

HYPERION SOLAR DEVELOPMENT 2, NEAR KATHU, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

DEA Ref. No: 14-12-16-3-3-2-1110

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

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The Hyperion Solar Development 1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process was announced on the Friday, 21 September 2018. All written comments received since the announcement of the Environmental Impact Assessment and during the public review period of the Scoping Report. The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day review and comment period from **Friday, 26 October 2018** to **Monday, 26 November 2018**.

NOTE:

In terms of the EIA Regulations of December 2014 (as amended on 07 April 2017, Regulation 44(1)), please note that the comments raised and responses provided at the various Focus Group Meetings held during the 30-day review period of the Basic Assessment Report have not been captured in this Comments and Responses Report. The minutes of the meetings are attached as **Appendix C7**.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

ATNS	Air Traffic and Navigation Services	BA	Basic Assessment
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	EAP	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment	kV	Kilovolt
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act	NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency	SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
SR	Scoping Report		

1. COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS BEFORE SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
5.	<p>Die pad deur die plaas Lyndoch, parallel met Vlermuisleegte is die hoof toegang pad na die plaas SAASVELD. KOMMENTAAR: (soos gelys op die aansoek vorm en addisioneel).</p> <p>Translated: The road through the farm Lyndoch, parallel with Vlermuisleegte is the main access road to the farm Saasveld. COMMENTS: (as listed on the Reply Form and additional)</p>	<p>Karl van Heerden Board Member Saasveld Boerdery</p> <p>Email and Reply Form: 03-10-2018</p>	<p>It is noted that T26 gravel road is an existing road and is used regularly by residents in the area as the main access road to the farm Saasveld and the farm Lyndoch.</p>
COMMENTS: (as listed on the Reply Form and additional)			
5.1.	<p>Sekerheid oor gebruik van die toegang pad via Lyndoch, en impak van addisionele swaar verkeer en onderhoud op die huidige toegangspad (T26) vanaf die N14.</p> <p>Translated: Certainty on the use of the access road via Lyndoch and the impact of additional heavy traffic and maintenance on the current access road (T26) from the N4.</p>		<p>In-depth specialist studies and field investigations are to be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase of the project, which will inform the preferred access road alternative. A comparative assessment will be undertaken whereby the potential positive and negative impacts will be weighed up against each other for each alternative route, to determine the preferred environmental option. Suitable mitigation measures will be formulated by the specialists where required.</p>
5.2.	<p>SAASVELD boerderye moet asseblief op sirkulasie van Omgewings impak studie geplaas word.</p> <p>Translated: Saasveld farming must please be placed on the circulation of the Environmental Impact study.</p>		<p>Saasveld Boerdery has been added to the project database and will be informed once the Scoping Report is available for public review</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
5.3.	<p>Daar moet 'n rehabilitasie fonds wees om die area te rehabiliteer indien die projek gestaak sou word (om watter rede ookal) vir elk van die 4 applikante / ontwikkelaars.</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> There has to be a rehabilitation fund to rehabilitate the area should the project be discontinued (for whatever reason) for each of the 4 applicants/developers.</p>		<p>A rehabilitation plan will be compiled as part of the EMPr during the EIA Phase. As the project is in the early stages of the project planning phase, information regarding a rehabilitation fund is not available at this stage of the project.</p>
5.4.	<p>Die area is 'n gras savannah met redelike baie Kameeldoringboom (en ook swarthaak wat vervuilde is). Maar die plantegroei hou die toplaag sand in beheer. Wat gaan die effek van wind-erosie rondom die son-panele wees?</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> The area is a savannah grassland with very reasonable Camelthorn trees (including Swarthaak that is infested). The topsoil is controlled by the flora which keeps the sand in control. What effect will wind erosion have around the solar panels?</p>		<p>The impact of soil erosion due to the movement of water and wind has been considered as part of the Soil and Agricultural Potential Assessment for the project (refer to Appendix G of the Scoping Report). Soil erosion is considered a possible impact, especially where vegetation will be removed during the construction phase of the project. The significance of the impact will be assessed in detail in the EIA Phase, and detailed mitigation measures will be proposed to minimise and reduce the potential impact of wind and soil erosion as far as possible. The proposed mitigation measures will be included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which will need to be implemented by contractors during the operation phase and the developer in the operation phase, where required.</p>
5.5.	<p>Verhoogde brandgevaar as gevolg van "vergrootglas effek" op gebreekte glas en addisionele krag lyne en sub-stasie.</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> Higher fire danger as a result of "magnifying glass effect" from broken glass and additional power lines and substation.</p>		<p>The potential increased risk of fire as a result of the proposed development (including the on-site substation) will be assessed as part of the EIA Phase of the project. The 132kV power line will be assessed as part of a separate Basic Assessment (BA) process and the increased risk of fire as a result of the power line will not form part of this EIA process. As per point 1.5 above, the proposed mitigation measures will be included in the EMPr which will need to be implemented by contractors during the operation phase and the developer in the operation phase, where required.</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
5.6.	<p>Ligging van Kantore, Werks-winkel, store en tydelike werwe ten opsigte van plaas SAASVELD (Veiligheids risiko as gevolg van toenemende onbeheerde toegang tot plase). Rehabilitasie van tydelike werwe / ongebruikte geboue.</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> Location of offices, workshops, warehouses and temporary sites with regards to the farm Saasveld (Safety risk with regards to the rising of uncontrollable access to farms). Rehabilitation of temporary sites / unused buildings.</p>		<p>Controlled access will be established at the entrance of the project site. No construction workers will be allowed to wander around onto other properties. Safety and security impacts will be assessed as part of the EIA Phase. All areas where temporary infrastructure will be placed, will be rehabilitated post-construction. Recommended rehabilitation methods will be included in the EMPR to be compiled as part of the EIA Phase.</p>
5.7.	<p>Visuele en geraas impak vanaf kantore en werks-winkel.</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> Visual and Noise impact from offices and workshops.</p>		<p>Visual and noise impacts (during construction) will be assessed as part of the EIA Phase of the project.</p>
5.8.	<p>Oprigting van 132kV oorhoofse kraglyn. Duidelikheid benodig oor posisie van die kraglyn vanaf die interne sub-stasie tot by die FERRUM lyn (of alternatief).</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> Construction of the 135kV overhead power line. Clarity needed on corridor of the power line from the internal substation to the FERRUM line (or alternative).</p>		<p>The power line, which will be a 132kV capacity power line, will be assessed as part of a separate BA process which has not as yet commenced. The power line does not form part of this application.</p>
5.9.	<p>Ons waardeer die uitnodiging om te registreer as ge-afekteerde en beangstellende party.</p> <p><u>Translated:</u> We appreciate the invitation to register as an interested and affected party.</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that it is appreciated that an invitation to participate has been extended to yourself.</p>

2. COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM ORGANS OF STATE BEFORE SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	The following comments were submitted:	Natasha Higgitt	
1.1.	As the proposed development is undergoing an EA Application process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA), and the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done as per section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). This must include an archaeological component, palaeontological component and any other applicable heritage components. The HIA must be conducted as part of the EA Application in terms of NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations. The quickest process to follow for the archaeological component would be to contract a specialist (see www.asapa.org.za or www.aphp.org.za to provide an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA). The AIA must comply with the SAHRA 2007 Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Component of Impact Assessments.	Heritage Officer SAHRA Letter: 03-10-2018	The recommendation received from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is acknowledged. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as per section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) has been undertaken as part of the Scoping Phase of the project and is included as Appendix I of the Scoping Report. The HIA compiled complies with the SAHRA 2007 Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Component of Impact Assessments. A detailed impact phase HIA will also be included and submitted accordingly at a later stage, should approval to proceed with the EIA Phase be received by the DEA. This study too, will comply with SAHRA 2007 Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Component of Impact Assessments.
1.2.	The proposed prospecting area is located within an area of moderate sensitivity in terms of palaeontological resources. An assessment of the impact of the development on palaeontological resources is required to be completed by a qualified palaeontologist. The report must comply with the SAHRA 2012 Minimum Standards: Palaeontological Component of Heritage Impact Assessments (a list of qualified palaeontologists can be supplied upon request).		It is noted that the project site is located within an area of moderate palaeontological sensitivity. The impact of the proposed development on palaeontological resources has been assessed as part of the Scoping Phase and is included in Appendix I of the Scoping Report. The assessment has been undertaken by a qualified palaeontologist.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.3.	Any other heritage resources as defined in section 3 of the NHRA that may be impacted, such as maritime archaeology, 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.		All heritage resources as defined in section 3 of the NHRA that may be impacted by the Hyperion Solar Development 2 has been considered and assessed as part of the HIA included in Appendix I of the Scoping Report. A detailed impact phase HIA will also be included and submitted accordingly at a later stage, should approval to proceed with the EIA Phase be received by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). This study too, will comply with Section 3 of the NHRA, and will be assessed accordingly.
1.4.	The draft Scoping report and appendices must be submitted at the start of the public review period so that an informed comment may be issued.		The draft Scoping report and appendices will be submitted to SAHRA via the SAHRIS website once it is available for review and comment at the start of the public review period accordingly.

3. COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS OF STATE DURING SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	We have received documentation regarding the proposed access road to Lyndoch solar facility. Our farms, Oupos and Uitkoms, are some of the farms that will be influenced by option 2 access road. In option 2, the road is proposed to meet T25 at a sharp (almost 90 degrees) bend. Taking into consideration that T25 already has very high traffic, the proposed road in option 2 will be hazzardous. An entrance can't be made on that sharp bend, since you don't have a clear view of oncoming traffic on the other side of the bend. Traffic also moves quite fast on that part of the road. Thus, we strongly oppose to option 2 access road to Lyndoch solar facility using T25.	Schalk Burger Landowner Email: 30-10-2018	Your opposition to access road Alternative 2 is acknowledged on the basis that traffic may pose a safety risk at the 90 degree bend point along the T25. The aspects of this impact will be forwarded to the visual and social specialist, and evaluated further in the impact phase where an assessment will be undertaken. Kindly note that all impacts will therefore be taken into consideration, and evaluated against each of the access road alternatives proposed in the impact phase. An environmentally preferred option will be proposed based on environmental merit, which may also take into account other variables such as social, economic and technical criteria. In addition, it must also be mentioned that the investigation of additional alternative access routes are currently being undertaken at this stage due to environmental sensitivities identified on both the proposed alternative access routes, and will be

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.
2.	<p>I hereby want to object against the possible access via the T25 road. The Kathu Solar Farm project showed us how unsafe and reckless taxi- and truck drivers can be, especially on a gravel road with a lot of dust. To enter and exit the T25 from the side with a new overload of traffic will be irresponsible and totally unsafe. The gravel road produces heavy dust with very poor visibility. The construction of a new solar development will require a lot of trucks which will have to turn across the road and that will cause very high risk for accidents.</p> <p>Please use the straight T26 to the sight. The T25 already carries traffic for 1 solar development, it definitely will not be able to handle a second development.</p>	<p>Linda Burger I&AP Email: 6-11-2018</p>	<p>Your opposition to access road Alternative 2 is acknowledged on the basis that traffic (trucks and taxis) may pose a safety risk due to dust along the T25. The aspects of this impact will be forwarded to the visual and social specialist, and evaluated further in the impact phase where an assessment will be undertaken. Kindly note that all impacts will therefore be taken into consideration, and evaluated against each of the access road alternatives proposed in the impact phase. An environmentally preferred option will be proposed based on environmental merit, which may also take into account other variables such as social, economic and technical criteria. In addition, it must also be mentioned that the investigation of additional alternative access routes are currently being undertaken at this stage due to environmental sensitivities identified on both the proposed alternative access routes, and will be included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.</p>
3.	<p>We live on the farm Oupos, next to Lyndoch. We use the T26 more than once on a daily basis. It will be an absolute disaster if another group of heavy traffic access this gravel road. Apart from the surface of the road which will not keep up with the traffic, the dust and especially the entrance at the bend with no visibility will cause many accidents.</p>	<p>Jan Burger I&AP Email: 7-11-2018</p>	<p>Your concern with regards to access road Alternative 1 is acknowledged on the basis that heavy traffic may pose a degradation, safety risk and dust impacts along the T26. The aspects of this impact will be forwarded to the visual and social specialist, and evaluated further in the impact phase where an assessment will be undertaken. Kindly note that all impacts will therefore be taken into consideration, and evaluated against each of the access road alternatives proposed in the impact phase. An environmentally preferred option will be proposed based on environmental merit, which may also take into account other variables such as social, economic and technical criteria. In addition, it must also be mentioned that the investigation of additional alternative access routes are currently being undertaken at this stage due to environmental sensitivities identified</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			on both the proposed alternative access routes, and will be included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.
4.	Farm owner adjacent to the Hyperion project Uiterwijk Familie Trust on farm Eidon and Westfield the following questions/concerns:	Jurie Nel Landowner	No response required.
4.1.	WATER CONSUMPTION. What is the quality of the water needed the source thereof and the consumption per development and in total. There is very little quality underground water available in this area,	Email: 26-11-2018	As per Section 2.5.3 of the Scoping Report, approximately 10 000m ³ of water per year is required over a 12 to 18-month period during construction, and approximately 50 000m ³ of water per year is required per year over the 25-year operational lifespan of the project. Water will be sourced from two (2) existing boreholes located on the project site. A water purification plant may be constructed. The water purification plant will be required for the purposes of purifying water, to be drawn from the two existing boreholes located on the project site, to drinking standards for use during construction and operation.
4.2.	VEGETATION. It is understood from your documentation that the 180 ha per development of the construction area will be landscaped to enable construction which means the area will be a barren plain. Please supply your rehab plan with the type and specie of vegetation planned to revegetate this barren area immediately after construction and the maintenance plan to keep vegetation under control during the lifespan of the project. The rehab plan after the economic lifespan of the to enable further usage of the land. Dust generation as well as wind erosion in this arid area especially downwind in the westerlies should also be a concern,		The requirement for a vegetation rehabilitation plan will be an outcome of the impact phase ecological report which will advise on the need for a rehabilitation plan. However, the impact phase assessment is yet to be undertaken and will only be undertaken following a positive decision on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA. Your concern in terms of rehabilitation, control of vegetation, dust generation and wind erosion has been provided to the ecological specialist for consideration in the impact phase ecological assessment accordingly.
4.3.	LIGHT POLLUTION. Lighting needed for maintenance and security should be at very low levels given the surrounding land usage. The infrared range for security		It has been identified in the visual scoping report (dated October 2018, Section 5.3, Page 30) that the need to investigate security and operational lighting in the impact phase is to be carried out. This will

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	purposes should be a priority. Please supply your design values for the lighting levels pre and after construction for the affected areas,		therefore be undertaken in the impact phase following a positive decision (should this be granted) on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA.
4.4.	MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL OF UNUSED LAND OR NON DEVELOPEMENT3-4 AND PERIMETER FENCING OF TOTAL PROPERTY. The change in land use leave a concern about the type of outside fencing to be erected and the maintenance there of. Please supply detail of fencing and the maintenance plan.		The proposed development area will be fenced for each proposed project. Each facility will be fenced with faunal sensitive fencing to allow for small faunal movements. In addition, the perimeter fencing will likely be fitted with cameras for security purposes. This will be further detailed in the impact phase of the proposed development, following the decision on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA.
4.5.	ACCESS ROAD AND CONTROL. The type of road paved/unpaved and the access/control point to this road need to be spelled out.		The details on the type of road surface (paved/unpaved etc.) as well as the access control point will only be provided in the impact phase when the site layouts will be made available for assessment. The project layout sites are therefore not available as yet. This information will be made available in the impact phase, which will be taken into account in the assessments.
5.	I have focused mostly on Hyperion 1 as this is adjacent to the farm Saasveld (Portion 1 of Lyndoch). What you will find below is some of my personal observations, as well as feedback to the specific reports. Please see below our comments:	Karl van Heerden Landowner Email: 26-11-2018	No response required.
5.1.	Access road: In the 1:50,000 topographic map (map section) it shows proposed Access road 1 at Cowley farm to run in the Vlermuisleegte, this road however always runs on the western edge of the laagte in mostly gravel soil. Trying to make it straight from leaving the N14 as per the map will leave you in very thick sand as well as encountering some big Camel thorn trees. You will have to follow the current route.		We are aware that the proposed Alternative 1 access road routes along and partially within the Vlermuisleegte as per the delineations provided in the Watercourse Scoping Report dated October 2018. We are also aware that should this alternative be selected as the preferred and taken through to construction, that the widening of the proposed Alternative 1 access road may result in the clearance of protected tree species. However, at this stage, a preferred alternative has not yet been selected in terms of the access road as the approval of the Plan of Study for the scoping report is required to be approved by the Department of Environmental

