



SUMMARY

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Draft Scoping Report for the proposed development of the Vhuvhili Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Facility near Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province.

Prepared by:
CSIR Environmental Management Services
PO Box 320, Stellenbosch 7599
South Africa

Prepared for:
ENERTRAG South Africa

June 2022

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

for the Proposed Development of the Vhuvhili Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility and associated infrastructure near Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province

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SUMMARY

June 2022

Prepared for:

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Project Applicant:

Vhuvhili Solar RF (Pty) Ltd

Prepared by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND LOCATION

The Project Applicant, Vhuvhili Solar RF (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as the “Project Applicant”), is proposing to design, construct and operate the Vhuvhili Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility and associated infrastructure approximately 7 km south-east of the town of Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province. The proposed Vhuvhili SEF will have a capacity of up to 300 MW. The proposed project is situated in the Govan Mbeki Local Municipality and the Gert Sibande District Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province.

The associated infrastructure includes a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and various structures, buildings and electrical grid infrastructure (EGI) such as, but not limited to an on-site 33/132 kV Substation (SS). Two site alternatives for the on-site SS and BESS (known as the SS and BESS complex) (i.e., the Preferred and Alternative SS and BESS complex) have been identified by the Project Applicant (Figure A). A construction laydown area was also identified and includes the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) buildings. A detailed project description is provided in Chapter 2 of this Draft Scoping Report (DSR).

The proposed Vhuvhili SEF will be developed on the following farm portions:

- Remainder of Grootvlei Farm No.584;
- Portion 23 of Grootvlei Farm No. 293;
- Portion 18 of Grootvlei Farm No. 293;
- Portion 21 of Grootvlei Farm No. 293;
- Portion 20 of Grootvlei FarmNo. 293;
- Remainder of Poverty Acres Farm No. 585;
- Portion 21 of Vlakspruit Farm No.292; and
- Portion 22 of Vlakspruit Farm No.292.

The Project Applicant is also proposing to develop a 132 kV power line, a 33/132 kV Step-down SS and a Collector SS (if required) to feed the electricity generated by the proposed Vhuvhili SEF into the Sasol grid at. It is important to note that these EGI components will be assessed as part of a separate application and a Basic Assessment (BA) process to be undertaken by the Project Applicant.

The proposed Vhuvhili SEF is not located within any of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) gazetted in Gazette 41445, GN R114 on 16 February 2018; and Gazette 44191, GN R144 on 26 February 2021. It is also not located within any of the strategic power corridors gazetted in Gazette 41445, GN R113 on 16 February 2018; and Gazette 44504, GN R383 on 29 April 2021. Therefore, a full Scoping and EIA Process is being undertaken for the proposed Vhuvhili SEF with a 107-day decision-

making timeframe, as opposed to a BA Process and 57-day decision-making time frame allowed for in the REDZs and strategic power corridors.

The Draft Scoping Report was released to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), Organs of State and stakeholders for a 30-day review period, extending from 13 June to 14 July 2022. All comments submitted during the 30-day review will be incorporated into a detailed Comments and Responses Report, and addressed, as applicable and where relevant, and will be included in the Final Scoping Report. The Final Scoping Report will then be submitted to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA) in accordance with Regulation 21 (1) of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended), for decision-making.

The locality of the proposed Vhuvhili SEF project is shown in Figure A. The co-ordinates of the proposed project site are detailed in Chapter 2 of this Draft Scoping Report.

