conducted in terms of the Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended. The newspaper advertisements, onsite notices and Background Information Document (BID) advertised the entire Mercury Solar PV Cluster (5x solar PV facilities as well as the grid connections):

- Three A2 laminated onsite notifications were placed on 22 March 2022 at the following places:
 - Along the S729 (from which road the facility will be accessed) that connects the R76 and the S643
 - The Mercury Main Transmission Substation
 - The gate of the Viljoenskroon Post Office
- Newspaper advertisements were placed in
 - The Citizen (national newspaper) on 30 March 2022
 - The Vrystaat Kroon (local newspaper) on 30 March 22
- A Background Information Document was distributed to everyone on the IAP Register for a 30-day commenting period (31 March – 30 April 2022).
- The Draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) (this document) is being distributed as follows:
 - All IAPs identified in the IAP Register received notification via email that the Draft BAR is available for comment (proof thereof will be provided in the Final BAR).
 - The Draft BAR is being distributed for a 30-day (plus holidays) commenting period.
 - All IAPs received an email with the Executive Summary and Draft BAR as an attachment. A link to the Draft BAR and all the Appendixes is available on the Landscape Dynamics website

(www.landscapedynamics.co.za) – detailed instructions on how to access these documents were provided in the said email.

- A copy of the Draft BAR was made available at the Nostalgia Spa, Guesthouse & Gallery in Viljoenskroon - the availability of the hard copy of the Draft BAR at this location was mentioned in the abovementioned e-mails.
- The Application Form together with the Draft BAR was submitted to DFFE for comment via their online system.

Submission of Final BAR

- Comment received on the Draft BAR will be included in the Final BAR. The Final BAR will be distributed for a further 30-day commenting *if* substantial changes to the BAR have been made that may impact on the rights of the IAPs. The Final BAR will be submitted to DFFE for their consideration for Environmental Authorisation

All reasonable steps were taken to inform the identified IAPs of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster development proposal. At this stage all comment could be satisfactorily addressed. No objection to the development proposal was received up to the compilation of this Basic Assessment Report.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The main potential negative impacts associated with the project are the following:

Expected Negative Impacts

Design & Pre-Construction Phase

- Risk of failure of structures during design phase
- Risk of failure of structures
- Impact on visual resources
- Risk of erosion
- Impact on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Impact on avifauna
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

Construction Phase

- Impact on agricultural land
- Impact on terrestrial biodiversity
- Impact on aquatic habitat
- Impact on avifauna
- Impact on heritage, archaeology and palaeontology resources
- Risk of groundwater pollution
- Risk of erosion
- Social impact
- Traffic impact
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

Post- Construction / Operational Phase

- Impact on agriculture
- Continuous impact on natural habitat
- Impact on aquatic environment

- Impact on avifauna
- Risk of erosion
- Continuous risk for groundwater pollution
- Impact on visual resources
- Social Impact
- Traffic Impact
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

Identified impacts and mitigation / management outcomes will be monitored through the application of the **Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)** that is included as an appendix to the Basic Assessment Report.

Expected Positive Impacts

- The establishment of renewable energy infrastructure should be viewed, firstly within the context of the South Africa's current reliance on coal powered energy to meet the majority of its energy needs, and secondly, within the context of the success of the REIPPPP. South Africa has one of the most carbon-intensive economies in the world, thus making the greening of the electricity mix a national imperative. The REIPPPP had contributed significantly towards meeting South Africa's emission targets and, at the same time, supporting energy security, economic stability, and environmental sustainability.
- The proposed solar PV facility will be able to evacuate the solar generated electricity and all the advantages of additional, clean, renewable electrical supply to the national Eskom grid will be realised. This will also assist in alleviating load shedding.
- Creation of employment and business opportunities and the opportunity for skills development and on-site training during the construction phase:
 - The construction phase is expected to extend over a period of ± 18 months and create approximately 250-300 employment opportunities, depending on the final design for the entire Mercury Cluster Solar Project. The total wage bill for the construction phase is estimated to be in the region of R30 million (2022 Rand value). A percentage of the wage bill will also be spent in the local economy which will create opportunities for local businesses in the area.
 - The majority of the employment opportunities, specifically the low and semi-skilled opportunities, are likely to be available to local residents and the majority of the beneficiaries are likely to be historically disadvantaged (HD) members of the community. This would represent a significant positive social benefit in an area with limited employment opportunities.
- The total number of permanent employment opportunities associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility would be approximately 20 and the majority of low and semi-skilled beneficiaries are likely to be members of the community.
- Procurement during the operational phase will also create opportunities for the local economy and businesses.
- The establishment of a community benefit structure (typically, a Community Trust) also creates an opportunity to support local economic development in the area. The requirement for the project to allocate funds to socio-economic contributions (through structures such as Community Trusts) provides an opportunity to advance local community projects, which is guaranteed for a ± 20 -30 year period (the project lifespan).
- The income from the PV facility received by the landowner reduces the risks to the farmer's livelihood posed by droughts and fluctuating market prices for farming outputs and inputs, such as fuel, feed etc. The additional income would therefore improve economic security of farming operations, which in turn would improve job security for farm workers and benefit the local economy.

- The provision of security for the proposed PV facility can create an opportunity to improve security for local landowners in the area.

CONCLUSION

The application can be summarised as follows:

- The proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is planned in a legal, pro-active and structured manner taking all development components, potential and restrictions into account.
- All relevant legal requirement in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in 2014 as amended, were complied with. This Basic Assessment Report includes all relevant proceedings, findings and recommendations which resulted from this study.
- The specialist input obtained is comprehensive and effective in providing an assessment of the status quo of the study area, identifying potentially sensitive areas and issues of concern as well as identifying impact that require re-consideration of alternatives.
- The EAPs are confident that the infrastructure presented is acceptable and viable. The assessment of additional alternative is not justified.
- Significant and reasonable actions were taken to identify and notify all Interested & Affected Parties that include government departments, relevant authorities, general stakeholders and potentially affected landowners of the project. No objections had yet been received regarding this project.
- The proposed project components and layout as motivated and recommended for authorisation will, after the application of mitigation measures, have an acceptable impact on the environment. This will be accomplished through the implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) that is included as Appendix H of the Basic Assessment Report.

RECOMMENDATION

- At this stage, there is no significant reason from a technical, environmental and social perspective why the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 should not be authorised.
- Depending on the comment received on the Draft BAR, the application will be finalised and submitted to the DFFE for Environmental Authorisation on condition that the EMPr is implemented.
- It is required that the EMPr be approved with the Environmental Authorisation.
- It is requested that the EA be valid for a period of 10 years.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd was appointed to apply for Environmental Authorisation for the **Kleinfontein Solar PV1** with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Environment (DFFE), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for this project. The applicant is Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd ('the Applicant'), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) fully owned by Mulilo Renewable Project Developments (Pty) Ltd ('the Developer').

It is the developer's intention to bid the proposed project under the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy's (DMRE's) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme (or similar programme), with the aim of evacuating the generated power into the national grid. This will aid in the diversification and stabilisation of the country's electricity supply, in line with the objectives of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), with Kleinfontein Solar PV1 set to inject up to 120 MW into the national grid.

1.1.1 Locality

The development site is situated north of the R76 and south of the Vaal River close to the town of Viljoenskroon in the Free State Province. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Moqhaka Local Municipality (MLM) in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality.

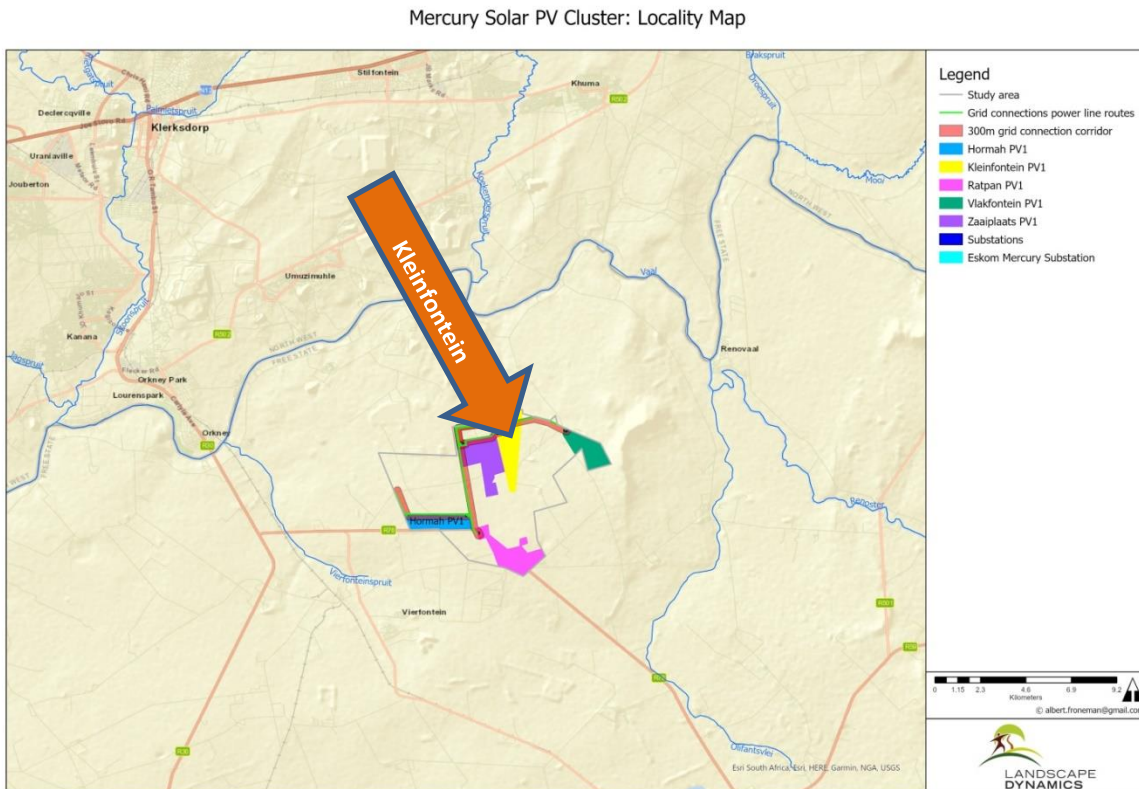


Figure 1: Locality Map – Mercury Solar PV Cluster

1.1.2 The Mercury Solar PV Cluster

The project is planned as part of a cluster of renewable energy facilities known as the Mercury Solar PV Cluster, with associated grid connection infrastructure. The cluster is situated north of the R76 and south of the Vaal River close to the town of Viljoenskroon in the Free State Province. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Moqhaka Local Municipality (MLM) in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The entire property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect 290 ha.

| Name of PV facility | MW (580MW total) | Areas investigated for development | Project footprint area | Farm Name |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Ratpan Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 293 ha | 193 ha | Remainder of Ratpan No 441 |
| Hormah Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 227 ha | 198 ha | Portion 2 of Hormah No 276 |
| Zaaiplaats Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 356 ha | 281 ha | Remainder of Zaaiplaats No 190 Remainder of Fraai Uitzicht No 189 Portion 2 of Fraai Uitzicht No 189 |
| Kleinfontein Solar PV1 | Up to 120MW | 354 ha | 290 ha | Portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No 369 |
| Vlakfontein Solar PV1 | Up to 100MW | 493 ha | 151 ha | Portion 1 of Jackalsfontein No 443 Remainder of Vlakfontein Nr 15 |

Table 1 Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project: Detail of property area

Each Photovoltaic (PV) solar facility will be treated as a standalone application and five separate applications for Environmental Authorisations will therefore be made. The electrical grid infrastructure (connecting the facilities to the existing Mercury Substation or existing Eskom powerlines) for these five facilities will be dealt with in terms of Gazette Notice Nr 2313, 27 July 2022: Standard for the Development and Expansion of Power Lines and Substations within identified Geographical Areas.

This Application for Environmental Authorisation refers only to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility (indicated in yellow on the next page)

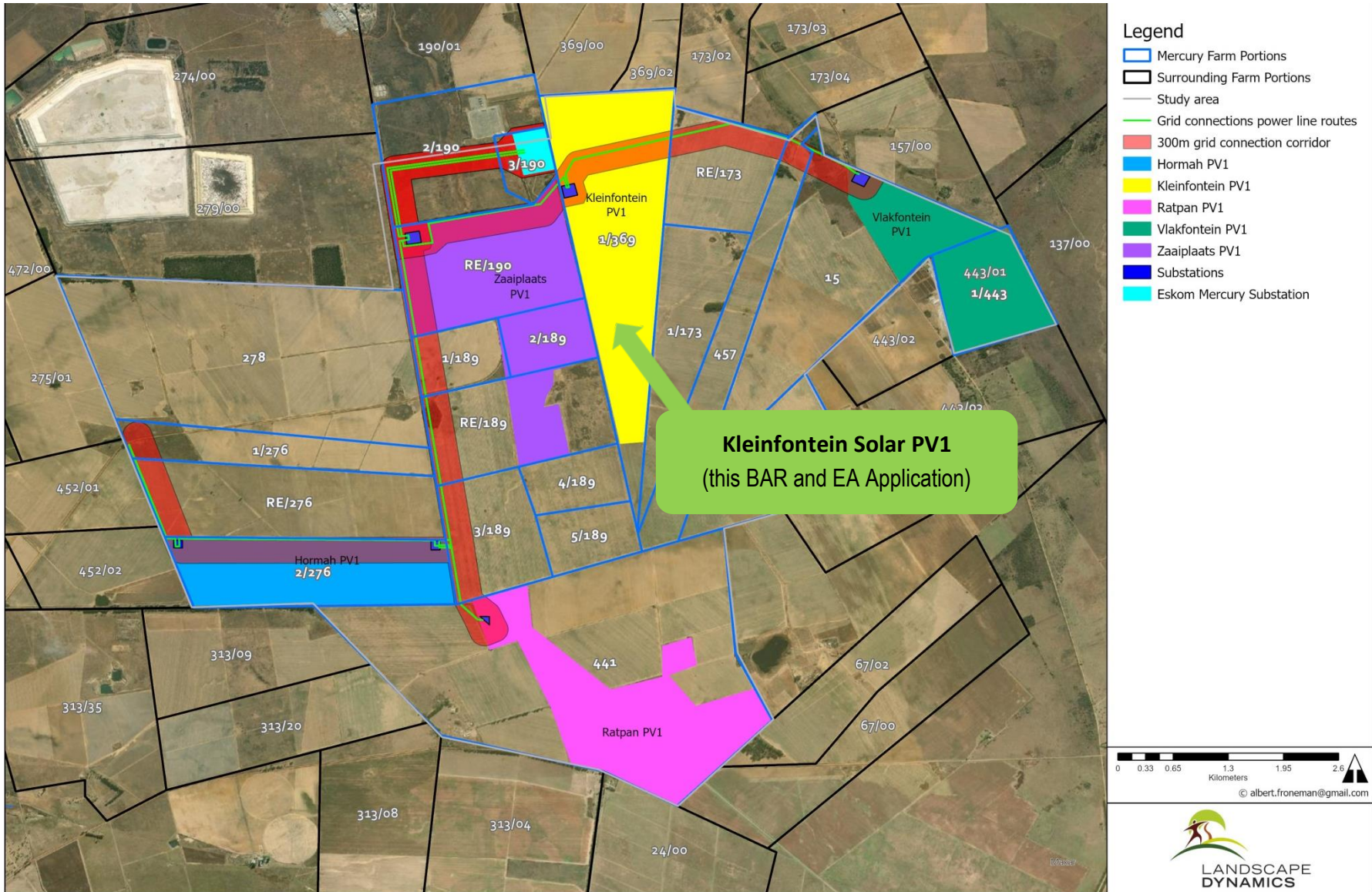


Figure 2: The Mercury Solar PV Cluster Project

1.1.3 Renewable Energy Development Zones

Government Gazette 41445, Notice Number 114 of 16 February 2018 identifies Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) within which a Basic Assessment process, instead of a full Scoping and EIA process, needs to be undertaken for projects that constitutes activities as per NEMA Listing Notice 2. The Mercury Solar PV Cluster project falls entirely within the REDZ and a Basic Assessment will therefore be undertaken.

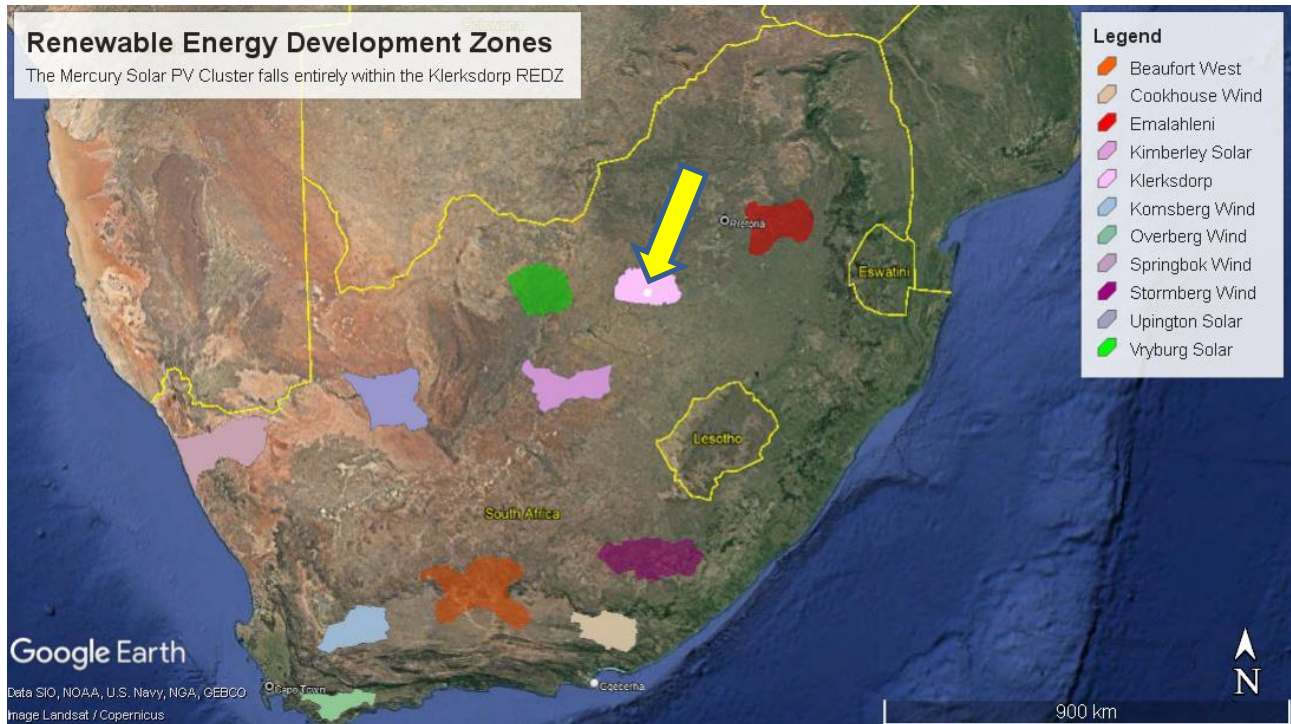
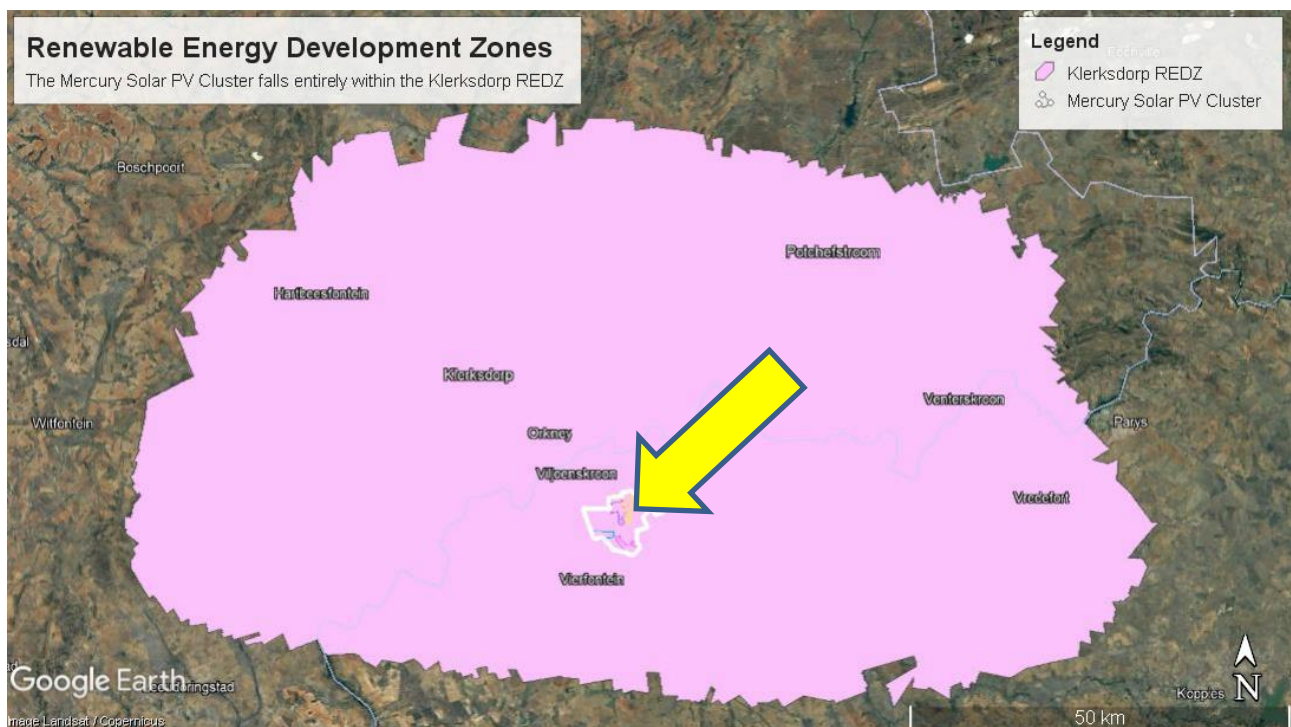


Figure 3: Renewable Energy Development Zones



1.1.4 Strategic Transmission Corridors

Government Gazette 41445, Notice Number 113 of 16 February 2018 identifies Strategic Transmission Corridors (STCs) and provides for the procedure to be followed in applying for environmental authorisation for large scale electricity transmission and distribution developments that fall within these STCs.

Gazette Notice Nr 2313, 27 July 2022: Standard for the Development and Expansion of Power Lines and Substations within identified Geographical Areas is also applicable to electrical infrastructure that falls within the STCs.

In the case of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility, the associated electrical infrastructure will be dealt with according the above-mentioned stipulations in a separate application.

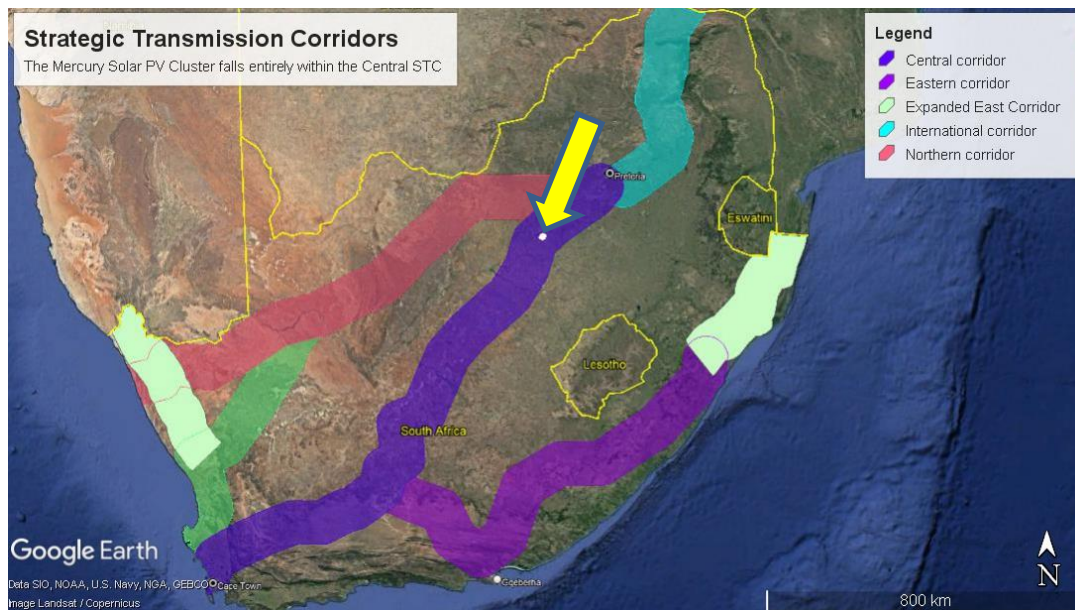
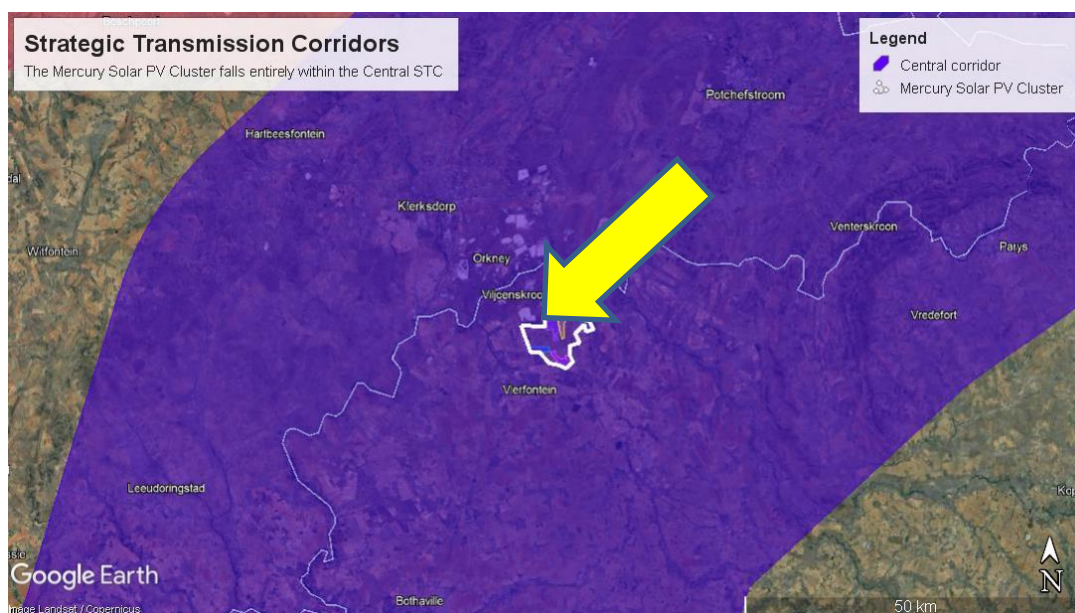


Figure 4: Strategic Transmission Corridors



1.1.5 Competent Authority

Government Notice 779 in Government Gazette No. 40110 confirms that the Minister is the competent authority for activities which are identified as activities in terms of Section 24(2)(a) of NEMA, which may not commence without an EA, and *which relates to the IRP* and any updates thereto.

The Minister is the Competent Authority (CA) for applications for Environmental Authorisations for facilities or infrastructure, including its ancillary activities, that will form part of the IRP Programmes for technologies whose procurement processes have been determined under the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 and / or the Electricity Regulations on New Generation Capacity as well as any future determinations that may be made.

It is the intention of the Applicant to bid the five solar PV facilities of the Mercury Cluster PV Project in the next, and other future bidding rounds of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP). The fact that the Applicant intent to bid is in support of the IRP implies that the Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment is the Competent Authority (CA) for this project.

If the proponent will not, or does not intend to, participate in any of the IRP programmes, the competent authority will be the MEC responsible for environmental affairs in the respective province, unless another sub-section of Section 24C of NEMA specifies the Minister to be the competent authority.

The EA applications that will be dealt with by the Minister for the above-mentioned IRP Programmes include applications for:

- a) **new power generation facilities, including ancillary activities;**
- b) *new power lines, including ancillary activities;
- c) **new substations, including ancillary activities;**
- d) expansion of existing power generation facilities;
- e) lengthening or expansion of existing power lines;
- f) expansion of existing substations;
- g) ancillary activities, directly related to existing power generation facilities;
- h) ancillary activities, directly related to existing substations;
- i) ancillary activities, directly related to existing power lines;
- j) amendment of an existing EA that was granted by the DFFE or by any of the provincial environmental departments —

provided that such application related to the electricity generation facility, substation or power lines will form / forms / formed part of the IRP Programmes.

*Ancillary activities' are those activities providing necessary support to the primary activity (power generation plant, substation or power line). For example, a new substation may need a road, a fence, ablutions, a parking area, etc.

1.1.6 DFFE Decision making timeframe

Because this project site falls entirely within the Klerksdorp REDZ, the reduced timeframe in which DFFE has to issue/refuse the EA of 57 days, instead of 107 days, applies.

1.2 The Basic Assessment Process

1.2.1 Objectives of the Basic Assessment process

According to the NEMA Regulations' Appendix 1, the objective of the environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process

- a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives;
- d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process, inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine—
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - (ii) 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; and
- e) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - (ii) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

1.2.2 Basic Assessment process followed

Refer to diagram on the next page for a summary of the Basic Assessment process followed.

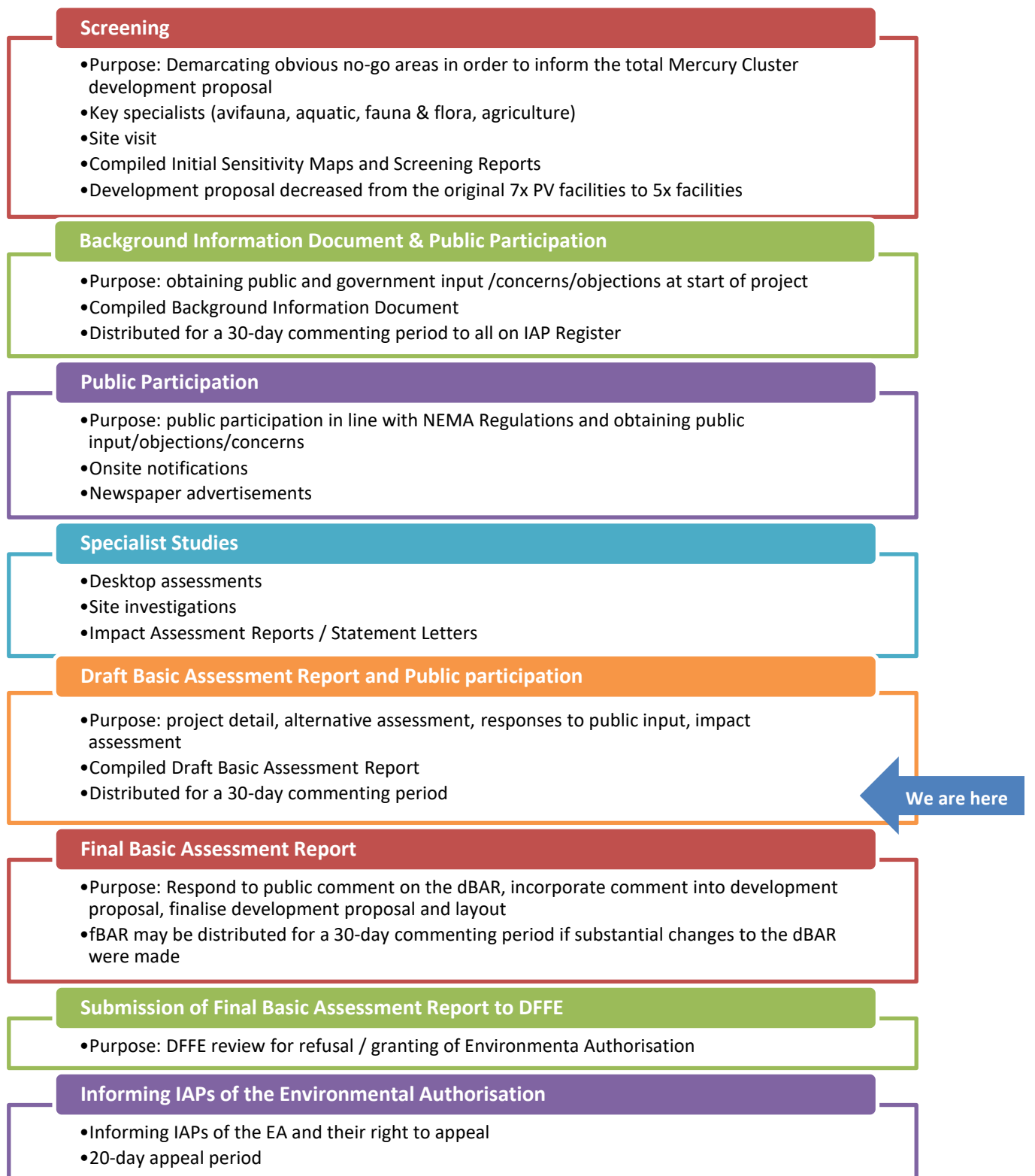


Table 2: Basic Assessment process followed

1.2.3 Content of the Basic Assessment Report

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations (as amended in April 2017), Appendix 1, Section 3, the Basic Assessment Report must contain the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider and come to a decision on the application. The items are listed below with appropriate reference to the relevant Chapters in the BAR where the item is addressed.

| Regulation Requirement | Section in BAR where addressed |
|---|--|
| (a) details of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae; | Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.3 Appendix J |
| (b) the location of the activity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; | Chapter 3 |
| (c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale; or, if it is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; | Chapter 3 Appendix A |
| (d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and (ii) a description of the activities to be undertaken including associated structures and infrastructure; | Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.1 Chapter 3 |
| (e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and (ii) how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation (iii) and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments; | Chapter 2 |
| (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; | Chapter 4 |
| (g) a motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternative; | Chapter 5 |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>(h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) details of all the 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; (iv) the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; (v) the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 associated with the alternatives; (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) the outcome of the site selection matrix; (x) if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and (xi) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity; | <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 8, Paragraph 8.2</p> <p>Chapter 8, Paragraph 8.3 and 8.4</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 9</p> <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.3.1</p> <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.2 and 9.3</p> <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.3.2</p> <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.5.1</p> <p>Chapter 9.5</p> |
| <p>(i) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; | <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.1; 9.2 and 9.3</p> |
| <p>(j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (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 avoided, managed or mitigated; | <p>Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.3</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| (k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in 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 report; | Chapter 6 Appendix H |
| (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 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; | Chapter 11 |
| (m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, impact management measures from specialist reports, the recording of the proposed impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr; | Chapter 9, Chapter 11 |
| (n) 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; | Chapter 12, Paragraph 12.4 |
| (o) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed; | Chapter 12 and included in specialist reports in Appendix F |
| (p) 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; | Chapter 12, Paragraph 12.2 |
| (q) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised; | Chapter 12, Paragraph 12.3 |
| (r) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to (i) the correctness of the information provided in the reports; (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs; (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 and affected parties; and | Chapter 12, Paragraph 12.5 Appendix I(3) |
| (s) where applicable, details of any financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts; | Not applicable |
| (t) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and | To be included in the Final BAR |
| (u) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act | Not applicable |

Table 3: Content of the Basic Assessment Report

1.3 Details and Expertise of the Environmental Assessment Practitioners

Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd is the environmental consultants appointed for this project. Landscape Dynamics is an environmental consultancy firm established in May 1997. The main line of business since that time up to the present is the compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments. Landscape Dynamics has a broad client base from both the private and government sectors which has developed over the past 24 years of professional services supplied.