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			Affairs to proceed into the impact phase where detailed specialist reports will be undertaken, and will inform the preferred access alternative.
5.2.	The access road to the Hyperion sites is also the access road to Lyndoch portion 1 and needs to be clearly identified as an access road with guaranteed access.		As referred to in point 5.1 above, a preferred alternative has not yet been selected in terms of the access road as the approval of the Plan of Study for the scoping report is required to be approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to proceed into the impact phase where detailed specialist reports will be undertaken, and will inform the preferred access alternative.
5.3.	Currently the farms Cowley, Soetdoring, Lyndoch and Lyndoch portion 1 most possibly houses less than 80 people. At the peak of construction it is noted that there will be up to 500 workers on-site. Nowhere in the scoping reports is public safety addressed. How will the developers ensure the safety of the current occupants and well as focus on live-stock / game losses? Minimum requirement will be a security check point to be erected at the N14 turn-off onto the access road.		As referred to in point 5.1 above, a preferred alternative has not yet been selected in terms of the access road as the approval of the Plan of Study for the scoping report is required to be approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs to proceed into the impact phase where detailed specialist reports will be undertaken, and will inform the preferred access alternative. In particular, the social impact assessment will take into account movement of workers in and out of the site, as well as safety and theft concerns as noted. These concerns will also be provided to the social specialist for their consideration. The social impact report will also include suitable mitigation measures (such as controlled access, as recommended) to address the potential impacts anticipated which each of the access road alternatives. These details will be provided in the impact phase, as mentioned earlier.
5.4.	The border of Hyperion 1 (as well as the others) will need a proper fire-break between the farm Lyndoch and surrounding farms		Your concern in terms of fire and recommendation for a fire break between each of the project sites is acknowledged. This information will be considered for inclusion into the project site layout.
5.5.	On the farm Saasveld (Lyndoch portion 1), there is an existing ground dam wall constructed across Vlermuisleegte. I have never seen this dam full, but it's collection flood plain should be considered. Situated		The full extent of the Vlermuisleegte will be determined in the watercourse impact assessment to be undertaken in the impact phase of the project. The study will consider aspects such as the inundation potential of the watercourse and the associated risk to the proposed access alternatives.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	about 3/4 the distance from where it enter portion 1 to where it exits		
5.6.	Note: At the rocky outcroppings in Vlermuisleegte on the farm Lyndoch water does collect in very good rainy seasons.		The information provided is appreciated and will be passed on to the freshwater specialist to consider in the watercourse impact assessment to be undertaken in the impact phase, following the decision on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA.
5.7.	One concern that I do not see adequately addressed in the TerraAfrica scoping report is that of wind-erosion around the bases of the solar structures, this is a very sandy soil that needs vegetation to hold it together. See note on 5.1 page 16: "Any area where top-soil will be stripped for construction purposes..... From the nature of this development there will be severe damage to the topsoil with heavy machinery in the construction phase.		The soil scoping report is a desktop, high-level assessment based primarily on database information. In addition, the project layout sites have not as yet been designed. This information will be made available in the impact phase, which will be taken into account. The concern in terms of wind-erosion will be forwarded to the specialist to consider in the impact phase accordingly however.
5.8.	The TerraAfrica scoping report also do not refer to the control of run-off water from the collectors, although it is mentioned in the Watercourse assessment. For the same reason water-run from the collectors need to be properly addressed to minimise erosion and subsequent damage to the access road. This area is prone to heavy thunderstorms and down-pours, rather than to soft penetrating rain.		Control of run-off can be considered to be a soil and water issue. The concern for control of run-off will be provided to the soil specialist to consider ensure it is included in the impact phase accordingly.
5.9.	On the point of visibility and glare, you might need to consider where the N14 direction Kuruman to Kathu crosses the Kuruman heuwels (10km outside of Kuruman). The road here is quite elevated crossing the ridge and glare / visibility might be a concern in the early morning (line of sight).		The visual scoping assessment (dated August 2018, Section 5.1, Page 26) does acknowledge that there may be potential visual impacts on views from roads including the N14, and that this aspect will need to be investigated further in the impact phase when the detailed assessments are undertaken. This will therefore be assessed accordingly.
5.10.	As you leave the Lyndoch homestead travelling past the pigeon cages towards the Hyperion 1 site at the first		Thank you for this information. However, it would be helpful if we had an exact location. It is difficult to determine whether the said

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	(double) gate, there is quite a big thorny bush on the left. In this bush is a grave which might be waypoint 1157.		grave is indeed waypoint 1157. Could you perhaps send us GPS co-ordinates to confirm this grave location with the specialist please?
5.11.	In the heritage report, page 24 it refers to two farm-houses on the access road. However, the farmhouse on the very first farm (Cowley), is a lime-stone house that must be one of the first houses in the area and therefore of significance as well as the outside garage which fell into dis-repair. The third house on the farm Sophiasmoed is not mentioned at all (on the east side of the access road, directly adjacent to the road). Should be close to way-point 1204.		Thank you for this information. This has been brought to the attention of the heritage specialist who will investigate the lime-stone house, outside garage, as well as the third house on Sophiasmoed close to way-point 1204 further in the impact phase assessment.
5.12.	On the farm Saasveld (Lyndoch portion 1), there is a corrugated steel structure (stoor) that could possibly in the future be converted to a house. This is located in the triangle where the Vlermuisleegte enters and exits the farm Saasveld. This structure is not mentioned in the scoping report.		Thank you for this information. However, it would be helpful if we had an exact location of the corrugated steel structure. Could you perhaps send us GPS co-ordinates to confirm this grave location with the specialist please?
5.13.	In the Avifaunal report it is mentioned that Secretary bird and vultures were not seen, they are however endemic to this area, and have been spotted on the farm Saasveld.		The information provided is appreciated and will be passed on to the avifaunal specialist to consider in the avifaunal impact assessment to be undertaken in the impact phase, following the decision on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA.
5.14.	Then lastly, all the impact studies refer to the 4 development clusters in isolation, therefore each time minimal impact is observed. In the back-ground document it is stated that each facility is anticipated to be 180ha in extent, that will result in 720ha of development which is no longer insignificant. I would like to see a combined summary which then classifies if the 4 clusters (of 75Mw combined) is still considered of minimum impact on the Avifaunal, Visual impact, Soil		Kindly note that the cumulative impacts for not only the four facilities will be assessed in the impact phase of the assessment by all specialists, but also the cumulative impact of the development in terms of other current and planned renewable energy developments in the wider region that are likely to have an impact on the project. These details will be provided in the impact phase report.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	and Land use as well as the Fauna and Flora scoping reports.		
5.15.	Some of the reports also mentioned it being a "desktop" report, I believe that more in-depth studies will follow.		That is correct. The specialist assessments were primarily informed at a desktop level which is adequate for a scoping level assessment. However, the ecological and heritage assessments, also undertook a field investigation which informed their assessments. The detailed in-depth assessments will be provided in the impact phase at a later stage following the decision on the Plan of Study for the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DEA.

4. COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM ORGANS OF STATE DURING SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	The following comments were received:	John Geeringh	No response required.
1.1.	Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times.	Senior Consultant Environmental Management ESKOM	It is acknowledged that Eskom's rights and services are to be acknowledged and respected at all times.
1.2.	Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes.	Email: 1-11-2018	It is acknowledged that Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes.
1.3.	Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals		It is acknowledged that Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals.
1.4.	Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer.		It is acknowledged that any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation as a result of the environmental assessment process may be charged to the developer.
1.5.	If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand.		It is acknowledged that If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer may pay such costs to Eskom.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.6.	The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.		It is acknowledged that the use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission, and if such permission is granted, that the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. It is noted that it has been advised to make application separately in this regard.
1.7.	Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction.		It is acknowledged that changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances and that after any changes in ground level, that the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion.
1.8.	Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.		It is acknowledged that Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that the developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise as related to the proposed development. Lastly, it is acknowledged that Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.
1.9.	No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted		It is acknowledged that no mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<p>by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager</p> <p>Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p>		<p>Furthermore, it is acknowledged that where permission is granted that the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work, and where an electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p>
1.10.	<p>Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.</p>
1.11.	<p>Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area, and that the developer shall maintain the area concerned.</p>
1.12.	<p>The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).</p>
1.13.	<p>Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p>
1.14.	<p>In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.15.	Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.		It is acknowledged that Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.
1.16.	It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.		It is acknowledged that it is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.
1.17.	Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.		It is acknowledged that any third party servitudes as a result of the project encroaches on Eskom servitudes, it shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost and that If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.
2.	Please send me KMZ files of the affected properties and proposed layouts. Please send me the DEA reference numbers as soon as they become available.	E-mail: 01-11-2018	The requested KMZ files and DEA reference numbers were provided as requested via e-mail on 01 November 2018.
3.	This Department has the following comments on the abovementioned application:	Thando Booï Case Officer DEA	
3.1.	<u>Activities applied for:</u>		
3.1.1.	Please ensure that the relevant sub activity in item 11(ii) of GN983 of EIA regulations of 2014 as amended is cited correctly.	Letter: 19-11-2018	Please note that sub-activity in item 11(ii) of GN 983 of the EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended is not relevant to the application as the proposed development is not located inside an urban area or industrial complex and will not have facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275kV or more. Therefore, this sub-activity has not been included. However, sub-activity (i) which is relevant will be amended and included in the updated application form to be submitted to the Department with the Final Draft Scoping Report, to state the following: "The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity –

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			(i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts".
3.1.2.	Please provide the quantity of dangerous goods that will be stored and handled on site.		An updated application form will be submitted with the Final Scoping report. The approximate quantity of dangerous goods that will be handled and stored on site is approximately 6 000 litres, and therefore below the threshold and will be removed from the application form.
3.1.3.	Explain why item 24(ii) of GN 983 of EIA regulations of 2014 as amended is triggered by this project considering the fact that the roads to be constructed are below the threshold that trigger this activity.		All alternatives for access roads will require the construction of new road up to 9m width where no reserve exists. The roads to be constructed will therefore exceed the threshold of 8m for the development of a road where no road reserve exists. This is referred to in Section 2.6.2.3 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018.
3.2.	<u>Alternatives</u>		
3.2.1.	Please provide a description of the identified alternatives for the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity as per Appendix 2, (2) (1) (g)(i-xi), of GN R.982 of 2014, as amended.		As per Appendix 2 (1) (i), this information is provided in Section 2.6 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. As per Appendix 2 (1) (ii-iii), this information is provided in Section 5.5.2 and Appendix C8 – Comments and Responses report of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. As per Appendix 2 (1) (iv), this information is provided in Chapter 6 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. As per Appendix 2 (1) (v), this information is provided in Chapter 7 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. As per Appendix 2 (1) (vi), this information is provided in Section 5.5.3 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. As per Appendix 2 (1) (vii-viii), this information is provided in Section 7.3 and 7.4 of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			As per Appendix 2 (1) (ix, x and xi), this information is provided in Section 2.3, 2.4 and Chapter 8 respectively of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018.
3.2.2.	Alternatively you should submit written proof of an investigation and motivation of no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist as per the requirements of Appendix 2, (2)(1)(g)(x).		This is not required, as feasible and reasonable alternatives will be considered for the proposed activity.
3.3.	<u>Impacts Assessment</u>		
3.3.1.	This Department requests the EAP to familiarise themselves with the requirements of Appendix 2 of GNR 982 of the EIA Regulations, 2014(as amended) and ensure that the final SR submitted to this Department for consideration meets the requirements in terms of identifying, assessing and providing mitigation measures of the impacts on the alternatives and preferred site.		It is acknowledged that the requirements of Appendix 2 of GNR 982 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) are to be familiarised and ensured of inclusion into this Final Scoping Report submitted to the Department for consideration. The relevant sections stating where the requirements in terms of Appendix 2 of GNR 982 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) have been met are included in Sections 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1 and 9.1 of the Draft Scoping Report dated December 2018.
3.4.	<u>Environmental Sensitivity Map</u>		
3.4.1.	<p>It has been noted on the sensitivity map provided in the draft report (Figure 1) that there is a heritage site and river buffer overlapping in the development area. Therefore, you are requested to provide a sensitivity map that consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sensitivity layout plan overlaid by the sensitive features and the buffer zones i.e. wetland, showing the location of the proposed and existing structure. Please ensure all features are clearly indicated on the legend of the sensitivity layout plan. • Please ensure that the PV structures are positioned and numbered on the plan, taking 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sensitivity layout plan overlaid by the sensitive features and the buffer zones showing the location of the proposed and existing structure is provided in Appendix M of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018. In addition, all features are also clearly indicated on the legend of the sensitivity layout plan.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	into consideration the sensitive features and the buffer zones.		For the scoping phase assessment, it is premature to include a site layout with PV structures for the project since the studies that have been conducted are at a scoping level, and the impact phase specialist assessments have not as yet provided their detailed findings which could have implications for the design once more. As per Appendix 2 Objective 1(d) it is required that the Scoping Report identify and confirm the preferred site through detailed site selection process, which includes an identification of impacts and risks inclusive of identification of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological social economic and cultural aspects of the environment. Moreover, as per Appendix 2 (1) (g), a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location of the development footprint within the site is required. Therefore, a detailed project layout of the site (including PV structures) will therefore be designed and included in the sensitivity map for the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report to be submitted for consideration by the Department in the Impact Phase.
3.5.	<u>Public Participation Process</u>		
3.5.1.	Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the SR from the registered I&As and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final SR.		All written comments received from the EIA process notification up to the closure of the SR review and comment period have been captured in the Comments and Responses Report. Responses to comments / concerns / issues raised have been responded to and where applicable fully addressed by the project team. Proof of all correspondence between Organs of State, key stakeholders and the project team is included in Appendices C4, C5 and C6.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			Proof of attempts to secure written comments from Organs of State and key stakeholders are also included in Appendices C4 . A spreadsheet indicating the follow-up attempts and outcome of the follow-ups are also included in Appendix C4 .
3.5.2.	Please provide a translation of the comments that are provided in Afrikaans to English.		Where relevant, comments raised in any other language than English are captured in the language in which the comment was raised and translated into English in the Comments and Responses Report.
3.5.3.	Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final SR, should you be unable to obtain comments, proof of the attempts that were made to obtain comments must be submitted to the Department.		Proof of all correspondence between Organs of State, key stakeholders and the project team is included in Appendices C4, C5 and C6 . Proof of attempts to secure written comments from Organs of State and key stakeholders are also included in Appendices C4 . A spreadsheet indicating the follow-up attempts and outcome of the follow-ups are also included in Appendix C4 .
3.5.4.	The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulations 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.		The public participation process has been conducted in terms of Regulations 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended. This is provided in Section 5.5.2 and Appendix C of this Final Scoping Report dated December 2018.
3.6.	<u>General Comments</u>		
3.6.1.	You are further reminded that the final SR to be submitted to this Department must comply with all the requirements in terms of the scope of assessment and content of Scoping Reports in accordance with Appendix 2 and Regulations 21(1) of the amended EIA Regulations, 2014.		This is acknowledged.
3.6.2.	Further note that in terms of Regulations 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of the Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).		This is acknowledged.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
3.6.3.	You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, that no activity may commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.		This is acknowledged.
4.	Recommendations include adhering to the 50 m buffer around the Vlermuisleegte as recommended by Dr Almond to avoid chance finds of fossil localities which has been included into a larger heritage buffer as part of the current project design. Alternative 1 for the access road is preferred. Further assessment of the potential impacts to heritage will be conducted during the EIA phase. Additional preliminary recommendations provided in the report include the following:	Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer SAHRA Letter: 19-11-2018	The buffer requirement from the specialist heritage assessment dated October 2018 has been taken into consideration in the scoping report, and will be taken into account in the impact phase. It is acknowledged that SAHRA prefers Alternative 1 for the access road.
1.1.	A chance finds procedure for fossils should be incorporated into the EMPr for the project;		It is acknowledged that a chance finds procedure for fossils should be incorporated into the EMPr for the project.
1.2.	Once geotechnical work has been done on the site an archaeologist should be appointed to conduct test excavations and sampling of the archaeology in areas where gravel will be intersected. This work should aim primarily to understand the distribution of archaeology on the landscape, although if any dense archaeology is encountered it may be necessary to expand excavations; and		It is acknowledged that once geotechnical work has been done on the site, an archaeologist should be appointed to conduct test excavations and sampling of the archaeology in areas where gravel will be intersected. This work should aim primarily to understand the distribution of archaeology on the landscape, although if any dense archaeology is encountered it may be necessary to expand excavations.
1.3.	If any fossils, archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of development then work in the immediate area should be halted. The find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist. Such heritage is the property of the state and may require excavation and curation in an approved institution.		It is acknowledged that if any fossils, archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of development, then work in the immediate area should be halted, and that the find would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.4.	Almond, J. E. 2018. Palaeontological Heritage Desktop Input: Hyperion Solar Development 1 near Kathu, Northern Cape.		No response required.
1.5.	The development footprint is underlain by the Kalahari Group Late Cenozoic continental sediments and Mokolanen Formation calcretes. Overlying these formations are the gravels of the Obobogorop Formation and red Kalahari aeolian sands of the Gordonia Formation. The watercourse (Vlermuisleegte) that runs through the property is associated with substantial calcrete deposits that may include palaeo-vei or pan deposits and alluvial gravels, which may contain Quaternary mammal remains, trace and plant fossils similar to those recorded at Kathu Pan.		It is acknowledged that as per the findings of the heritage scoping assessment, that the development footprint is underlain by the Kalahari Group Late Cenozoic continental sediments and Mokolanen Formation calcretes. Overlying these formations are the gravels of the Obobogorop Formation and red Kalahari aeolian sands of the Gordonia Formation. The watercourse (Vlermuisleegte) that runs through the property is associated with substantial calcrete deposits that may include palaeo-vei or pan deposits and alluvial gravels, which may contain Quaternary mammal remains, trace and plant fossils similar to those recorded at Kathu Pan.
1.6.	Recommendations provided in the report include that the 120 m buffer around the Vlermuisleegte is to be adhered to and a chance finds protocol is to be followed should any fossils be uncovered during the construction phase.		The buffer and chance finds protocol requirement from the specialist heritage assessment dated October 2018 has been taken into consideration in the scoping report, and will be taken into account in the impact phase.
1.7.	Interim Comment		No response required.
1.7.1.	The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit notes the submitted Heritage Scoping Report and Palaeontological assessment and awaits the pending HIA.		It is confirmed that the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be submitted to SAHRA for comment once available to the public for comment in the Impact Phase of the application for the project.
1.7.2.	The Final Scoping report and the draft EIA with associated appendices must be uploaded to the case when available for public review before further comments are issued.		It is confirmed that the Final Scoping Report and the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment with associated appendices will be uploaded to the case when available for public review.
5.	Did you lodge your application in terms of Section 53? If yes please send me your reference number so that I can check if the application has been finalised.	MMboneni Mutheiwana Mineral Regulation DMR	Please note that we have been informed that an application in terms of Section 53 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources and Development Act, 2002 has been lodged by the