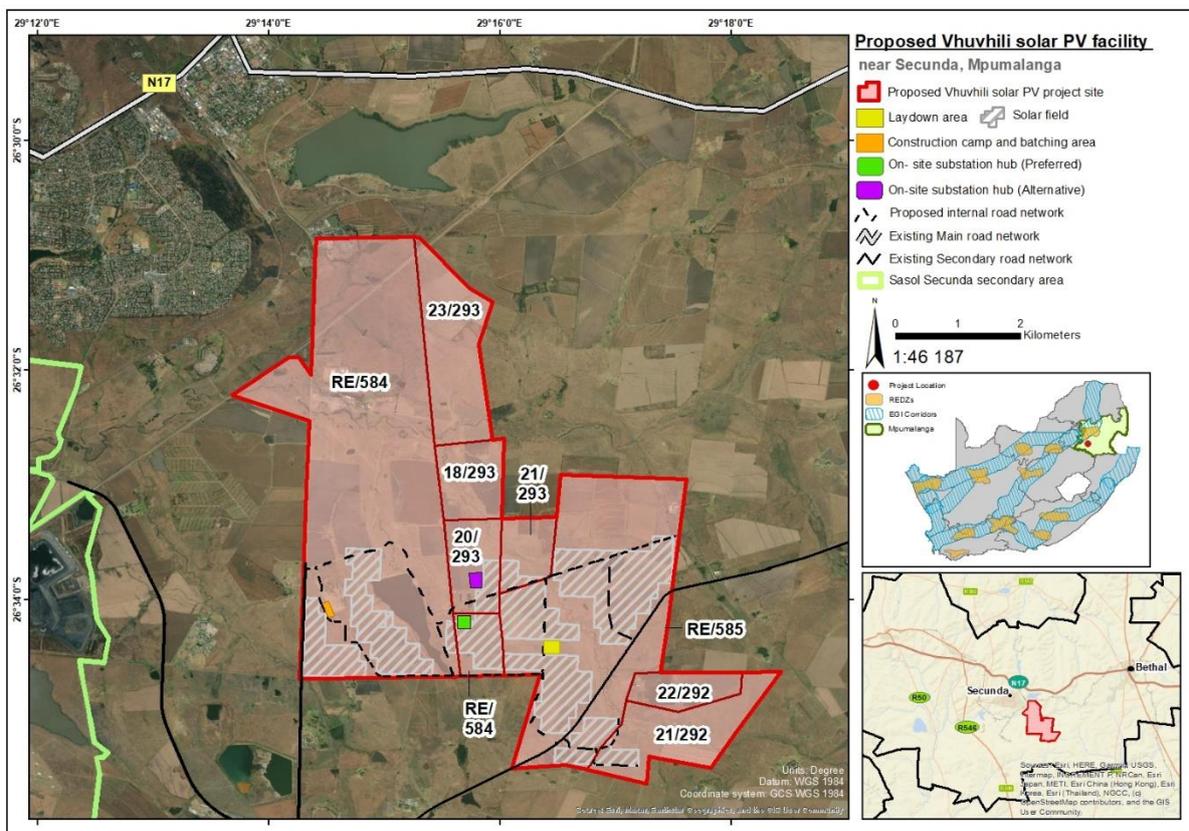


Figure A. Locality Map of the Proposed Vhuvhili Solar PV Project

PROJECT SCENARIOS

The Project Developer, ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as the “ENERTRAG”), is currently investigating two scenarios for the uptake of energy from the proposed Vhuvhili SEF:

Scenario 1:

The proposed Vhuvhili SEF is planned to provide renewable energy to Sasol for the production of green hydrogen and green aviation fuel. This is viewed as the main proposed outcome of the proposed project, via an agreement between several consortium parties including ENERTRAG and Sasol.

Scenario 2:

However, should the above agreement not materialise under Scenario 1, and a private off-taker of the renewable energy cannot be obtained, the proposed Vhuvhili SEF will be bid into the future rounds of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar bidding processes. It is understood that the Environmental Authorisation (EA) received for the proposed Vhuvhili SEF (should it be granted) would be suitable for both scenarios. Furthermore, the scenario of providing the proposed renewable energy to Sasol via a private off-taker agreement and the scenario of bidding the project into the REIPPPP would have no bearing on the assessment of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

Therefore, both scenarios have been documented in the Scoping Report, i.e., Scenario 1 of having a private off-taker (i.e., Sasol) and Scenario 2 of bidding the project into the REIPPPP or another suitable tender process.

PROJECT TEAM

In accordance with Regulation 12 (1) of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended), the Project Developer, ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd, has appointed the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to undertake the required Scoping and EIA Process to determine the biophysical, social and economic impacts associated with undertaking the proposed development. The project team, including the relevant specialists, is indicated in Table A below.