The operating base for Landscape Dynamics is the entire South Africa; with local representation in Gauteng, the North West Province, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) for this project are Ms Annelize Erasmus and Ms Susanna Nel. Both EAPs are registered with EAPASA. The Landscape Dynamics Company Profile with the relevant condensed Curriculum Vitae's is attached under Appendix I.

1.4 Project Team

The impact that this project might have on the environment can only be effectively assessed if all the environmental project components are satisfactorily identified and considered. A multi-disciplinary approach is therefore required for this basic Environmental Impact Assessment process.

The EIA Project Team members are the following (Landscape Dynamics' Company Profile with condensed CVs of the EAPs and Declaration of Interest of the specialists are attached in Appendix I):

Environmental Assessment Practitioners

| Company name | Contact person(s) | Responsibility |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants | Ms Annelize Erasmus Ms Susanna Nel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EIA Project Management ○ Environmental Assessment Practitioners ○ Public Participation Programme |

Environmental Specialist Team

| Company name | Contact person(s) | Specialist field of study |
|--|---|--|
| Enviroguard Ecological Services CC | Prof Leslie Brown Clayton Cook | Fauna & Flora Impact Assessment |
| BlueScience (Pty) Ltd | Ms Toni Belcher | Aquatic Impact Assessment |
| CTS Heritage | Ms Jenna Lavin | Heritage & Palaeontology Impact Assessment |
| Chris van Rooyen Consulting and Afrimage Photography | Mr Chris van Rooyen Mr Albert Froneman | Avifauna Impact Assessment |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inkululeko Wildlife Services (Pty) Ltd | Dr Caroline Lötter | Bat Screening Assessment |
| VRM Afrika | Mr Steve Stead | Visual Impact Assessment |
| Tony Barbour Environmental Consulting and Research | Mr Tony Barbour | Socio-economic Impact Assessment |
| Johann Lanz Soil Scientist | Mr Johann Lanz | Agricultural Impact Assessment |

Project Team

| Company Name | Contact person | Engineering field of study |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Interference Testing And Consultancy Services (Pty) Ltd | Mr Callie Fouché | RFI Impact Assessment |
| ISHECON | Ms Debbie Mitchel | High Level Risk Assessment |
| JG Afrika | Ms Iris Wink | Traffic and Transportation1 |
| INDEX Social Consulting Services | Ms Marchelle Terblanche | Application for Change in Land Use |
| Afrimage Photography | Mr Albert Froneman | Mapping and GIS support |

Note

The Environmental Specialists Team mentioned above are considered 'specialists' as per the EIA Regulations and they comply with all the required qualification and registrations. The Project Team mentioned provides professional and technical studies relating to the project design and components and the requirements as stipulated in "Appendix 6 – Specialist reports" do not apply to them.

Applicant

The EIA Project Team is supported by the following team members from within Mulilo Renewable Project Developments (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of the applicant, Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd:

| Contact Person | Responsibility |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Mr Warren Morse | Director: Solar & Energy Storage |
| Mr Andrew Pearson | Environmental Manager |
| Mr Lloyd Barnes | Junior Project Manager: Permitting and Environmental |
| Mr Johan Janse van Rensburg | Project Engineer |
| Mr Gerhard Mc Namara | Project Engineer |
| Mr Constantin Hatzilambros | Project Manager |

1.5 Working Programme

| Activity | Month |
|--|---------------|
| Site Visit by Landscape Dynamics and specialists | November 2021 |
| Screening Report completed | December 2021 |
| <i>Public Participation & advertising</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of newspaper ads | March 2022 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of onsite ads | March 2022 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Background Information Document (30 day commenting period plus holidays) | March 2022 |
| Specialist studies finalised | November 2022 |
| <i>Draft BAR</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft BAR sent to IAPs (30 day commenting period excluding holidays) | March 2023 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of Draft BAR and Application Form to DFFE | March 2023 |
| Submission of Final BAR to DFFE | June 2023 |
| Date EA received (57 days decision making time frame) | July 2023 |
| Notification to all I&AP's of EA and right to appeal | August 2023 |
| 20 days appeal period ended | August 2023 |

Figure 5 Working Programme

CHAPTER 2: LEGAL REQUIREMENT

The paragraphs below illustrate how this project complies with relevant legislation, guidelines and policies specifically written for the renewable industry as well as provincial and municipal frameworks and policies.

2.1 National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

This application is done in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of December 2014, as amended in April 2017 (Government Notice Nr 326). Environmental Authorisation is requested for the following listed activities:

| Listing Notice 1 | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 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. | An onsite 132 kV Independent Power Producer (IPP) Substation forms part of the project components for which Environmental Authorisation is required with this application. |
| 15 | The clearance of an area of 1 ha or more but less than 20ha of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (iv) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect approximately 290 ha. • Even though most of the land is used for agricultural purposes, land cover which could contain indigenous vegetation of more than 1ha combined could be removed. |
| 19 | The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shell grot, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse, but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) will occur behind a development setback; g) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; h) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies; i) occurs within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; or | A farm dam (confirmed by the ecologist as having a low sensitivity) will be filled up to expand the developable area of the PV farm. |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | j) where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies. | |
| 28 | Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (iii) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (iv) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes. | The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility is planned on a property of 354ha in size on land currently used mostly for agricultural purposes outside an urban area. |

Listing Notice 2

Even though Listing Notice 2 calls for a full Scoping and EIA to be undertaken, the project site falls within a Renewable Energy Zone (Klerksdorp REDZ) which implies that a Basic Assessment process has to be undertaken regardless if Listing Notice 2 is triggered or not.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 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. | A 120MW solar PV facility will be constructed outside of an urban area. |
|---|--|---|

Listing Notice 3

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 4 | The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. <u>Outside urban areas:</u> (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas; | Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas; and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm (Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site. The activity is applicable because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The main access road to the IPP will be approximately 8m wide. ○ Internal roads of approximately 6m wide are required on the PV farm. |
| 10 | The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such | Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas; and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | <p>storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> | <p>(Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site</p> <p>Activity 10 is relevant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of dangerous goods (Including lubrications, oils, paints, fuel/diesel. etc.) with a combined capacity not exceeding 80 cubic metres will be required. • Diesel/fuel is generally required for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During construction for construction vehicles as well as generators for the construction camp and commissioning whilst waiting for the Eskom grid connection works to be completed • During operations required for Operations & Maintenance vehicles at the PV plants but also required for backup diesel generators at the substation. The Generators supply auxiliary power to the substation's protection and communications systems, should there be outages on the grid. This is an Eskom requirement together with a battery room at the substations to act as UPS for these critical systems. |
| 12 | <p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. Within any <u>critically endangered</u> or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because according to the DFFE Screening Tool Report the entire site falls within an Endangered Ecosystem.</p> <p>Activity 12 is applicable because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The total property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure will affect approximately 290 ha. ○ Even though most of the land is used for agricultural purposes, land cover which could contain indigenous vegetation of more than 300m² will be removed. |
| 18 | <p>The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre.</p> <p>b. Free State</p> <p>i. <u>Outside urban areas:</u></p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or <u>5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA</u> or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas within a watercourse or wetland; <u>or</u></p> | <p>Listing Notice 3 is applicable because the development site lies outside urban areas and according to the Protected Areas Register the Mispah Game Farm (Nature Reserve) is situated approximately 1,2km north-west of the PV site and the project development area includes areas within 100m from the edge of a watercourse and wetland.</p> <p>Activity 18 is applicable because existing roads will as far as possible be utilised and will be widened and/or lengthened by more than 1km within 100m from the edge of a watercourse / wetland.</p> |

within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland; or

NEMA can be regarded as the most important piece of general environmental legislation. It provides a framework for environmental law reform and covers three areas, namely:

- Land, planning and development;
- Natural and cultural resources, use and conservation; and
- Pollution control and waste management.

The law is based on the concept of sustainable development. The objective of the NEMA is to provide for co-operative environmental governance through a series of principles relating to:

- The procedures for state decision-making on the environment; and
- The institutions of state which make those decisions.

NEMA principles serve as:

- A general framework for environmental planning;
- Guidelines according to which the state must exercise its environmental functions; and
- A guide to the interpretation of NEMA itself and of any other law relating to the environment.

NEMA principles are the following:

- Environmental management must put people and their needs first;
- Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable;
- There should be equal access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs;
- Government should promote public participation when making decisions about the environment;
- Communities must be given environmental education;
- Workers have the right to refuse to do work that is harmful to their health or to the environment;
- Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner and there must be access to information;
- The role of youth and women in environmental management must be recognised;
- The person or company who pollutes the environment must pay to clean it up;
- The environment is held in trust by the state for the benefit of all South Africans; and
- The utmost caution should be used when permission for new developments is granted.

By providing electricity from a renewable source, this project would contribute to a sustainable environment.

2.2 The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)

The NWA aims to regulate the use of water and activities which may impact on water resources through the categorisation of 'listed water uses', encompassing water abstraction and flow attenuation within catchments as well as the potential contamination of water resources. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is the administering body in this regard. Defined water use activities require the approval of DWS in the form of

a General Authorisation (GA) or a Water Use Licence (WUL).

In the case of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site, the following is applicable:

- As some of the proposed activities are located near a delineated aquatic feature (within 500m from a wetland), they pose a risk of changing the bed, banks or characteristics of the watercourses or impeding or diverting flow in the watercourses,
- Water Use Authorisation is therefore required in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) water use activities.
- A preliminary risk assessment was compiled as per DWS requirement and it was concluded that, provided the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the risk of the activities degrading the adjacent aquatic features will be low such that the water use activities would fall within the ambit of the General Authorisations for Section 21 (c) and (i) water use activities.
- Additional water use activities could also require water use authorisation, i.e. groundwater abstraction and storage thereof. This will be determined during the design phase of the project and will be included in the application for water use authorisation.
- Note that an application for a GA / WUL can only be made once Preferred Bidder status for this project has been awarded.

2.3 The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

The proposed project falls within the scope of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act and the applicable activities are:

- The construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000m² in extent.

The authorisation process in terms of the NHRA forms part of the EIA process. A Heritage Impact Assessment was electronically submitted to the South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) via SAHRIS as well as to the Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Authority as part of the public participation programme. Comment received from these authorities will be included and addressed in the Final BAR.

2.4 Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development

A renewable energy facility requires approval from the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) if the facility is on agriculturally zoned land. There are three approvals that may apply:

- No Objection letter;
- Consent for Long Term Lease in terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA); and-
- Consent in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA)

2.4.1 No Objection Letter

A No Objection Letter for the change in land use is issued by the Deputy Director General (Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management) and is required as a first step in the agricultural approval process. This letter is also one of the requirements for receiving municipal rezoning.

Application for the No Objection letter has to be made as early as possible in the renewable development process because not receiving this DALRRD approval may be a fatal flaw for a project. This application requires a motivation backed by solid evidence that the development will not significantly compromise the future agricultural production potential of the development site. Note that a positive EA does not assure DALRRD's approval of the development.

Refer to Paragraph 7.4 of this report for a summary of the motivation report in support of the relevant application submitted to DALRRD. This motivation report is included in under Appendix F(4) in the BAR.

2.4.2 Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)

The second required approval is Consent for Long-Term Lease in terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA). If DALRRD's approval for the development has already been obtained in the form of the No Objection letter, then SALA approval should not present any difficulties. SALA approval (if required) can only be applied for once the Municipal Rezoning Certificate and EA is in hand. N

SALA approval is not required for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility, because the lease will be over the entire farm.

2.4.3 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)

Consent in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA) is required for the cultivation of virgin land. Cultivation is defined in CARA as "any act by means of which the topsoil is disturbed mechanically". The purpose of this consent for the cultivation of virgin land is to ensure that only land that is suitable as arable land is cultivated. Therefore, despite the above definition of cultivation, disturbance to the topsoil that results from the construction of a renewable energy facility and its associated infrastructure does not constitute cultivation as it is understood in CARA. This statement was corroborated by the Acting Scientific Manager: Natural Resources Inventories and Assessments in the Directorate: Land and Soil Management of DALRRD.

The construction and operation of the proposed Zaaiplaats Solar PV1 facility will therefore not require consent from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in terms of this provision of CARA.

2.5 DFFE EIA Guidelines

2.5.1 EIA Guideline for Renewable Energy Projects, 2015

The purpose of this document is primarily to provide guidance on the environmental management legal framework applicable to renewable energy operations and all the role players in the sector.

The guideline also seeks to identify activities requiring authorisation prior to commencement of that activity, and provide an interface between national EIA regulations and other legislative requirements of various authorities.

Impacts

The guideline provides a list of potential impacts associated with the full range of solar energy project development. It is stipulated that these are (under normal circumstances) the main impacts, but other impacts may be relevant depending on project specifics. The table below shows a list of potential impacts and where they have been considered in this report.

| Potential Impact | Applicability / Section in report where it is addressed |
|---|--|
| Visual Impact | Chapter 6, paragraph 6.5.2 |
| Noise Impact (CSP) | Not applicable - this is not a Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) project |
| Land Use Transformation | The impact on agriculture is assessed in Chapter 6, paragraph 6.6 |
| Impacts on Cultural Heritage | Chapter 6, paragraph 6.4.1 |
| Impacts on Biodiversity | Chapter 6, paragraphs 6.3.1, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 |
| Impacts on Water Resources | Chapter 6, paragraphs 6.3.2 |
| Hazardous Waste Generation (CSP and PV) | The EMPr (Annexure H) addresses hazardous waste |
| Electromagnetic Interference | Chapter 7, paragraph 7.5 |
| Aircraft Interference | The CAA is registered IAP and has the opportunity to comment on this development proposal, which will be included and addressed in the Final BAR |
| Loss of agricultural land | Chapter 6, paragraph 6.6 |
| Sterilisation of mineral resources | The Department of Mineral Resources is registered IAP and has the opportunity to comment on this development proposal |

Figure 6 Potential impact of solar energy facilities and applicability

Mitigation

Project-specific measures designed to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts should be informed by good industry practice and are to be included in the EMPr. Potential mitigation measures for solar energy projects include but are not limited to:

- Conduct pre-disturbance surveys as appropriate to assess the presence of sensitive areas, fauna, flora and sensitive habitats;
- Plan visual impact reduction measures such as natural (vegetation and topography) and engineered (berms, fences, and shades, etc.) screens and buffers;
- Utilise existing roads and servitudes as much as possible to minimise project footprint;
- Site projects to avoid construction too near pristine natural areas and communities;
- Locate developments away from important habitat for faunal species, particularly species which are threatened or have restricted ranges, and are collision-prone or vulnerable to disturbance, displacement and/or habitat loss;
- Fence sites as appropriate to ensure safe restricted access;
- Ensure dust abatement measures are in place during and post construction;
- Develop and implement a storm water management plan;

- Develop and implement waste management plan; and
- Re-vegetation with appropriate indigenous species to prevent dust and erosion, as well as establishment of alien species.

Above-mentioned mitigation was addressed through the required specialist studies and recommended mitigation measures are included in the EMPr.

Legislation

The NEMA listed activities and other applicable legislation are addressed in appropriate detail in this report.

2.5.2 Public Participation Guideline, 2017

According to Section (2)(4)(f) and (o) of NEMA,

- the participation of all IAPs in environmental governance must be promoted and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured, and
- the environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.

In order to give effect to the above sections, it is essential to ensure that there is adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment. Section 24(1A)(c) of the Act allows for this participation by requiring that the person conducting public participation comply with any regulated procedure related to public consultation and information gathering through the public participation process.

The NEMA EIA Regulations set out very specific steps and stipulations that need to be undertaken to ensure that participation by interested and affected persons are encouraged. Please refer to Chapter 8 of this report for detail regarding the public participation process undertaken for this development.

2.5.3 Guideline on Need & Desirability, 2017

The guidelines have a list of questions to be engaged with when the Need & Desirability of project are being considered. The need for and desirability of a proposed activity should specifically and explicitly be addressed throughout the EIA process when dealing with individual impacts and specifically in the overall impact summary by taking into account the answers to the questions as stated in the guidelines.

Reference must be made to Chapter 4 of this report for a list of these questions with explanations of how the need and desirability of the proposed development was taken into consideration when the development proposal was finalised.

2.6 National legislation applicable to the Renewable Energy Sector

2.6.1 National Energy Act (Act No 34 of 2008)

The National Energy Act aims:

- to ensure that diverse energy resources are available, in sustainable quantities and at affordable prices, to the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, taking into account environmental management requirements and interactions amongst economic sectors;
- to provide for energy planning, increased generation and consumption of renewable energies, contingency energy supply, holding of strategic energy feedstocks and carriers, adequate investment in, appropriate upkeep and access to energy infrastructure;
- to provide measures for the furnishing of certain data and information regarding energy demand, supply and generation;
- to establish an institution to be responsible for promotion of efficient generation and consumption of energy and energy research; and
- to provide for all matters connected therewith.

2.6.2 National Infrastructure Plan 2050

The goal of the National Infrastructure Plan 2050 (NIP 2050) is to create a foundation for achieving the NDP's vision of inclusive growth, targeting a 30% investment-to-GDP ratio.

This phase of the NIP 2050 focuses on four critical network sectors that provide a platform: energy, freight transport, water and digital infrastructure.

A National Infrastructure Plan with 18 identified Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) was developed and adopted by Cabinet in 2012. The Infrastructure Development Act, No 23 of 2014 was gazetted, which saw the establishment of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC) Council, Management Committee and Secretariat. A PICC Technical Task Team was established to support the Commission Structures plus create technical capacity in infrastructure. The number of SIP projects increased to 21 since its inception in 2012.

The energy SIPs are:

- SIP 8 includes green energy projects, including procurement of renewable energy under the REIPPPP.
- SIP 9 includes the expansion of electricity generation capacity, including that from Kusile and Medupi, with attention to reducing the carbon footprint being given.
- SIP 10 includes the expansion of electricity transmission and distribution network.
- SIP 20 includes the following:
 - Emergency or Risk Mitigation Power Purchase Procurement Programme (2,000MW) – national
 - Embedded Generation Investment Programme (EGIP) (400MW) – national.

2.6.3 National Development Plan 2030

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

The following infrastructure investments should be prioritised:

- Procuring at least 20 000MW of renewable electricity by 2030, importing electricity from the region, decommissioning 11 000MW of ageing coal-fired power stations and stepping up investments in energy-efficiency.

The country would need an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying new build of more than 40 000MW. One of the objectives under “Economic Infrastructure” as well as “Environmental Sustainability and Resilience” is that at least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.

2.6.4 Integrated Resource Plan, 2019

South Africa’s NDP 2030 offers a long-term plan for the country. It defines a desired destination where inequality and unemployment are reduced and poverty is eliminated so that all South Africans can attain a decent standard of living. Electricity is one of the core elements of a decent standard of living.

The NDP envisages that, by 2030, South Africa will have an energy sector that provides reliable and efficient energy service at competitive rates; that is socially equitable through expanded access to energy at affordable tariffs; and that is environmentally sustainable through reduced emissions and pollution. In formulating its vision for the energy sector, the NDP took as a point of departure the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010–2030 promulgated in March 2011.

Energy security in the context of this IRP is defined as South Africa developing adequate generation capacity to meet its demand for electricity, under both the current low-growth economic environment and even when the economy turns and improves to the level of 4% growth per annum. Generation capacity must accordingly be paced to restore the necessary reserve margin and to be ahead of the economic growth curve at least possible cost.

Renewable Energy: Solar PV, wind and CSP with storage present an opportunity to diversify the electricity mix, to produce distributed generation and to provide off-grid electricity. Renewable technologies also present huge potential for the creation of new industries, job creation and localisation across the value chain.

In line with the planned capacity in the promulgated IRP 2010–2030 and in accordance with Section 34 of the Electricity Regulation Act No. 4 of 2006, the Minister of Energy has, to date, determined that 39 730MW of new generation capacity must be developed. Of the 39 730MW determined, about 18 000MW has been committed to date. This new capacity is made up of 6 422MW under the REIPPPP with a total of 3 876MW operational on the grid.

2.6.5 National Integrated Energy Plan, 2016

One of the key objectives of the Department of Energy (DoE) is to ensure energy security which, in essence, is about ensuring the availability of energy resources, and access to energy services in an affordable and sustainable manner, while minimising the associated adverse environmental impacts.

As a fast emerging economy, South Africa needs to balance the competing need for continued economic growth with its social needs and the protection of the natural environment. South Africa needs to grow its energy supply to support economic expansion and in so doing, alleviate supply bottlenecks and supply-demand deficits.

Eight key objectives were identified during the Integrated Energy Planning process:

- Objective 1: Ensure security of supply;
- Objective 2: Minimise the cost of energy;
- Objective 3: Promote the creation of jobs and localisation;
- Objective 4: Minimise negative environmental impacts from the energy sector;
- Objective 5: Promote the conservation of water;
- Objective 6: Diversify supply sources and primary sources of energy;
- Objective 7: Promote energy efficiency in the economy; and
- Objective 8: Increase access to modern energy.

Solar PV and CSP with storage present excellent opportunities to diversify the electricity mix, to produce distributed generation and to provide off-grid electricity. Solar technologies also present the greatest potential for job creation and localisation.

2.6.6 New Growth Path Framework, 2010

The New Growth Path Framework aims at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity. This framework reflects government's commitment to prioritising employment creation in all economic policies. It identifies strategies that will enable South Africa to grow in a more equitable and inclusive manner while attaining South Africa's developmental agenda.

Central to the New Growth Path is a massive investment in infrastructure as a critical driver of jobs across the economy.

- The framework identifies investments in five key areas namely: energy, transport, communication, water and housing. Sustaining high levels of public investment in these areas will create jobs in construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure.
- The new growth path sees the infrastructure programme as a trigger to build a local supplier industry for the manufacture of the components for the build-programme.
- Specific measures, particularly changes to procurement policy and regulations, are identified to ensure that this is achieved. Risks include the still fragile global recovery; competition and collaboration with the new fast-growing economies; and competing interests domestically.

The New Growth Path identifies five other priority areas as part of the programme to create jobs, through a series of partnerships between the State and the private sector. One of these priority areas is Green Economy:

- Expansions in construction and the production of technologies for solar, wind and biofuels are supported by the draft Energy on Integrated Resource Plan. Clean manufacturing and environmental services are projected to create 300 000 jobs over the next decade.

2.6.7 White Paper on Renewable Energy, 2003

The world is facing the challenge of harnessing the earth's resources effectively and efficiently. There is still a vast dependence on fossil fuels, and the use of this energy source is common to both developing and developed countries. It is well known that the excessive burning of fossil fuels does not go without a price as

they release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Government is committed to the introduction of greater levels of competition in electricity markets. Promoting renewable energy will contribute towards the diversification of electricity supply and energy security. In doing so, Government will create an enabling environment to facilitate the introduction of independent power producers that generate electricity from renewable energy sources. To complement these reforms, there should be a greater investment by the private sector in renewable energy power producers, and in the commercialisation and local manufacturing of renewable energy technologies.

2.6.8 White Paper on the Energy Policy of the RSA, 2002

The purpose of this White Paper is to set out Government's principles, goals and objectives for renewable energy. It furthermore commits Government to a number of enabling actions to ensure that renewable energy becomes a significant part of its energy portfolio over the next ten years.

The policy recognises that South Africa has neglected the development and implementation of renewable energy applications. However, the significant medium and long-term potential of renewable energy is recognised. Government policy on renewable energy is concerned with meeting the following challenges:

- Ensuring that economically feasible technologies and applications are implemented through the development and implementation of an appropriate programme of action.
- Ensuring that an equitable level of national resources is invested in renewable technologies, given their potential and compared to investments in other energy supply options.
- Addressing constraints on the development of the renewable energy industry.

2.7 Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2007

The Free State PSDF is a policy document that promotes a 'developmental state' in accordance with national and provincial legislation and directives. It aligns with the Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy which has committed the Free State to 'building a prosperous, sustainable and growing provincial economy which reduces poverty and improves social development.

The PSDF includes comprehensive plans and strategies that collectively indicate which type of land-use should be promoted in the Province, where such land-use should take place, and how it should be implemented and managed. In broad terms, the PSDF:

- Indicates the spatial implications of the core development objectives of the Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.
- Serves as a spatial plan that facilitates local economic development.
- Lays down strategies, proposals and guidelines as it relates to sustainable development.
- Facilitates cross-boundary co-operation between municipalities, adjoining provinces, and bordering countries.
- Serves as a manual for integration and standardisation of the planning frameworks of all spheres of government in the Province.

The PSDF is prepared in accordance with bioregional planning principles that were adapted to suit the site-specific requirements of the Free State. It incorporates and complies with the relevant protocols, conventions, agreements, legislation and policy at all applicable levels of planning, ranging from the international to the local.

One of the main objectives of the PSDF is to reduce unemployment from 38% to 20%. Note that the current

unemployment rate is 38.1%.

2.8 Municipal Frameworks

2.8.1 *Moqhaka Local Municipality Environmental Management Framework, 2013*

Biodiversity and conservation

Biodiversity refers to the variety of different species in a region and the variety of ecosystems and functions such as energy flow and matter cycling needed for the survival of those species. Conservation could be defined as the practical application of ecology and refers to the mechanisms and tools needed to achieve conservation goals, such as the protection of biodiversity.

The four threatened ecosystems in the study area are the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland, the Rand Highveld Grassland, the Vredefort Dome Granite Grassland and the Eastern Free State Clay Grassland. These listed terrestrial ecosystems are very important features from a national perspective and should be considered during any development.

Most of the MLM area is regarded as 'endangered' and 'vulnerable' from a national perspective. This could be ascribed to the fact that many of the vegetation types present in the area have been extensively transformed by agricultural activities. 'Endangered' ecosystems are very close to becoming 'critically endangered' if any further loss of natural habitat is experienced. Conservation efforts in these areas are encouraged because it is currently not well protected in the national context.

Areas of high biodiversity are important indicators for sensitivity, as it reflects the status of available habitat and connectivity in the areas. These areas should be considered sensitive for any activities that might cause serious disruption and/or lead to further fragmentation of an already fragmented landscape.

According to the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA) report most of the main rivers present in the MLM area are Class-C rivers, which are 'moderately modified', with two rivers classified as Class-D, which are 'largely modified'. There are seven NFEPA's that should be managed in order to assist in the rehabilitation and improvement of these rivers. No fish sanctuaries have been identified for the area.

Protection of the FEPAs does not mean that it should be fenced off from human use, but rather that they should be supported by good planning, decision-making and management to ensure that human use does not significantly impact on the condition of the functioning of its ecosystems.

According to the National Wetlands Inventory, there are close to 3 300 wetlands in the MLM. These wetlands are mostly depression, channelled valley bottom, un-channelled valley-bottom, seep and flat wetlands. A few valley-head seep and floodplain wetlands are also present. Furthermore, a number of wetland clusters occur that will be regarded as sensitive to disturbance.

Wetlands play a very important role in the regulation of water and often possess unique habitat features that attract specialised species. Wetlands are the most threatened of all South Africa's ecosystems and are in dire need of protection. Buffers should be created around these features must be considered as sensitive to any development activities and treated with great care.

Refer to the relevant specialist studies in Chapter 6 and Appendix E for information directly relating to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.

Agricultural potential

Increased pressure on agricultural land for use other than agriculture makes it important to protect agricultural land, especially high potential agricultural land, for the exclusive use by agriculture. This is especially important if one takes into consideration the harsh environmental conditions of the country and the fact that only about 4% of the country's land is regarded as high potential agricultural land.

In order to protect high potential agricultural land, intensive agricultural studies was undertaken for this proposed solar PV development. Application has been made to DALRRD for a No Objection letter, thereby obtaining confirmation that the land in question may be used for purposes other than agriculture.

Refer to Chapter 7 and Appendix F(4) for information directly related to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.

2.8.2 Moqhaka Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2017-2022

The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in Section 41 of the Constitution. Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in Section 153 (b) of the Constitution.

Aligned plans ensure that resources are creatively harnessed and, as such, a lot more is achieved than would have had there been a piecemeal approach. Both the IDPs of Fezile Dabi District and Moqhaka Local Municipalities should serve as a platform for all the spheres of government to converge and define the development path of the District in general and more specifically the Moqhaka Municipal area. The alignment of planning instruments in the different spheres of government should allow for impact to be maximised by ensuring that limited resources are efficiently utilised. The alignment of selected National, Provincial, District and Local objectives is illustrated below:

- Decent employment through inclusive growth path
 - National NDP: Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods
 - MLM IDP: Create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitate job creation
- Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
 - National NDP: Ensure sustainable resource management and use
 - MLM IDP: Broaden access and improve quality of municipal services.
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World
 - National NDP: Pursue African advancement and enhanced international cooperation

The Moqhaka Local Municipality gives directives to the developmental agenda of the Municipality. The broader developmental agenda of the MLM consists of short, medium and long term development goals. The MLM is committed to the objectives of local government which are enshrined in section 152 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 namely:

- (a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- (b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- (c) To promote social and economic development;
- (d) To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- (e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

The municipality's development strategies are crafted within the context of ensuring that efforts are focused on delivering the expected outcomes of the developmental mandate of the local sphere of government.

The vision of the MLM “strives to be a Municipality that creates an enabling environment for socio economic growth and sustainable development.”

The IDP is about determining the stakeholder and community needs and priorities which need to be addressed to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of residents within the Municipal Area.

Unemployment

The official unemployment rate for South Africa climbed to 30,8% in the third quarter of 2020 from 23,3% in the second quarter. Eastern Cape had the highest unemployment rate in the third quarter (at 45,8%), followed by Free State, Gauteng and North West. Western Cape had the lowest rate, at 21,6%.

In 2011 the official unemployment rate was 35.2% and the youth unemployment rate was 47.2%. It is expected that the unemployment rate today will be similar to these figures.

The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility as proposed in this report is in line with the vision as stipulated in the IDP because it will provide much needed employment during the construction and operational phases of the project. Specialist studies undertaken for the solar facility and associated recommended mitigation measures also ensure that the biophysical and social environments are being protected.

2.8.3 Moqhaka Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2019-2020

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) aims to be in support of the NDP, the Mid Term Strategic Framework as well as the PSDF:

- The SDF identifies ten spatial related directives and objectives under reference to the NDP and Directive Nr 8 refers to “Surface Infrastructure”. One of the objectives of this directive is “Renewable energy (20 000 MW)”.
- Under the *Mid Term Strategic Framework: Planning Policies - Spatial Related Drivers and Objectives* the SDF again refers to Driver Nr 8 namely “Expand and maintain basic and road infrastructure” with one of the objectives being “Commission at least 7000 MW of renewable energy by 2020”. It is not known if this goal has been achieved but the Zaaiplaats PV Facility will contribute to existing/future renewable energy goals of the municipality.
- The SDF further make reference to the Spatial Related Directives and Objectives of the PSDF that, under Driver Nr 8 specifically refer to the promotion of “development of renewable energy supply schemes”.

Considering the above, the development of the proposed PV Solar Facility is in line with the SDF.

2.8.4 Free State Green Economy Strategy

The Green Economy Strategy for Free State Province (2014) was developed in alignment with the national green economy strategy elaborated in the National Green Economy Framework and Green Economy Accord, as well the Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. The development process was spearheaded by the then Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.

The objective was to develop a green economy strategy to assist the province to, amongst others, improve environmental quality and economic growth, and to develop green industries and energy efficiency within the province.

The solar PV facility as proposed will contribute to the aim of energy efficiency and green industry whilst

promoting economic growth and is therefore consistent with this Green Economy Strategy as well as the Climate Change Response Plan.

2.9 Conclusion of the Legislative Framework

The findings of the review of key policy and planning documents indicate that renewable energy is supported at a national, provincial, and local level. At a national level, the development of, and investment in, renewable energy is supported by the National Development Plan, New Growth Path Framework and National Infrastructure Plan, highlighting the importance of renewable energy. The proposed project also supports a number of objectives contained in the Free State Province Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Free State Green Economy Strategy. At a district and local level, the Moqhaka Local Municipality IDP and SDF support the development of renewable energy. The site is also located within the Klerksdorp REDZ as well as the Central STC. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for the establishment of renewable energy facilities.

It has effectively been illustrated in the above paragraphs that the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility as proposed is in support of applicable legislation on a national, provincial and local level.