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		Email: 21-11-2018	applicant. They are currently awaiting response. As soon as a response is received, this will be advised.
6.	The Department takes note of the proposed activity and therefore provides the following comments:	C Schwartz On behalf of the Provincial	
6.1	Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse has been identified as a water use in term of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and carrying out of such activity will need a Water Use Authorisation in terms of the above mentioned act	Head: Northern Cape Operations DWS Letter: 23-11-2018	It is acknowledged that altering the bed, banks, course and characteristics of a watercourse has been identified as a water use in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), and carrying out of such an activity will need Water Use Authorisation in terms of the above-mentioned Act. This has been taken into consideration and has been mentioned in the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) dated October 2018 for the four (4) proposed projects. This is specifically mentioned in Section 5.2.3 of the DSRs, accordingly. It is noted therein that the process of applying for a Water Use Authorisation will only be completed once a positive decision on the Environmental Authorisation (EA) has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS – hereafter referred to as, “the Department”).
6.2.	A Stormwater Management Plan must be developed for the four (4) sites		It is acknowledged that a Storm Water Management Plan must be developed for each of the proposed project sites. This information has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.
6.3.	Please report pollution incidents of any hazardous materials to this Department immediately		The requirement to report pollution incidents of any hazardous materials to the Department is acknowledged and will be included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to be developed for each of the proposed projects.
6.4.	Please take note that engaging in any water use activities without authorisation from the Department is unlawful		It is acknowledged that engaging in any water use activities without authorisation from the Department is unlawful. This information has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
6.5.	All sewage and wash water, as well as any waste generated during the construction phase of the facilities will be collected, contained and disposed of at the permitted and / or licensed facilities		It is acknowledged that all sewage and wash water, as well as any waste generated during the construction phase of the facilities will need to be collected, contained and disposed of at the permitted and / or licensed facilities. This measure will be included in the EMP to be developed for each of the proposed projects in the EIA Phase.
7.	I would like to ask if we could get an extension for this feedback until Friday 30 November 2018 please. Due to a heavy workload the past 3 months with all the landreform processes we have not been able to pay proper attention to this and a few other calls for comment. We will really appreciate your assistance in this regard.	Henning Myburgh General Manager: Agri Northern Cape Email: 25-11-2018	Agri Northern Cape's request for extension on the SR has been discussed with the Project Manager and it was confirmed that extension for written comments has been granted until Friday, 30 November 2018. It was requested that should Agri Northern Cape not receive any other comments from their members on these four (4) SRs, they were kindly request that it please be stated formally either in an e-mail or letter to Savannah Environmental.
8.	DEPARTMENTAL MANDATE The directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions) in the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is responsible for administration of the National Forests Act, Act 84 of 1998 (NFA) and the National Veld and Forest Act, Act 101 of 1998 as amended. The developer must take note of the following sections of the NFA:	Jacoline Mans Chief Forester: NFA Regulation DAFF Letter: 26-11-2018	
8.1.	Section 12(1) : "The Minister may declare- a) a particular tree b) a particular group of trees c) a particular woodland; or d) trees belonging to a particular species, to be a protected tree, group of trees, woodland or species.		Section 12(1) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is acknowledged and has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.
8.2.	Section 15(1): "No person may- a) Cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or		Section 15(1) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is acknowledged and has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<p>b) Possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product from a protected tree, except-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) under a license granted by the Minister; or (ii) in terms of an exemption from the provision of this subsection published by the Minister in the Gazette on the advice of the Council." 		
8.3.	<p>"Any person who contravenes the prohibition on-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The cutting, disturbance, damage or destruction of temporary protected trees or groups of trees referred to in section 14(2) or protected trees referred to in section 15(1)(a); or (ii) The possession, collection, removal, transport, export, purchase or sale of temporarily protected trees or groups of trees referred to in section 14(2) or protected trees referred to in section 15(1)(b), or any forest product derived from a temporarily protected tree, group of trees or protected tree, is guilty of a first category offence. 		<p>Contravention of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) in terms of related points (i) and (ii) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is acknowledged and has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.</p>
8.4.	<p>Section 58(1): "Any person who is guilty of a first category offence referred to in section 62 and 63 may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a period of up to three years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment"</p>		<p>Section 58(1) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is acknowledged and has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.</p>
8.5.	<p>The list of protected tree species under section 12(1) (d) of the National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is published annually; the most recent publication was in GN536 of 7 September 2018.</p>		<p>The most recent publication in GN536 of 7 September 2018 of the list of protected tree species under Section 12(1)(d) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) is acknowledged and has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration.</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
Comments on draft environmental impact assessment report			
8.6.	<p>The proposed four(4) 75 MW PV Facilities planned on the Remaining Extent of Farm Lyndoch 432, 16km north of Kathu, refers. The proposed development may have significant impacts on <i>vachellia erioloba</i> and <i>Vachellia haematoxylon</i>. The Department will assess the cumulative impacts of the four developments, even if constructed by different companies (if authorised), because it is located on one property. Once the threshold of 2000 protected trees are exceeded, a biodiversity offset may be required to compensate for the loss of large numbers of protected trees. Offsets must be in the form of land formally declared as Nature Reserves or Protected Area.</p>		<p>The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' (DAFF – hereafter referred to as, “the Department”) point is noted that the proposed development of the four (4) Hyperion Solar Developments may have a significant impact on <i>Vachellia erioloba</i> and <i>Vachellia haematoxylon</i> given that (as per the fauna and flora specialist scoping report dated September 2018), it is stated that the project site has a high abundance of <i>V. erioloba</i> and <i>V. haematoxylon</i>, and that relatively large numbers of <i>Acacia haematoxylon</i> (2000-6000) would potentially be lost within each Solar Energy Facility (SEF) proposed on the Remaining Extent of Farm Lyndoch 432. However, it must also be noted that it is the opinion of the ecological specialist that this species is very abundant in the area and the local population would not be compromised. Nonetheless, it is acknowledged that the Department will assess the cumulative impact, and that once the threshold of 2000 protected species are exceeded in expectation of the loss of the species, that a biodiversity offset may be requested to compensate for the loss of large number of trees. It must however be further noted that it can be confirmed that the impact fauna and flora specialist assessment will provide more detailed information on the cumulative impact of the proposed SEFs on protected species, as well as general cumulative impacts of other renewable energy developments in the greater study region during the EIA Phase of this Project.</p>
8.7.	<p>The proposed Alternative 2 access road is not feasible nor is it supported, because it passes through a portion of Kathu Forest Protected Woodland and may have unwanted, additional dust impacts on trees in the Woodland. The report mentioned that this access</p>		<p>The Department's concern is acknowledged that the proposed Alternative 2 access road passes through a portion of Kathu Forest Protected Woodland, and that it may have unwanted, additional dust impacts on trees in the Woodland. It is also acknowledged that it is the Department's point of</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<p>alternative is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area, probably attributed to the Kathu Forest Protected Woodland. If authorisation is granted, it should not be for this alternative. In fact, this access alternative is from DAFF's point of view a fatal flaw and cannot be authorised.</p>		<p>view that the proposed Alternative 2 access road is a fatal flaw. Importantly, the assessment of alternatives will take place in the impact phase should the Department of Environmental Affairs approve the Plan of Study for the application to continue into the impact phase of the assessment. All impacts will therefore be taken into consideration, and evaluated against each of the alternatives proposed in the impact phase. An environmentally preferred option will be proposed based on environmental merit, which may also take into account other variables such as social, economic and technical criteria. However, based on the Department's response and reasoning, the investigation of additional alternative access routes are currently being undertaken at this stage, and will be included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.</p>
8.8.	<p>The reports mentioned that access route alternative 2 will have to be widened by 4 meters. Kindly note the DAFF may refuse to issue licenses for removal of protected trees to facilitate widening of access road alternative 2, because it is located in the Kathu Forest Protected Woodland. In the protected woodland, all tree species are protected, not just the protected trees <i>per se</i>.</p>		<p>Kindly note that it must be clarified that where a road is required, it will be up to a 9m width, which includes for upgraded sections of existing roads or new roads to be established. It is acknowledged that the Department may refuse to issue licenses for the removal of protected trees to facilitate the widening of access road Alternative 2, as this access alternative is located in the Kathu Forest Protected Woodland, and that in the protected woodland, all tree species are protected, not just the protected tree species <i>per se</i>. This information will be used to assist with guiding the selection of a suitable access alternative in the application for each proposed SEF. In addition, as per the response in point 2.2 above, additional alternatives access routes are currently being investigated, and will be included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
8.9.	The report is not consistent in terms of the size of the proposed development footprints. Figures mentioned vary from 180ha to 200ha per development, but during the DAFF Focus Group Meeting in Upington on 8 November 2018, development footprint figures of 250 ha per facility were mentioned. Please clarify.		To clarify on the area of the proposed developments, it must be noted that the exact footprint can only be established in the impact phase once a site layout is available. At this stage of the scoping phase however, approximate figures have been provided in provision of this. It must also be clarified that the "development area" must be distinguished from the "development footprint". As such, the "development area" of approximately 200 hectares was referred to at the focus group meeting held in Upington on the 8th November 2018, which is in accordance with the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) dated (October 2018) for each of the proposed SEF's. The "development footprint" referred to in the same reports, are approximately 180 hectares. This is explicitly maintained throughout the DSRs.
8.10.	The <i>Vachellia haematoxylon</i> density on site is said to vary between 10 trees/ha to 50 trees/ha. The destruction of ±4 x200 ha of vegetation may thus result in the loss of anything from 2000 to 10 000 Grey Camel thorn trees per development, with <i>Vachellia erioloba</i> said to have even higher densities in some parts of the project sites. Therefore, the chances are very good that even just one of the four projects may trigger an offset under DAFF licensing guidelines, which can cause delays. A written offset agreement, with timeframes for implementation and proven funding for long-term management of the offset area, may be required before any license can be processed.		The Department's concern that each of the proposed projects may trigger a biodiversity offset under the DAFF licensing guidelines is acknowledged. Accordingly, it has been communicated with the applicant that a written offset agreement, with timeframes for implementation and proven funding for long-term management of the offset area may be required before any license can be processed. However, the need for the removal of protected tree species and the requirement for a biodiversity offset will be further assessed by the ecological specialist, the applicant and the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in the impact phase.
8.11.	The reports stated that more detailed assessments will be conducted during the EIA phase to accurately quantify the number if individuals of protected trees affected in the Solar Energy Facilities (SEF) footprints, so that this can inform any potentially required offset		Section 2.3 of the DSRs provide information on the site selection process and pre-feasibility analysis that was undertaken which resulted in the selection of the project site on the Remaining Extent of Farm Lyndoch 432 for which was taken forward into the environmental authorisation