Table A. Project Team for the Vhuvhili SEF Scoping and EIA Process

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/STUDY TO BE UNDERTAKEN
Environmental Management Services (CSIR)		
Paul Lochner (<i>Registered EAP (2019/745)</i>)	CSIR	Technical Advisor and Quality Assurance
Minnelise Levendal (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	CSIR	Project Manager and EAP
Dhiveshni Moodley (<i>Cand.Sci.Nat.</i>)	CSIR	Project Officer and GIS specialist
Specialists		
Johann Lanz (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	Private	Agriculture and Soils Assessment
Dr Noel van Rooyen (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	Ekotruster cc	Terrestrial Biodiversity and Species Impact Assessment
Lorainmari den Boogert (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>), Antoinette Bootsma Nee van Wyk (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>), Rudi Bezuidenhoudt (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>) and André Strydom	Iggdrasil Scientific Services & Limosella Consulting	Aquatic Biodiversity and Species Impact Assessment
Chris van Rooyen and Albert Froneman (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	Chris van Rooyen Consulting	Avifauna Impact Assessment

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE/STUDY TO BE UNDERTAKEN
Kerry Schwartz	SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd	Visual Impact Assessment
Dr Jayson Orton	ASHA Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Heritage Impact Assessment (Archaeology and Cultural Landscape)
Professor Marion Bamford	Private	Palaeontology Site Sensitivity Verification Report
Tony Barbour	Tony Barbour Environmental Consulting	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
Avheani Ramawa and Iris Wink (<i>Pr Tech Eng</i>)	JG Afrika (Pty) Ltd	Traffic Impact Assessment
Debbie Mitchell (<i>Pr Eng</i>)	Ishecon cc	Battery Storage High Level Safety, Health and Environment Risk Assessment
Sandile Nkosi	WSP GOLDER	Geotechnical Desktop study
Minnelise Levendal (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>) and Rohaida Abed (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	CSIR	Civil Aviation Site Sensitivity Verification and, where required, Compliance Statement (Note: TBC)
Minnelise Levendal (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>) and Rohaida Abed (<i>Pr.Sci.Nat.</i>)	CSIR	Defence Site Sensitivity Verification

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

It is important to point out at the outset that the exact specifications of the proposed project components will be determined during the detailed engineering phase (subsequent to the issuing of Environmental Authorisation (EA), should it be granted for the proposed project). **It should also be noted that the project footprint may be refined as part of the detailed specialist studies to be undertaken in the EIA phase. Hence, an updated, refined footprint may be presented in the EIA Report.**

A summary of the key components of the proposed Vhuvhili SEF project is provided in Table B. below.

Table B. Summary of the proposed Vhuvhili SEF project components and associated infrastructure

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Solar Field	
Type of Technology	PV Technology
Generation Capacity (Maximum Installed)	300 MW
Approximate area of the PV Array (i.e., Area occupied by the PV Modules)	Approximately 600 ha
Total developable area that includes all associated infrastructure within the fenced off area of the PV facility	Approximately 650 ha
PV Panel Structure (with the following possible tracking and mounting systems): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single Axis Tracking structures (aligned north-south); ▪ Fixed Axis Tracking (aligned east-west); ▪ Dual Axis Tracking (aligned east-west and north-south); ▪ Fixed Tilt Mounting Structure; or ▪ Bifacial Solar Modules. 	Height: Approximately 3.5 m (maximum)
Building Infrastructure	
Warehouses/Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 1000 m² ▪ <u>Height</u>: Up to 10 m
Site Offices and meeting room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 250 m² ▪ <u>Height</u>: Up to 10 m
Operational and Maintenance (O&M) Control Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 250 m² ▪ <u>Height</u>: Up to 10 m <p>This will form part of the construction laydown area</p>
Guard Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Number of guard houses</u>: Up to 6 ▪ <u>Footprint of each guard house</u>: Approximately 35 m² ▪ <u>Height of each guard house</u>: Up to 6 m
Ablution facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Number of ablution facilities</u>: Up to 6 ▪ <u>Footprint of each ablution facility</u>: Approximately 250 m² ▪ <u>Height of each ablution facility</u>: Up to 6 m