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT INFORMATION

3.1 Project Description

Infrastructure associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV Facility will include the following:

| Infrastructure | Specifications |
|---|---|
| Solar PV Array | <p>The Solar PV Array includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bifacial PV Modules • Mounting structures using single axis tracking technology • Inverters • Transformers • Cabling between panels • The development footprint area is approximately 290 ha |
| Onsite 132 kV Independent Power Producer (IPP) Substation | <p>The IPP Substation includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HV Step-up transformer • MV Interconnection building • Total area approximately 100 m x 100 m (1 ha) |
| Access and internal roads | <p>Access is required for the purpose of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 as follows:</p> <p><u>Main access point for road to the IPP substation area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S729 Coordinates: 27° 0'18.43"S 26°49'20.92"E <p><u>Construction & maintenance access points</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S729 – Coordinates: 26°59'53.93"S 26°49'35.46"E ○ S729 – Coordinates: 26°59'53.93"S 26°49'35.46"E ○ T3762 – Coordinates: 27° 1'23.04"S 26°49'52.32"E ○ T3762 – Coordinates: 27° 1'23.04"S 26°49'52.32"E <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main access road up to the IPP substation area will be approximately 232m (0.232km) long and approximately 8m wide. • All proposed access roads will be developed to approximately 8m wide. • All proposed access roads, including the main access point, will align with existing tracks and routes where possible. • Existing internal farm roads to be utilised where possible, • Internal roads to be constructed up to 6m wide. • Regraveling of roads to take place if required by the provincial roads authority. |
| Laydown area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A temporary construction site area of approximately 4,5ha directly adjacent to the IPP and Eskom substation will be required. • All temporary infrastructure will be rehabilitated following the completion of the construction phase, where it is not required for the operation phase. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid State Batteries (SSB) is the preferred battery technology. • It will be constructed on approximately 4.5 ha. |
| Storage of Dangerous Goods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of dangerous goods (Including lubrications, oils, paints, fuel/diesel, etc.) with a combined capacity not exceeding 80 cubic metres. • Diesel/fuel is generally required for the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During construction for construction vehicles as well as generators for the construction camp and commissioning whilst waiting for the Eskom grid connection works to be completed ▪ During operations required for Operations & Maintenance vehicles at the PV plants but also required for backup diesel generators at the substation. The Generators supply auxiliary power to the substation's protection and communications systems, should there be outages on the grid. This is an Eskom requirement together with a battery room at the substations to act as UPS for these critical systems. |
| Ancillary facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and Maintenance Building • Site Offices • Construction camps • Storage Warehouse • Workshop • Guard House • Ablutions with conservancy tanks • During the construction phase, temporary sanitation facilities will be provided (i.e. chemical toilets) and these toilets will be regularly serviced by a licensed company. |

Note:

Components of a separate Application for Environmental Authorisation as it would be handed over to Eskom (to be developed by the IPP under a self-build agreement with Eskom):

- An onsite 132kV Eskom switching station
- A 132kV power line connecting the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility to the Mercury MTS
- Associated extension to the Mercury MTS

Please refer to the map on the following page which indicates the project components applicable to this project. Note the Eskom switching station will be directly adjacent to the IPP substation but the Eskom switching station and power line as mentioned above is specifically excluded from this map to prevent any confusion.

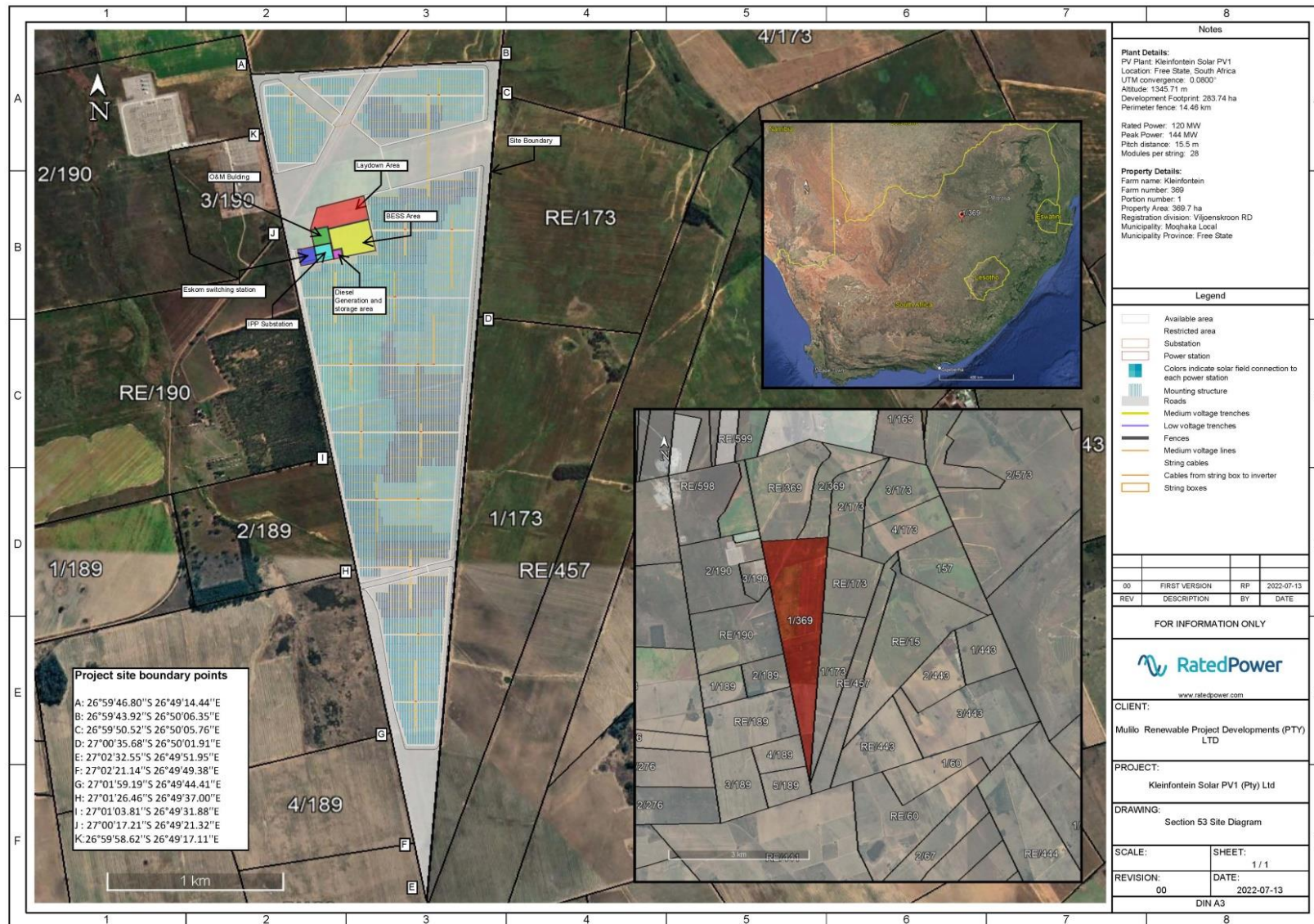


Figure 7 Site Layout with Project Components

3.2 PV Site Coordinates of outside boundary

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| North-western corner | 26°59'45.86"S and 26°49'14.68"E |
| North-eastern corner | 26°59'44.44"S and 26°50'05.80"E |
| Southern point | 27°02'33.40"S and 26°49'52.40"E |

3.3 Farm and portion number & Surveyor General 21 Digit Code

The project is situated on **Portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No 369** with the following SG21 Digit Code:

| Major region | | | | Minor region | | | | Farm / Erf number | | | | | | | Portion number | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

CHAPTER 4: NEED & DESIRABILITY

4.1 Need

The need for this project relates directly to the need for renewable energy projects in South Africa. The proposed Zaaiplaaits Solar PV1 facility will connect the generated electricity to the Eskom national grid, thereby assisting in alleviating the immense pressure on the current Eskom capacity.

The need for the project can also be justified when reviewing the South African **Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2019** which was gazetted by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Mr Gwede Mantashe, on 18 October 2019, updating the energy forecast for South Africa from the current period to the year 2030.

In summary, it is an electricity capacity plan which aims to provide an indication of the country's electricity demand, how this demand will be supplied and what it will cost. The IRP 2019 further states the following on renewables:

- “South Africa continues to pursue a diversified energy mix that reduces reliance on a single or a few primary energy sources. The extent of decommissioning of the existing coal fleet due to end of design life could provide space for a completely different energy mix relative to the current mix. In the period prior to 2030, the system requirements are largely for incremental capacity addition (modular) and flexible technology, to complement the existing installed inflexible capacity.”
- “Renewable Energy: Solar PV and wind present an opportunity to diversify the electricity mix, to produce distributed generation and to provide off-grid electricity. Renewable technologies also present huge potential for the creation of new industries, job creation and localisation across the value chain.”

The REIPPPP was developed in support of the IRP and the Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project: Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will be bid in the next and possibly future REIPPPP rounds.

4.2 Desirability

The desirability of a project is also measured in terms of the policy fit of the proposed development in terms of national, provincial and municipal legislation. Policy fit for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility is rated as high – please refer to Chapter 2 of this report for an in-depth discussion in this regard.

The following tables address further issues as highlighted in the DFFE Need & Desirability Guidelines (2014).

Is this project part of a **national programme** to address an issue of national concern or importance?

Yes, this project addressed an issue of national concern. It is necessary to connect more renewable energy generation projects to the national grid in support of the IRP 2019 and this project will be bid in the next, and possibly future REIPPPP bidding rounds.

Do location factors favour this land use (associated with the development proposal) at this place? (This relates to the contextualisation of the proposed land use on the proposed site within its broader context.)

The proposed solar PV facility is perfectly situated because

- *It falls entirely within a Renewable Energy Development Zone*
- *The entire project area falls within a Strategic Transmission Corridor*
- *It is closely situated to an Eskom substation which has capacity to receive the generated electricity*
- *There are no environmental sensitivities on the site that needs to be avoided*

Will the development proposal or the land use associated with the development proposal applied for, impact on sensitive natural and cultural areas (built and rural/natural environment)?

The development proposal (or the land use associated with the development proposal applied for) will not significantly impact on sensitive natural and cultural areas. The development proposal was assessed by the following specialists:

- *Terrestrial Biodiversity (Fauna & Flora) specialist*
- *Aquatic specialist*
- *Ornithologist*
- *Bat specialist*
- *Heritage consultant*
- *Socio-economic specialist*
- *Visual specialist*
- *Agricultural specialist*
- *Engineering specialists to address storm water, traffic as well as RFI and a high-level risk assessment for the BESS.*

It was concluded that all impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels and that the project could go ahead on condition that the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) (attached as Appendix H) should be implemented at all times.

Will the development impact on people's health and well-being (e.g., in terms of noise, odours, visual character and 'sense of place', etc.)?

Dust and noise will be created during the construction phase but mitigation measures are in place to minimise these temporary impacts. An ECO will be permanently on site to ensure that the mitigation is applied and to handle and act on complaints that may be received during this period.

A visual impact assessment was undertaken and it concluded that the proposed development should commence with mitigation for the following key reasons:

- *The proposed development areas have background views of degraded mining landscapes or are within proximity of the Mercury Substation where the rural agricultural landscape is partially degraded.*
- *Receptors are few and have partial visual screening of the proposed landscape change.*
- *No tourist related activities are making use of the rural agricultural landscapes.*

Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?

The, 'environment' should be seen as the sum total of one's surroundings, which include the natural, social and economic environments. Taking all constraints into account, the development as proposed underlines the principles as advocated by the term 'triple bottom line' (people, planet, profit) and this development proposal is in support of the goals of economic, social and ecological integration and sustainability.

What will the benefits be to society in general and to the local communities?

The proposed development will contribute to, amongst others, energy security and blackout relief, benefiting the entire South Africa. Temporary and permanent employment opportunities will be created and the work force will as far as possible be sourced from the local communities. This will bring much needed relief to an area which experiences an unemployment rate of 38.1%.

Will the benefits of the proposed land use/development outweigh the negative impacts of it?

Negative impacts associated with the proposed development could be mitigated to levels that will be acceptable within the receiving environment. It is suggested that the positive impact of creation of job and business opportunities, energy security, blackout relief, increase electricity capacity, reduction in the need to use diesel and other fossil fuels for peaking and baseload power far outweighs the negative impact that this project could have.

Describe how the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as set out in Section 23 of the NEMA have been taken into account:

Current procedures and/or organisational structures are not necessarily achieving integrated decision-making and/or co-operative governance and, as a result, there is a failure to properly achieve the objectives of IEM as set out in Section 23 of NEMA. EIA's however often focus on the immediate harm a project will cause rather than any benefits it might create in the long term to sustainable development.

The stated objectives of Section 23 are to ensure integrated decision-making and co-operative governance so that NEMA's principles and the general objectives for integrated environmental management of activities can be achieved. The goals are to

- a) promote the integration of the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 into the making of all decisions which may have a significant effect on the environment;*
- b) identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks and consequences and alternatives and options for mitigation of activities, with a view to minimising negative impacts, maximising benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2;*
- c) ensure that the effects of activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before actions are taken in connection with them;*
- d) ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment;*
- e) ensure the consideration of environmental attributes in management and decision-making which may have a significant effect on the environment; and*
- f) identify and employ the modes of environmental management best suited to ensuring that a particular activity is pursued in accordance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2.*

For this project the following actions were taken to reach the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as set out in Section 23 of NEMA:

- a) Applicable environmental, economic and social aspects have been assessed, thereby ensuring an integrated approach in order to balance the needs of all whom would be affected by this development.*

- b) *Mitigation measures have been supplied in the EMPr in order to ensure that all identified impacts are mitigated to acceptable levels.*
- c) *The EA application has to be evaluated and approved by DFFE and no construction may commence prior to the issuing of the Environmental Authorisation.*
- d) *The procedures which are followed during the public participation programme are based on the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.*
- e) *DFFE will take all information as represented in this report into consideration and may request further information should they feel that further studies/information is required before an informed decision can be made.*
- f) *The project team (inclusive of the specialists) is confident that the mitigation measures as supplied in the EMPr are reasonable and will be the best way to manage anticipated impacts.*

Describe how the principles of environmental management as set out in Section 2 of the NEMA have been taken into account

Chapter 2 of NEMA provides a number of principles that decision-makers have to consider when making decisions that may affect the environment, therefore, when a Competent Authority considers granting or refusing environmental authorisation based on an Environmental Impact Assessment, these principles must be taken into account.

The NEMA principles with which this application conforms are described as follows —

- 1. Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.*
- 2. Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.*
- 3. Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors.*

The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, were considered, assessed and evaluated, and informed decision-making by the authority is hereby made possible.

Describe in which way the development is in line with other applicable legislation

The findings of the review of key policy and planning documents (also refer to Chapter 2: Legal Requirement) indicate that renewable energy is supported at a national, provincial, and local level. At a national level, the development of, and investment in, renewable energy is supported by the National Development Plan (NDP), New Growth Path Framework and National Infrastructure Plan. The proposed project also supports a number of objectives contained in the Free State Province Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Free State Green Economy Strategy. At a district and local level, the Moqhaka Local Municipality IDP and SDF support the development of renewable energy. The site is also located within the Klerksdorp REDZ and Central STC. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for the establishment of renewable energy facilities.

CHAPTER 5: ALTERNATIVES

The NEMA EIA Regulations define *alternatives* as follows:

Alternatives, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the—

- a) property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- b) type of activity to be undertaken;
- c) design or layout of the activity;
- d) technology to be used in the activity; or
- e) operational aspects of the activity;

and includes the option of not implementing the activity (the no-go or 'do nothing' alternative').

The key alternatives to consider with solar farms are the following :

- Site Selection
- Technology
- No Go Alternative

5.1 Site Selection Alternatives

The following main factors should be taken into consideration when selecting sites for solar PV facilities (in no particular order of importance):

- Solar irradiation
- Existing road infrastructure
- Access to the Eskom grid
- Willingness of the landowner to lease the property
- Renewable Energy Development Zones
- Strategic Transmission Corridors
- Environmental constraints
- Current land use and available land

Taking the above into account, a site assessment area of approximate 4 580 hectares was selected within which further investigations took place. These specific points are discussed below to determine the fit of the development proposal in relation to these factors.

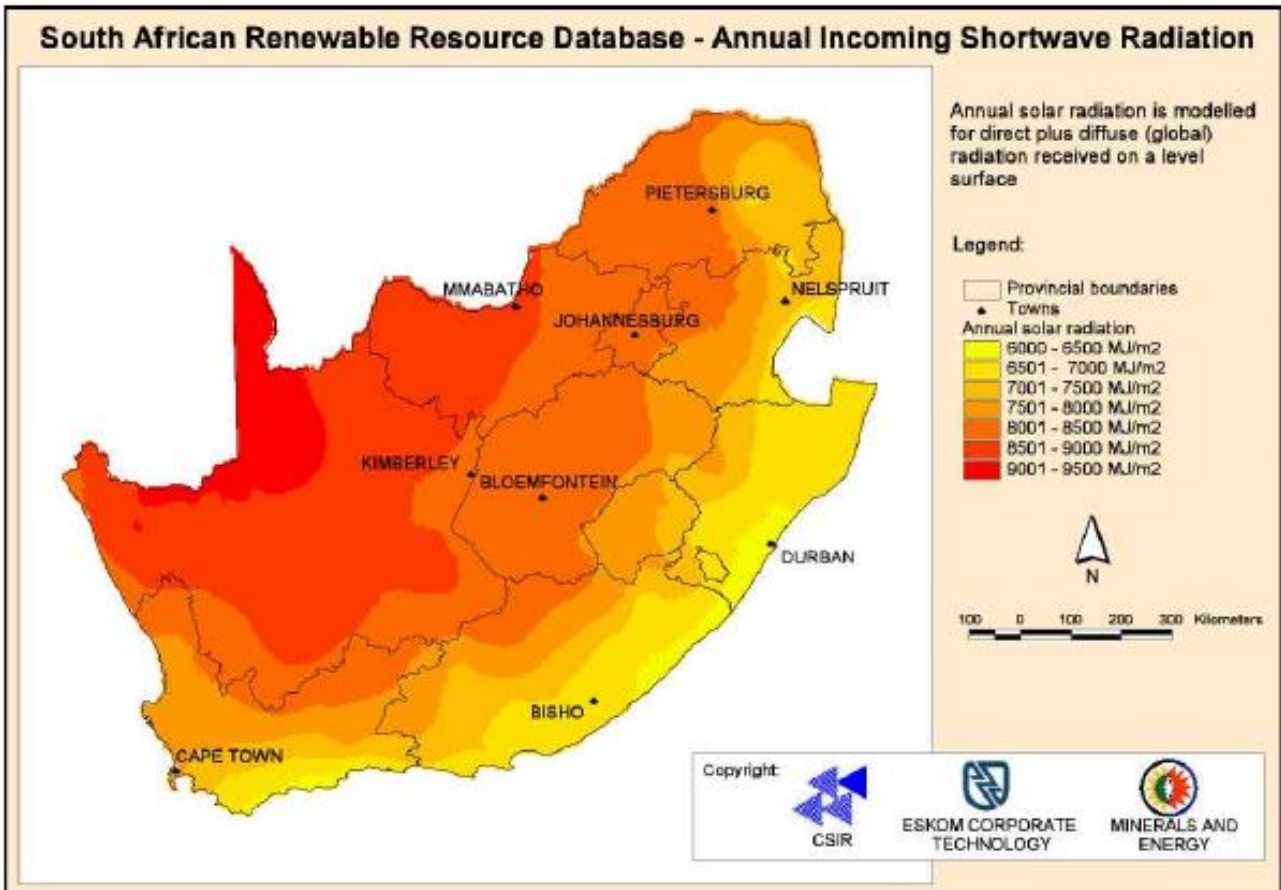
Solar Irradiation

South Africa experiences some of the highest levels of solar radiation in the world. The average daily solar radiation varies between 4.5 and 6.5 kWh/m² (16 and 23 MJ/m²). The figure below shows the annual solar radiation (direct and diffuse) for South Africa, which reveals considerable solar resource potential for solar

water heating applications, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal power generation.

The solar radiation levels of an area are the one of the main determining factor in the success of a solar PV facility and it also play an important part during the selection process of a preferred bidder in the REIPPPP programme.

The proposed development site falls within an area which varies between 8001 –8500 MJ/m² per annum, which makes the site highly viable for a solar PV facility.



Existing road infrastructure

Construction material and PV components will be transported during the construction phase. The existing road infrastructure should therefore be in support of the proposed development in terms of access to the site(s), condition of the roads and existing road upgrades where required must be possible.

This is a key factor when the economic viability of the project is being determined because transportation cost plays an important part in the overall financial viability of a project.

The Mercury Solar PV Cluster is accessible via the R76 in the south, Vermaasdrift Road in the east, unnamed gravel roads as well as an established network of existing farm roads, which can be upgraded to required standards.

Access to the Eskom grid

The Mercury Cluster solar PV facilities will be bid in future REIPPPP bidding rounds, which means that the generated electricity has to feed into the Eskom grid. Electrical infrastructure (substations and power lines) required to evacuate the energy are self-build projects which will be handed over to Eskom after construction. Construction cost plays a huge part in determining the overall liability of the project and constructing power lines over long distances can make the project economically not viable. The distance from the nearest Eskom substation therefore plays a crucial part when a site is being selected.

The Mercury Solar PV Cluster is, at its furthest point, approximately 5km away from the Eskom Mercury Main Transmission Substation which means the project will be viable when the construction costs are being taken into account.

Willingness of the landowner to lease the property

A solar development will not be possible without the buy-in of the landowner and the willingness of a landowner to lease the farm/property for solar development is being determined right at the onset of the site selection process.

The landowner of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility has confirmed his willingness to lease the land for development, which is evident in the relevant consent form submitted with the application to DFFE and also the 'Notes on the Meeting with Directly Affected Landowners' submitted as Appendix G(3)(a) in this report.

Renewable Energy Development Zones

The Strategic Environmental Assessment for Wind and Solar Photovoltaic Energy in South Africa, 2015 has identified 11 Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) that are of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic energy development, including the rollout of its supporting transmission and distribution infrastructure, in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 8: Green Energy in Support of the South African Economy.

Cabinet approved an integrated decision-making process for applications in terms of NEMA which states that a Basic Assessment process should be undertaken instead of a full Scoping and EIA process, even though Listing Notice 2 Nr 1 is being triggered. A shortened decision-making timeframe of 57 days will also apply.

The Mercury Solar PV Cluster falls entirely within the Klerksdorp REDZ.

Strategic Transmission Corridors

The Strategic Environmental Assessment for Electricity Grid Infrastructure (EGI) in South Africa has identified STCs that are of strategic importance for the rollout of the supporting large scale electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 10: Electricity Transmission and Distribution.

Cabinet approved an integrated decision-making process for applications in terms of NEMA by means of *Government Gazette 41445, Notice Number 113 of 16 February 2018* which provides for the procedure to be followed in applying for environmental authorisation for large scale electricity transmission and distribution

developments that fall within these STCs.

The Mercury Solar PV Cluster falls entirely within the Central STC, which further points to the desirability of the project at the proposed sites.

Environmental constraints

Environmental constraints, such as sensitive plant communities, wetlands, etc. have a direct impact on land available for development and form the backbone of the environmental impact assessment process. If large areas of land need to be conserved, the viability of the project will be jeopardised and other available land may be required. It is thus a crucial step in the site selection process.

Initial screening assessments followed by detail environmental studies were done for the proposed solar PV facilities and the development layouts were guided by the results of these studies. Only one environmental constraint was identified for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site and this area had been excluded from the development area in the proposed layout.

Current land use and available land

Almost the entire assessment area of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster is used for agriculture and is rated as having a high agricultural potential in the DFFE Screening Tool, dated 31 August 2023 (refer to Appendix B(1)). DALRRD's viewpoint is that land which is suitable for the viable and sustainable production of cultivated crops (arable land), should not be used for solar power generation, but rather conserved for crop production. This is justified by the fact that there is a scarcity of arable production land in South Africa, but there is an abundance of, particularly arid, non-arable land that could be used for solar development.

The client originally planned to construct at least 10x solar PV facilities within the identified assessment area. However, it quickly became clear that the high agricultural potential of the study area would play a major role in the number of sites and area size to be available for development. After the detailed screening assessments, which included site investigations by the agricultural specialist, fauna & flora specialist, avifauna specialist as well as an aquatic specialist, it was determined that five areas will be suitable for solar development. These five areas are known as the Mercury Solar PV Cluster.

The DFFE Screening Tool (include as Appendix B(1)) guided the choice of specialist involvement. The Basic Screening Assessment Report is attached under Appendix B(2). Detail site-specific specialist reports are included in Appendix E. The result of these assessment and studies confirmed that the proposed PV facilities (inclusive of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1) are the most acceptable and viable alternatives from an environmental point of view.

5.2 Technology Alternatives

Two different technologies were considered, namely Photovoltaic (PV) Technology and Concentrated Solar Power (SCP)

PV Technology

Photovoltaic (PV) technologies, more commonly known as solar panels, generate power using devices that absorb energy from sunlight and convert it into electrical energy through semiconducting materials. These devices, known as solar cells, are then connected to form larger power-generating units known as modules or panels.

Advantages

- PV panels provide clean – green energy. During electricity generation with PV panels there is no harmful greenhouse gas emissions thus solar PV is environmentally friendly.
- PV cells have a very long lifespan that needs minimum upkeep.
- PV is currently the lowest price solar technology due to the lower costs of PV panels.
- Minimal operations and maintenance support staff required.
- Requires a minimal amount of water.

Disadvantages

- Some toxic chemicals, like cadmium and arsenic, are used in the PV production process. These environmental impacts are minor and can be easily controlled through recycling and proper disposal.
- Solar energy is somewhat more expensive to produce than conventional sources of energy due in part to the cost of manufacturing PV devices and in part to the conversion efficiencies of the equipment. As the conversion efficiencies continue to increase and the manufacturing costs continue to come down, PV will become increasingly cost competitive with conventional fuels.
- Energy storage options (batteries) are expensive.
- Significant power output fluctuations due to no inertia in the system.
- PV efficiency is significantly affected at high ambient temperatures.
- Solar power is a variable energy source, with energy production dependent on the sun. Solar facilities may produce no power at all some of the time, which could lead to an energy shortage if too much of a region's power comes from solar power.

Concentrated Solar Power (SCP)

CSP technologies use a mirror configuration that concentrates the sun's solar energy onto a receiver, which converts it to heat. The heat is then converted into steam to drive a turbine that produces electrical power.

Advantages

- CSP plants can use thermal energy storage systems to store the power until it's needed, for example during periods of minimal sunlight. The ability to store energy is what makes CSP a flexible source of renewable energy.
- CSP also provides a relatively continuous source of electricity, particularly in comparison to solar photovoltaics (PV) and wind power, which provide intermittent supplies.
- Because CSP plants can store solar energy in the form of molten salts, the electricity generated is predictable and reliable.

Disadvantages

- Concentrated solar power uses a lot of water to drive steam turbines and to cool thermochemical reactors. Although seawater may be seen as a possible solution, this could present solar radiation issues for the surrounding landscape.
- Similarly, CSP plants can attract animals with its light, and the heat can be fatal for some species.
- CSP plants are also expensive to run.
- Thermal energy storage materials that can withstand high temperatures are costly and difficult to source.
- Molten salt, for example, has a limited operating range because it solidifies at low temperatures and decomposes at high temperatures.
- Competition from other energy sources like solar PV and fission-based nuclear power means that CSP doesn't always receive the development it needs to become a primary energy source. As breakthroughs continue in other areas, concentrated solar power runs the risk of becoming obsolete.

The Developer prefers Photovoltaic Technology.

5.3 Layout Alternatives

The layout of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility was influenced mainly by the following:

- There is one single environmental constraint that needs to be excluded from the development area. This is the buffer zone of the wetland on adjacent land on the Remainder of the farm Fraai Uitzicht 189, to the west of the development site.
- The two access points provided from the S729 and T3762 respectively.
- The layout has also been guided by best practice and acceptable solar PV engineering principles.

5.4 The No Go Alternative

South Africa currently relies on coal-powered energy to meet more than 90% of its energy needs. As a result, South Africa is one of the highest per capita producers of carbon emissions in the world and Eskom, as an energy utility, has been identified as the world's second largest producer of carbon emissions.

The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility will be bid in future REIPPPP rounds and the no-go option will mean that this bidding cannot take place. All the advantages of additional, clean, renewable electrical supply to the national Eskom grid will not be realised. A loss opportunity to reduce South Africa's very high carbon emissions would represent a huge negative social cost.

This project will contribute to the total renewable energy mix as targeted by the SA government and the no-go option will mean that an opportunity to be part of reaching this goal has been lost.

Temporary and permanent employment opportunities that will be created by the construction of this solar PV facility and electrical infrastructure will be forgone, another negative social cost that can be ill-afforded by South Africa which has a current unemployment rate of 34,9% as calculated in the third quarter of 2021; the Moqhaka municipality has an even higher unemployment rate which currently stands at 38.1%.

Negative impact that this project may have can all be mitigated to acceptable levels. The positive impacts, such as the establishment of a Community Trust and generation of income for the affected landowner

outweigh the negative impact which will all be low after mitigation has been applied. There is therefore no reason why the no-go option should be applied.

The No-Go option is not recommended and will not be further assessed during this Basic Assessment process.

5.5 Conclusion of Alternatives

Based on careful consideration documented in the previous paragraphs, the EAPs are confident that the proposed alternative of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility with a contracted capacity of up to 120MW is a technically viable land use option for the site and is also acceptable from an environmental perspective since all expected negative impact can be mitigated to acceptable levels. The site selection assessment process clearly indicates that alternative solar PV facility sites for the Mercury Solar PV Cluster were thoroughly assessed.

CHAPTER 6: RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT & SPECIALIST STUDIES

6.1 General Description of the Study Area

6.1.1 General description

The centre point of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is situated approximately 22km north of the small town of Viljoenskroon, 7km south of the Vaal Rover and 5km north of the R76. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Mophaka Local Municipality (MLM) in the Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The entire property is 354ha in extent of which the renewable infrastructure is proposed to affect 283.74 ha.

Infrastructure affecting the sense of place in the macro area includes mining and electricity infrastructure. Mining includes the Harmony Moab Khotsong's gold mine approximately 8km west and the Vierfontein Colliery approximately 10km southwest of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility. The existing Mercury Transmission Substation is situated directed west of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV site. Numerous powerlines (transmission and distribution lines) cross the landscape.

There are two private nature reserves within the macro area, namely the Viljoenskroon Nature Reserve (declared a Private Nature Reserve in 1996) approximately is ±18km southeast of and the Mahemsvlei Private Nature Reserve (declared a Private Nature Reserve in 1994) approximately 16km north of the proposed Kleinfotein Solar PV1. These reserves are registered on the DFFE Protected Areas database but further information about these reserves could not be found and it is not known if the land is being managed as nature reserves or not.

Farming activities within the study area is mostly maize (*Zea mays*) production. The project site of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility comprises mostly of agricultural and old cultivated fields with a few remaining natural vegetation patches. The Northern Free State is a major producer of staple crops and livestock.

The project site is relatively flat with the highest point being 1 348 masl in the southeast corner and 1 324m in the northwest of the site.

The average temperatures vary from 9.3°C in June/July to 22.4°C in January and February. The wet season occurs from mid-November to mid-April with February tending to be the wettest month and July the driest month. The mean annual rainfall for the area is 511 mm, with the highest rainfall month on average being January (77mm) and the lowest, July (0mm).

6.1.2 Renewable energy projects in the macro area

The development site falls within the Klerksdorp REDZ. In as far as could be established, no operational renewable energy sites are currently located in significant proximity to the site. The nearest operational facility, the 68MW Bokamoso PV facility, is located 42km southwest of the site, near Leeudoringstad. Bokamoso achieved commercial production in 2020. A total of 12 renewable energy facilities have historically been proposed or are currently being proposed within a 35km radius of the site. These include two cluster developments currently being proposed (different applications), viz. Mercury Solar PV Cluster (the subject of this report), Red Rocket's Dominion Cluster, located 5km west of Klerksdorp and Naos Solar PV1, PV2 and PV3 approximately 4km northeast of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.

The table below was obtained from the Social Impact Assessment Report attached as Appendix E(6) and Item 12 was added resulting from public participation on the relevant project.

| | PROJECT | TYPE | MW | APPLICANT | STATUS |
|----|--|----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Dominion Cluster | Solar PV | 300 | Red Rocket | In process |
| 2 | Orkney PV | Solar PV | 100 | Genesis Orkney | EIA 2016 |
| 3 | Kabi Vaalkop | Solar PV | 225 | Kabi Solar | Amendment 2017 |
| 4 | Witkop Solar 2 | Solar PV | 61 | Unknown | EIA 2013 |
| 5 | Buffels 1 | Solar PV | 75 | Unknown | EIA 2015 |
| 6 | Buffels 2 | Solar PV | 100 | Kabi Solar | EIA 2014 |
| 7 | Unknown | Solar PV | 50 | Omega Invest | EIA 2010 |
| 8 | Paleso | Solar PV | 150 | Paleso Solar | BAR 2021 |
| 9 | Rietvlei | Solar PV | 50 | Keren properties | EIA 2012 |
| 10 | Mercury Cluster (The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 forms part of this cluster) | Solar PV | 540 | Care of Mulilo Renewable Energy | In process |
| 11 | Unknown | Solar PV | 50 | Afropause 538 | BAR 2011 |
| 12 | Naos Solar PV1, PV2 and PV3 | Solar PV | 300 200 240 | SOLA Group | In process |
| 13 | Phofu Solar Power Plant | Solar PV | 250 | Care of Environamics (EAP) | In process |

Table 4 Historic and current renewable energy applications within 35km of the project area

6.2 DFFE Screening Tool – Determining Specialist Input

The DFFE Screening Tool Report is attached under Addendum B(1).