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	<p>calculation. It is of concern that developers and consultants talk so easily about offsets. Offset should be the last resort after all other efforts to avoid and minimize impacts were exhausted. An effort should have been made to find suitable alternative land where impacts on vegetation are unlikely to trigger an offset. No alternative land/farms were considered.</p>		<p>application process. This section refers to the factors taken into consideration for a suitable site, which includes favourable climatic conditions (solar renewable energy facilities are directly reliant on average solar radiation values for a particular area), access and capacity of the electricity grid and grid connection cost, accessibility of the properties and finally, compatibility of current land use and local site topography to determine an ideal project site for the establishment of the proposed SEFs. The investigation also focussed on the sensitivity and density of the vegetation type which notes that due to sensitive vegetation being present on some of the properties in the area as well as the high concentration of vegetation, several properties were excluded as feasible options for further consideration. Alternative land / farms were therefore considered but not selected due to not meeting the various above-mentioned criteria to a greater or lesser extent.</p>
8.12.	<p>Is a offset is triggered, the developer can be asked to carry the costs of the declaration of the Forest Nature Reserve or Protected Area, which can easily amounts to ± R200 000 just for the media notices as prescribed in the Act. This will be in addition to costs for the long-term management of the offset area, which include the development and implementation of a management plan, game fencing, problem animal control, management of alien invasive plants, etc. The developer will have to proof sufficient funds are allocated and ring-fenced for the long-term management of the offset area (if required)</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that the developer will have to prove sufficient funds are allocated and ring-fenced for the long-term management of the offset area (if required). This has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention and consideration. However, as per point 2.5 above, the ultimate need and potential requirement for a biodiversity offset will be further assessed by the ecological specialist, the applicant and the EAP in the impact phase.</p>
8.13.	<p>The developer must note that trees with active bird nests may not be removed or disturbed without a valid</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that trees with active bird nests may not be removed or disturbed without a valid Fauna permit from Nature Conservation.</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Fauna permit from Nature Conservation. It was not mentioned in the report.		
9.	Reference is hereby made to the Scoping Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the proposed development of Hyperion Solar Photovoltaic (PV) 2 Solar Energy facility and associated infrastructures within the above-mentioned property near Kathu by Savannah Environmental Consulting on behalf of Cyraguard (Pty) Ltd as submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation, received on the 19 November 2018	Lerato Mokhoantle Control Environmental Officer DWS Letter: 26-11-2018	
9.1.	The above mentioned reports were received and evaluated by the Department as it is our mandate according to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) to comment on such proposed activities.		
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISION			
9.2.	As mentioned in the reports submitted, the Department takes note that the proposed activity at the above mentioned property will include the development of Hyperion Solar Development and associated infrastructures. The area falls within the D41K quaternary catchment in the Molopo Catchment of the Vaal Catchment Management Agency. After carefully considering, evaluating and reviewing of the submitted Scoping Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Report the Department has the following comments:		
9.3.	It is appears that the nature of activities the applicant is proposing to engage in has potential impacts on the environment and water resources, as the area proposed for the solar energy development and		This is correct. However, the degree of impact is yet to be determined as the potential impacts have only been scoped at this stage of the scoping phase of the environmental authorisation application process. A full impact assessment