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Inverter/Transformer Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Preliminary total number of stations</u>: 249 ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 220 m² each ▪ <u>Height</u>: Approximately 3 m each
On-site Substation Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 4 ha ▪ <u>Height</u>: Up to 10 m ▪ <u>Capacity</u>: This varies according to the detailed design and requirements from potential clients. A transformation capacity of 200 - 250 MVA is assumed, and generally stepped up from 22 kV or 33 kV to 132 kV for connection to the Eskom grid (or to the Sasol grid via the proposed 150 MW Hydrogen electrolyser). ▪ The on-site Substation will accommodate 1 x 132 kV incoming feeder bay, 1 x 132 kV outgoing feeder bay and a motorised isolator with protection and metering.
Associated Infrastructure	
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Technology</u>: It is proposed that Lithium Battery Technologies, such as Lithium-Ion Phosphate, Lithium Nickel Manganese Cobalt oxides or Vanadium Redox flow technologies will be considered as the preferred battery technology, however, the specific technology will only be determined following Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) procurement. ▪ <u>Footprint</u>: Approximately 5 ha ▪ <u>Height of BESS</u>: Up to 10 m ▪ <u>Capacity of BESS</u>: Up to 300 MW/1200 MWh
On-site medium voltage (22 or 33 kV) internal power lines/underground cables	Depth: Maximum depth of 1.5 m
Underground low voltage cables or cable trays	Depth: Maximum depth of 1.5 m
Access roads (including upgrading and widening of existing roads)	<p>Current width: Approximately 5 m Upgraded width: Approximately 10 m</p> <p>Two site access points are recommended for the site. The access points are proposed off the gravel sections of the D823 and D619 road.</p>
Internal roads	Internal roads to be widened to approximately 10 m, including turning circle/bypass areas of

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
	up to 20 m at some sections during the construction phase. As such, the roads and cables will be positioned within a 20 m wide corridor. Existing roads will be upgraded wherever possible, although new roads will be constructed where necessary.
Length of internal access roads	To be determined based on final layout
Fencing around the PV Facility Perimeter	Type: Palisade or mesh or fully electrified Height: Up to 3 m
Storm water channels	Details to be confirmed once the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor has been selected and the design is finalised. A detailed stormwater management plan would need to be developed.
Work area during the construction phase (i.e., laydown area)	Temporary Laydown area: Approximately: 4.5 ha. The need for a permanent laydown area will be confirmed during the EIA Phase.
Water Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 30 000 m³ of water is estimated to be required for the construction phase, over an estimated up to a 36-month construction period. ▪ Approximately 5 000 m³ of water is estimated to be required per annum for the operational phase for a minimum of 20-year operational lifespan. ▪ Water be sourced from the following potential sources: Local municipality, third-party water supplier (e.g., Sasol) or existing or drilled boreholes on site.

NEED FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As noted above, in terms of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) published in GN R326, R327, R325 and R324, a full Scoping and EIA Process is required for the proposed project. The need for the Scoping and EIA is triggered by, amongst others, the inclusion of Activity 1 listed in GN R325 (Listing Notice 2):

“The development of a facility or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, excluding where such development of facility or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs (a) within an urban area; or (b) on existing infrastructure”.

Chapter 4 of this Scoping Report contains the detailed list of activities contained in R327, R325, and R324 which may be triggered by the various project components and thus form part of the Scoping and EIA Process.

The purpose of the EIA is to identify, assess and report on any potential impacts the proposed project, if implemented, may have on the receiving environment. The environmental assessment, therefore, needs to show the CA, the DARDLEA, and the project applicant what the consequences of their choices will be in terms of impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment and how such impacts can, as far as possible, be enhanced or mitigated and managed as the case may be.

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

The list below indicates the main issues identified thus far during the Scoping Phase and to be addressed during the EIA Process. These issues and impacts have been identified via the environmental status quo of the receiving environment (environmental, social and heritage features present on site) (discussed in Chapter 3 of this Draft Scoping Report), a review of environmental impacts from other similar solar energy projects, and scoping inputs from the specialists that form part of the project team (which are included in Appendix G of this Draft Scoping Report). It is emphasised that this chapter and the Scoping Report in general provide preliminary impacts, sensitivities and impact significance ratings which will be updated and finalised, as relevant, and presented in more detail in the detailed Specialist studies in the EIA phase and in the EIA Report.

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT / INPUT	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED
Agriculture and Soils	<p><u>Construction Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of agricultural potential by occupation of land. ▪ Loss of agricultural potential by soil degradation. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural potential enhancement through increased financial security for farming operations (<i>positive impact</i>). <p><u>Decommissioning Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural potential loss by soil degradation.