Environmental Sensitivities

The Screening Tool Report identified certain Environmental Sensitivities within the proposed development

area and, based on these results recommend specialist studies that need to be undertaken.

These identified sensitivities are indicative only and had to be verified on site by a suitably qualified person (the EAP or a specialist) before the need of the recommended specialist assessments could be confirmed.

The following table is applicable to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility:

| Theme | Very High sensitivity | High sensitivity | Medium sensitivity | Low sensitivity |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture Theme | | X | | |
| Animal Species Theme | | | | X |
| Aquatic Biodiversity Theme | X | | | |
| Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme | | | | X |
| Avian Theme | | | | X |
| Civil Aviation (Solar PV) Theme | | | | X |
| Defence Theme | | | | X |
| Landscape (Solar) Theme | X | | | |
| Palaeontology Theme | X | | | |
| Plant Species Theme | | | | X |
| RFI Theme | | | | X |
| Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme | X | | | |

Table 5 Key Results from the Screening Tool Report

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification and the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint, a list of specialist assessments have been identified by the Screening Tool Report for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate the reason for not including any of the identified specialist studies where applicable including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

The 13x Impact Assessments as mentioned below were identified in the Screening Tool Report. A motivation is provided, where applicable, next to each study as to why the recommendation is not required.

All specialist studies as undertaken were done according to the applicable Protocol as stipulated in the Screening Tool Report.

| Impact Assessment | Motivation |
|--|---|
| Agricultural Impact Assessment | An <i>Agricultural Impact Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and is included as Appendix E(8) of this report. |
| Landscape / Visual Impact Assessment | A <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and included as Appendix E(7) of this report. |
| Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment | A Heritage Impact Assessment which includes an <i>Archaeological Specialist Study</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix E(5) of this report. |
| Palaeontology Impact Assessment | A Heritage e Impact Assessment which includes a Palaeontological Desktop Study is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix F(5) of this report. |
| Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment | A <i>Terrestrial Ecological Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix E(1) of this report. |
| Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment | An <i>Aquatic Impact Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix E(2) of this report. |
| Civil Aviation Assessment | The Civil Aviation Theme was rated as having a Low Sensitivity and therefore no specialist input is proposed. The SA Civil Aviation Authority was approach for comment and further actions will be based on their instructions. |
| Defence Assessment | The Defence Theme was rated as having a Low sensitivity, and therefore no specialist input is proposed. The SA Defence Force was however contacted for comment and further actions will be based on their comment. |
| RFI Assessment | An <i>RFI Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 7 and included under Appendix F(3) of this report. |
| Geotechnical Assessment | <p>The applicant will undertake site-specific geotechnical investigations during the design phase of the project, in other words after the EA has been issued. The final design of the foundations is done by engineers strictly according to generally acceptable engineering standards and norms, taking the site-specific geotechnical constraints into account.</p> <p>The absence of a geotechnical study during the EIA stages of the project should not impact on the viability of the project and is therefore not required as part of the studies for Environmental Authorisation.</p> |
| Socio-economic Impact Assessment | A <i>Socio-economic Impact Assessment</i> was done and is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix E(6) of this Report. |
| Plant Species Assessment | This component is addressed under the <i>Terrestrial Ecological Assessment</i> as mentioned above. It is summarised in Chapter 6 and included under Appendix E(1) of this Report. |
| Animal Species Assessment | This component is addressed under the <i>Terrestrial Ecological Assessment</i> as mentioned above. |

Table 6 Screening Tool Report Verification

The specialist studies as mentioned in the table above are summarised below.

6.3 Biophysical Environment

6.3.1 Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment

A Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment, dated March 2022, was undertaken by Enviroguard CC, represented by Prof Leslie Brown, and is attached under Appendix E(1). A summary thereof follows below.

The objectives of this study were to:

- Identify, describe, and delineate the different vegetation units present on the study site;
- Provide a description of the fauna (mammals, reptiles, amphibians) occurring within the study area;
- Identify species of conservation importance that could possibly occur on the proposed site;
- To provide a sensitivity map of the study area (where applicable); and
- To provide management recommendations to mitigate negative and enhance positive impacts of the proposed development.

FLORA

Vegetation Type

The vegetation of the study area belongs to the endangered Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland vegetation type (Gh 10) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The vegetation type is found on aeolian and colluvial sand overlying sand and mudstone.

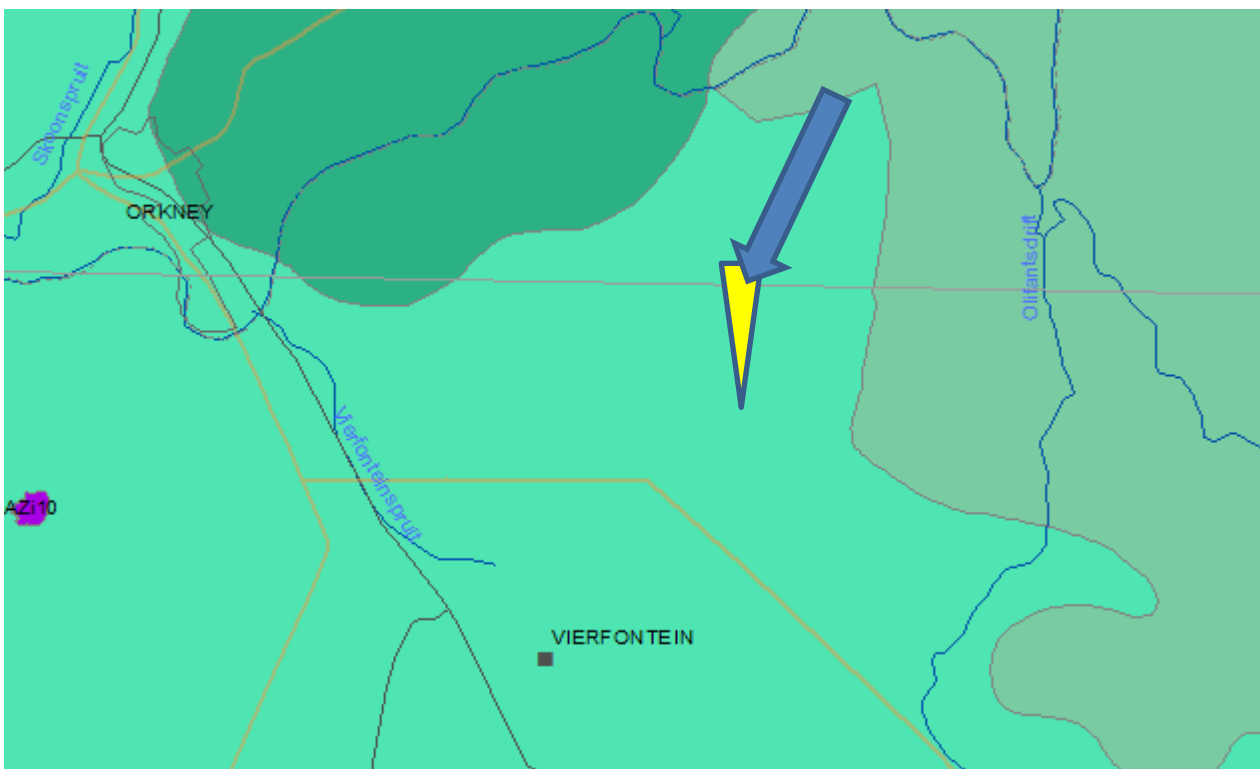


Figure 8 Position of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site within the endangered Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland Vegetation Type

Vegetation Units

The study area (the entire Mercury Cluster) comprises seven vegetation units namely:

1. *Eragrostis curvula*-*Cynodon dactylon* grassland
2. Wetland areas
3. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland
4. Cultivated fields
5. Seasonal stream
6. *Digitaria eriantha*-*Eragrostis curvula* grassland
7. *Seriphium plumosum* shrubland

The vegetation unit for the entire Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility was identified as Nr 4: Cultivated Fields

The Cultivated Fields is the largest unit within the Mercury Cluster assessment area. This unit comprises currently of cultivated fields that are planted with maize crops while some sections comprise of old, cultivated fields that have been left fallow. As a result, these areas are in an early secondary successional phase dominated by a large number of pioneer weedy species. This vegetation unit has a **low conservation value and low ecosystem functioning**.

According to the Free State Biodiversity Plan (SANBI) the Mercury Cluster assessment area is listed as degraded or “other” with only two very small areas identified as CBAs. The entire Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site is listed as ‘degraded’ (grey in the map below). Also refer to Appendix B(3) for a copy of this map.

Mercury Solar PV Cluster: Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas Map

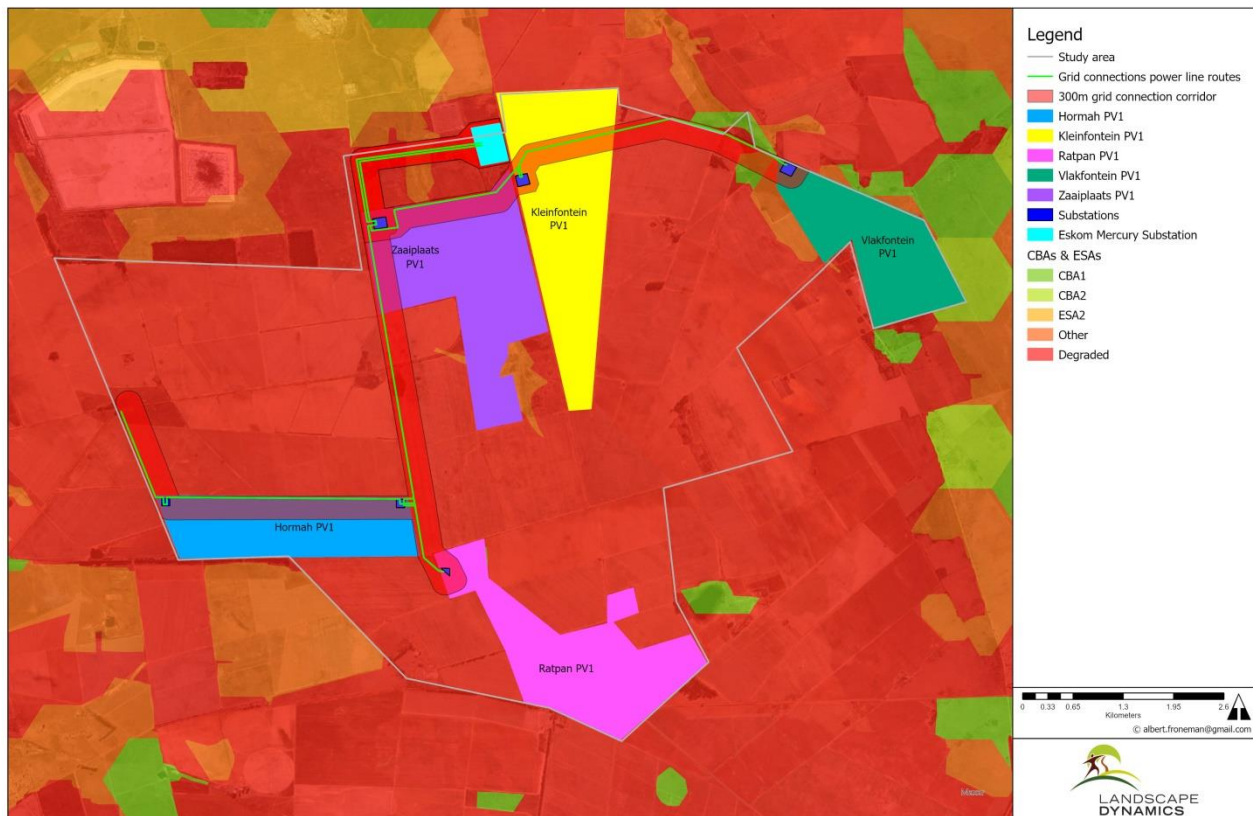


Figure 9: CBAs and ESAs Map

Connectivity

Ecological connectivity is not applicable to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site.

Red data species

No protected plant species were identified in the entire Mercury Cluster Solar PV site.

Alien plant species

Only one declared alien vegetation invasive species has been identified in the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site, namely *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. (Spear / bull thistle).

FAUNA

The faunal survey focused on the current status of threatened animal species occurring, or likely to occur within the proposed Mercury Cluster assessment area, describing the available and sensitive habitats, identifying potential impacts resulting from the development and providing mitigation measures for the identified impacts.

Faunal habitat within the entire Mercury Cluster assessment area

- Transformation of the natural open grasslands and palustrine wetlands into homogenous transformed agricultural lands will have resulted in the alteration of the faunal composition as well as adjacent transformed agricultural, mining (north and east of the assessment area) and degraded or alien invaded areas.
- The majority of the assessment area and adjacent areas are utilised for intensive agricultural (maize) and planted pasture activities as well as livestock (cattle and sheep) grazing.
- Basal cover was low adjacent to current off-road tracks, livestock pathways as well as kraals or feeding lots.
- Forb species diversity was low throughout the assessment area due to utilisation of the remnant patches of open secondary succession grasslands for livestock (cattle) grazing activities as well as planted pastures.
- Dense weed and alien invader floral species (*Verbena bonariensis*) are present especially within the moist fallow lands as well as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodlots.

Amphibians

The macro area comprises homogenous transformed agricultural lands. Fallow agricultural lands have been re-colonised by pioneer weedy plant and grass species. Frogs have been heavily impacted on by habitat destruction, transformation of wetlands as well as pesticides and fertilizers associated with intensive agricultural activities. Several frog species were however recorded within the area.

There is no suitable breeding habitat for the threatened Giant Bullfrog on the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site.

Reptiles

Human presence (livestock grazing, pathways, roads, etc.) coupled with extensive habitat destruction and disturbances caused alterations to the original reptilian fauna. Geckos, skinks and snakes are expected to occur within the area.

No threatened reptile species are likely to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.

Mammals

The majority of larger mammal species are likely to have been eradicated or have moved away from the area, as a result of previous and current agricultural activities, hunting and poaching as well as severe habitat alteration and degradation. Small mammal species such as duiker, mongoose, hare, rodent and squirrels will occur within the assessment area.

Some areas within the macro area however offer marginally suitable habitat for some threatened species but this habitat is not present on the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site.

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

The main potential impacts on Terrestrial Ecology identified are as follows:

Construction Phase

- Vegetation clearance/habitat destruction
- Soil erosion and pollution
- Spread and establishment of alien invasive plant species
- Negative effect of human activities on fauna and road mortalities
- Loss of biodiversity

Operational Phase

- Soil and water pollution
- Spread and establishment of alien invasive species
- Negative effect of human activities on fauna and road mortalities
- Negative effect of fences on dispersal movements of fauna
- Negative effect of light pollution on nocturnal fauna

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF THE TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY ASSESSMENT

According to the DFFE screening tool the vegetation of the study site has an overall low sensitivity, the faunal aspects a low sensitivity with smaller sections regarded as medium sensitivity for both plants and animals. Overall, the terrestrial biodiversity is regarded as high. However, due to the past and current agricultural activities the only areas regarded as having a high biodiversity sensitivity are the water courses which are addressed in Paragraph 6.3.2 below. All of the envisaged impacts identified were either Low or Negligible.

Based on the site verification and detailed survey visit, the ecological impacts of the proposed development of were assessed and is not thought that development of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site would have a significant negative impact on the environment provided that the mitigation measures as indicated in are incorporated into the management plan and adhered to. There are no sensitive terrestrial fauna and flora features identified within the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site that requires specific protection.

6.3.2 Aquatic Specialist Impact Assessment

An *Aquatic Specialist Impact Assessment*, dated April 2022, was undertaken by BlueScience (Pty) Ltd, represented by Ms Toni Belcher, and is attached under Appendix E(2). A summary thereof follows below.

The Mercury Solar PV Cluster falls within the Middle Vaal Water Management Area within the catchment of the Vaal River. The site is not in a Strategic Water Source Area for surface or groundwater, neither is it considered a Freshwater Priority Area River sub-catchment. The freshwater features in the wider study area consist primarily of small unnamed, non-perennial tributaries of the Vaal River. The water quality is relatively poor and the aquifer has a medium to high susceptibility to contamination from anthropogenic activities. Some depression wetlands or pans are scattered within the Mercury Cluster assessment area. The wetlands have mostly been severely modified or even lost within the agricultural area but there are still pockets of wetlands remaining that have also been avoided by agricultural activities due to their seasonal wetness. The wetland areas within the wider study area can be classified as Dry Highveld Grassland pans.

The DFFE Screening Tool Report for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site identified the site as having a low aquatic sensitivity and this was confirmed during the site investigations.

A small depression wetland has been identified as a natural FEPA wetland area, but has been verified through the field assessment to be an artificial wetland associated with a farm dam. Also, the proposed 100m buffer zone of a wetland on adjacent land on the Remainder of the Farm Fraai Uitzicht 189, along the southwest boundary of the development site affects the site. Both these areas need to be excluded from the development area

A combined Aquatic Impact Sensitivity Map for Zaaiplaats; Kleinfontein and Vlakfontein Solar PV1 facilities is provided below. Of interest to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is the following:

- Farm boundaries in red
- 100m buffer zone of wetland on adjacent property with medium sensitivity
- Green dot - farm dam with low sensitivity

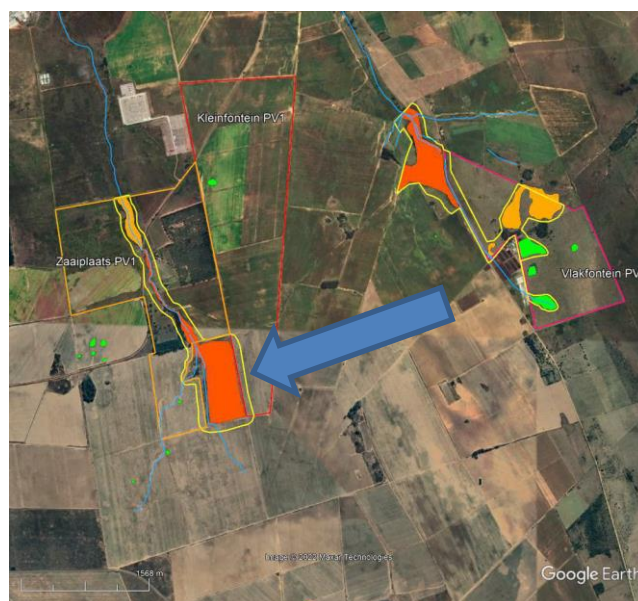


Figure 10 Combined Aquatic Impact Sensitivity Map for Zaaiplaats; Kleinfontein and Vlakfontein Solar PV1 facilities

Legislative Requirement in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998)

The NWA aims to regulate the use of water and activities which may impact on water resources through the categorisation of 'listed water uses', encompassing water abstraction and flow attenuation within catchments as well as the potential contamination of water resources. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is the administering body in this regard. Defined water use activities require the approval of DWS in the form of a General Authorisation (GA) or a Water Use Licence (WUL).

In the case of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site, the following is applicable:

- As some of the proposed activities are located near a delineated aquatic feature (within 500m from a wetland), they pose a risk of changing the bed, banks or characteristics of the watercourses or impeding or diverting flow in the watercourses,
- Water Use Authorisation is therefore required in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) water use activities.
- A preliminary risk assessment was compiled as per DWS requirement and it was concluded that, provided the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the risk of the activities degrading the adjacent aquatic features will be low such that the water use activities would fall within the ambit of the General Authorisations for Section 21 (c) and (i) water use activities.
- Additional water use activities could also require water use authorisation, i.e. groundwater abstraction and storage thereof. This will be determined during the design phase of the project and will be included in the application for water use authorisation.
- Note that an application for a GA / WUL can only be made once Preferred Bidder status for this project has been awarded.

CONCLUSION OF THE AQUATIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Based on the findings of the aquatic biodiversity assessment report, there should be no reason why the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility and its associated activities, cannot be approved from an aquatic ecosystem point of view on condition that mitigation as proposed is implemented.

6.3.3 Avifaunal Compliance Statement & Impact Assessment

An Avifaunal Compliance Statement & Impact Assessment, dated April 2022, was undertaken by Chris van Rooyen Consulting, represented by ornithologist Mr Chris van Rooyen and Mr Albert Froneman, and is attached under Appendix E(3). A summary thereof follows below.

Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve IBA SA022 is the closest IBA and is located approximately 123km north-east of the site. The proposed development is not expected to have any impact on the avifauna in this IBA due to the distance from the development.

Protected Areas

The site does not form part of a formally protected area. The closest officially protected area is the Mispah Game Farm which is located approximately 1.1 km away. No information could be sourced on the Mispah Game Farm, but from Google Earth imagery it is obvious that the property is highly transformed with a large slime dam present on the property. The proposed development is not expected to have any impact on the avifauna in this nature reserve due to the highly degraded nature of the habitat.

Bird Habitat

The habitat in the assessment area is highly transformed and very little natural grassland remains. The following bird habitats were recorded within the assessment area:

- Disturbed grassland
- Wetlands, drainage lines and pans
- High voltage lines
- Agriculture (crops and cultivated grazing) - applicable to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site
- Alien trees

The avi-faunal study did not identify any sensitive area for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site that could influence the layout. No species of conservation concern (SCC) were recorded during site surveys.

IMPACTS ON AVIFAUNA IDENTIFIED

The following impacts have been identified relative to avifauna:

Planning & Design Phase

- Entrapment in perimeter fences (planning the fence design)

Construction Phase

- Displacement of priority species due to disturbance and habitat transformation associated with the construction of the solar PV facility and associated infrastructure.

Operational Phase

- Mortality of priority species due to collision with solar panels
- Entrapment of birds in the perimeter fence.

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF AVIFAUNA IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The total assessment area contains no confirmed habitat for species of conservation concern (SCC) as defined in the Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial animal species (Government Gazette No 43855, 30 October 2020, namely listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or South Africa's National Red List website as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The absence of SCC was confirmed during the site surveys. Based on these criteria, the study area is correctly classified as **Low** sensitivity for avifauna. No fatal flaws were discovered during the investigations at any of the proposed PV site.

It is recommended that the Kleinfontein Solar PV 1 be authorised on condition that the proposed mitigation measures as detailed in the Impact Assessment Tables in Chapter 9 and the EMPr (Appendix H) are strictly implemented.

6.3.4 Bat Screening Assessment

A Bat Screening Assessment (dated May 2022) was undertaken by Inkululeko Wildlife Services, represented by Ms Caroline Lötter, and is attached as Appendix E(4). A summary thereof follows below.

As detailed bat surveys, monitoring, and impact assessments are currently not required for proposed solar projects in South Africa, this desktop bat screening assessment serves to inform on the potential impact of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster project on bats in the region.

Based on available bat occurrence records, eight bat species have been recorded in the region, all of which are listed as Least Concern. None of the listed species are endemic to South Africa, nor do any have any special protection associated with them.

Bat activity in the Highveld Grasslands ecoregion is considered low and only one migratory bat species, viz. the Natal Long-fingered Bat (*M. natalensis*) is highly likely to occur in the study area. Given the infrastructure associated with the proposed solar development, and that the study area does not intercept a known or predicted migratory pathway for this species, these bats should not be at any higher risk of fatality from the proposed development than other bat species. The proposed development is also unlikely to pose a risk to the migratory Temminck's Myotis (*Myotis tricolor*), which was rated with a Low likelihood of occurrence.

Two important bats roosts, namely the Venterskroon and Rooipoort caves, are situated within 40km north-east of the proposed site. While the proposed project would not infringe on a protective 20km buffer around these caves it is important to consider that destruction of habitat surrounding major roosts can severely impact the associated bat population(s).

Considering that the Mercury Cluster assessment area largely comprises cultivated fields and disturbed fallow and/or pasture fields, construction and operation will most likely impact the availability of crop pest and other insect prey for aerial-foraging species such as the Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Tadarida aegyptiaca*). A growing number of studies indicate that bat activity in southern Africa can be highly concentrated over cultivated fields where there is a high abundance of insect pests. This can be a concern for wind energy developments, but for solar developments, disturbance of terrestrial habitats is a greater concern.

Surface water resources (whether natural or artificial, or perennial or non-perennial) provide bats with essential drinking water, a concentrated availability of insect prey, possible roosting trees, as well as landmarks and corridors for movement. For these reasons, all surface water resources should be treated with high conservation importance for bats.

The main potential impacts on bats identified are as follows:

- Destruction or Disturbance of Bat Roosts
- Destruction or Disturbance of Bat Foraging Habitat
- Displacement of Bats from Habitat
- Bat Collisions with Infrastructure

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

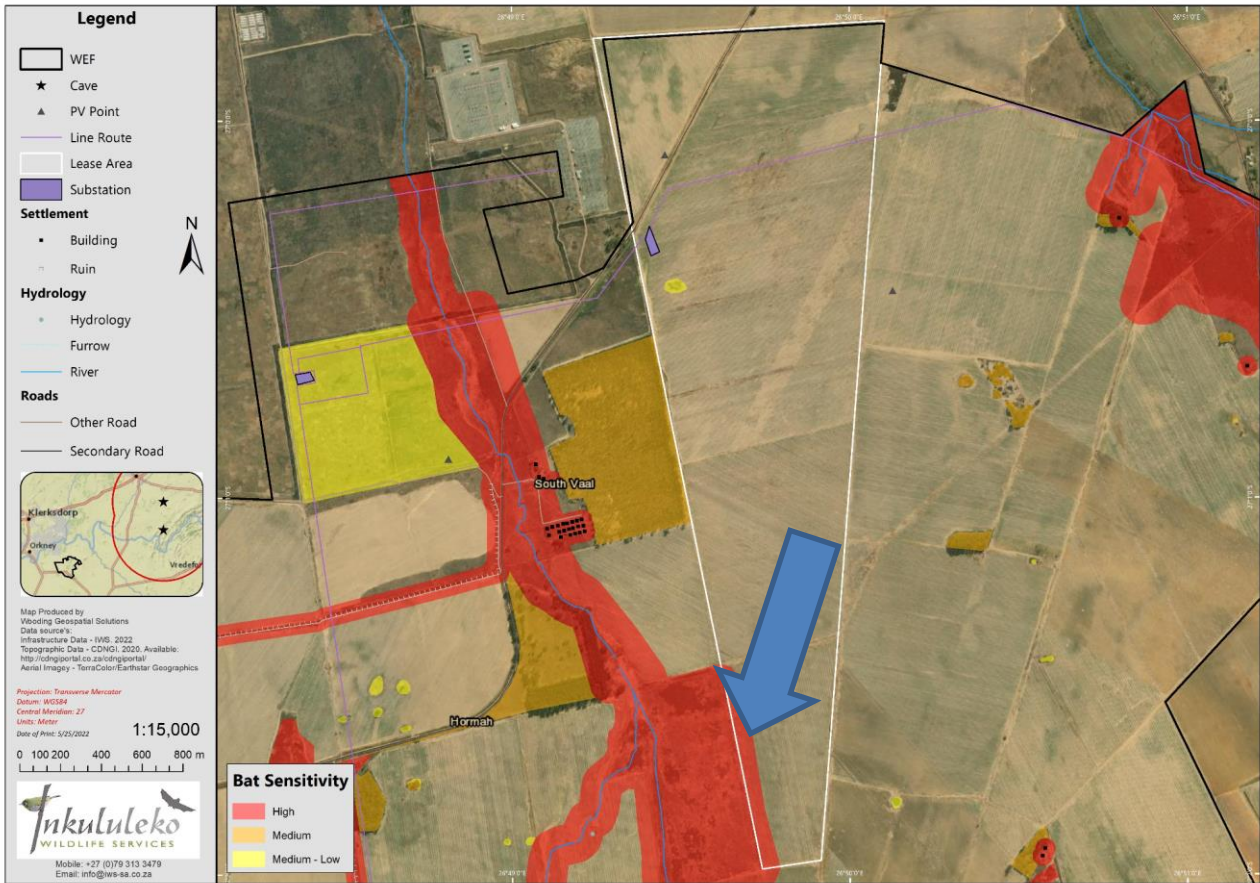


Figure 11: Bat sensitivity map for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site

CONCLUSION OF THE BAT SCREENING ASSESSMENT

The proposed project will not cause significant impact to bat populations in the area. Although very little literature exists on the impacts of solar farms on bats, any impacts to bats due to construction, operation, and decommissioning of the proposed infrastructure will be relatively low. Provided that all high sensitive areas are avoided during construction and operation of the facility, the development is feasible from a bat impact perspective. For the Kleinfontein Solar PV1, the only area rated with high conservation importance for bats includes the wetland on adjacent land with a 100 m buffer zone that extends into the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site. – which corresponds with the aquatic sensitivity map.

6.4 Cultural / Historical Environment

6.4.1 Heritage Impact Assessment

A Heritage (including Archaeology and Palaeontology) Impact Assessment (dated May 2022) was undertaken by CTS Heritage, represented by Ms Jenna Lavin and is attached under Appendix F. It concluded as follows:

ARCHAEOLOGY

No significant archaeological resources were noted on the proposed Kleinfontein PV1 site.

PALAEONTOLOGY

Based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the overlying deep soils and sands of the Quaternary. In the northernmost section of Kleinfontein Solar PV1 only north of the proposed grid connection, there is a very small chance that fossils may occur in the shales below ground of the early Permian Vryheid Formation. The impact on the palaeontological heritage would be low, therefore, as far as the palaeontological is concerned, the projects should be authorised.

Proposed development and standard mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No heritage, archaeological or palaeontological findings that require specific mitigation was identified and the project should, from a heritage perspective, proceed. Since there is an extremely small chance that fossils from the Vryheid Formation may occur below ground and may be disturbed, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol must be included in the EMPR..

6.5 Social Environment

6.5.1 Social Impact Assessment

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA), dated May 2022, was undertaken by Tony Barbour Environmental Consulting and is attached under Appendix E(6). A concise summary thereof follows below.

A key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its fit with key planning and policy documents. As such, if the findings of the study indicate that the proposed development in its current format does not conform to the spatial principles and guidelines contained in the relevant legislation and planning documents, and there are no significant or unique opportunities created by the development, the development cannot be supported. ***Compliance with the following planning documents and policies have however effectively been illustrated:***

National Policy

National Energy Act (Act No 34 of 2008)

White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa

White Paper on Renewable Energy

Integrated Energy Plan

National Development Plan

New Growth Path Framework

National Infrastructure Plan

The three energy SIPS are SIP 8, 9 and 10.

SIP 8: Green energy in support of the South African economy

SIP 9: Electricity generation to support socio-economic development

SIP 10: Electricity transmission and distribution for all

Integrated Resource Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Wind and Solar PV energy in South Africa

Provincial and Municipal Policies and Frameworks

Free State Provincial Spatial Development Framework

Free State Green Economy Strategy

Free State Investment Prospectus

Fezile Dabi District Municipality Integrated Development Plan

Fezile Dabi District Municipality Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan

Moqhaka Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan

Moqhaka Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework

The primary mandate of the **Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP)** is to secure electrical energy from the private sector for renewable and non-renewable energy sources. With regard to renewables, the programme is designed to reduce the country's reliance on fossil fuels, stimulate an indigenous renewable energy industry and contribute to socio-economic development and environmentally sustainable growth. The IPPPP has been designed not only to procure energy but has also been structured to contribute to the broader national development objectives of job creation, social upliftment and broadening of economic ownership. Key considerations are energy supply; energy costs, investments; South African Citizen Shareholding (contributing to BBBEE); community shareholding and community trusts; as well as procurement spend and preferential procurement; leveraging employment opportunities, socio-economic development contributions and Contribution to cleaner energy and water savings.

Potentially sensitive social receptors in significant proximity to the PV cluster site are limited. This is linked to the sparse settlement pattern in general, and the absence of dwellings on most properties. As indicated above, the land uses to the north of the study area have been affected by mining and the Mercury substation. The areas to the west, east and south consist of intensively cropped land largely associated with maize. The relatively flat landscape limits sighting distances. No tourism receptors are located in significant proximity to the site.

IMPACTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

Potential positive impacts

- Creation of employment and business opportunities, and opportunity for skills development and on-site training.

Potential negative impacts

- Impacts associated with the presence of construction workers on local communities.
- Impacts related to the potential influx of jobseekers.
- Increased risks to livestock and farming infrastructure associated with the construction related activities and presence of construction workers on the site.
- Increased risk of grass fires associated with construction related activities.
- Noise, dust, and safety impacts associated with construction related activities and vehicles.
- Impact on productive farmland.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS

Potential positive impacts

- The establishment of renewable energy infrastructure.
- Creation of employment, business opportunities, skills development and training.
- Generation of additional income for the landowner.
- Benefits associated with the establishment of a Community Trust.

- Create opportunity for improved security.

Potential negative impacts

- The visual impacts and associated impact on sense of place.
- Potential impact on property values.
- Potential impact on tourism.

These impacts are discussed in detail, and mitigation measures given in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Key issues are the following:

- The findings of the review of key policy and planning documents indicated that renewable energy is supported at a national, provincial, and local level:
 - At a national level, the development of and investment in renewable energy is supported by the National Development Plan (NDP), New Growth Path Framework and National Infrastructure Plan, highlight the importance of renewable energy.
 - The proposed project also supports a number of objectives contained in the Free State Province Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and Free State Green Economy Strategy.
 - At a district and local level, the Moqhaka Local Municipality IDP and SDF support the development of renewable energy.
- The findings of the SIA concluded that the development of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will create employment and business opportunities for locals during both the construction and operational phases of the project.
- The establishment of Community Trusts associated with the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility will benefit the local community in the area..
- The proposed development also represents an investment in clean, renewable energy infrastructure, which, given the negative environmental and socio-economic impacts associated a coal-based energy economy and the challenges created by climate change, represents a significant positive social benefit for society as a whole.
- The findings of the SIA indicate that the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) has resulted in significant socio-economic benefits, both at a national level and at a local, community level. These benefits are linked to foreign direct investment, local employment and procurement and investment in local community initiatives.
- The site is also located within the Klerksdorp REDZ. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for the establishment of renewable energy facilities.