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	associated activities has an episodic Vlermuisleegte River and a depression wetland.		will be provided in the impact phase of the project which will include information on impacts to water resources.
9.4.	The Department rates all perennial and non-perennial streams together with all dry river beds and natural drainage, pans, wetlands and associated riparian areas extremely sensitive to development;		It is acknowledged that the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS – hereafter referred to as, “the Department”) rates all perennial and non-perennial stream, dry river beds, and natural drainage, pans, wetlands and associated riparian areas as extremely sensitive to development.
9.5.	No activity (this including drilling) may occur within the 1:100-year flood line of a river/drainage lines (perennial/non-perennial river) and 500 m of a pan/wetland without an authorisation from this Department;		It is acknowledged that no activities may occur within the 1:100 year floodline of a river/drainage line and 500m of a pan/wetland without authorisation from the Department. To this end, it is anticipated that Water Use Authorisation may be required for the project. Section 5.2.3 of the Draft Scoping Report dated October 2018 states that the process of applying for a Water Use Authorisation will only be completed once a positive decision on the Environmental Authorisation (EA) has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department.
9.6.	Your client is advice to consider the alternative 2 for the construction of access road, since alternative 1 has episodic Vlermuisleegte River.		The recommendation to advise the applicant that to consider alternative 2 for the construction of the access road (since alternative 1 routes through the episodic Vlermuisleegte) is acknowledged, and will be forwarded accordingly for their attention. However, it must be noted that the assessment of alternatives will only take place in the impact phase should the Department of Environmental Affairs approve the Plan of Study for the application to continue into the impact phase of the assessment. All impacts will therefore be taken into consideration, and evaluated against each of the alternatives proposed in the impact phase. An environmentally preferred option will be proposed based on environmental merit, which may also take into account other variables such as social,

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			<p>economic and technical criteria. In addition, it must also be mentioned that the investigation of additional alternative access routes are currently being undertaken at this stage due to environmental sensitivities identified on both the proposed alternative access routes, and will be included in the impact phase once finalized for detailed assessment in the impact phase.</p>
9.7.	<p>No water should be abstracted from underground (boreholes) and stream or any other water resources for both construction and operational phases of the solar power development and related activities without a proper authorisation from this Department;</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that no water should be abstracted without a proper authorisation from the Department. As per point c) above, Section 5.2.3 of the Draft Scoping Report dated October 2018 states that the process of applying for a Water Use Authorisation will only be completed once a positive decision on the Environmental Authorisation (EA) has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department.</p>
9.8.	<p>Note that the proposed activities require a water use authorisation from this Department in terms of Section 40 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). The authorisation application can be lodged electronically via the Electronic Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (EWULAAS – www.dws.gov.za/ewulaas).</p>		<p>As per point c) and e) above, Section 5.2.3 of the Draft Scoping Report dated October 2018 states that the process of applying for a Water Use Authorisation will only be completed once a positive decision on the EA has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that the authorisation application can be lodged electronically via the Electronic Water Use License Application and Authorisation System (EWULAAS – www.dws.gov.za/ewulaas). This information will be forwarded to the applicant for their attention.</p>
9.9.	<p>It is projected that the proposed activities could trigger the following water uses in terms of National Water Act, 1998 (Act. 36 of 1998): Section 21 (a); (c), (g) and (i); as well a GN704 Exemption;</p>		<p>It is acknowledged that the proposed activities could trigger water uses in terms of Section 21 (a), (c), (g) and (i), as well as a GN704 Exemption of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act. No 36 of 1998) (NWA). The requirement for a water use license prior to construction of the solar energy facility (SEF) will be</p>

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
			included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which will be compiled in the impact phase as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The actual activities to be triggered will be determined once a positive decision on the EA has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department.
9.10.	Your client is therefore advised to apply and obtain the water use authorisation prior to commencement of the proposed activities. The applicant should send the intent to apply for a water use authorisation to the Department. Note that this Department will not accept any water use licence application without a proper pre-application;		It is acknowledged that the applicant will be required to obtain the water use authorisation prior to commencement of the proposed activities. It is further noted that the Department will not accept any water use license application without a proper pre-consultation. This information will be forwarded to the applicant for their attention.
9.11.	A pre-consultation meeting and site inspection has to be arranged with the Department to advise on the water uses that are triggered by the activity which require authorisation and relevant reports (including studies that need to be conducted before submission of the complete application to Department);		It is acknowledged that a pre-consultation meeting and site inspection will need to be arranged with the Department to advise on the water uses that will be triggered by the activity and will require authorisation and relevant reports. This however, will only be undertaken once a positive decision on the EA has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with the requirements of the Department. This information will be forwarded to the applicant for their attention.
9.12.	Please note that should the applicant decided to conduct any activities within 500 m of the buffer zone of pans/wetland or within 1:100 years floodline, a risk matrix has to be conducted by an Aquatic Specialist (registered with SACNASP as a professional member) and submitted to the Department in order to determine the impacts of the proposed activities on the watercourse. This activity will trigger with Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses in terms of the National Water Act,		It is acknowledged that a risk matrix will need to be conducted where the applicant decides to undertake any activities within 500m of the buffer zone of pans/wetlands or within the 1:100 year floodline to assist the Department to decide on the type of water use authorisation requirements for the proposed activities. This however, will only be undertaken once a positive decision on the EA has been received, and the project is selected as a Preferred Bidder, which is in line with

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	1998 (Act no.36 of 1998). This information will assist the Department to decide on the type of water use authorisation requirements for the proposed activities;		the requirements of the Department. This information will be forwarded to the applicant for their attention.
9.13.	Section 19 & 20 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) should be adhered to;		It is acknowledged that Section 19 and 20 of the NWA should be adhered to. This information will be forwarded to the applicant for their attention.
9.14.	The construction camp shall not be located within the 1:100 year flood line or within 100 meters whatever is the greatest from any watercourse. Operation and storage of equipment within the riparian zone must be limited as far as possible.		The requirement of the Department that the construction camp shall not be located within the 1:100 year floodline or within 100 metres (whatever is greatest) from any watercourse as well as the requirement that the operation and storage of equipment within the riparian zone must be limited as far as possible is acknowledged and will be included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to be developed for the proposed project.
9.15.	Stormwater Management Plan, Geohydrological Report, Rehabilitation Plan and Public Participation report must form part of water use licence application documents.		It is acknowledged that a Storm Water Management Plan, Geohydrological Report, Rehabilitation Plan and Public Participation report must form part of the water use license application and documents. This information has been forwarded to the applicant for their attention.
9.16.	Aquatic/wetland delineation report study must include the Present Ecological State (PES), Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) and Recommended Ecological Class (REC) the area.		It is acknowledged that the aquatic/wetland delineation report study must include the Present Ecological State (PES), Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) and Recommended Ecological Class (REC). The impact phase watercourse assessment will include these elements into the specialist report for the Department's consideration. This information has been provided to the appointed Aquatic Specialist for their attention.
9.17.	The EIA must clearly show the methods for collecting, storing, transporting and finally disposing of all waste products produced as well as the responsible and accountable persons. This includes written consent from the relevant accredited waste disposal site/		It is acknowledged that Department requires that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must clearly show the methods for collecting, storing, transporting and finally disposing of all waste products produced as well as the responsible and accountable persons, which must include