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT / INPUT	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED
Aquatic Biodiversity and Species	<p><u>Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phases:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alteration in flow regime. ▪ Changes in sediment regimes. ▪ Introduction and spread of alien vegetation. ▪ Loss and disturbance of riparian/watercourse habitat and vegetation. ▪ Alteration in water quality due to pollution. ▪ Loss of aquatic biota.
Terrestrial Biodiversity and Species	<p><u>Construction Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The clearing of natural vegetation. ▪ The loss of threatened, protected, CITES listed and/or endemic plants/animals. ▪ Loss of faunal habitat. ▪ Direct faunal mortalities due to construction and increased traffic. ▪ Increased dust deposition. ▪ Increased human activity, noise and light levels. ▪ Establishment of alien vegetation. ▪ Increased water run-off and erosion. ▪ Changes in animal behaviour. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct faunal mortalities. ▪ Establishment of alien vegetation. ▪ Increased water run-off and erosion. ▪ Changes in animal behaviour. <p><u>Decommissioning Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of alien vegetation. ▪ Increased water run-off and erosion.
Avifauna Impact Assessment	<p><u>Construction Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Displacement due to disturbance and habitat transformation associated with the construction of the solar PV plants and associated infrastructure. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Displacement due to habitat transformation associated with the presence of the solar panels. ▪ Collisions with the solar panels. ▪ Entrapment in perimeter fences. ▪ Electrocutions in the onsite substations. <p><u>Decommissioning Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Displacement due to disturbance associated with the decommissioning of the solar PV plants and associated infrastructure.
Heritage Impact Assessment (including Archaeology and Cultural Landscape)	<p><u>Construction Phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential impacts on archaeological remains. ▪ Potential impacts on graves. ▪ Potential impacts on the cultural landscape.

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT / INPUT	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED
	<p><u>Operational Phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts to the cultural landscape. <p><u>Decommissioning Phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts to the cultural landscape.
<p>Palaeontology Impact Assessment</p>	<p><u>Construction and Decommissioning Phases:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage and/or destruction of scientifically valuable fossils preserved at or beneath the ground due to surface clearance or excavations. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u> Note: No impacts identified for the Operational Phase.</p>
<p>Socio-Economic Assessment</p>	<p><u>Construction Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of employment and business opportunities during the construction phase, and the opportunity for skills development and on-site training. ▪ Potential impacts on family structures and social networks associated with the presence of construction workers. ▪ Potential impacts on family structures, social networks and community services associated with the influx of job seekers. ▪ Potential risk to farmers and farm workers, livestock and damage to farm infrastructure associated with the presence and activities of construction workers on site. ▪ Potential loss of livestock, crops and houses, damage to farm infrastructure and threat to human life associated with increased incidence of grass fires. ▪ Potential noise, dust and safety impacts associated with construction related activities. ▪ Impact on productive farmland. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of infrastructure to improve energy security and support the renewable sector. ▪ Creation of employment opportunities. ▪ Generation of additional income for affected landowners. ▪ Visual impacts and associated impacts on rural sense of place. ▪ Impact on property values. ▪ Impact on existing and future tourism operations. <p><u>Decommissioning Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social impacts associated with retrenchment including loss of jobs, and source of income. ▪ Creation of temporary employment opportunities, which would represent a positive temporary impact.
<p>Visual Impact Assessment</p>	<p><u>Construction Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential alteration of the visual character and sense of place resulting from construction activities. ▪ Potential visual intrusion resulting from large construction vehicles and equipment. ▪ Potential visual effect of construction laydown areas and material stockpiles. ▪ Potential impacts of increased dust emissions from construction

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT / INPUT	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED
	<p>activities and related traffic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential visual scarring of the landscape as a result of site clearance and earthworks. ▪ Potential visual pollution resulting from littering on the construction site. <p><u>Operational Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential alteration of the visual character and sense of place. ▪ Potential visual intrusion resulting from the presence of PV arrays, particularly in more natural undisturbed settings. ▪ Potential visual clutter caused by substation and other associated infrastructure on-site. ▪ Potential impacts of increased dust emissions from maintenance vehicles accessing the site via gravel roads. ▪ Potential visual scarring of the landscape as a result of site clearance and earthworks. ▪ Potential glint and glare impacts on passing motorists and nearby receptors. ▪ Potential visual impact on the night-time visual environment. <p><u>Decommissioning Phase:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential visual intrusion resulting from vehicles and equipment involved in the decommissioning process. ▪ Potential impacts of increased dust emissions resulting from decommissioning activities and related traffic. ▪ Potential visual scarring of the landscape as a result of decommissioning activities. ▪ Potential visual intrusion of any remaining infrastructure on the site.
Battery Energy Storage Facility	<p><u>The following issues are for consideration for the proposed BESS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toxic smoke and fires/explosions and proximity to occupied residences. ▪ Suitable secondary spill containment for the large volume of electrolyte.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Draft Scoping Report is hereby released for a 30-day commenting period which extends from 13 June to 14 July 2022.