The following recommendations are made to address the potential negative impacts:

- The final design and layout should ensure that the loss of productive farmland is avoided and/or minimised.
- Damage to local farm roads caused by construction traffic must be repaired on an on-going basis throughout and on completion of the construction phase.
- The proponent should prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP) prior to commencement of construction phase.

The establishment of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is supported by the findings of the SIA. The enhancement measures listed in the report should be implemented in order to maximise the potential benefits. The findings of the SIA also indicated that all of the potential negative impacts can also effectively be mitigated.

6.5.2 Visual Impact Assessment

A Visual Impact Assessment, dated July 2022, was compiled by VRM Africa, represented by Mr Steve Stead and is attached under Appendix F. A concise summary thereof follows below.

Visually, the regional landscape has a high absorption capacity: there are many visually intrusive artificial features present in the general locality which will serve to detract and diminish the visual impact presented by the new PV installations and supporting infrastructure. These include numerous powerlines, converging on a large regional Mercury Substation, mining features (mine dump) and agro-industrial features, such as centre pivot irrigation schemes. While the reflective nature of the PV panels may draw attention to the installations, visual intensity from receptors located over 6km from the site will further be diminished by hazy atmospheric conditions which tend to prevail during the highveld winters.

Opportunities relating to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1:

- Located in very close proximity to the Mercury Substation and mining related landforms where the landscape is partially degraded from the infrastructure and power lines.
- Partially undulating terrain reduces intervisibility.
- No receptors of tourist-related nature within the project Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI).
- Potential for reduction in higher levels of visual intrusion with mitigation.

Constraints relating to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1:

- Existing rural sense of place has Medium to High levels of Scenic Quality in areas not visually exposed to the Eskom Mercury MTS.
- Proximity to drainage lines and wetlands that add to the local sense of place.
- High Visual Exposure to the farm road receptors.

IMPACTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE VISUAL IMPACT STUDIES

Construction Phase

- Partial loss of rural sense of place.
- Windblown dust generated from vegetation removal, as well as dust from moving vehicles.
- Potential soil erosion from temporary access roads and laydown areas.
- Windblown litter from the laydown and construction sites.
- Lights at night for security detracting from the current, semi-dark rural sense of place.

Operational Phase

- Given the long term operation of the PV facility, the PV panels will become a fixture in the landscape, changing the local sense of place to that of a semi-industrial landscape context, within a partially degraded rural landscape setting

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF THE VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

It is the recommendation that the proposed development should commence with mitigation for the following key reasons:

- The proposed development areas have background views of degraded mining landscapes or are within proximity of the Mercury Substation where the rural agricultural landscape is partially degraded.

- Receptors are few and have partial visual screening of the proposed landscape change.
- No tourist related activities are making use of the rural agricultural landscapes.
- While landscape resources are not significant such that a fatal flaw is proposed, risks to landscape integrity of a rural area that has medium levels of scenic quality could take place. Mitigation would reduce the visual intrusion of the PV project and retain the rural sense of place along the narrow farm roads to partially retain the existing character of the landscape, where the level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate.
- The overall significance of the visual change of the landscape is rated as being Low.

Proposed mitigation to ensure that the landscape change remains congruent with the rural agricultural landscape character:

- 30m development exclusion buffer of the farm roads as a non-development buffer outside of the 1.2km distance from the Mercury Substation where the landscape character is already degraded.
- Retaining existing medium sized trees within the buffer.

6.6 Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment

An Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment, dated May 2022) was undertaken by Mr Johann Lanz and is attached as Appendix E(8). A summary thereof follows below.

In the case of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster, almost all of the land within the assessment area is rated as having a high agricultural sensitivity in the DFFE Screening Tool. It was therefore imperative to ground-truth and assess these ratings and to put the proposed development proposal in context with the importance of conservation of agricultural resources.

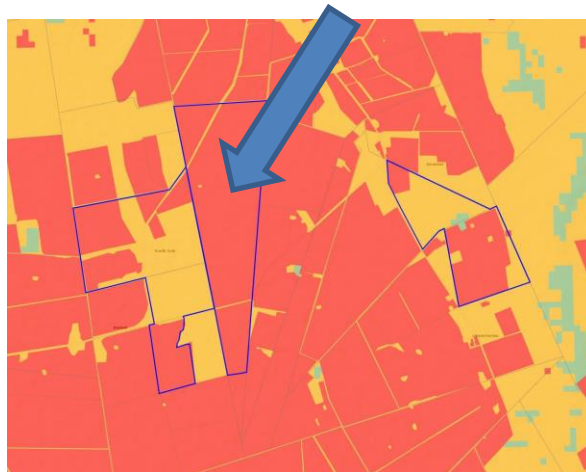


Figure 12 High Agricultural Potential of Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (in red) according to the DFFE Screening Tool Report

During ground-truthing and further investigations, as described in significant detail in the Basic Screening Assessment Report in Appendix B(2), the initially proposed Mercury Solar PV Cluster was significantly downscaled to the currently proposed 5x solar PV facilities to exclude high potential land from development.

The entire Mercury Solar PV Cluster development area as is currently proposed has been deliberately laid out on the poorer soils that are limited in their suitability for crop production. Soils in these areas proposed for the solar development farms, especially in the Zaaiploats and Kleinfontein PV areas are predominantly limited in

depth by poor drainage that causes saturation in underlying horizons and thereby limits root development and depth. Many of these soils are also depth-limited by a distinct transition to a dense, underlying clay horizon in the subsoil. Furthermore the leached E horizons that are present as a result of the drainage limitations, have low water and nutrient holding capacity and can also have low pH. Crops on these soils are at risk of water logging in wet seasons and suffering from drought in dry seasons because the poorly developed, shallow roots and the soil's low water holding capacity provide an insufficient moisture reservoir to carry the plants through the season.

Soils with depth limitations due to cemented, hard plinthic horizons (Glencoe soil form) or underlying rock (Mispah and Glenrosa soil forms) also occur within the investigated area.

The whole of the Kleinfontein site has continued to be cropped but is becoming increasingly marginal and high risk. An investigation of the soils across the site shows them to be limited by poor drainage and shallower depths. A transition to higher potential, deeper, and better drained soils was identified along what was then designated as the eastern boundary of the proposed solar site.

IMPACTS IDENTIFIED IN THE AGRICULTURAL AGRO-ECONOMIC SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

Negative Impacts

- Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land
- Loss of agricultural potential by soil degradation

Positive impact

- Enhanced agricultural potential through increased financial security for farming operations
- Enhanced agricultural potential through improved security against stock theft and other crime

The following standard, best practice mitigation measures are recommended for controlling soil degradation at each project site.

- Implement an effective system of storm water run-off control, where it is required -that is at any points where run-off water might accumulate. The system must effectively collect and safely disseminate any run-off water from all accumulation points and it must prevent any potential down slope erosion.
- Any occurrences of erosion must be attended to immediately and the integrity of the erosion control system at that point must be amended to prevent further erosion from occurring there.
- Maintain where possible all vegetation cover and facilitate re-vegetation of denuded areas throughout the site, to stabilize disturbed soil against erosion, and to reduce dust formation.
- If an activity will mechanically disturb the soil below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface, and then stabilized by facilitating vegetation cover.

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL AGRO-ECONOMIC SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

The conclusion of this Agricultural Agro-Economic Specialist Assessment is that the proposed development offers a win-win scenario: it will cause very little loss of future agricultural production potential and the development of renewable energy facilities is possible. This is substantiated by the following points:

- The only agricultural land that will be used by the developments have limited agricultural production potential. The layout of each facility has deliberately avoided all higher agricultural potential land within

the wider assessed area. It will only utilise land that was identified as having insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop production and is therefore only good enough for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritised for conservation as agricultural production land.

- The proposed developments offer positive impact on agriculture by way of improved financial security for farming operations, as well as security benefits against stock theft and other crime.
- The PV panels will not totally exclude agricultural production. The area can still be used to graze sheep that will, in addition, be protected against stock theft within the security area of each facility.
- The loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land is not permanent. The land will become fully available again for agricultural production once the proposed activity ceases.
- The proposed development pose a low risk in terms of causing soil degradation, which can be adequately and fairly easily managed by standard, best practice mitigation management actions.
- The proposed developments are within a REDZ, which is an area that has specifically been designated within South Africa for the prioritisation of renewable energy development. The designation of the REDZ has taken into account the country's need to balance renewable energy development against the need to ensure the conservation of land required for agricultural production and national food security.
- The proposed developments will also have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy.
- In addition, it will contribute to the country's need for energy generation, particularly renewable energy that has lower environmental and agricultural impact, on a national scale, than existing, coal powered energy generation.

Due to the above factors, the impact of the proposed developments on the agricultural production capability of the site is assessed as being acceptable. Therefore, from an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 development be approved on condition that the recommended measures be implemented.

6.7 Combined Environmental Sensitivity Map

Refer to the *Environmental Sensitivity Map* also as attached as Appendix B(4). The following environmental sensitivities are evident from this combined Environmental Sensitivity Map:

- Aquatic, Terrestrial Fauna & Flora and Bats – 100m buffer zone of wetland on adjacent land to be excluded from development area
- Aquatic constraint – Artificial aquatic feature associated with a farm dam, confirmed low sensitivity and could be demolished
- Visual Impact – 30m buffer required between PV infrastructure and the farm roads (relevant only to the T3762 road).
- Access Points – at the S729 and T3762

CHAPTER 7: PROJECT TEAM REPORTS

7.1 High Level Safety, Health & Environmental Risk Assessment

A high level Safety, Health & Environmental Risk Assessment was undertaken by ISHECON, Chemical Process Safety Engineers, represented by Ms Debbie Mitchell and is attached under Appendix G. A summary thereof follows below.

EIA applications for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), either on their own or as part of a power generation application, should include a high-level risk assessment of the battery storage facility considering all applicable risks (e.g., fire, explosion, contamination, end-of life disposal etc).

The high-level Safety Health & Environmental Risk Assessment focussed on the proposed Solid-State Lithium (SSL) BESS systems that will be used in this solar PV development.

This assessment of risk comprises:

- Identification of the likely hazards and hazardous events related to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the installation using a checklist approach.
- Estimation of the likelihood/probability of these hazardous events occurring
- Estimation of the consequences of these hazardous events.
- Estimation of the risk and comparison against certain acceptability criteria.

A Safety & Health Risk Assessment is focussed on hazards arising from the operation and their impact on humans, either employees or members of the public outside the site. By definition, the nature of the chemical and machine hazards is negative, i.e., adverse impact on health and safety. Some of the impacts are immediate and direct such as effects of fires and explosions or exposure to high concentrations of chemicals (in health and safety it is being referred to as acute impacts). Other impacts are longer term such as repeated exposure to low concentrations of harmful chemicals, noise etc. (in health and safety it is being referred to as chronic impacts).

For the BESS, both Solid State Batteries (SSB) and Redox Flow Batteries (RFB) were initially considered. RFB technology was found to be less preferable, for various reasons including economic as well as logistical concerns regarding storage of electrolytes and possible triggers of storing of dangerous goods. Therefore the preferred Battery technology is SSB. The solid-state BESS will make use of either Lithium-Ion or Sodium-Ion chemistries as follows:

- Lithium-ion batteries (LFP/NMC or others, and Lithium capacitors/Electrochemical capacitors (LiC)) (Li-Ion); and/or
- Sodium-ion (e.g. Sodium Sulphur batteries (NaS)).

This study focused on the hazards of the AC coupled system where risks are concentrated and will use lithium-ion as the basis since it is the preferred alternative.

A 500m buffer surrounding farmsteads is proposed and no BESS is allowed within this buffer area. This is however not applicable to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1, because there is no farmstead on this property.

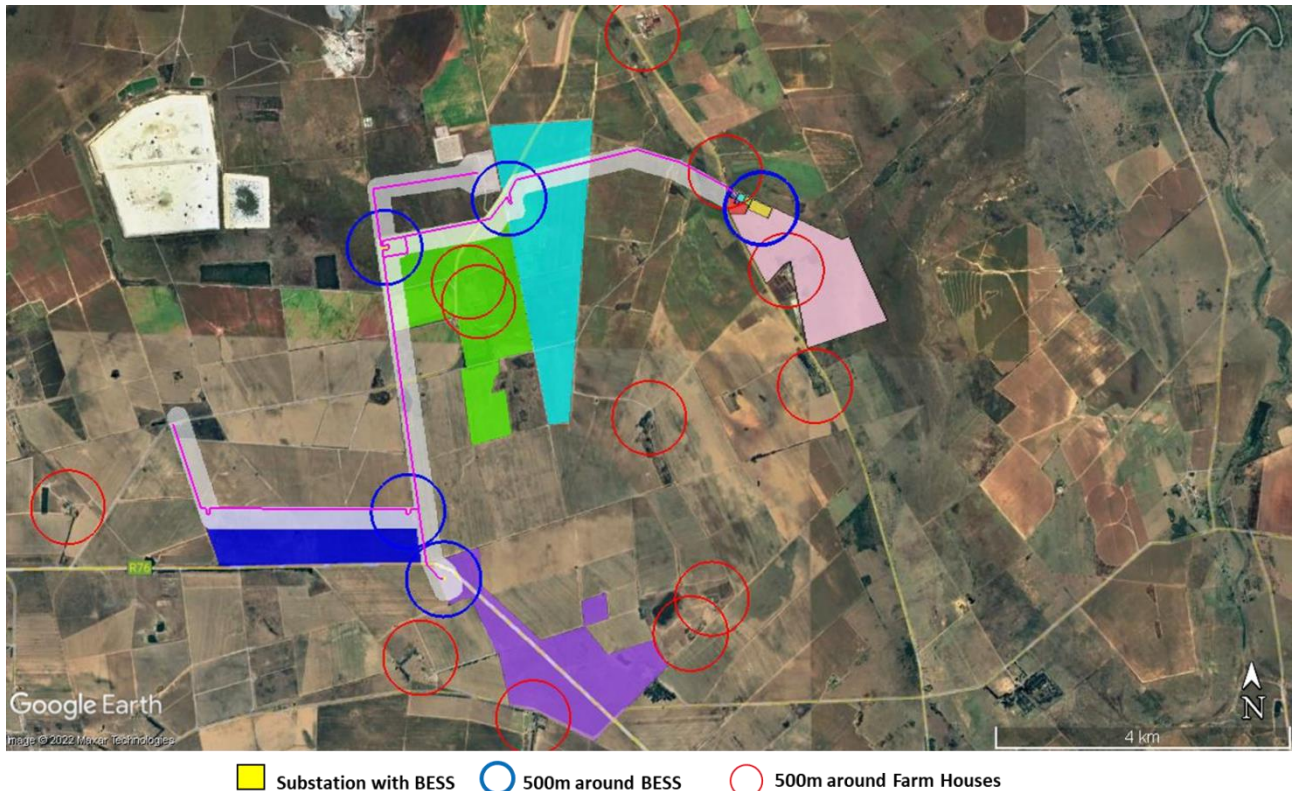


Figure 13: 500m circles around farmsteads in relation to the location of the substation / centralised BESS

Key findings are as follows:

General

- At a large facility, without installation of the state-of-the-art battery technology that includes protective features, there can be significant risks to employees and first responders. The latest battery designs include many preventative and mitigative measures to reduce these risks to tolerable levels. State-of-the-art technology should be used, i.e., not old technology as it presents higher risks.
- The design should be subject to a full Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP) prior to commencement of procurement. A HAZOP is a detailed technical systematic study that looks at the intricacies of the design, the control system, the emergency system etc. and how these may fail under abnormal operating conditions. Additional safeguards may be suggested by the team doing the study.

Lithium-Ion Or Sodium-Ion Solid State Containerized Batteries

- With solid-state batteries, the most significant hazard is the possibility of thermal runaway and the generation of toxic and flammable gases. There have been numerous such incidents around the world with batteries at all scales and modern technology providers include many preventative and mitigative features in their designs. This type of event also generates heat which may possibly propagate the thermal runaway event to neighbouring batteries if suitable state of the art technology is not employed.
- The flammable gases generated may ignite leading to a fire which accelerates the runaway process and may spread the fire to other parts of the installation.
- If the flammable gases accumulate within the container before they ignite, they may eventually ignite with explosive force. This type of event is unusual but has happened with an older technology container installed at McMicken in the USA in 2019.

- Due to a variety of causes, thermal runaway could happen at any point during transport to the facility, during construction or operation / maintenance at the facility or during decommissioning and safe-making for disposal.
- Due to the containerized approach as well as the usual good practice of separation between containers, which should be applied on this project, and therefore the likely restriction of events to one container at a time, the main risks are close to the containers i.e., to transport drivers, employees at the facilities and first responders to incidents.
- In terms of a worst conceivable case container fires, the significant impact zone is likely to be limited to within 10m of the container and mild impacts to 20m. Based on the current proposed layouts, impacts at the closest isolated farmhouses are not expected.
- In terms of a worst conceivable case explosion, the significant impact zone is likely to be limited to within 10m of the container and minor impacts such as debris within 50m. Based on the current proposed layouts, impacts at the closest isolated farmhouses are not expected.
- In terms of a worst reasonably conceivable toxic smoke scenario, provided the units are placed suitably far apart to prevent propagation from one unit to another and large external fires are prevented, the amount of material burning should be limited to one container at any one time. In this case, beyond the immediate vicinity of the fire, the concentrations of harmful gases within the smoke should be low.
- The proposed BESS installation at the Kleinfontein Solar PV1's location is over 500m from any occupied farmhouse. Therefore, the risks posed by BESS to the closest isolated farmhouses are negligible.

Recommendations

- There are numerous different battery technologies but using one consistent battery technology system for all the BESS installations associated with the Mercury PV facilities would allow for easy of training, maintenance, emergency response and could significantly reduce risks in a remote location.
- State-of-the-art battery technology should be used with all the necessary protective features e.g. draining of cells during shutdown and standby-mode, full BMS with deviation monitoring and trips, leak detection systems.
- Neither sodium-ion or lithium-ion solid state battery technology type presents any safety or health fatal flaws, so either type could be used.
- Technical and systems suggestions for managing and reducing risks had been provided. These requirements must be included in the design.
- The overall design should be subject to a full Hazop prior to finalization of the design.
- Prior to bringing any solid-state battery containers into the country, an Emergency Response Plan should be in place that would be applicable for the full route from the ship to the site. This plan would include details of the most appropriate emergency response to fires both while the units are in transit and once they are installed and operating.
- An End-of-Life plan should be in place for the handling, repurposing or disposal of dysfunctional, severely damaged batteries, module and containers.
- The site layout and spacing between solid-state containers should be such that it mitigates the risk of a fire or explosion event spreading from one container to another.
- Under certain weather conditions, the noxious smoke from a fire in a solid-state battery container could travel some distance from the unit. The smoke will most likely be acrid and could cause irritation, coughing, distress etc. Close to the source of the smoke, the concentration of toxic gases may be high enough to cause irreversible harmful effects. Location of the facilities needs to ensure a suitable separation distance from public facilities/residences etc.
- Where there is a choice of alternative locations for the BESS, those that are further from water courses would be preferred. Solid-state systems may experience fires that may result in loss of containment of liquids or the use of large amounts of fire water which could be contaminated. One would not want these run-offs to enter water course / sources directly.

- The buffer distance between water bodies / boreholes etc and the facilities containing chemicals should be set in consultation with a water specialist and is therefore not specified in this SHE RA.
- Any bulk diesel storage for generators / vehicles should be fully bunded and the generators designed with the OHS Act noise limitations in mind.
- Finally, it is suggested once the technology has been chosen and more details of the actual design are available, that the Safety & Health Risk Assessment be updated.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE HIGH LEVEL SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

A comprehensive risk assessment was compiled by the specialists that provided the preventative and mitigation measures to be incorporated in the design, construction and operational phases of the project. This risk assessment is included in the EMPR in Appendix H.

The risk assessment has found that with suitable preventative and mitigative measures in place, none of the identified potential risks are excessively high, i.e., from a SHE perspective no fatal flaws were found with the proposed Lithium-ion or Sodium-Ion Solid-state BESS installation at the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility which forms part of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster.

7.2 Traffic & Transport Management Plan

A Traffic & Transport Management Plan (TMP) was undertaken by JG Afrika Traffic Engineers, represented by Mr Adrian Johnson and is attached under Appendix G. A summary thereof follows below.

- The construction phase traffic, although significant, will be temporary and impacts are considered to have a medium significance without mitigation measures and low with mitigation measures.
- During operation, it is expected that staff trips and trips for maintenance requirements to the facility will occur. Approximately 30 full-time workers will be stationed on site.
- The number of water delivery vehicles transporting water could be reduced by providing boreholes and/or water storage tanks on site and staggering deliveries outside peak hours. However, it is estimated that water will only be delivered to site a maximum of four times a year.
- The potential mitigation measures mentioned in the construction phase are:
 - Dust suppression
 - Component delivery to/ removal from the site can be staggered and trips can be scheduled to occur outside of peak traffic periods.
 - The use of mobile batch plants and quarries near the site would decrease the impact on the surrounding road network, if available and feasible.
 - Staff and general trips should occur outside of peak traffic periods.
 - A “dry run” of the preferred route.
 - Design and maintenance of internal roads.
- If required, any low hanging overhead lines (lower than 5.1m) e.g., Eskom and Telkom lines, along the proposed routes will have to be moved to accommodate the abnormal load vehicles.
- The construction and decommissioning phases of a development are the significant traffic generators and therefore noise and dust pollution will be higher during these phases. The duration of the phases is short term, i.e., the impact of the traffic on the surrounding road network is temporary and the facility, when operational, will not add any significant traffic to the surrounding road network.
- The main access roads to the facility will be the R76, S729, T3762 and the S643. The access point options are available on the S729 and T3762.

- The main access roads to the facility will be the R76, S729, T3762 and the S643. The access point options are available on the S729 and T3762.



Figure 14: The Main Access Point to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site indicated in blue

Both access point options are deemed acceptable from a traffic and transport engineering perspective. The Directorate Road Asset Management (Department of Police, Roads & Transport, Free State Province) supports the Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project (and the use of the provincial gravel roads) subject to certain conditions.

It is advised that the access road be aligned to be 90° to the S279 road to conform to the relevant CSIR guidelines. The Free State Provinces Police, Roads and Transport Department (FREETRANS) stated that the department will assess each access point along a gravel road on individual merit. The department does not anticipate there to be any issue with the access spacing as the facilities will not generate high volumes of traffic.

The proposed access roads and access points to the sites will need to be able to accommodate the construction and abnormal load vehicles. Generally, the road width at the access point needs to be a minimum of 8m and the access roads a minimum of 5m. The radius at the access points and intersection leading to the site needs to be large enough to allow for all construction vehicles to turn safely. It is recommended that the access point be surfaced and the internal access roads on site remain gravel.

The proposed access road and access point to the site will need to be able to accommodate the construction and abnormal load vehicles. Generally, the road width at the access point needs to be a minimum of 8m and the access roads a minimum of 5m. The radius at the access points and intersection leading to the site needs to be large enough to allow for all construction vehicles to turn safely. It is recommended that the access point be surfaced and the internal access roads on site remain gravel.

The internal road geometric design and layout need to be established at detailed design stage. Existing structures and services, such as drainage structures, signage, street lighting and pipelines will need to be evaluated if impacting on the roads. It needs to be ensured that any gravel sections remain in good condition

and will need to be maintained during the additional loading of the construction phase and then reinstated after construction is completed. The gravel roads will require grading with a grader to obtain a flat even surface.

Applicable Legislation and Permit Requirements

The required approvals and permits must be obtained either by the suppliers and/or the Developer as per the following key legal requirements prior to commencement of the relevant activities:

- Abnormal load permits, (Section 81 of the National Road Traffic Act, Act 93 of 1996 and National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000)
- Port permit (Guidelines for Agreements, Licenses and Permits in terms of the National Ports Act No. 12 of 2005), and
- Authorisation from Road Authorities to modify the road reserve to accommodate turning movements of abnormal loads at intersections.

IMPACTS IDENTIFIED IN THE TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Construction Phase

- Traffic congestion due to an increase in traffic caused by the transportation of components, equipment, material and staff to site
- The increase in construction traffic on roads will cause congestion which leads to an increase in dust and noise pollution.

Operational Phase

- Traffic congestion due to an increase in traffic caused by staff trips, water deliveries and trips for maintenance requirements.
- The increase in traffic on roads will cause congestion which leads to an increase in dust and noise pollution.

These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 of this report.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following main conclusions were made:

- The construction phase traffic, although significant, will be temporary and impacts are considered to have a medium significance without mitigation measures and low with mitigation measures.
- The Directorate Road Asset Management (Department of Police, Roads & Transport, Free State Province) supports the Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project subject to certain conditions.
- The impacts associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility are acceptable with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures as provided by the traffic engineers and the relevant roads authorities.

The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility is recommended for authorisation from a traffic impact perspective.

7.3 RFI Assessment

A Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Assessment was undertaken by Interference Testing And Consultancy Services (Pty) Ltd and is attached under Appendix G. A summary thereof follows below.

The RFI that a new PV facility will have on existing electrical equipment must be evaluated. RFI from a PV facility is generally emitted from the inverters, as solar panels do not emit any radio frequency (RF). The effects of PV facility inverters are thus the focus of this study. RFI and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) can influence sensitive facilities such as airports, RF high sites, railway line control equipment, cell phone towers, EMI sensitive equipment in the area, etc. If a PV facility influences existing infrastructure, EMI mitigation will have to be implemented.

According to the DFFE Screening Tool, there are two medium sensitivity areas located closer than 8km from the Mercury Solar PV Cluster. This implied that there is a possibility that the proposed PV facility could interfere with existing electrical equipment or electrical infrastructure.

The two medium sensitive areas are

- In the north-western direction the area has been identified as Kopanang Gold Plant; and
- In the north-eastern direction an area has been identified but there is no visible infrastructure that can be sensitive to EMI (only farmland).

A typical solar PV facility consists of PV panels, sun tracking systems, batteries, inverters, and cabling. In this case the inverters and the possibility of a sun tracking system will be the highest generators of unwanted Radio Frequency (RF) signals. The inverter is used to convert the DC power produced by the PV modules to AC power.

A tracker system intends to face the PV panels towards the sun throughout the day by tracking the sun position in an East-West direction. The motors used in the tracking system can be a source of unwanted RF signals. A tracker system usually consists of the following components:

- Drive unit for solar tracking (motor and motor controller);
- Internal communication system;
- Site wide communications.

The following steps can be considered when designing a new PV facility to minimise the amount of RFI or EMI that can be emitted:

- Properly ground the PV modules to reduce common mode impedance;
- Shield the DC cabling to ensure a good connection to ground;
- Only use inverters with an approved CE mark;
- Ensure that there is proper electrical bonding on the PV modules as well as the mounting structure of the modules.

The purpose of electrical bonding is to provide structural homogeneity with respect to the flow of electrical currents, including high frequency currents for proper operation of filters and fault current paths. Bonding prevents or safely discharges static charges. Sufficient bonding ensures a good ground connection. A good ground connection of equipment will prevent unintentional transmissions to occur.

The clearance zone around a PV facility is the separation distance needed, between the edge of the PV facility (source) to a specific EMI sensitive location or infrastructure (victim), for the PV facility to have no RFI on existing electrical infrastructure. The recommended clearance zones are listed below.

| EMI sensitive location | Distance Between the edge of a PV plant and an EMI sensitive location in meter |
|--|--|
| Existing Radar equipment | 152.4 m |
| Navigational and communication equipment | 45.72 m |
| Equipment sensitive to EMI | 45.72 m |
| Airfield/Airport Radar system | 76.20 m |

CONCLUSION OF THE RFI ASSESSMENT

Both areas identified by the DFFE Screening Tool were identified to be more than 7km away from the proposed PV site:

- Kopanang Gold Plant is approximately 9km km away from the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.
- The second EMI sensitive area (according to the DFFE Screening Tool) could not be identified and is situated on open farmland

The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site does not have a direct line of sight to Kopanang gold plant and is further away than the required clearance zone. Pathloss over the distance between the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site and the Kopanang Gold Plant is high enough for the PV facility to have no significant RFI or EMI impact on the electrical infrastructure at Kopanang Gold Plant. The EMI sensitive receivers at the Kopanang Gold Plant will therefore not be desensitised by the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.

No other EMI sensitive receivers inside the clearance zone were identified. No mitigation is recommended.

7.4 Application for Change of Land Use

A Motivation Report for the Application for a Change in Land Use for Renewable Energy Purposes for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 Facility was prepared by INDEX Social Consulting Services, represented by Ms Marchelle Terblanche.

This report was compiled to motivate for a Change in Land Use for the construction and operation of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility and associated infrastructure with a generating capacity of up to 120 MW. It also provides supporting documentation and supplementary information necessary for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD) to process the application.

The aim of the application is to obtain a “No Objection” letter from DALRRD issued to Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd, for the Change in Land Use for the purpose of renewable energy infrastructure (Solar PV farm) and purposes incidental thereto, situated on agricultural land.

Site-specific motivation is provided as follows:

- The only land that will be used by the developments have limited agricultural production potential. The layout of the facility has deliberately avoided all higher potential land within the wider assessed area. It will only utilise land that was identified as having insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop

production and is therefore only good enough for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritised for conservation as agricultural production land.

- The proposed solar energy facility is on land that belongs to an established agricultural family in the area, whom has large, diverse agricultural enterprises that cover multiple land holdings over and above those considered for this development. The proposed sites are on those parts of their land that have the least agricultural production potential and are marginal for crop production. There is therefore no danger that the proposed developments will replace their farming activities or lead to any significant decrease in the future agricultural production potential of their farming enterprises.
- The proposed development offers some positive impact on agriculture by way of improved financial security for farming operations, as well as security benefits against stock theft and other crime.
- The proposed development will also have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy through the Enterprise Development and Socio-economic Development components of the project, which are ensured through minimum thresholds prescribed by the Department of Energy for Independent Power Producers.
- The PV panels will not totally exclude agricultural production. The area can still be used to graze sheep that will, in addition, be protected against stock theft within the security area of the facility.
- The loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land is not permanent. The land will become fully available again for agricultural production once the proposed activity ceases.
- The proposed development poses a low risk in terms of causing soil degradation, which can be adequately and fairly easily managed by standard, best practice mitigation management actions.
- The proposed development site offer the win-win situation of renewable energy development that is integrated with agricultural production in a way that provides benefits to agriculture - reliable additional income and security - and leads to very little loss of future agricultural production potential because it utilises only lower potential land that is marginal for crop production.
- The proposed development is located within the Klerksdorp REDZ 10 and in the Central Electricity Grid Infrastructure Corridor, suggesting that this area, when taking environmental considerations on a strategic level into consideration, is suitable for renewable energy development. The designation of the REDZ has taken into account the country's need to balance renewable energy development against the need to ensure the conservation of land required for agricultural production and national food security.
- The proposed developments will also have the wider societal benefits of generating additional income and employment in the local economy. In addition, it will contribute to the country's need for energy generation, particularly renewable energy that has lower environmental and agricultural impact, on a national scale, than existing, coal powered energy generation.

The Agricultural Assessment determined that the site identified for the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility has limited crop potential and insufficient land capability for viable and sustainable crop production and is therefore preferable for grazing. There is not a scarcity of such agricultural land in South Africa and it is therefore considered to be below the threshold for being prioritized for conservation as agricultural production land.

The assessment and motivation prove that the proposed development site offers the win-win situation of renewable energy development that is integrated with agricultural production in a way that provides benefits to agriculture - reliable additional income and security - and leads to very little loss of future agricultural production potential because it utilizes only lower potential land that is not suitable or marginal for crop production.

It is therefore recommended that the DALRRD approves the application for the Change in Land Use on approximately 290 ha to establish the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility.

7.5 Storm Water Management Plan

A detail Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) must be compiled during the design phase of the project to address all the project components associated with this application.

- The SWMP must ensure the following :
 - Compliance with applicable regulations
 - Implementation of appropriate design measures that will allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows.
 - Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of stormwater run-off.
 - Prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion.
 - Contaminated stormwater must be separated from general stormwater. The stormwater management plan must specifically ensure that contaminated water from the vehicle servicing area and diesel storage facility is separated from the general stormwater. Untreated contaminated water may not be allowed to be disposed of onto adjacent land.
 - Allowance must be made in the design to approximately equal the concentration time under natural conditions to minimise the flow impact downstream.
 - The on-site systems must be carefully designed using contour following canals and storm water canals, in order to follow natural flow patterns in such a way that :
 - Erosion is prevented.
 - Infrastructural damage is prevented.
 - To limit future maintenance cost, the on-site drainage canal slope and profile must be designed in such a way that neither erosion of the trenches nor the deposit of material occurs.
 - It is recommended that only the essential portion of land be cleared of vegetation. Vegetation, even though sparse, serves a very important function to limit erosion through the dissipation of energy as physical objects in the flow path, and by their roots binding the soil.

CHAPTER 8: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

8.1 Objectives of the Public Participation Programme

The main aim of public participation is to ensure transparency throughout the EIA process. The objectives of public participation in this EIA are the following:

- To identify all potentially directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, government departments, municipalities and landowners;
- To communicate the proposed project in an objective manner with the aim to obtain informed input;
- To assist the Interested & Affected Parties (IAPs) with the identification of issues of concern, and providing suggestions for enhanced benefits and alternatives;
- To obtain the local knowledge and experience of IAPs;
- To ensure that all reasonable alternatives are identified for assessment;
- To communicate the proceedings and findings of the specialist studies;
- To ensure that informed comment is possible; and
- To ensure that all concerns, comment and objections raised are appropriately and satisfactorily documented and addressed.