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	sewage disposal/ oil disposal in handling the waste. All applicable sections of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 should be strictly adhered		written consent from the relevant accredited waste disposal site/sewage disposal/ oil disposal in handling of waste and finally, that all applicable section of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 should be strictly adhered to.
9.18.	The disposal of general waste and that of hazardous waste must be carried out in an environmentally safe way as to prevent and/or minimise the potential for pollution of water resources and collection of which should be done by an accredited waste collector. All applicable Sections of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 should be strictly adhered to;		It is acknowledged that the disposal of general waste and that of hazardous waste must be carried out in an environmentally safe way as to prevent and/or minimise the potential for pollution of water resources and collection of which should be done by an accredited waste collector, and that all applicable section of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 should be strictly adhered to.
9.19.	The EIA must clearly identify all risks that are associated with the project that can affect the water resources in and around the project area and state all implementable measures to prevent and respond to accidents and abnormal events that may occur.		It is acknowledged that the EIA must clearly identify all risks that are associated with the project that can affect the water resources in and around the project area, and to state all implementable measures to prevent and respond to accidents and abnormal events that may occur. The impact phase watercourse assessment will take into account all such risks and include suitable mitigation measures to prevent and respond to accidents and abnormal events that may into the specialist report for the Department's consideration.
9.20.	The EIA must clearly show through a responsibility matrix and organogram the responsible persons for implementing the mitigation measures and reporting lines, in the event of an accident.		It is acknowledged that the EIA must clearly show through a responsibility matrix and organogram the responsible persons for implementing the mitigation measures and reporting lines, in the event of an accident. This level of detail will be included in the EMPr to be developed for the proposed project.
9.21.	The Department has no objections to this activity, provided the applicant has provided proof of adherence to the above-mentioned recommendations and addressed all issues contained in this letter.		No response required.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
9.22.	This reply does not grant any exemption from the requirements of any applicable Act, Ordinance, Regulation or By-law.		No response required.
9.23.	This office reserves the right to revise initial comments and request additional information that may arise from correspondence and/or upon inspection.		No response required.
10.	<p>The area in which the solar photovoltaic solar panels is situated is 13km SE of the FAR25: GA-TLHOSE/MAREMANE MILITARY SHOOTING RANGE boundary. It also falls 5km NW of Sishen Airport, which is within the boundaries of the ICAO Annex 14 surfaces associated with the airport.</p> <p>We cannot determine whether the proposed will affect the safety of flights, we would have to conduct a formal assessment once the project is ready for construction.</p> <p>It may include a glint and glare impact assessment to be done as per SACAA requirement (refer to: Obstacle Notice 4/2017 (17/11/2017): Additional Requirements for Solar Project Applications) on the SACAA website.</p>	<p>Simphiwe Masilele Obstacle Evaluator ANTS</p> <p>Email: 27-11-2018</p>	<p>It is acknowledged that the project site in which the solar photovoltaic solar panels is situated is 13km South East of the FAR25: GA-TLHOSE/MAREMANE MILITARY SHOOTING RANGE boundary. It is also acknowledged that the project site falls 5km North West of Sishen Airport, which is within the boundaries of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Annex 14 surfaces associated with the airport. Furthermore, we note that Air Traffic Navigation Services (ATNS) cannot determine whether the proposed will affect the safety of flights, and that a formal assessment would have to conducted once the project is ready for construction. Lastly, it is acknowledged that the proposed development(s) may include a glint and glare impact assessment to be done as per South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) requirement (refer to: Obstacle Notice 4/2017 (17/11/2017): Additional Requirements for Solar Project Applications) on the SACAA website. This information has been communicated to the applicant for their consideration of the project as and when the above-mentioned studies will be required.</p>
10.1.	We request that you please update us should there be any new developments that may affect our interests.		It is confirmed that should we be aware of any further new developments, that may affect ATNS interests, we will notify and update ATNS accordingly in line with environmental requirements.
10.2.	We will duly conduct assessments as required when the project is ready for construction.		It is acknowledged that ATNS will duly conduct assessments as required when the project is ready for construction. This information has been communicated to the applicant for their

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Furthermore, we kindly request that all queries or new applications to be forwarded to the Obstacle Evaluators on the following: obstacleEvaluator@atns.co.za		consideration of the project as and when the above-mentioned studies will be required.
10.3.	For note for us to carry out a successful assessment we require the following information: 1. LOCATION (Co-ordinates WGS84 system) 2. SITE/GROUND ELEVATION (AMSL) 3. HEIGHT TO TOP OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (in meters)		It is confirmed that all queries or new applications will be forwarded to the Obstacle Evaluators at the email address provided (obstacleEvaluator@atns.co.za).

5. OTHER

5.1. General Comments

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	We noticed the notice of Environmental Impact Assessment for Hyperion Solar Development in Northern Cape Province We, Kalaharimed(PTY) Ltd, is a medical company, rendering Occupational Primary and Emergency Services in Kathu, Northern Cape at various mines and have an Offsite clinic in Kathu, where we are performing medical examinations eq, Pre employment, Annual and Exit medicals on a daily basis. We realized Hyperion is in the starting phase, but we want to request you to come and pay as a visit to have a look at the clinic and to contact us as soon as you need medicals to be done?	Ria Langeveld Operations Manager Kalaharimed(PTY)LTD Email: 29-11-2018	The statement is correct, and the project is currently in the first phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scoping) and it is envisaged that the Impact phase will start in early 2019. The request to your clinic a visit will be forwarded to the Applicant as Savannah Environmental deals only with the impact studies for this proposed project and it can be confirmed that as Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner (EAP) will therefore not be making use of the Company's services during the EIA Process.
2.	We noticed the notice of Environmental Impact Assessment for Hyperion Solar Development in Northern Cape Province We, Kalaharimed(PTY) Ltd, is a medical company, rendering Occupational Primary and	Ria Langeveld Operations Manager Kalaharimed(PTY)LTD	You are correct, we are only in the first phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scoping) and it is envisaged that the Impact phase will start in early 2019.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
	Emergency Services in Kathu, Northern Cape at various mines and have an Off site clinic in Kathu, where we are performing medical examinations eq, Pre employment, Annual and Exit medicals on a daily basis. We realized Hyperion is in the starting phase, but we want to request you to come and pay as a visit to have a look at the clinic and to contact us as soon as you need medicals to be done?	Email: 29-11-2018	Your request for the team to pay your clinic a visit will be forwarded to the Applicant as we as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner will not be making use of your Company's services during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process. Hope you find above-mentioned response in order. Please do not hesitate to contact us should your Company require any information at this stage of the (EIA).

5.2. Request for Registration as I&AP

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
3.	Requested to be registered on the project database as an I&APs.	<p>Veronique Fyfe Project Manager G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd Email: 4-10-2018</p> <p>Magdalena Michalowska Environmental,Legal Compliance Manager Africa & Middle East Building Energy South Africa (Pty) Ltd Email: 30-10-2018</p> <p>Karl van Heerden Board Member Saasveld Boerdery Email: 1-11-2018</p>	Registration confirmed per e-mail to I&APs.

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
		Roxanne Mustard Regional Content Researcher Leads 2 Business Email: 28-11-2018	

5.3. Request for Release Code to Project Information on Website

NO.	COMMENT	RAISED BY	RESPONSE
1.	Request for the Release Codes for the four (4) proposed projects were received via e-mail	<p>Veronique Fyfe Project Manager G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd Email: 04-10-2018</p> <p>Magdalena Michalowska; Environmental, Legal Compliance Manager Africa & Middle East Building Energy South Africa (Pty) Ltd Email: 30-10-2018</p> <p>Karl van Heerden; Board Member; Saasveld Boerdery Email: 01-11-2018</p> <p>Jan Burger; I&AP Email: 07-11-2018</p>	The Release Code was e-mailed to the I&APs as requested.

		Julie Nel; Landowner Tel.: 19-11-2018	
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