The Draft Scoping Report is made available on the following website (<https://www.csir.co.za/environmental-impact-assessment>). A newspaper advertisement has been placed in the "Ridge Times" in English and Afrikaans to notify Interested and Affected Parties of the release of this Draft Scoping Report for comment (proof of which will be included in the Final Scoping Report).

Hard copies of the Draft Scoping Report were couriered to:

- Mpumalanga DARDLEA;

- Gert Sibande District Municipality;
- Govan Mbeki Local Municipality; and
- Secunda Library where it is available for public viewing.

Notifications will be sent to I&APs via email and via sms (where cellphone numbers are available) to announce the release of the Draft Scoping Report for comment.

Summary of where requirements of Appendix 2 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended, GN R326) are provided in this Scoping Report

Section of the EIA Regulations	Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of Appendix 2 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended, GN R326)	Chapter / Appendix	YES / NO
Appendix 2 - (1)(a)	Details of - i. the EAP who prepared the report; and ii. the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;	Appendix A and Appendix B	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(b)	The location of the activity, including - i. the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel; ii. where available, the physical address and farm name; iii. where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;	Chapter 1 and Chapter 2	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(c)	A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or if it is - i. a linear activity, a description, and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or ii. on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;	Chapter 2	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(d)	A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including – i. all listed and specified activities triggered; ii. a description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure;	Chapter 2 and Chapter 4.2	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(e)	A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process;	Chapter 4.1	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(f)	A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;	Chapter 1.9	Yes

Section of the EIA Regulations	Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of Appendix 2 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended, GN R326)	Chapter / Appendix	YES / NO
Appendix 2 - (1)(g)	<p>A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location of the development footprint within the site, including -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. details of all the alternatives considered; ii. details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chapter 5.1 ii) Chapter 4.4; Appendix D, Appendix E, Appendix F 	Yes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them; iv. the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; v. the impacts and risks which have informed the identification of each alternative, including nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of such identified impacts, including the degree to which these impacts – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; vi. the methodology used in identifying and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration, and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives; vii. positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; viii. the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk; ix. the outcome of the site selection matrix; x. if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity, were investigated, the motivation for not considering such and xi. a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including the preferred location of the activity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) Appendix F More issues by I&APs to be included in the Final Scoping Report iv) Chapter 3 and Appendix G Chapter 6 and Appendix F v) Chapter 6 and Appendix G vi) Chapter 7.5 vii) Chapter 6 and Appendix G viii) Chapter 6.4 and Appendix G ix) Chapter 5 x) Chapter 5 xi) Chapter 5.3. 	Yes

Section of the EIA Regulations	Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of Appendix 2 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended, GN R326)	Chapter / Appendix	YES / NO
Appendix 2 - (1)(h)	<p>A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity; ii. a description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process; iii. aspects to be assessed by specialists; iv. a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including aspects to be assessed by specialists; 	Section 7.1 - 7.8	Yes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. a description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance; vi. an indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted; vii. particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process; and viii. a description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process; ix. identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored. 	Section 7.1 - 7.8	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(i)	<p>An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the correctness of the information provided in the report; ii. the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and iii. any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties; 	Appendix B	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(j)	An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment;	Appendix B	Yes
Appendix 2 - (1)(k)	Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority.	N/A	X
Appendix 2 - (1)(l)	Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.	N/A	X

Section of the EIA Regulations	Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of Appendix 2 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended, GN R326)	Chapter / Appendix	YES / NO
Appendix 2 – (2)	Where a government notice gazetted by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a scoping report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	Not applicable in terms of the actual Scoping Report, but various gazetted assessment and reporting protocols have been complied with for the specialist studies. Refer to Chapter 4 of this Scoping Report.	Yes