8.2 Public Participation Process Followed

All applicable public participation documentation is attached under Appendix G.

The PPP was confirmed with DFFE by DFFE on 26 October 2021 and confirmed during the Pre-Application Meeting held with the DFFE on 5 April 2022.

The Public Participation Programme (PPP) that is being followed is described below. The PPP is being conducted in terms of the Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended. The newspaper advertisements, onsite notices and Background Information Document (BID) advertised the entire Mercury Solar PV Cluster (5x solar PV facilities as well as the grid connections).

- ***IAP Register: Landowner, Government Departments, Municipalities and other IAPs***
An Interested & Affected Party (IAP) register was compiled which includes the directly affected landowners, adjacent landowners, municipalities, government departments and other applicable organisations. This register is being updated throughout the EIA process.
- **Initial Advertising & Communication**

Focus Group Meetings with Directly Affected Landowners

Onsite meetings were held with the relevant directly affected landowners at at different on-site locations on Thursday 18 November 2021

Onsite notification

Three A2 laminated onsite notices were placed on 22 March 2022 at the following places:

- Along the S729 (from which road the facility will be accessed)
- The Mercury Main Transmission Substation
- The gate of the Viljoenskroon Post Office

Newspaper advertisement

Newspaper advertisements were placed in

- The Citizen (national newspaper) on 30 March 2022
- The Vrystaat Kroon (local newspaper) on 30 March 22

Background Information Document

A BID was distributed to everyone on the IAP Register for a 30-day commenting period (31 March – 30 April 2022).

- **Distribution of the Draft BAR**

The Draft BAR (this document) is being distributed as follows:

- All IAPs identified in the IAP Register received notification via email that the Draft BAR is available for comment (proof thereof will be provided in the Final BAR).
- The Draft BAR is being distributed for a 30-day (plus holidays) commenting period.
- All IAPs received an email with the Executive Summary and Draft BAR as an attachment. A link to the Draft BAR and all the Appendixes is available on the Landscape Dynamics website (www.landscapedynamics.co.za) – detailed instructions on how to access these documents were provided in the said email.
- A copy of the Draft BAR is made available at the Nostalgia Spa, Guesthouse & Gallery in Viljoenskroon - the availability of the hard copy of the Draft BAR at this location was mentioned in the abovementioned emails.
- The Application Form together with the Draft BAR was submitted to DFFE for comment via their online system.

- **Submission of Final BAR**

Comment received on the Draft BAR will be included in the Final BAR. The Final BAR will be distributed for a further 30-day commenting *if* substantial changes to the BAR have been made that may impact on the rights of the IAPs.

The Final BAR will be submitted to DFFE for their consideration for Environmental Authorisation.

All comments and responses received regarding this project are and will be summarised and addressed on the following pages under the following headings:

- Communication resulting from the Initial Advertising Period
- Communication resulting from the distribution of the Draft BAR
- Communication on the Final BAR if relevant

8.3 Comment received during the Initial Advertising Period

Note that these comments below refer to the entire Mercury Cluster Solar PV Project (all five PV applications).

Focus Group Meetings held with the Directly Affected Landowners

The purpose of the meetings with the farmers was to obtain the following information :

- Confirm the areas of land on their properties which they want to make available for solar farm development
- Obtain their opinion in terms of agricultural potential of the land
- Confirm restrictions in terms of agricultural development on specific portions of land.

KEY NOTES RESULTING FROM DISCUSSIONS WITH FARMERS

The Gossayn Family

- They confirmed that sections of land are plantable but not highly producing.
- Sections of land have little water retention and are situated on shallow soils and 'oukclip'.
- The land suitable for planting is mostly limited to maize farming. Other farm products include peanuts, soya, beans and sunflowers.
- They have little rainfall and no formal irrigation in place.
- They indicated on the A1 map provided which areas are economically viable to farm and which cannot be economically farmed for the reasons provided above. This information will be considered by Mr Lanz in his agric screening report.
- No farm labourers will be replaced, neither will any of the 7 permanent workers lose their jobs as a result of the solar farms
- No graves occur on the land.
- No land claims are registered against the land.
- Mr Gossayn said that they could provide offset land, but Mr Lanz confirmed that DALRRD wants to protect land with agricultural potential to be used in the future.
- They agreed to obtain evidence in terms of soil tests, depths, classification, etc

Mr Hans Pretorius

- He only farms with maize, but is restricted due to shallow ground and 'oukclip'.
- The depth of his soil is less than 120cm.
- A large portion of his land (approximately 340ha) has been used only for grazing over the last 10 years.
- His land has a relative flat topography and some areas are waterlogged which results in the drowning of the crops.
- Mr Lanz confirmed that DALRRD is not as concerned about grazing land as it is about land on which crop cultivation can take place.

Messrs Peet & Cobus Botha

- They indicated on the A1 map provided which areas do not have good agricultural potential.
- This is based on the occurrence of lots of sand, limited soil depths, 'oukclip' and a bluegum bush.
- They confirmed that the maize either drowns or dies of drought in specific areas

Response from the EAP

The way forward was confirmed as follows:-

Mr Johann Lanz (the agricultural specialist) would provide a risk assessment based on his site verification as well as the communication with the farmers. His findings would be integrated with the recommendations of the other specialists and a combined preliminary sensitivity map could then be submitted to Mulilo for consideration. Should Mulilo decide to go ahead with this project, his detailed report will include a soil analysis

of the relevant sections of land.

South Africa Heritage Resource Agency: APM Assistant: Sityhilelo Ngcatsha

1. Archaeological sites spanning the Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age have been found in the region despite the extensive agricultural transformation. Burial grounds were identified within the broader region, therefore, an archaeological field survey is recommended. The archaeological component of the HIA should follow the SAHRA 2007 Minimum Standards: Archaeological Component of Impact Assessment Report.
2. Given the identification of palaeontological sites near part of the study area and the indicators of fossil sensitivity identified during the Screening assessment, it is recommended that a palaeontologist conduct a field survey of the proposed solar PV areas. The report must comply with the 2012 Minimum Standards: Palaeontological Components of Heritage Impact Assessments.
3. Any other heritage resources as defined in section 3 of the NHRA that may be impacted, such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.
4. The NEMA EIA documents and appendices must be submitted at the start of the public review periods in order for an informed comment to be issued that can be incorporated into the final reports for submission to the competent authority.

Response from the EAP

1. An archaeological field survey was undertaken and is discussed under Chapter 6 of this report and attached under Appendix F. Only one, *out of context*, artefact was found on the Hormah PV site and mitigation is not required.
2. A Palaeontology desktop assessment was undertaken and it concluded that the palaeontological heritage is extremely low and mitigation is not proposed.
3. A comprehensive HIA was undertaken and it concluded that no heritage, archaeological or palaeontological findings that require specific mitigation was identified and the project should, from a heritage perspective, proceed.
4. All NEMA documents will be submitted to SAHRA for their comment and record keeping as part of the public participation programme.

Department of Water & Sanitation: Office of the provincial head: Pule Joseph Lenong

1. The DWS confirmed receipt of the BID document and stated that it is receiving attention.

Response from the EAPs

No further comment from DWS was received.

Department of Police, Roads & Transport: Assistant Director Land Acquisition: Mr Hannes Maree and Directorate Road Asset Management Systems: Mr JPW Maree

1. The following provincial roads are being affected:
 - Solar PV1
 - Secondary road S643 (statutory road reserve width of 25m)
 - Tertiary road T3762 (statutory road reserve width of 16m)
 - Kleinfontein Solar PV1

- Tertiary roads T3762 and T4388 (statutory road reserve width of 16m)
- Zaaiplaats Solar PV1
 - Secondary road S729 (statutory road reserve width of 25m)
- Hormah Solar PV1
 - Primary road P15/2 (statutory road reserve width of 32m)
 - Secondary road S1294 (statutory road reserve width of 25m)
- Ratpan Solar PV1
 - Primary road P15/2 (statutory road reserve width of 32m)
 - Secondary road S1294 (statutory road reserve width of 25m)

2. The Department supports the above-mentioned development subject to the following conditions:
- 2.1 No structures may be erected within 95m, measured from the centre line of the provincial road without written approval for the relaxation of the building line (structures include any overhead power line that will be erected parallel with or across the alignment of a provincial road).
 - 2.2 The Department will only be able to consider and approve any specific access/es on receipt of a completed application and drawing that shows the geometric layout and exact locality of the access/es. An application form was attached. The application for access can be considered once a formal application has been submitted.
 - 2.3 The condition of the provincial gravel roads (secondary roads S642, S643, S729, S1294 and tertiary roads T3762 and T4388) is not in a good condition. The increase in traffic during the construction phase will require more intense routine maintenance and certain sections will have to be re-gravelled. Mulilo Renewable Project Developments (Pty) Ltd will therefore be required to carry out such maintenance at their expenditure.
 - 2.4 No provincial borrow pits may be utilised for construction of the development. The Department must be contacted to indicate the positions of the provincial borrow pits (there are no provincial borrow pits and on the properties affected by the Mercury Solar PV Cluster).
 - 2.5 Applications for wayleave for any other operations, such as power lines, within the 95m measured from the centre line of the provincial roads, must be submitted on the similar application form as attached to their comment.

Response from the EAP

All of the above-mentioned conditions have been included in the EMPr.

SOLA Group: Jnr Project Developer Ms Abigail Forbes

Ms Forbes requested to be registered as a stakeholder for the Mulilo Mercury Cluster PV Projects on the basis that SOLA is developing similar projects in the area. A KMZ File of the development proposal was requested.

Response from the EAP

- Ms Forbes was added to the IAP register and the requested KMZ files were emailed.
- No further comment was received

Environamics: Senior EAP: Ms Lisa Opperman

1. Ms Opperman requested to be registered as an IAP since they are the EAPs for the Phofu Solar Power Plant, which is just south of the proposed Ratpan PV1 facility.
2. The project information and access to any reports which have been released to the public to date were requested.

Response from the EAP

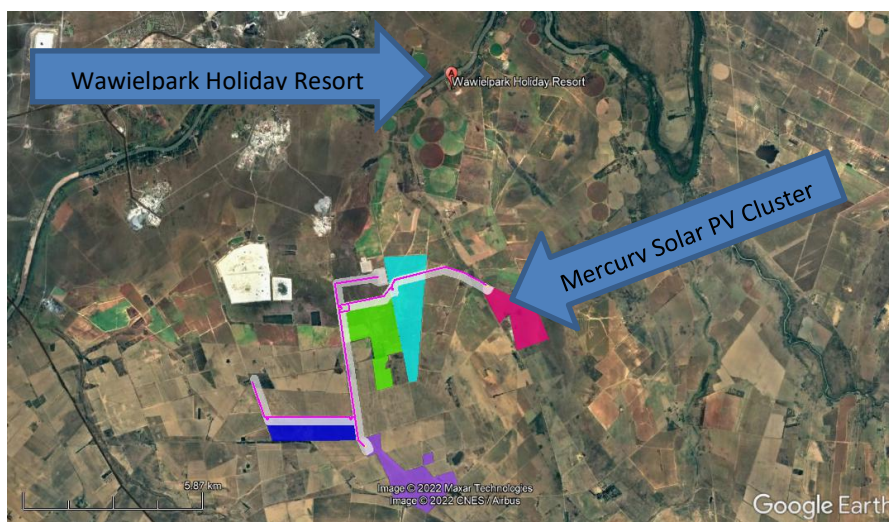
1. The IAP Register was updated with the contact details as requested.
2. The BID, which was the only documented distributed to date, was attached for their perusal and comment.
3. Landscape Dynamics requested to be added to the IAP Register for the Phofu Solar Power Plant project.

Adjacent landowner: The Remainder of the Farm Kleinfontein, No 369 and the Owner of Wawielpark Holiday Resort: Mr Hansie Muller. Comment written and submitted by Mr Hannes Ollewagen on behalf of Mr Hansie Muller.

1. Mr Muller has in principle no objection to the development of solar PV facilities in the Viljoenkroon area.
2. It seems as if some of the proposed PV facilities are being planned on high quality crop land, which would most probably not being approved by the Department of Agricultural. Other solar developments in the area use grazing and not crop land for solar developments.
3. The Wawielpark Holiday Resort is situated to the north of the proposed Mercury solar PV Cluster and it should be determined what the impact of the developments will be on this holiday resort. The resort must be easily accessible at all times and construction of the solar PV facilities must not hinder access to this development at any time. Holiday resorts have suffered greatly during the last 2 years.

Response from the EAP

1. It is noted that Mr Muller has in principle no objection to the proposed solar PV development.
2. A comprehensive Agricultural Impact Assessment was undertaken for this project and the development proposal as submitted in the BID changed to specifically exclude high quality agricultural land. Further note that application has been made to the Department of Agriculture for No Objection letters, without which Environmental Authorisation will in all probability not being granted. High quality agricultural land will thus not be developed.
3. The Wawielpark Holiday Resort is approximately 6km away from the closest proposed solar PV facility. The resort is furthermore on the banks of the Vaal River and not in close proximity to the major routes that will be used during either the construction or operational period of the proposed solar PV facilities. A Traffic & Transport Management Plan was compiled by JG Afrika traffic engineers and it was concluded that, with the implementation of mitigation measures, the impact on the traffic during all phases of development will be low and acceptable. It is highly unlikely that access to the Wawielpark Holiday Resort will be hindered during all phases of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster development.



1. Mr Botha requested to be registered as an IAP
2. The kml files of the proposed development was requested
3. Mr Botha phoned Landscape Dynamics and explained that a special procedure needs to be followed when power lines crosses land belonging to a mine.

Response from the EAP

1. Mr Botha and the Harmony mine is a registered IAP.
2. The requested KMZ files were emailed to Mr Botha
3. It is Landscape Dynamics' understanding that the following two properties may be affected (the white blocks on the map below):
 - a. Remainder of the Farm, Moab, No 279
 - b. The Farm Zaaipplaats, Portion 2, No 190



5. Landscape Dynamics requested Mr Botha in several emails to raise his concerns in writing or that a meeting with Mulilo can be arranged, but no further reply from Mr Botha was received.

8.4 Comment received on the Draft Basic Assessment Report

8.5 Conclusion of the Public Participation Programme

The main objective of the Public Participation Programme undertaken for this project is to identify viable development sites that is not only acceptable from an ecological point of view, but also from a landowner and public and government perspective.

All reasonable steps were taken to inform the identified IAPs of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster development proposal. At this stage all comment could be satisfactorily addressed. No objection to the development proposal has yet been received. At this stage indications are that the project is not unwanted in the area.

A final conclusion will be provided in Final BAR.

CHAPTER 9: IMPACTS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

9.1 Methods Used to Identify Impacts

Environmental issues and impacts have been identified through the following means:

- Evaluation and consideration of relevant existing environmental data and information;
- Information as obtained from the specialists and engineers appointed for this project;
- Correspondence with Interested and Affected Parties, including directly affected and adjacent landowners, general stakeholders and relevant authorities;
- Consultation with the EIA Project Team, supported by the Mulilo Project Team; and
- The general knowledge and extensive experience of the Environmental Consultants in the field of Environmental Impact Assessments.

9.2 List of Impacts Associated with the Development

9.2.1 *Expected Negative Impacts*

Design & Pre-Construction Phase

- Risk of failure of structures during design phase
- Risk of failure of structures
- Impact on visual resources
- Risk of erosion
- Impact on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Impact on avifauna
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

Construction Phase

- Impact on agricultural land
- Impact on terrestrial biodiversity
- Impact on aquatic habitat
- Impact on avifauna
- Impact on heritage, archaeology and palaeontology resources
- Risk of groundwater pollution
- Risk of erosion
- Social impact
- Traffic impact
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

Post- Construction / Operational Phase

- Impact on agriculture
- Continuous impact on natural habitat
- Impact on aquatic environment

- Impact on avifauna
- Risk of erosion
- Continuous risk for groundwater pollution
- Impact on visual resources
- Social Impact
- Traffic Impact
- Human safety & environmental health impact resulting from the BESS

9.2.2 *Expected Positive Impacts*

- The establishment of renewable energy infrastructure should be viewed, firstly within the context of the South Africa's current reliance on coal powered energy to meet the majority of its energy needs, and secondly, within the context of the success of the REIPPPP. South Africa has one of the most carbon-intensive economies in the world, thus making the greening of the electricity mix a national imperative. The REIPPPP had contributed significantly towards meeting South Africa's emission targets and, at the same time, supporting energy security, economic stability, and environmental sustainability.
- The proposed solar PV facility will be able to evacuate the solar generated electricity and all the advantages of additional, clean, renewable electrical supply to the national Eskom grid will be realised. This will also assist in alleviating load shedding.
- Creation of employment and business opportunities and the opportunity for skills development and on-site training during the construction phase:
 - The construction phase is expected to extend over a period of ± 18 months and create approximately 250-300 employment opportunities, depending on the final design for the entire Mercury Cluster Solar Project. The total wage bill for the construction phase is estimated to be in the region of R30 million (2022 Rand value). A percentage of the wage bill will also be spent in the local economy which will create opportunities for local businesses in the area.
 - The majority of the employment opportunities, specifically the low and semi-skilled opportunities, are likely to be available to local residents and the majority of the beneficiaries are likely to be historically disadvantaged (HD) members of the community. This would represent a significant positive social benefit in an area with limited employment opportunities.
- The total number of permanent employment opportunities associated with the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility would be approximately 20 and the majority of low and semi-skilled beneficiaries are likely to be members of the community.
- Procurement during the operational phase will also create opportunities for the local economy and businesses.
- The establishment of a community benefit structure (typically, a Community Trust) also creates an opportunity to support local economic development in the area. The requirement for the project to allocate funds to socio-economic contributions (through structures such as Community Trusts) provides an opportunity to advance local community projects, which is guaranteed for a $\pm 20-30$ year period (the project lifespan).
- The income from the PV facility received by the landowner reduces the risks to the farmer's livelihood posed by droughts and fluctuating market prices for farming outputs and inputs, such as fuel, feed etc. The additional income would therefore improve economic security of farming operations, which in turn would improve job security for farm workers and benefit the local economy.
- The provision of security for the proposed PV facility can create an opportunity to improve security for local landowners in the area.

9.2.3 Cumulative impact

Cumulative impacts of a development may become significant if seen in context with impacts that emanates from other developments within the macro area.

The cumulative impact for each negative impact is being assessed in the Impact Assessment Tables under paragraph 9.3 below. In all instances, the cumulative impact has been rated as being of a low significance after mitigation has been applied.

The following could however be added:

- The site is located within the Klerksdorp REDZ. The potential for cumulative impacts associated with combined visibility (whether two or more solar facilities will be visible from one location) and sequential visibility (e.g., the effect of seeing two or more solar facilities along a single journey), therefore exists. However, the area has been identified as suitable for the establishment of large scale renewable energy facilities and this impact can therefore be expected.
- The establishment of the proposed Mercury Solar PV Cluster and the other renewable energy projects in the area may place pressure on local services, specifically medical, education and accommodation. This pressure will be associated with the potential influx of workers to the area associated with the construction and operational phases of renewable energy projects proposed in the area, including the proposed Mercury Cluster projects. The potential impact on local services associated can however be mitigated by employing local community members.
- These impacts should however also be viewed within the context of the potential positive cumulative impacts for the local economy associated with the establishment of renewable energy as an economic driver in the area.

The establishment of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility and other renewable energy projects in the area also has the potential to create a number of socio-economic opportunities for the local municipality, which, in turn, will result in a positive social benefit. The positive cumulative impacts include creation of employment, skills development and training opportunities and creation of downstream business opportunities. These benefits should also be viewed within the context of the limited economic opportunities in the area and the impact of the decline in the mining sector in recent years. This impact is rated as being highly positive.

9.3 Environmental Impact Assessment

The Environmental Impact Assessment Tables include descriptions of expected impacts on the different environmental components as well as proposed mitigation measures / management actions to minimise those impacts to acceptable levels. These mitigation measures are also included in the EMPr.

9.3.1 Methodology Used in Ranking of Impacts

Impacts are evaluated and assessed in terms of the following criteria:

| Extent of impact | Explanation of extent |
|-------------------------|---|
| Site | Impacts limited to construction site and direct surrounding area |
| Local | Impacts affecting environmental elements within the local area / district |
| Regional | Impacts affecting environmental elements within the province |
| National | Impacts affecting environmental elements on a national level |

| Duration of impact | Explanation of duration |
|---------------------------|--|
| Short term | 0 - 5 years. The impact is reversible in less than 5 years. |
| Medium term | 5 - 15 years. The impact is reversible in less than 15 years. |
| Long term | >15 years, but where the impacts will cease if the project is decommissioned |
| Permanent | The impact will continue indefinitely and is irreversible. |

| Probability of impact | Explanation of Probability |
|------------------------------|---|
| Unlikely | The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low |
| Possible | The impact may occur |
| Probable | The impact will very likely occur |
| Definite | Impact will certainly occur |

| Reversibility of impact | Explanation of Reversibility Ratings |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Low | The affected environment will not be able to recover from the impact - permanently modified |
| Medium | The affected environment will only recover from the impact with significant intervention |
| High | The affected environment will be able to recover from the impact |

| Significance of impact | Explanation of Significance |
|-------------------------------|--|
| None | There is no impact at all |
| Low | Impact is negligible or is of a low order and is likely to have little real effect |
| Moderate | Impact is real but not substantial |
| High | Impact is substantial |
| Very high | Impact is very high and can therefore influence the viability of the project |

9.3.2 Impact Assessment Tables

The impact assessment tables are provided in the pages below.

DESIGN AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL LAND DURING THE DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

The impact on agricultural potential land should be considered in context with the following:

- The Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment concluded as follows. The whole of the Kleinfontein site has continued to be cropped but is becoming increasingly marginal and high risk. An investigation of the soils across the site shows them to be limited by poor drainage and shallower depths. A transition to higher potential, deeper, and better drained soils was identified along what was then designated as the eastern boundary of the proposed solar site. This site sensitivity verification (as per the DFFE Screening Tool Report for Kleinfontein Solar PV1 verifies the entire site that

is indicated as cropland as being of high agricultural sensitivity. The agricultural assessment however recommends its use for solar electricity generation because its potential for viable and sustainable crop production is limited.

- The site falls in its entirety within a Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ) which is an area that has specifically been designated within South Africa for the prioritisation of renewable energy development.

Cumulative impact description

- The trend and development of solar farms in the macro areas is already evident in the numerous applications for solar farms in the macro area currently with the DFFE or already authorised. The precedent has already been created as a result from the existing energy crisis in the country and the potential of the macro area for solar farm development.

Mitigation

- Only land where no high agricultural potential exists must be used for the purpose of solar farm development.
- A "No Objection" letter from DALRRD issued to Kleinfontein Solar PV1 (Pty) Ltd, for the Change in Land Use for the purpose of renewable energy infrastructure (Solar PV farm) and purposes incidental thereto, situated on agricultural land must be obtained.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Development of a solar farm on land with agricultural potential land | Site | Long Term | Definite | High | Low | Low |

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) | Yes | No |
|---|------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | Low | Medium | High |
|---|------------|---------------|-------------|

RISK OF FAILURE OF STRUCTURES DURING DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

Poor design and non-compliance with relevant legal requirement will result in structural failures and subsequent leaks with resultant negative impact that include:

- electrocution of personnel
- veld fires
- damage to property
- groundwater pollution

This impact is associated with the substation; the BESS; the diesel storage facility as well as the construction of the road upgrade.

Cumulative impact description

- Impact will be severe if any personnel member is electrocuted as a result of negligence and/or structural failure.
- Impact could be significant since it could extend to adjacent properties (i.e. veld fires) and could cause damage to other solar facilities and farm structures and the macro area in terms of disruption of electricity supply.
- Failure of the diesel tank installation and the BESS will cause groundwater pollution.

Mitigation

- Continuous communication should take place with Eskom to ensure compliance with their most recent policies, design standards and specifications. The following Eskom policies must be adhered to and compliance must form part of the conditions of the EMPr :
 - Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure, dated 15 September 2020
 - Standard Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes

- LES and SE inputs for new substations to IPP requirement, dated 3 March 2022
- A Safety Officer must be appointed to ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, No 181 of 1993, as amended (Responsibilities must include the provision of Personal Protective Equipment, the undertaking of safety inspections, safety awareness training, etc.)
- A Fire Management Plan must be compiled.

Diesel Storage Facility (Design considerations)-

- Compliance with SANS 10089-1:2008; Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above-ground installations must be done.
- Provision must be made for a thick reinforced concrete spillage containment slab laid to fall to a catch pit connected to an oil/grease separator
- The storage tank must be fully contained within the bunded area to contain spillage of hydrocarbons and contaminated rainwater and prevent the ingress of hydrocarbon spillages and contaminated rainwater into the ground or surface water.
- Spillages from the tank bund must be retained and released in a controlled manner to an oil separator.
- Allowance must be made for the removal of hazardous substances to an appropriate waste facility.
- Spillages of hydrocarbons and contaminated water must be collected from the following areas :
 - Diesel tank bunded area
 - Product receiving station and receiving pipelines
 - Vehicle servicing area
- Hydrocarbon (oil, diesel, petrol) waste as well as hydrocarbon containing material must be regarded as hazardous waste and separated from general waste.
- All hazardous substances at the site must be adequately stored and accurately identified, recorded and labelled prior to removal to a registered hazardous waste facility.

BESS

- State-of-the-art technology should be used, i.e., not old technology as it presents higher risks.
- The design should be subject to a full Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP) prior to commencement of procurement. HAZOP is a detailed technical systematic study that looks at the intricacies of the design, the control system, the emergency system etc. and how these may fail under abnormal operating conditions. Additional safeguards may be suggested by the team doing the study.

Geotechnical Studies

A geotechnical study must be undertaken to confirm the geotechnical constraints associated with the site. Appropriate specifications in terms of materials and foundations must be provided to inform the detail design of all the facilities and road upgrades. Specific requirement in terms of foundations must be supplied.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk of failure of structures | Local | Short Term | Possible | High | Medium to Very High | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON VISUAL RESOURCES DURING THE DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

- Due to the proximity to the Mercury Substation and multiple power line, the proposed development construction would result in a partial loss of rural sense of place from the removal of vegetation, the movement of large earth moving machinery and the construction vehicles.
- Windblown dust generated from vegetation removal, as well as dust from moving vehicles.
- Potential soil erosion from temporary access roads and laydown areas.

- Windblown litter from the laydown and construction sites.
- Lights at night for security detracting from the current, semi-dark rural sense of place.

Consider in context with the following:

- Short term period of the phase
- Partial degradation of landscape resources due to the close proximity of the sites to the Mercury Substation as well as clear, Medium Exposure views of the northern mining landscapes.
- No tourist related activities in the ZVI making use of the landscape resources.

Cumulative impact description

- Partial degradation of landscape resources that currently have some visual appeal where not exposed to the surrounding mining landscapes.
- Partial change in land use from rural agricultural to that of a semi-industrial landscape.

Mitigation

- Retaining of a 30m buffer on the rural roads as a No-go development area. The exception is the areas within 1.2km of the Mercury Substation where no setback buffer is required as the landscape character is already degraded.
- Retaining existing medium-sized trees within the setback buffer.
- The PV area fencing should be placed around the development area and not extend to the road. The buffer area should be retained for agricultural land uses to reduce grass growth that could become a dry season fire risk.
- Exclusion of wetland and drainage lines (and associated areas).
- Exclusion of development of steep slopes greater than 1:10m where applicable.
- The buildings should be painted a grey-brown colour.
- Fencing around the laydown and office complex areas should be simple, diamond shaped (to catch wind-blown litter) and appear transparent from a distance. The fences should be checked monthly for the collection of litter caught on the fence.
- Fencing should be located around the PV panels and appear transparent at a distance and not extended to the road areas.
- Lighting needs to be restrained and should be limited to strategic nodes/ office areas. Fencing should have not security lights at night.
- No overhead lighting should be utilised.
- Signage from the roads needs to be understated.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of landscape Character | Site | Short Term | Probable | High | High | Medium |
| Visual intrusion from Key Observation Points | Site | Short Term | Possible | High | High | Medium |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

RISK OF EROSION TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

- It is necessary to ensure that measures are in place to prevent uncontrolled stormwater with subsequent erosion causing damage to PV, electrical infrastructure and roads and a loss of soil.
- Appropriate onsite drainage is required in context with the following:
 - High value of BESS, PV panels, roads, ect..
 - The severe consequences in not reaching operational targets and the potential of contractual penalties and loss of income.

- The strategic importance of power supply into the ESKOM distribution network.
- Poor stormwater planning where trucks are serviced and diesel is stored could result in groundwater contamination.

Cumulative impact description

The development footprint of approximately 284ha is significant in size; however, consideration must be taken of the fact that the site is not directly affected by a wetland or river and the slope is generally flat. The cumulative impact is therefore expected to be of medium/low significance.

Mitigation

General mitigation measures

- A detail Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) must be compiled to address all the project components associated with this application.
- The SWMP must ensure the following :
 - Compliance with applicable regulations
 - Implementation of appropriate design measures that will allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows.
 - Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of stormwater run-off.
 - Prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion.
 - Contaminated stormwater must be separated from general stormwater. The stormwater management plan must specifically ensure that contaminated water from the vehicle servicing area and diesel storage facility is separated from the general stormwater. Untreated contaminated water may not be allowed to be disposed of onto adjacent land.
 - Allowance must be made in the design to approximately equal the concentration time under natural conditions to minimise the flow impact downstream.
 - The on-site systems must be carefully designed using contour following canals and storm water canals, in order to follow natural flow patterns in such a way that :
 - Erosion is prevented.
 - Infrastructural damage is prevented.
 - To limit future maintenance cost, the on-site drainage canal slope and profile must be designed in such a way that neither erosion of the trenches nor the deposit of material occurs.
 - It is recommended that only the essential portion of land be cleared of vegetation. Vegetation, even though sparse, serves a very important function to limit erosion through the dissipation of energy as physical objects in the flow path, and by their roots binding the soil.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk of erosion | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | NONE | Medium | High |
|---|-------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY DURING THE DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

In order to ensure that the proposed project is developed in an environmental sustainable manner, it is necessary to identify means to implement the EMPr, provide guidelines/specifications in terms of the design and compile relevant managements plan(s). etc. These measures must be implemented prior to commencement of construction to ensure effective implementation of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr.

Site clearing and preparation

Certain areas of the site will need to be cleared of vegetation and some areas may need to be levelled. Envisaged impacts:

Loss of plant species
Loss of rare/medicinal species
Loss of animal species
Loss of biodiversity
Increased soil erosion
Alien plant invasion

Wetland/Seasonal stream area degradation

- Soil compaction, erosion and sedimentation for the river and riparian area
- Soil and water pollution for the stream and riparian area
- Spread and establishment of alien invasive species in the stream and riparian area

Cumulative impact description

Based on the proposed development as well as the known developments planned in the region the cumulative impact on biodiversity (as listed above) should be negligible if all mitigation as recommended is implemented.

Mitigation

Project Site Layout

The project site layout as proposed which was guided by the Combined Environmental Sensitivity Map (included as Appendix B(4) of the BAR) may not be amended without appropriate consideration of relevant environmental sensitivities and relevant approvals.

Demarcation of areas

- Clear demarcation must take place by method to be determined between the ECO and the Contractor of the outside boundaries of the 100m buffer zone of the delineated watercourse that occurs on the adjacent property west of the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility, and also the farm dam. These areas should be fenced off prior to construction and zoned as a no-go area. Fences must not restrict the dispersal or exploratory movements of remaining faunal species. Palisade fencing with a minimum of 15cm gap is recommended adjacent to the conserved wetlands and buffer zones as well as along the seasonal stream and buffer zone.
- The entire area to be developed must be clearly demarcated prior to initial site clearance and to prevent construction personnel from leaving the demarcated area

Planning for the construction period

- To minimise the effect on the vegetation, insects, small mammals, and environment it is recommended that the construction be done within the winter period as far as possible, when most plants are dormant and animals less active.
- Where vegetation of areas not to be developed needs to be "opened" to gain access it is recommended that the herbaceous species are cut short rather than removing them.
- Vegetation clearance should be restricted to the approved development areas allowing remaining animals the opportunity to move away from the disturbance. The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should recommend, and the ECO should monitor these areas.
- Any disturbed or eroded areas within the PV sites should be appropriately revegetated.
- No hazardous materials should be stored within the demarcated buffer of the wetland area as per the Aquatic Impact Assessment.
- Provision of adequate toilet facilities must be implemented to prevent the possible contamination of ground (borehole) and surface water in the area.
- No cleaning of equipment should be done within the demarcated buffer zones as per the Aquatic Impact Assessment. This includes the establishment of temporary and permanent offices and ablution facilities
- All vehicles and equipment should be regularly inspected for leaks. Re-fuelling must take place on a sealed surface area outside of the demarcated buffers as per the Aquatic Impact Assessment of the watercourses to prevent ingress of hydrocarbons into topsoil.
- No dumping or storage of waste should take place within the watercourse areas.

Water Use Authorisation

Because disturbance will take place within 500m from the edge of a delineated wetland buffer on adjacent land, water use authorisation in terms of Section 21(c) and 21(i) of the NWA are triggered. The filling of the farm dam with confirmed low sensitivity might also trigger Water Use Authorisation. The aquatic specialist confirmed that General Authorisation (GA) could be applicable. This must be obtained prior to commencement of construction.

Appointment of Contractors

The EA, Generic EMPR and the Site Specific EMPR must form part of the tender documents.

Appointment of an Environmental Control Officer

- To be responsible to monitor that all requirements in terms of the Site-Specific and Generic EMPR are implemented during the construction phase.
- The ECO must confirm that all requirement as per the Environmental Authorisation is adhered to, i.e. actions required prior to commencement of construction.
- To ensure Environmental Awareness Training takes place.

Alien Invasive Management

Appoint an ecologist to compile an Alien Invasive Management Plan for implementation during the construction and the operation phases of the project.

Habitat Restoration/Rehabilitation Plan

Appoint an ecologist to compile a Habitat Restoration/Rehabilitation Plan for implementation before the end of the construction phase, prior to the operational phase.

Disturbed areas around the wetlands as well as the proposed buffer zones must be re-vegetated with an indigenous (to the area) grass seed mixture.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of plant and animal species | Site | Medium term | Probable | Medium | Moderate | Low |
| Wetland degradation | Local | Medium term | Probable | Low | High | Low |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (<i>after mitigation</i>) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|--|-----|----|

| | | | |
|--|------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (<i>after mitigation</i>) If high, please explain | NONE | Medium | High |
|--|------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON AVIFAUNA TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE DESIGN PHASE

Impact Description

Entrapment of birds in the perimeter fences could lead to mortality.

Cumulative impact description

There are currently three approved renewable energy projects within a 30km radius around the proposed Mercury Solar PV Cluster. Mortality due to entrapment in fences is a possibility at all the existing and planned renewable energy facilities. However, the cumulative impact on species of conservation concern is expected to be low, given the highly transformed habitat and location of all the projects.

Mitigation

- If possible, use a single perimeter fence to prevent birds from getting trapped between fences.
- Increase the spacing between at least the top two wires to a minimum of 30cm and ensure they are correctly tensioned

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Entrapment of birds in perimeter fences | Site | Long term | Possible | High | Low | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation). If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|----|

| | | | |
|---|------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | NONE | Medium | High |
|---|------|--------|------|

HUMAN SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACT RESULTING FROM THE BESS DURING DESIGN AND PLANNING

Impact Description

- A High Level Safety Health and Environment Risk Assessment was prepared for the Mercury Cluster Solar PV by iSHEcon Chemical Process Safety Engineers.
- Risk is made up of two components:
 - The probability of a certain hazardous event or incident occurring.
 - The severity of the consequences of that hazardous event / incident.
- The assessment of risk comprises:
 - Identification of the likely hazards and hazardous events related to the operation of the installation.
 - Estimation of the likelihood/probability of these hazardous events occurring.
 - Estimation of the consequences of these hazardous events.
 - Estimation of the risk and comparison against certain acceptability criteria.
- This risk assessment has found that with suitable preventative and mitigative measures in place, none of the identified potential risks are excessively high, i.e., from a SHE perspective no fatal flaws were found with the proposed Lithium-ion or Sodium-Ion Solid-state BESS installations at the Mercury Solar PV Cluster near Viljoenskroon.
- At a large facility, without installation of the state-of-the-art battery technology that includes protective features, there can be significant risks to employees and first responders. The latest battery designs include many preventative and mitigative measures to reduce these risks to tolerable levels.

Mitigation

Detailed and technical mitigation measures have been compiled in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993). The design engineers must ensure that all these relevant requirements are met. Below is a summary of the key issues.

General

The findings and requirements of the High Level Safety Health and Environment Risk Assessment prepared for the Mercury Cluster Solar PV by iSHEcon Chemical Process Safety Engineers must be implemented during all phases of the project development.

The following recommendations have been made:

- There are numerous different battery technologies but using one consistent battery technology system for all the BESS installations associated with the Mercury PV facilities would allow for easy of training, maintenance, emergency response and could significantly reduce risks in a remote location.
- State-of-the-art battery technology should be used with all the necessary protective features e.g. draining of cells during shutdown and standby-mode, full BMS with deviation monitoring and trips, leak detection systems.
- Neither sodium-ion or lithium-ion solid state battery technology type presents any safety or health fatal flaws, so either type could be used.
- The tables in Section 4 of this report contains technical and systems suggestions for managing and reducing risks. Ensure the items listed in these tables under preventative and mitigative measures are included in the design.
- The overall design should be subject to a full Hazop prior to finalization of the design.
- Prior to bringing any solid-state battery containers into the country:
 - An Emergency Response Plan should be in place that would be applicable for the full route from the ship to

the site. This plan would include details of the most appropriate emergency response to fires both while the units are in transit and once they are installed and operating.

- An End-of-Life plan should be in place for the handling, repurposing or disposal of dysfunctional, severely damaged batteries, module and containers.
- The site layout and spacing between solid-state containers should be such that it mitigates the risk of a fire or explosion event spreading from one container to another.
- Under certain weather conditions, the noxious smoke from a fire in a solid-state battery container could travel some distance from the unit. The smoke will most likely be acrid and could cause irritation, coughing, distress etc. Close to the source of the smoke, the concentration of toxic gases may be high enough to cause irreversible harmful effects. Location of the facilities needs to ensure a suitable separation distance from public facilities/residences etc.
- All the current proposed BESS locations are over 500m from isolated farmhouses.
- Where there is a choice of alternative locations for the BESS, those that are further from water courses would be preferred. Solid-state systems may experience fires that may result in loss of containment of liquids or the use of large amounts of fire water which could be contaminated. One would not want these run-offs to enter water courses directly. The buffer distance between water bodies and the facilities containing chemicals should be set in consultation with a water specialist and is therefore not specified in this SHE RA. However, the current separation of over 300m seems reasonable.
- Any bulk diesel storage for generators / vehicles should be fully bunded and the generators designed with the OHS Act noise limitations in mind.
- It is recommended that once the technology has been chosen and more details of the actual design are available, that this risk assessment be updated.

Impact Assessment –

The risk assessment was done in significant extent and appropriate detail in the risk assessment report. The impact assessment for the purpose of the Basic Assessment Report was slightly different assessed and is summarised below.

The risk assessment has found that with suitable preventative and mitigative measures in place, none of the identified potential risks are excessively high. Detail of the impact is described under the Construction and Operational Phases.

Overall impact is provided below.

| Name of Impact | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Overall impact of the BESS on the environment | Ranging from complex to easy | Ranging from High to Low | Ranging from Low to Very Low |

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

- Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land:
Agricultural land directly occupied by the development infrastructure will become unavailable for agricultural use, with consequent potential loss of agricultural productivity for the duration of the project lifetime. This impact is relevant only in the construction phase. No further loss of agricultural land use occurs in subsequent phases.
- Loss of agricultural potential by soil degradation:
This impact only occurs during the construction and decommissioning phases, but only becomes relevant once the land is returned to agricultural land use after decommissioning. Soil can be degraded by impacts in three different ways: erosion; topsoil loss; and contamination. Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics, which can be caused by construction related land surface disturbance, vegetation removal, and the establishment of hard surface areas including roads. Loss of topsoil can result from poor topsoil management during construction related excavations. Hydrocarbon spillages from construction activities can contaminate soil. Soil degradation will reduce the ability of the soil to support vegetation growth.

Cumulative impact description

- Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land

- Loss of agricultural potential by soil degradation

Mitigation

Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land

None possible

Loss of agricultural potential by soil degradation

- Stormwater management control measures to be implemented.
- Maintain vegetation strips where possible.
- Strip, stockpile en re-spread topsoil

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land | Site | Long Term | Definite | High | Low | Low |
| Soil Degradation | Site | Long Term | Possible | Medium | Low | None |

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) | Yes | No |
|---|------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | Low | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Impact description

Loss of Fauna & Flora

Envisaged impacts:

- Vegetation clearance/habitat destruction
- Soil erosion and pollution
- Spread and establishment of alien invasive plant species
- Negative effect of human activities on fauna and road mortalities
- Loss of biodiversity

Degradation of watercourse areas

- Envisaged impacts:
- Erosion of streambank
- Loss of wetland habitat
- Soil & water pollution

Cumulative impact description

- Based on the proposed development the cumulative impact on biodiversity would be negligible if all mitigation as recommended is implemented.
- Based on the proposed development the cumulative impact on watercourses during the construction phase of the area would be negligible if all mitigation as recommended below is implemented.

Mitigation

- All temporary stockpile areas, litter and dumped material and rubble must be removed and disposed of at a licensed land fill facility. Proof of safe disposal must be obtained and kept on record for monitoring purposes.
- The careful position of soil piles, and runoff control, during all phases of development, and planting of some vegetative cover after completion (indigenous groundcover, grasses etc.) will limit the extent of erosion occurring on the site.
- Undeveloped areas that were degraded due to human activities must be rehabilitated using indigenous to the area vegetation.
- Hazardous chemicals must be stored on an impervious surface accompanied by Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and protected

from the elements. These chemicals must be strictly controlled, and records kept of when it was used and by whom

- Limit human activity in the no-developed areas as well as the completed areas to the minimum required for ongoing operation
- Any alien plant observed should be reported to the environmental manager and should be removed as soon as possible.
- Regular monitoring (monthly) for damage to the environment as well as establishment of alien plant species must be conducted.
- No development should be allowed in vegetation units 2 (Wetland plus buffer area). Drainage must be controlled to ensure that runoff from the site will not culminate in off-site pollution or result in rill and gully erosion or any erosion of the watercourses
- Ensure that all hazardous storage containers and storage areas comply with the relevant SABS standards to prevent leakage
- The release of storm water must be designed such that the force of the water is reduced to prevent unnecessary erosion
- No dumping of waste should take place within the watercourse areas. If any spills occur, they should be cleaned up immediately.
- Adequate toilet facilities must be provided for all staff to prevent pollution of the environment
- No person/s must be allowed within the fenced-off watercourse areas unless for rehabilitation or alien plant removal.
- Implementation of the conditions of the Water Use Authorisation must take place

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of fauna & flora | Site | Medium Term | Probable | Medium | Moderate | Low |
| Watercourse degradation | Local | Long term | Possible | Low | High | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|----|

| | | | |
|---|-----|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|---|-----|--------|------|

IMPACT ON AQUATIC HABITAT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

Disturbance of aquatic habitat; water quality impacts

Cumulative impact description

Aquatic ecosystem deterioration

Mitigation

- The recommended buffers between the delineated aquatic ecosystems and all the proposed project activities should be maintained.
- If the construction and operation of the PV modules does not require modification to the topography, topsoils or removal of indigenous grassland such that wetland functionality within these degraded wetland areas could be retained, the modules could be placed within the wetland areas mapped as being of low sensitivity.
- Clearing of indigenous vegetation should not take place within the aquatic features and the recommended buffers.
- The existing road infrastructure should be utilised as far as possible to minimise the overall disturbance.
- During the construction phase, site management must be undertaken at the laydown and construction sites. This should specifically address on-site stormwater management and prevention of pollution measures from any potential pollution sources during construction activities such as hydrocarbon spills.
- Any stormwater that does arise within the construction sites must be handled appropriately to trap sediments and reduce flow velocities.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Disturbance of aquatic habitat; water quality | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate to Low | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON AVIFAUNA TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Impact Description

Displacement of priority species due to disturbance and habitat destruction (vegetation clearance) associated with construction of the PV facility and associated infrastructure.

Note the following:

- The resources are not irreplaceable.
- There are no species of conservation concern at the PV site.
- The PV site is highly transformed, which makes it generally unsuitable for species of conservation concern.

Cumulative impact description

There are currently three approved renewable energy projects within a 30km radius around the proposed Mercury Solar Cluster, namely the 75MW Buffels Solar PV 1 Solar Energy Project, the 100MW Orkney PV Solar Energy Project and 132kV powerline, and the Kabi Vaalkop Photovoltaic Facility, Substation and Powerlines. Displacement due to disturbance associated with the construction of the PV facilities is a possibility at all the planned renewable energy facilities. However, the cumulative impact on species of conservation concern is expected to be low, given the highly transformed habitat and location of all the projects..

Mitigation

- Construction activity should be restricted to the immediate footprint of the infrastructure.
- Access to the remainder of the site should be strictly controlled to prevent unnecessary disturbance of priority species.
- Measures to control noise and dust should be applied according to current best practice in the industry.
- Maximum use should be made of existing access roads and the construction of new roads should be kept to a minimum.
- Rehabilitation of vegetation must take place under the guidance of a vegetation specialist after the conclusion of the construction phase.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Displacement of Priority Species due to disturbance | Site | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| Displacement of Priority Species due to habitat transformation | Site | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation). If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | NONE | Medium | High |
|---|-------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON HERITAGE, ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALAEOLOGY RESOURCES DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

- Heritage: It is possible that cultural landscape resources may be impacted by the proposed development.
- Archaeology: It is possible that significant archaeological resources may be impacted by the proposed development
- Palaeontology: Based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the overlying deep soils and sands of the Quaternary. In the northern most section of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1, only north of the proposed grid connection) there is a very small chance that fossils may occur in the shales below ground of the early Permian Vryheid Formation.

Cumulative impact description

Destruction or negative impact to significant cultural landscape heritage

Mitigation

Heritage

Retention of the tree avenues located along roads, access routes and farm boundaries where possible. Implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in the VIA

Archaeology

Should any buried archaeological resources or burials be uncovered during the course of development activities, work must cease in the vicinity of these finds. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) must be contacted immediately in order to determine an appropriate way forward. Based on the nature of the project area, especially in the northern part of the site, surface activities may impact upon the fossil heritage in the development footprint.

Palaeontology

Since there is a small chance that fossils may be discovered and/or disturbed, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol is recommended. The following Chance Fossil Finds Procedure must be implemented during the course of construction activities:

When excavations begin underground rocks are exposed, the rocks must be given a cursory inspection by the ECO (or other designated person). Any fossiliferous material (plants, insects, bone, coal, tracks, plant impressions) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the project activities will not be interrupted.

Photographs of similar fossils are provided as an appendix of the EMPR to assist in recognising the fossil plants, vertebrates, invertebrates or trace fossils in the shales and mudstones.

Photographs of the putative fossils must be sent to a palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.

If the above-mentioned palaeontologist found any possible fossil material, a qualified palaeontologist should visit the site to inspect the selected material and check the dumps where feasible.

Fossil plants or vertebrates that are considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site a SAHRA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.

If no good fossil material is recovered then no site inspections by the palaeontologist will be necessary. A final report by the palaeontologist must be sent to SAHRA once the project has been completed and only if there are fossils.

If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Heritage: Disturbance to cultural landscape which consists of tree avenues along existing roads | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |
| Archaeology: Potential identification of archaeological resources | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |
| Palaeontology: Potential | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk of groundwater pollution | Local | Medium | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | | | | | Yes | NO |
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | | | | LOW | Medium | High |

RISK OF EROSION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

- Potential soil erosion from temporary access roads and laydown areas.
- To cause the loss of soil by erosion is an offence under the Soil Conservation Act, Act No 76 of 1969.
- The impact will occur where large areas of land are exposed and where stormwater is allowed to cascade freely across the site.
- Construction vehicles and insufficient construction roads could also result in erosion.

Cumulative impact description

Erosion may spread, however the application of mitigation measures will minimise this impact to acceptable levels.

Mitigation

- The specifications of the Stormwater Management Plan must be implemented.
- It is recommended that access and service roads, as well as stormwater systems are constructed at the commencement of the construction phase to ensure that suitable stormwater management measures are in place at the least additional cost.
- These permanent routes must be used also for construction purposes. In order to preserve the natural state of the surface and vegetation as far as practically possible, off-road driving should be restricted to the absolute essential.
- Space for lay-down areas for construction material and for construction facilities is restricted on site. The flowing should however be taken into account:
 - Temporary or permanent soil stockpiles should be placed in such a way to minimize the impact on surface flow.
 - High resolution site survey data must be used to design stormwater ditches to direct surface flood water past any stockpiles.
- Site clearing should be limited to the essential.
- Construction waste must be collected and stored safely for disposal in accordance with the relevant waste regulations, protocols, and product specifications.
- Care must be taken not to leave any waste on site that can lead to future contamination of the site or the downstream area.
- Training with regards to stormwater management of construction personnel must be undertaken as part of their induction.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increased risk of erosion | Local | Medium | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | | | | | Yes | NO |
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | | | | LOW | Medium | High |

SOCIAL IMPACT DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Impact Description

Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks

The presence of construction workers poses a potential risk to family structures and social networks. While the presence of construction workers does not in itself constitute a social impact, the manner in which construction workers conduct themselves can impact on local communities. The most significant negative impact is associated with the disruption of existing family structures and social networks. This risk is linked to potentially risky behaviour, mainly of male construction workers, including:

- An increase in alcohol and drug use.
- An increase in crime levels.
- The loss of girlfriends and/or wives to construction workers.
- An increase in teenage and unwanted pregnancies.
- An increase in prostitution.
- An increase in sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV.
- Increased exposure to COVID-19.

Due to the location of the proposed site no workers will be accommodated on site. Based on experience with other renewable energy projects, local farmers are not in favour of a construction workers being accommodated on the site due to potential safety and security risks they pose.

The majority of non-local construction workers are likely to be accommodated in Klerksdorp and Orkney. As indicated above, the majority of low skilled and semi-skilled work opportunities can be taken up by members from the local community. Employing members from the local community to fill these job categories will reduce the risk and mitigate the potential impacts on the local communities. Where possible these workers should be sourced from the surrounding towns of Klerksdorp and Orkney. These workers will be from the local community and form part of the local family and social network and, as such, the potential impact will be reduced.

The findings of the SIA indicate that unemployment levels in the area are high. The creation employment opportunities for low and semi-skilled workers from the area would therefore represent a positive socio-economic benefit. While the risks associated with construction workers at a community level will be low, at an individual and family level they may be significant, especially in the case of contracting a sexually transmitted disease or an unplanned pregnancy. This has been borne out from the experiences with other solar energy projects in the Northern Cape Province, for example projects located near Poffadder. However, given the nature of construction projects it is not possible to totally avoid these potential impacts at an individual or family level.

Potential Influx of job seekers

Large construction projects tend to attract people to the area in the hope that they will secure a job, even if it is a temporary job. These job seekers can in turn become "economically stranded" in the area or decide to stay on irrespective of finding a job or not. As in the case of construction workers employed on the project, the actual presence of job seekers in the area does not in itself constitute a social impact. However, the manner in which they conduct themselves can impact on the local community. The main areas of concern associated with the influx of job seekers include:

- Impacts on existing social networks and community structures.
- Competition for housing, specifically low-cost housing.
- Competition for scarce jobs.
- Increase in incidences of crime. The concern is that these job seekers may not leave town immediately and, in some cases, may stay indefinitely

However, the influx of job seekers is however typically associated with large construction projects that extend over a number of years. The proposed project does not represent a large construction project. The potential for the influx of job seekers is therefore likely to be low. The potential impacts associated with the influx of job seekers are therefore likely to be low.

Risk to safety, livestock, and farm infrastructure

The presence on and movement of construction workers on and off the site poses a potential safety threat to local farmers and farm workers in the vicinity of the site. In addition, farm infrastructure, such as fences and gates, may be damaged and stock losses may also result from gates being left open and/or fences being damaged. Stock theft linked directly or indirectly to the presence of construction workers on the site also poses a risk to farming activities.

The risk to farming operations and increased risk of crime was raised as a key issue by the local landowners. The presence of construction workers on the site increases the exposure of farming operations and livestock to the outside world, which, in turn, increased the potential risk of stock theft and crime. The safety and security risks of associated with construction phase would be higher if all of the PV SEFs associated with the Northern Cluster are constructed concurrently. This is directly linked to the increase in the number of construction workers in the area.

The potential risks (safety, livestock, and farm infrastructure) can be effectively mitigated by careful planning and managing the movement of construction on the site workers during the construction phase. Mitigation measures to address these risks are

outlined below.

Increased risk of veld fires

The presence of construction workers and construction-related activities on the site poses an increased risk of grass fires that could, in turn pose, a threat to livestock, crops, and farm infrastructure. Grass fires were identified as a concern and pose a threat to livestock and farming operations. The potential risk of grass fires is heightened by the windy conditions in the area, specifically during the dry, windy winter months from May to October. The risk of grass fires would be higher if all of the PV SEFs associated with the Northern Cluster are constructed concurrently. This is directly linked to the increase in construction related activities and number of construction workers on site.

In terms of potential mitigation measures the option of constructing a firebreak around the perimeter of the site prior to the commencement of the construction phase should be investigated. In addition, a fire-fighting vehicle should be present on the site during the construction phase.

Noise, dust, and safety impacts associated with construction related activities and vehicles.

Construction activities, including the movement of heavy construction vehicles, have the potential to create noise, dust, and safety impacts and damage roads, specifically unsurfaced farm roads. Damage caused by movement of heavy construction vehicles along local roads, specifically the S729 and Vermaasdrift Road, and impact on access to the silos at Vierfontein and Viljoenskroon, specifically during harvesting period of May to July, were raised as key concerns. The roads are in a poor condition following the recent heavy rains. The risk of damage to roads and impacts associated with construction related activities would be higher if all of the PV SEFs associated with the Northern Cluster are constructed concurrently.

The preparation of the site and associated levelling and clearing of vegetation will expose the soil to wind and result in dust. The dust impacts will be exacerbated during windy periods.

Impact on productive farmland

Good quality agricultural land is a scarce and finite resource. The loss of high-quality agricultural land should therefore be avoided and or minimised by careful planning in the final layout of the proposed PV SEF facilities. The final disturbance footprint can be reduced by careful site design and management of operation. The impact on farmland associated with the construction phase can also be mitigated by minimising the footprint of the construction related activities and ensuring that disturbed areas are fully rehabilitated on completion of the construction phase.

The site would occupy higher potential cropped land on Kleinfontein 369/1. The loss of arable land is not ideal but could be absorbed by the larger Alec Gossayn farming operation (e.g., by leasing or buying additional land), provided the income from the SEF would compensate for the lost income generated by the current farming operations (John Gossayn, pers. comm).

Cumulative impact description

The site is located within the Klerksdorp REDZ. The potential for cumulative impacts associated with combined visibility (whether two or more solar facilities will be visible from one location) and sequential visibility (e.g., the effect of seeing two or more solar facilities along a single journey), therefore exists. However, the area has been identified as suitable for the establishment of large scale renewable energy facilities. The cumulative impact on the areas sense of place associated with the northern part of the Mercury PV Solar Cluster is therefore rated as **Low Negative**.

Impacts on family and community relations that may, in some cases, persist for a long period of time. Also, in cases where unplanned / unwanted pregnancies occur or members of the community are infected by an STD, specifically HIV and or AIDS, the impacts may be permanent and have long term to permanent cumulative impacts on the affected individuals and/or their families and the community.

Overall loss of farmland could affect the livelihoods of the affected farmers, their families, and the workers on the farms and their families. However, disturbed areas can be rehabilitated.

If damage to local farm roads is not repaired then this will affect the farming activities in the area and result in higher maintenance costs for vehicles of local farmers and other road users, and also impair access to silos. The costs will be borne by road users who were not responsible for the damage. Dust impacts to crops could also impact on quality.

Mitigation

Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks

- The proponent should prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP) prior to commencement of construction phase.
- Where possible, the proponent should make it a requirement for contractors to implement a 'locals first' policy for construction jobs, specifically for semi and low-skilled job categories.
- The proponent should consider the option of establishing a Monitoring Forum (MF) in order to monitor the construction phase and the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. The MF should be established before the construction

phase commences, and should include key stakeholders, including representatives from local communities, local MLM Councillor, farmers, and the contractor(s). The MF should also be briefed on the potential risks to the local community associated with construction workers.

- The proponent and the contractor(s) should, in consultation with representatives from the MF, develop a code of conduct for the construction phase. The code should identify which types of behaviour and activities are not acceptable. Construction workers in breach of the code should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation.
- The proponent and the contractor should implement an HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 awareness programme for all construction workers at the outset of the construction phase.
- The construction area should be fenced off before construction commences and no workers should be permitted to leave the fenced off area.
- The contractor should provide transport for workers to and from the site on a daily basis. This will enable the contractor to effectively manage and monitor the movement of construction workers on and off the site.
- Where necessary, the contractors should make the necessary arrangements to enable low and semi-skilled workers from outside the area to return home over weekends and/ or on a regular basis. This would reduce the risk posed to local family structures and social networks.
- The contractor must ensure that all construction workers from outside the area are transported back to their place of residence within 2 days for their contract coming to an end.
- It is recommended that no construction workers, with the exception of security personnel, should be permitted to stay overnight on the site.

Potential Influx of job seekers

It is impossible to stop people from coming to the area in search of a job. However, as indicated above, the proponent should ensure that the employment criteria favour local residents in the area. In addition:

- The proponent, in consultation with the MLM and CoMLM, should investigate the option of establishing a MF to monitor and identify potential problems that may arise due to the influx of job seekers to the area. The MF should also include the other proponents of solar energy projects in the area.
- The proponent should implement a “locals first” policy, specifically with regard to unskilled and low skilled opportunities.
- The proponent should implement a policy that no employment will be available at the gate.

Risk to safety, livestock, and farm infrastructure

- The proponent should prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP) prior to commencement of construction phase.
- The proponent should enter into an agreement with the local farmers in the area whereby damages to farm property etc. during the construction phase will be compensated for. The agreement should be signed before the construction phase commences.
- Traffic and activities should be strictly contained within designated areas.
- Strict traffic speed limits must be enforced on the farm.
- All farm gates must be closed after passing through.
- Contractors appointed by the proponent should provide daily transport for low and semi-skilled workers to and from the site. This would reduce the potential risk of trespassing on the remainder of the farm and adjacent properties.
- The proponent should consider the option of establishing a MF (see above) that includes local farmers and develop a Code of Conduct (CoC) for construction workers. This committee should be established prior to commencement of the construction phase. The Code of Conduct should be signed by the proponent and the contractors before the contractors move onto site.
- The proponent should hold contractors liable for compensating farmers and communities in full for any stock losses and/or damage to farm infrastructure that can be linked to construction workers. This should be contained in the Code of Conduct to be signed between the proponent, the contractors, and neighbouring landowners. The agreement should also cover losses and costs associated with fires caused by construction workers or construction related activities (see below).
- The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) must outline procedures for managing and storing waste on site, specifically plastic waste that poses a threat to livestock if ingested.
- Contractors appointed by the proponent must ensure that all workers are informed at the outset of the construction phase of the conditions contained on the Code of Conduct, specifically consequences of stock theft and trespassing on adjacent farms.
- Contractors appointed by the proponent must ensure that construction workers who are found guilty of stealing livestock and/or damaging farm infrastructure are dismissed and charged. This should be contained in the Code of Conduct. All dismissals must be in accordance with South African labour legislation.
- It is recommended that no construction workers, with the exception of security personnel, should be permitted to stay overnight on the site.

Increased risk of veld fires

- The proponent should enter into an agreement with the local farmers in the area whereby damages to farm property etc., during the construction phase will be compensated for. The agreement should be signed before the construction phase commences.

- The option of establishing a fire-break around the perimeter of the site prior to the commencement of the construction phase should be investigated.
- Contractor should ensure that open fires on the site for cooking or heating are not allowed except in designated areas.
- Smoking on site should be confined to designated areas.
- Contractor to ensure that construction related activities that pose a potential fire risk, such as welding, are effectively managed and are confined to areas where the risk of fires has been reduced. Measures to reduce the risk of fires include avoiding working in high wind conditions when the risk of fires is greater. In this regard special care should be taken during the high risk dry, windy winter months.
- Contractor should provide adequate fire-fighting equipment on-site, including a fire fighting vehicle.
- Contractor to provide fire-fighting training to selected construction staff. No construction staff, with the exception of security staff, to be accommodated on site overnight.
- As per the conditions of the Code of Conduct, in the advent of a fire being caused by construction workers and or construction activities, the appointed contractors must compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms. The contractor should also compensate the fire-fighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.

Noise, dust, and safety impacts associated with construction related activities and vehicles.

- The movement of heavy vehicles associated with the construction phase should be timed to avoid times of the week, such as weekends, when the volume of traffic travelling along the local roads in the area may be higher.
- Damage to S729 and Vermaasdrift Road, and other local farm roads that may be impacted, should be repaired throughout the construction period.
- Construction related activities and movement of traffic should ensure that access to silos at Vierfontein and Viljoenskroon, specifically during harvesting period of May to July, is not impaired.
- Construction operations should be planned to minimise the total area cleared at any given time.
- Construction operations that have the potential to generate significant dust impacts, such as site clearance etc, should be timed to avoid harvesting times.
- Cleared areas should be rehabilitated once the construction phase has been completed.
- Dust suppression measures must be implemented on un-surfaced roads, such as wetting on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers.
- All vehicles must be road-worthy, and drivers must be qualified and made aware of the potential road safety issues and need for strict speed limits.

Impact on productive farmland

- The loss of high-quality agricultural land should be avoided and or minimised by careful planning in the final layout of the proposed PV SEF facilities. The recommendations of the agricultural / soil assessment should be implemented.
- The site for the proposed SEF should be fenced off prior to commencement of construction activities.
- The footprint associated with the construction related activities (access roads, construction platforms, workshop etc.) should be minimised.
- An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be appointed to monitor the establishment phase of the construction phase.
- All areas disturbed by construction related activities, such as access roads on the site, construction platforms, workshop area etc., should be rehabilitated at the end of the construction phase.
- The implementation of a rehabilitation programme should be included in the terms of reference for the contractor/s appointed. The specifications for the rehabilitation programme should be drawn up by the Environmental Consultants appointed to manage the EIA.
- The implementation of the Rehabilitation Programme should be monitored by the ECO.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks | Local | Short term | Probable | No in case of HIV & Aids | Medium | Low |
| Influx of job seekers | Local | Permanent | Probable | No in case of HIV & Aids | Low | Low |
| Risk to safety, livestock, and farm infrastructure | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Increased risk of veld fires | Local | Short Term | Probable | High (if compensations | Medium | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | is paid for losses) | | |
| Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Impact of construction activities and vehicles | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Loss of farmland | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation). If yes, please explain | | | | | Yes | NO |
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | | | | LOW & NONE | Medium | High |

IMPACT ON TRAFFIC DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

Traffic congestion due to an increase in traffic caused by the transportation of components, equipment, material and staff to site.

Cumulative impact description

The increase in construction traffic on roads will cause congestion which leads to an increase in dust and noise pollution.

Mitigation

- Stagger component delivery to site.
- Reduce the construction period.
- The use of mobile batch plants and quarries in close proximity to the site, if available and feasible.
- Staff and general trips should occur outside of peak traffic periods.
- Consider scheduling shift changes to occur outside peak hours to concentrate staff trips in off peak periods
- Regular maintenance of gravel roads by the Contractor during the construction phase and by Client/Facility Manager during operation phase.
- Dust Suppression of gravel roads during the construction phase, as required.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Traffic Congestion | Local | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation)

Yes

No

Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation)

If high, please explain

Low

Medium

High

IMPACT ON HUMAN SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RESULTING FROM THE BESS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Impact Description

Human Health

- Chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents due to construction material, cement, paint truck fumes, etc.
- Exposure to noise (i.e. drilling, piling, generators, air compressors, etc.)
- Exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity (i.e. heat during the day and cold in winter)
- Human Health - exposure to psychological stress (i.e. large projects bring many contractors into a small isolated community)
- Exposure to ergonomic stress (i.e. lifting of heavy equipment, working at awkward angles and at height, etc.)

Human and Equipment Safety

- Exposure to fire radiation from external fires (i.e. fire involving fuels used in vehicles, uncontrolled welding, etc.)
- Exposure to fire radiation due to damage to solid state battery containers
- Exposure to explosion over pressures (i.e. with solid state lithium containers, flammable gases generated by thermal run away reach explosive limits. Ignition on hot surfaces, static.)
- Exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to human pathogens, diseases, etc
- Exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damage of batteries
- Exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy (i.e. resulting from moving of equipment, working at heights, etc)
- Exposure to electromagnetic waves (i.e. use of electrical machines, lighting strike, electrocution)

Environment

- Emissions to air (dust from construction in a generally hot and dry air)
- Emissions to water (i.e. caused by diesel for equipment, paints and solvents, oil spills, etc.)
- Emissions to earth (i.e. mess area and solid waste disposal)
- Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc. (i.e. water usage not controlled)

Public – Aesthetics (visual impact of bright surfaces and tall structures in a flat area)

Investors – financial (defective technology and extreme project delays)

Employees and investors- security (potential hi-jacking on route or theft on site, etc.)

Emergencies (i.e. fire explosions, toxic smoke, large spills, traffic accidents, etc.)

Investors – Legal (i.e. quick evolving of battery field, new codes and regulations, unknown hazards)

Mitigation

Detailed and technical mitigation measures have been compiled in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993). The design engineers must ensure that all these relevant requirements are met. Below is a summary of the key issues.

General

The findings and requirements of the High Level Safety Health and Environment Risk Assessment prepared for the Mercury Cluster Solar PV by iSHEcon Chemical Process Safety Engineers must be implemented during all phases of the project development.

The following recommendations have been made:

- There are numerous different battery technologies but using one consistent battery technology system for all the BESS installations associated with the Mercury PV facilities would allow for easy of training, maintenance, emergency response and could significantly reduce risks in a remote location.
- State-of-the-art battery technology should be used with all the necessary protective features e.g. draining of cells during shutdown and standby-mode, full BMS with deviation monitoring and trips, leak detection systems.
- Neither sodium-ion or lithium-ion solid state battery technology type presents any safety or health fatal flaws, so either type could be used.
- The tables in Section 4 of this report contains technical and systems suggestions for managing and reducing risks. Ensure the items listed in these tables under preventative and mitigative measures are included in the design.
- The overall design should be subject to a full Hazop prior to finalization of the design.
- Prior to bringing any solid-state battery containers into the country:
 - An Emergency Response Plan should be in place that would be applicable for the full route from the ship to the site. This plan would include details of the most appropriate emergency response to fires both while the units are in transit and once they are installed and operating.
 - An End-of-Life plan should be in place for the handling, repurposing or disposal of dysfunctional, severely damaged batteries, module and containers.
- The site layout and spacing between solid-state containers should be such that it mitigates the risk of a fire or explosion event spreading from one container to another.
- Under certain weather conditions, the noxious smoke from a fire in a solid-state battery container could travel some distance from the unit. The smoke will most likely be acrid and could cause irritation, coughing, distress etc. Close to the source of the smoke, the concentration of toxic gases may be high enough to cause irreversible harmful effects. Location of the facilities needs to ensure a suitable separation distance from public facilities/residences etc.
- All the current proposed BESS locations are over 500m from isolated farmhouses.
- Where there is a choice of alternative locations for the BESS, those that are further from water courses would be preferred. Solid-state systems may experience fires that may result in loss of containment of liquids or the use of large amounts of fire water which could be contaminated. One would not want these run-offs to enter water courses directly. The buffer distance between water bodies and the facilities containing chemicals should be set in consultation with a water specialist and is

therefore not specified in this SHE RA. However, the current separation of over 300m seems reasonable.

- Any bulk diesel storage for generators / vehicles should be fully bunded and the generators designed with the OHS Act noise limitations in mind.
- It is recommended that once the technology has been chosen and more details of the actual design are available, that this risk assessment be updated.

Impact Assessment - The risk assessment was done in significant extent and appropriate detail in the risk assessment report. The impact assessment for the purpose of the Basic Assessment Report was slightly different assessed and is summarised below.

| Name of Impact | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human Health - chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to noise | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to psychological stress | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to ergonomic stress | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire radiation | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure due to damage to containers | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to explosion over pressures | N/a | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damaged batteries | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy | Complex | High | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to electromagnetic waves | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Environment - emissions to air | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - emissions to water | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Environment - emissions to earth | Easy | Low | Low |
| Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Public – Aesthetics | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Investors – Financial | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors - Security | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Emergencies | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Investors - Legal | Moderate | Moderate | Low |

POST-CONSTRUCTION & OPERATIONAL PHASE

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

Increased financial security

Enhanced agricultural potential through increased financial security for farming operations -Reliable income will be generated by the farming enterprises through the lease of the land to each energy facility. This is likely to increase their cash flow and financial security and could improve farming operations and productivity through increased investment into farming.

Improved security against stock theft and other crime

Improved security against stock theft and other crime due to the presence of security infrastructure and personal at each facility.

Cumulative impact description

- Enhanced agricultural potential through increased financial security for farming operations.
- Improved security against stock theft and other crime

Mitigation

None possible.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increased financial security | Site | Long Term | Possible | High | Low | Low |
| Improved security against stock theft and other crime | Site | Long Term | Possible | High | Low | Low |

Impact on Irreplaceable Resources *(after mitigation)*

If yes, please explain

Yes

NO

Cumulative impact rating *(after mitigation)*

If high, please explain

LOW

Medium

High

IMPACT ON TERRESTRIAL HABITAT DURING OPERATION

Impact Description

Loss of Fauna & Flora

Envisaged impacts:

Habitat destruction caused by clearance of vegetation

Soil and water pollution

Spread and establishment of alien invasive species

Negative effect of human activities on fauna and road mortalities

Negative effect of fences on dispersal movements of fauna

Negative effect of light pollution on nocturnal fauna.

Cumulative impact description

Based on the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, it is not thought that the continued maintenance of the sites would have an negative cumulative effect on biodiversity..

Mitigation

- All temporary stockpile areas, litter and dumped material and rubble must be removed and discarded in an environmentally friendly way
- Undeveloped areas that were degraded due to human activities must be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation.
- Hazardous chemicals must be stored on an impervious surface and protected from the elements. These chemicals must be strictly controlled, and records kept of when it was used and by whom.
- Palisade fencing with adequate gaps (>15cm) is recommended for the conserved private open space around the seasonally inundated seepage wetlands and seasonal stream on the site.
- During the post-construction phase, artificial lighting must be restricted to security areas and not directed towards the conserved areas (seasonally inundated seepage wetlands and seasonal stream) in order to minimize the potential negative effects of the lights on the natural nocturnal activities.
- Regular monitoring must be undertaken to determine and degradation of the vegetation and or animal habitat.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Degradation of Ecosystem | Site | Medium | Unlikely | Medium | Moderate | Low |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (<i>after mitigation</i>) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|--|-----|----|

| | | | |
|--|-----|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (<i>after mitigation</i>) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|--|-----|--------|------|

IMPACT ON AQUATIC HABITAT DURING THE OPERATION PHASE

Impact Description

Degradation of the ecological condition of aquatic ecosystems; modification of flow and water quality; erosion; and alien vegetation invasion in aquatic features

Cumulative impact description

Aquatic ecosystem deterioration

Mitigation

- Alien plant growth and signs of erosion should be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that the disturbed areas do not become infested with invasive alien plants or eroded. Observed invasive alien plant growth should be cleared from the sites regularly according to measures as laid out in the EMP for the project.
- Stormwater runoff infrastructure must be designed to mitigate both the flow and water quality impacts of any stormwater leaving developed areas. The runoff should rather be dissipated over a broad area covered by natural vegetation or managed using appropriate shaping with berms, channels and swales.
- Should any erosion features develop, they should be stabilised as soon as possible.
- Any water supply, sanitation services as well as solid waste management services required for the sites should preferably be provided by an off-site service provider.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Degradation of ecological condition; modification of flow and water quality; erosion; and alien vegetation invasion | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Low | Low to none |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

IMPACT ON AVIFAUNA TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

Mortality of priority species due to collisions with the solar panels.

Note:

- The resources are not irreplaceable. There are no species of conservation concern at the PV site.
- The PV site is highly transformed, which makes it generally unsuitable for species of conservation concern.
- The impact is likely to be insignificant to start with.

Cumulative impact description

There are currently three approved renewable energy projects within a 30km radius around the proposed Mercury Solar Cluster, namely the 75MW Buffels Solar PV 1 Solar Energy Project, the 100MW Orkney PV Solar Energy Project and 132kV powerline, and the Kabi Vaalkop Photovoltaic Facility, Substation and Powerlines. Mortality due to collisions with the solar panels is a possibility at all the planned renewable energy facilities. However, the cumulative impact on species of conservation concern is expected to be low, given the highly transformed habitat and location of all the projects

Mitigation

No mitigation is required

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mortality of priority species due to collisions with the solar panels. | Site | Long term | Possible | High | Low | N/a |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation). If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | NONE | Medium | High |
|---|-------------|--------|------|

RISK OF EROSION DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

Diligence in stormwater management is essential and a full-time task, even during dry periods. Any lack of care may lead to the slow degrading of the site, rendering it susceptible to severe damage in the event of unexpected flooding, and subsequent potential damage to equipment on site due to gradual erosion due to normal rainfall events, or by unexpected huge damage due to random extreme flood events.

Cumulative impact description

The development footprint is small relatively small compared to the renewable energy projects in the macro area and the cumulative impact is therefore expected to be of low/negligible significance.

Mitigation

- Training with regards to stormwater management of site personnel must be undertaken as part of their induction. Refreshment training must be undertaken periodically.
- Regular conditional inspections of all storm water infrastructure are required.
- Inspection data must be recorded and accumulated for tracking purposes. Regular reporting should be a scheduled management task.
- Any item that may be found to be out of order, for instance accumulation of settled sand in a trench, or erosion, must be addressed and corrected without delay to keep the storm water system in a good and fully functional condition. Record must be kept on all repairs.
- Specific attention must be given to inspection during and after any rain and/or flood event to kerb any damage that may occur.
- The conditions of the Water Use Authorisation obtained during the Design & Pre-Construction Phase in terms of monitoring, maintenance, repair and reporting must be complied with. It is essential to make this a key responsibility of the relevant management manager.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|-----------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk of Erosion | Local | Medium | Likely | High | High | Low |

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (<i>after mitigation</i>) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
| Cumulative impact rating (<i>after mitigation</i>) If high, please explain | LOW | High |

CONTINUOUS RISK FOR GROUNDWATER POLLUTION DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

Spillages could occur with increased risk for groundwater pollution. This could typically happen during the transfer of petroleum product from road tanker to the storage tanks or during the servicing of maintenance and inspection vehicles. Leaks could occur with resultant pollution of groundwater. This would typically occur if structural failure happens or if appropriate waste management procedures are not followed.

Cumulative impact description

Impact is localised and no cumulative impact is expected.

Mitigation

- Prevent impact rather than manage impact:
 - Permanent staff as well as maintenance and inspection personnel must be appropriately trained in terms of waste management, specifically with regards to hazardous waste, inclusive of risk associated with the diesel storage facility, vehicle maintenance, etc. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must at all times be provided.
 - Spillages of hydrocarbons and contaminated water must be collected from the following areas :
 - Diesel tank bunded area
 - Product receiving station and receiving pipelines.
 - The storage tank must be fully contained within the bunded area to contain spillage of hydrocarbons and contaminated rainwater and prevent the ingress of hydrocarbon spillages and contaminated rainwater into the ground or surface water.
 - Spillages from the tank bund must be retained and released in a controlled manner to an oil separator from where it could be temporarily stored and
 - The storage tank must be fully contained within the bunded area to contain spillage of hydrocarbons and contaminated rainwater and prevent the ingress of hydrocarbon spillages and contaminated rainwater into the

- ground or surface water.
- Provision must be made for a thick reinforced concrete spillage containment slab laid to fall to a catch pit connected to an oil/grease separator.
- Spillages of hydrocarbons and contaminated water must be collected from the following areas :
 - Diesel tank bunded area
 - Product receiving station and receiving pipelines
 - Vehicle servicing area
- Proper maintenance procedures for vehicles and equipment must be followed.
- Servicing of vehicles may only take place in designated areas, in this case on a concrete surface within the switching station site.
- Drip trays should be used during the servicing of vehicles. The content thereof must be disposed in accordance with relevant hazardous material disposal requirement.
- As part of routine maintenance, the Applicant must undertake regular engineering inspections of the tank, tank valves and pumps to ensure that there are no leaks.
- Hydrocarbon (oil, diesel, petrol) waste as well as hydrocarbon containing material must be regarded as hazardous waste and separated from general waste.
- All hazardous substances at the site must be adequately stored and accurately identified, recorded and labelled prior to removal to a registered hazardous waste facility.
- Provide measures for emergency incident reporting and remedial measures and personnel must be appropriately trained.
- A bio-remediation contractor must be appointed to rehabilitate large oil spills. The regional officer of the Department of Water & Sanitation will advise in this regard.
- Small oil spills must be cleaned immediately with an oil spill kit. Measures to contain accidental spills must always be readily available on site (spill kits).
- All hazardous substance spills must be reported to the Contractor and the ECO, recorded and investigated.
- Follow acceptable maintenance and operational practises to ensure consistent, effective and safe performance of the infrastructure
- Also refer to the *Generic EMPr*.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk for Groundwater pollution | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate | None |

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (<i>after mitigation</i>) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
| Cumulative impact rating (<i>after mitigation</i>) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium High |

IMPACT ON VISUAL RESOURCES DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

Long term operation of the PV project that will last for approximately 20 years. Given the long time periods, the PV panels will become a fixture in the landscape, changing the local sense of place to that of a semi-industrial landscape context, within a partially degraded rural landscape setting.

Consider in context with the following:

- Partial degradation of landscape resources due to the close proximity of the sites to the Mercury Substation as well as clear, Medium Exposure views of the northern mining landscapes.
- No tourist related activities in the ZVI making use of the landscape resources.

Cumulative impact description

The establishment of the area as a renewable energy node, could attract other renewable energy developers to the region, resulting in a more established renewable energy landscape, creating larger massing effect from inter-visibility and essentially resulting in a loss of the existing rural agrarian sense of place.

Mitigation

- Continued establishment of windbreaks (10m spacing between trees) along the roads at strategic locations where existing tree vegetation along the farm roads is limited.

- Continuation of soil erosion and wind-blown dust management.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of landscape Character | Site | Long Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| Visual intrusion from Key Observation Points | Site | Long Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (<i>after mitigation</i>) If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|--|-----|----|

| | | | |
|--|-----|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (<i>after mitigation</i>) If high, please explain | LOW | Medium | High |
|--|-----|--------|------|

SOCIAL IMPACT DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

Impact Description

The visual impacts and associated impact on sense of place

- Three mining areas, including the Vaal Reefs mine, and the associated mining infrastructure, slimes dams and overburden dumps are located within 6-10 km of the proposed SEFs. A large slimes dam associated with the mining operations is located 2 km and 3.5km to the west and north west of the Northern and Southern Cluster respectively. The visual character of the areas has also been affected by the Mercury Substation and associated transmission lines. The areas rural sense of place has therefore been impacted by the existing mining operations and transmission infrastructure. The potential impact of the proposed SEFs on the areas rural sense of place and adjacent land uses is therefore likely to be limited. This was confirmed by the feedback from the local landowners interviewed, none of whom raised concerns about potential visual impact on sense of place.
- In addition, the site is located within the Klerksdorp REDZ. The area has therefore been identified as suitable for the establishment of renewable energy facilities.

Potential impact on property values

As indicated above, the areas rural sense of place has been impacted by the existing mining operations and transmission infrastructure. The potential impact of the proposed SEFs on property values is therefore likely to be negligible. This was confirmed by the feedback from the local landowners interviewed, none of whom raised concerns about the potential impact on property values.

Potential impact on tourism

As indicated above, the areas rural sense of place has been impacted by the existing mining operations and transmission infrastructure. The potential for the proposed SEFs to impact on tourism sector and the perception of visitors to the area is therefore likely to be negligible.

Mitigation

The visual impacts and associated impact on sense of place.

The recommendations contained in the Visual Impact Assessment undertaken for this project and included in the paragraphs above should also be implemented.

Potential impact on property values

The recommendations contained in the Agricultural Impact Assessment and the Visual Impact Assessment addressed in paragraphs above should be implemented.

Potential impact on tourism

The recommendations contained in the Visual Impact Assessment undertaken for this project and included in the paragraphs above should also be implemented.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| The visual impacts and associated impact on sense of place | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Low | Low |
| Potential impact on property values | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Low | Low |
| Potential impact on tourism | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation). If yes, please explain | Yes | NO |
|---|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | LOW & NONE | Medium | High |
|---|-----------------------|--------|------|

TRAFFIC IMPACT DURING OPERATION

Impact Description

Traffic congestion due to an increase in traffic caused by staff trips, water deliveries and trips for maintenance requirements.

Cumulative impact description

The increase in traffic on roads will cause congestion which leads to an increase in dust and noise pollution..

Mitigation

- Water deliveries, staff trips and trips for maintenance requirements could be staggered or scheduled to occur outside of peak traffic periods.
- Consider scheduling shift changes to occur outside peak hours to concentrate staff trips in off peak periods.
- The provision of water tanks and/or use of boreholes.
- Spread the cleaning of the panels over a week.
- Using a larger water bowser.

Impact Assessment

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Traffic Congestion | Local | Short Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Impact on Irreplaceable Resources (after mitigation) | Yes | No |
|---|------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| Cumulative impact rating (after mitigation) If high, please explain | Low | Medium | High |
|---|------------|--------|------|

HUMAN SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACT RESULTING FROM THE BESS DURING OPERATION

Impact Description

Human Health

- Chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents due to operation and maintenance failures
- Chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents due to compromised battery compartments
- Exposure to noise (i.e. moving part inside containers, buildings, cooling systems, etc.)
- Exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity (i.e. heat during the day, batteries generated heat within enclosed

- buildings, eetc.)
- Human Health - exposure to psychological stress (Exposure to psychological stress (i.e. isolated work station and monotonous repetitive work)
- Exposure to ergonomic stress (i.e. lifting of heavy equipment, working at awkward angles and at height, etc.)

Human and Equipment Safety

- Exposure to fire radiation from external fires
- Exposure to radiation due to electric fires of the Power Conversion System
- Exposure to explosion over pressures (i.e. transformer shorting and flammable gasses)
- Exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to human pathogens, diseases, etc.
- Exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damage of battery components
- Exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy (i.e. resulting from moving of equipment, working at heights, etc)
- Exposure to electromagnetic waves (i.e. lighting strike, electrocution, ignition and burns)

Environment

- Emissions to air (not generally expected, but accidental release indoors of an asphyxiant may occur and this will replace oxygen)
- Emissions to water (i.e. cooling water blow-down, maintenance waste, spills, etc.)
- Emissions to earth (i.e. mess area and solid waste disposal)
- Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc. (i.e. disposal of batteries and containers)

Public – Aesthetics (visual impact of bright surfaces and tall structures in a flat area)

Investors – financial (defective technology and extreme project delays)

Employees and investors- security (potential hi-jacking on route or theft on site, etc.)

Employees and investors- security (i.e. cyber security attacks aimed at national grid).

Emergencies (i.e. fire explosions, toxic smoke, large spills, traffic accidents, etc)

Investors – Legal (i.e. quick evolving of battery field, new codes and regulations, unknown hazards)

Mitigation

Detailed and technical mitigation measures have been compiled in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993).

From the details of accidents that have happened with BESS installations in general, it is clear that many potential problems manifest during the commissioning phase when units are first powered up to test functionality. This phase is critical and all controls, procedures, mitigation measures etc that would be in place for full operation should be in place before commissioning commences.

General

The findings and requirements of the High Level Safety Health and Environment Risk Assessment prepared for the Mercury Cluster Solar PV by iSHEcon Chemical Process Safety Engineers must be implemented during all phases of the project development.

The risk assessment was done in significant extent and appropriate detail in the risk assessment report. The impact assessment for the purpose of the Basic Assessment Report was slightly different assessed and is summarised below.

Impact Assessment -

| Name of Impact | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human Health - chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health due to compromised battery compartments | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to noise | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to psychological stress | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to ergonomic stress | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire | Complex | High | Low |

| | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| radiation due to external fires | | | |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire radiation due to cooling failure of the Power Conversion System | Moderate | High | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to explosion over pressures | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to human pathogens diseases, etc. | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damaged battery components | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to electromagnetic waves | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Environment - emissions to air | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - emissions to water | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Environment - emissions to earth | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Public – Aesthetics | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Investors – Financial | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors- security (potential hi-jacking on route or theft on site, etc.) | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors – Security (i.e cyber security attacks, etc) | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Emergencies | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Investors - Legal | Complex | Moderate | Low |

9.4 Decommissioning Phase

In the case of the proposed PV facility a decommissioning phase is likely to involve the disassembly and replacement of the existing components with more modern technology. This is likely to take place in the 20 - 28 years post commissioning. The most likely negative impact that will be associated with the replacement of old with new technology is the waste generated by the removal of the old solar panels and its associated structures.

The final decommissioning phase will have similar impacts and mitigation than the construction phase as assessed in this report and it will be possible to mitigated impacts to acceptable levels.

The decommissioning phase is likely to create additional, construction type jobs, as opposed to the jobs losses typically associated with decommissioning. This will be a positive impact.

The decommissioning phase will be addressed in full at that time by hand of the then relevant legislation.

9.5 Conclusion of Impact Assessment

- As can be seen from the summary tables above, while some potential impacts had a moderate or high significance rating prior to mitigation, all identified impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels (i.e. Low significance).
- The impacts assessed include issues raised by the different specialists as well as other impacts as identified by the EAP.
- All natural, social and cultural functions and processes will be able to continue *after* mitigation measures have been applied.
- No substantial impact *after* mitigation has been applied is expected to occur.
- The impacts after mitigation has been applied can, in general, be seen as acceptable.
- All the mitigation measures are deemed feasible, and realistic to implement, and are included in the EMP, which means that the Applicant is legally bound to follow the recommendations should the EA be granted.

CHAPTER 10: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The main objectives of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) are to identify actions and mitigation measures to minimise expected negative impact and enhance positive impact during all development phases (design/pre-construction, construction, and post-construction/operation) in terms of community issues, construction site preparation, construction workers, habitat protection, security, etc. Communication channels and contact details must also be provided.

According to the NEMA 2014 Regulations, as amended, Appendix 4, an EMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and includes:

- (a) details of (i) the EAP who prepared the EMPr; and (ii) the expertise of that EAP to prepare an EMPr, including a curriculum vitae;
- (b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;
- (c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;
- (d) a description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including-
 - (i) planning and design;
 - (ii) pre-construction activities;
 - (iii) construction activities;
 - (iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and
 - (v) where relevant, operation activities;
- (e) a description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);
- (f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to
 - (i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
 - (ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
 - (iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable;
 - (iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;
- (g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;

- (j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;
- (k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the regulations;
- (m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which-
 - (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
 - (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
- (n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.

Kleinfontein Solar PV1 EMPr

- The EMPr as provided under Appendix H has been compiled according to the above-mentioned stipulations.
- Mitigation as proposed by the specialists, and other, is all included in the EMPr.
- Management outcomes, identified impacts and mitigation/management actions will be monitored through the application of the EMPr throughout all phases of the development (planning and design, construction, post-construction as well as the operational phase).

CHAPTER 11: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Specialist studies, landowner negotiations, public participation and a thorough impact assessment were undertaken for this project and the following is applicable:

SPECIALIST STUDIES

Terrestrial Biodiversity

It was concluded that the entire site is either covered by cultivated fields planted with maize crops (*Zea mays*) or comprising old, cultivated fields that have been left fallow. Because these areas have been transformed due to cultivation this vegetation unit has a low conservation value and ecosystem functioning.

Freshwater features

It was concluded that there are no watercourses on the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site; however, a buffer zone on adjacent land to the west of the proposed development site affects the relevant property and requires Water Use Authorisation from the Department of Water and Sanitation as described above.

Avifauna

It was concluded that the total assessment area contains no confirmed habitat for species of conservation concern (SCC) as defined in the Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impacts on terrestrial animal species (Government Gazette No 43855, 30 October 2020, namely listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or South Africa's National Red List website as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The absence of SCC was confirmed during the site surveys. The study area is therefore classified as **Low** sensitivity for avifauna.

Bats

Provided that all 'High' sensitive areas are avoided during construction and operation of the facility, the specialists regard the development of the Mercury Solar PV Cluster feasible from a bat impact perspective. With regards to the Kleinfontein Solar PV1, the high sensitive area coincides with the aquatic sensitive area (buffer zone of the adjacent wetland), and is therefore excluded from the development area.

Heritage, archaeology and palaeontology

No heritage, archaeological or palaeontological findings that require specific mitigation was identified and the area is in general rated as having a **Low sensitivity** for heritage resources.

Social environment

The SIA indicated that the development of the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will create employment and business opportunities for locals during both the construction and operational phase of the project. The establishment of Community Trust associated with the proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 will benefit the local community in the area. The significance of this impact is rated as "**High Positive**". The proposed development also represents an investment in clean, renewable energy infrastructure, which, given the negative environmental and socio-economic impacts associated a coal-based energy economy and the challenges created by climate change, represents a significant positive social benefit for society as a whole.

Visual resources

It is recommended that the proposed development could commence with mitigation for the following key reasons:

- The proposed development areas have background views of degraded mining landscapes or are within proximity of the Mercury Substation where the rural agricultural landscape is partially degraded.
- Receptors are few and have partial visual screening of the proposed landscape change.
- No tourist related activities are making use of the rural agricultural landscapes.

Agriculture

The whole of the Kleinfontein site is being cropped, but it is becoming increasingly marginal and high risk. An investigation of the soils across the site shows them to be limited by poor drainage and shallower depths. This site sensitivity verification as per the DFFE Screening Tool Report for Kleinfontein Solar PV1 identified the entire site as cropland with high agricultural sensitivity. However, the agricultural assessment recommends its use for solar electricity generation because its potential for viable and sustainable crop production is limited.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The main objective of the Public Participation Programme undertaken for this project is to identify viable development sites that is not only acceptable from an ecological point of view, but also from a landowner, public and government perspective.

Significant steps were taken to identify all relevant stakeholders and obtain comment their comment on the proposed development. At this stage all comment could be satisfactorily addressed. No objection to the development proposal has yet been received.

It should be noted that the Final BAR will be distributed for a further 30-day commenting period *if* any substantial changes to the BAR have been made that may impact on the rights of IAPs. Alternatively, the Final BAR will be submitted to DFFE for approval/refusal without any further public input should the changes be non-substantial.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Summary of the impact assessment tables

Design and Pre-construction Phase

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Development of a solar farm on land with agricultural potential land | Site | Long Term | Definite | High | Low | Low |
| Risk of failure of structures | Local | Short Term | Possible | High | Medium to Very High | Low |
| Loss of landscape Character | Site | Short Term | Probable | High | High | Medium |
| Visual intrusion from Key Observation Points | Site | Short Term | Possible | High | High | Medium |
| Risk of erosion | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|-----|
| Loss of plant and animal species | Site | Medium term | Probable | Medium | Moderate | Low |
| Wetland degradation | Local | Medium term | Probable | Low | High | Low |
| Entrapment of birds in perimeter fences | Site | Long term | Possible | High | Low | Low |

| Impact related to the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Overall impact of the BESS on the environment | Ranging from complex to easy | Ranging from High to Low | Ranging from Low to Very Low |

Construction Phase

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land | Site | Long Term | Definite | High | Low | Low |
| Soil Degradation | Site | Long Term | Possible | Medium | Low | None |
| Loss of fauna & flora | Site | Medium Term | Probable | Medium | Moderate | Low |
| Watercourse degradation | Local | Long term | Possible | Low | High | Low |
| Disturbance of aquatic habitat; water quality | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate to Low | Low |
| Displacement of Priority Species due to disturbance | Site | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| Displacement of Priority Species due to habitat transformation | Site | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| Heritage: Disturbance to cultural landscape which consists of tree avenues along existing roads | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |
| Archaeology: Potential identification of archaeological resources | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |
| Palaeontology: Potential discovery of palaeontological resources | Site | Permanent | Possible | Irreversible | Moderate | Low |
| Risk of groundwater pollution | Local | Medium | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |
| Increased risk of erosion | Local | Medium | Possible | High | Moderate | Low |
| Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks | Local | Short term | Probable | No in case of HIV & Aids | Medium | Low |
| Influx of job seekers | Local | Permanent | Probable | No in case of HIV & Aids | Low | Low |
| Risk to safety, livestock, and farm infrastructure | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|----------|--|----------|-----|
| Increased risk of veld fires | Local | Short Term | Probable | High (if compensations is paid for losses) | Medium | Low |
| Presence of construction workers and potential impacts on family structures and social networks | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Impact of construction activities and vehicles | Local | Short Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Loss of farmland | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Traffic Congestion | Local | Short term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

| Impact related to the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human Health - chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to noise | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to psychological stress | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to ergonomic stress | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire radiation | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure due to damage to containers | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to explosion over pressures | N/a | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damaged batteries | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy | Complex | High | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to electromagnetic waves | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Environment - emissions to air | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - emissions to water | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Environment - emissions to earth | Easy | Low | Low |
| Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Public – Aesthetics | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Investors – Financial | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors - Security | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Emergencies | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Investors - Legal | Moderate | Moderate | Low |

Operational phase

| Name of Impact | Extent | Duration | Probability | Reversibility of impact | Significance without mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Increased financial security | Site | Long Term | Possible | High | Low | Low |
| Improved security against stock theft and other crime | Site | Long Term | Possible | High | Low | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Degradation of Ecosystem | Site | Medium | Unlikely | Medium | Moderate | Low |
| Degradation of ecological condition; modification of flow and water quality; erosion; and alien vegetation invasion | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Low | Low to none |
| Mortality of priority species due to collisions with the solar panels. | Site | Long term | Possible | High | Low | N/a |
| Risk of Erosion | Local | Medium | Likely | High | High | Low |
| Risk for Groundwater pollution | Site | Short term | Possible | High | Moderate | None |
| Loss of landscape Character | Site | Long Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| Visual intrusion from Key Observation Points | Site | Long Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |
| The visual impacts and associated impact on sense of place | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Low | Low |
| Potential impact on property values | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Low | Low |
| Potential impact on tourism | Local | Long Term | Probable | Yes | Medium | Low |
| Traffic Congestion | Local | Short Term | Probable | High | Moderate | Low |

| Impact related to the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) | Ease of mitigation | Significance before mitigation | Significance after mitigation |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Human Health - chronic exposure to toxic chemical or biological agents | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health due to compromised battery compartments | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to noise | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human Health - exposure to temperature extremes and/or humidity | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to psychological stress | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Human Health - exposure to ergonomic stress | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire radiation due to external fires | Complex | High | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to fire radiation due to cooling failure of the Power Conversion System | Moderate | High | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to explosion over pressures | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to human pathogens diseases, etc. | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to acute toxic chemical and biological agents due to damaged battery components | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to violent release of kinetic or potential energy | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Human and Equipment Safety - exposure to electromagnetic waves | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Environment - emissions to air | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - emissions to water | Moderate | Low | Low |
| Environment - emissions to earth | Easy | Low | Very Low |
| Environment - waste of resources e.g., water, power etc | Easy | Low | Very Low |

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-----|
| Public – Aesthetics | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Investors – Financial | Easy | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors- security (potential hi-jacking on route or theft on site, etc.) | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| Employees and investors – Security (i.e cyber security attacks, etc) | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Emergencies | Complex | Moderate | Low |
| Investors - Legal | Complex | Moderate | Low |

Table 7 Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment Tables

From the above summary tables, it is clear that all potentially negative impacts identified during the course of the study can be mitigated to acceptable levels. No fatal flaw was identified.

Environmental constraints on the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 site

The Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility (the subject of this report) has only one single environmental attribute that requires protection and needs to be excluded from the development area. This is the buffer zone of the wetland on adjacent land to the west of the development site, on the Remainder of the Farm Fraai Uitzicht 189.

Conclusion of Environmental Impact Statement

- The proposed Kleinfontein Solar PV1 is planned in a legal, pro-active and structured manner taking all development components, potential and restrictions into account.
- All relevant legal requirement in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in 2014 as amended, were complied with. This Basic Assessment Report includes all relevant proceedings, findings and recommendations which resulted from this study.
- The specialist input obtained is comprehensive and effective in providing an assessment of the status quo of the study area, identifying potentially sensitive areas and issues of concern as well as identifying impact that require re-consideration of alternatives.
- Significant and reasonable actions were taken to identify and notify all Interested & Affected Parties that include government departments, relevant authorities, general stakeholders and potentially affected landowners of the project. No objections had been received regarding this project.
- The proposed project components and layout as motivated and recommended for authorisation in this document will, after the application of mitigation measures, have a minimal and acceptable impact on the environment. This will be accomplished through the implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) that is included as Appendix H of the Basic Assessment Report.
- The EAPs are confident that the infrastructure presented is acceptable and viable. The assessment of additional alternative is not justified.
- There is no reason from a technical, environmental and social perspective why the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 could not be authorised.

CHAPTER 12: CONCLUSION

12.1 Assumptions, Uncertainties and Gaps in Knowledge

Assumptions

It is assumed that all documentation and information obtained from the different stakeholders, professional team members and specialists are accurate, unbiased and valid.

Uncertainties

The development proposal in relation to its environment was thoroughly investigated by various specialists and professionals and there are therefore no uncertainties with regards to the development as proposed.

Gaps in knowledge

Extensive relevant specialist and engineering studies were undertaken for this project and it is unlikely that any missing information could influence the outcome of this project.

12.2 Why the Activity Should, or Should Not be Authorised

Final opinion in this regard will be provided in the Final BAR since public comment on the Draft BAR (this document) still needs to be obtained. However, the following applies to date:

- All reasonable actions were taken to identify relevant environmental components.
- The specialist input obtained is comprehensive and effective in providing an assessment of the status quo of the study area, identifying potentially sensitive areas and issues of concern as well as identifying impact that require re-consideration of alternatives.
- Significant and reasonable actions were taken to identify and notify all IAPs that include government departments, relevant authorities, general stakeholders and potentially affected landowners of the project. Extensive and continuous communication with the IAPs took place through all phases of this Basic Assessment process.
- The BAR includes all proceedings, findings and recommendations which result from this study.
- All relevant legal requirement in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in 2014, as amended were complied with.

At this time, prior to receiving comments on the Draft BAR, the EAP has identified no obvious reasons as to why the project should not proceed, although a final recommendation in this regard will be made in the Final BAR.

12.3 Environmental Authorisation

12.3.1 Period for which the EA is required

The EA must be valid for a period of 10 years.

12.3.2 Date on which the activity will be concluded

The Eskom Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) period is normally 20 years, but may be longer in the future and could be increased to 25 years. Construction will be approximately 2-3 years and decommissioning will take approximately 2 years.

The activity will therefore be concluded approximately 30 years after construction has commenced.

12.4 Recommendation by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

The EAP recommends the Application for Environmental Authorisation for the Kleinfontein Solar PV1 facility with project components as provided in Chapter 3 of the Basic Assessment Report for approval.

It is furthermore requested that the following be approved as part of the Environmental Authorisation:

- The Environmental Management Programme
- The site layout as provided in Appendix A(5) of this report.

It is requested that the EA be valid for a period of 10 years during which construction must commence.

It is also required that the following plans be compiled and included as a condition to fulfil during the Design and Pre-Construction phase, prior to commencement of construction.:

Engineering

- Storm Water Management Plan

Vegetation

- Alien Invasive Management Plan
- Rehabilitation Plan / Habitat Restoration Plan

Battery Energy Storage System

- Emergency Response Plan
- End-of-Life Plan
- A full Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP)


Social Environment

- Skills Development and Training Programme
- Code of Conduct for contractors and construction workers
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Community Health, Safety and Security Plan
- Establishment of a Monitoring Forum
- Establishment of a Community Trust


12.5 Affirmation by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

We, Annelize Erasmus and Susanna Nel, herewith affirm the following:

- The information contained in this report is to the best of our knowledge and experience correct.
- All relevant comment and input provided by the stakeholders and IAPs are included and addressed in this BAR.
- Input and recommendations from the specialist reports are provided in and integrated with the BAR.
- All information made available by the EAP to IAPs and any responses thereto as well as comment and input from IAPs are provided in the BAR.



Annelize Erasmus
17 February 2023



Susanna Nel
17 February 2023

A copy of the Affirmation of the EAP was certified by a Commissioner of Oath and is attached as Appendix I(3).
