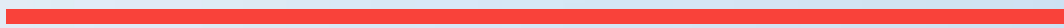


# Appendix D

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT





DALMANUTHA WIND (PTY) LTD

**DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY (UP  
TO 300MW) (ALTERNATIVE 1 AND 2),  
BELFAST, MPUMALANGA  
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT**

**DFFE Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2243**

31 MAY 2023

DRAFT





DALMANUTHA WIND  
ENERGY FACILITY (UP  
TO 300MW)  
(ALTERNATIVE 1 AND  
2), BELFAST,  
MPUMALANGA  
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
REPORT

DALMANUTHA WIND (PTY) LTD




TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION)  
DRAFT

PROJECT NO.: 41103722  
DATE: MAY 2023

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# QUALITY MANAGEMENT

ISSUE/REVISION	FIRST ISSUE	REVISION 1	REVISION 2	REVISION 3
Remarks	Stakeholder Engagement Report- Scoping report	Stakeholder Engagement Report EIA Report		
Date	February 2023	May 2023		
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Project number	41104000	41104000		
Report number	01	02		
File reference	\\corp.pbwan.net\za\Central_Data\Projects\41100xxx\41103722 - Dalmanutha WEF\41 ES\01-Reports\06-EIA\SER			

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**Ashlea Strong**  
Principal Associate (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

This report was prepared by WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) for the account of DALMANUTHA WIND (PTY) LTD, in accordance with the professional services agreement. The disclosure of any information contained in this report is the sole responsibility of the intended recipient. The material in it reflects WSP's best judgement in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. WSP accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. This limitations statement is considered part of this report.

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# DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

## APPLICANT

Dalmanutha Wind (Pty) Ltd

## PROJECT NAME

Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (Alternative 1 and 2), Mpumalanga, South Africa

## DFFE REFERENCE NUMBER

14/12/16/3/3/2/2243

## REPORT TYPE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

## WSP PROJECT NUMBER

41103722

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Senior Project Developer	Andrea Gibb

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Risk Specialist	Debra Mitchell (Ishecon cc)



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The proposed project will be applied for under a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), and the Project Applicant is therefore Dalmanutha Wind (Pty) Ltd. The Dalmanutha WEF is located approximately 7km southeast of the Belfast town within Emakhazeni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. Site access is via the N4, which is approximately 220 meters from the proposed development area. Dalmanutha WEF will be located over eighteen farm portions. Two alternatives are proposed for the Dalmanutha WEF: Alternative 1 - a full wind energy facility, with a capacity of up to 300MW, comprising up to 70 wind turbines; and Alternative 2 - a hybrid facility, with a capacity of up to 300MW, comprising 44 turbines and two solar fields.

In order for the proposed project to proceed, it will require an Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the Competent Authority (CA) (i.e., the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, (DFFE)).

## 1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND DETAILS OF THE EAP

WSP was appointed in the role of Independent EAP to undertake the S&EIA processes for the proposed Project. This Stakeholder Engagement Report was compiled as part of the S&EIA process and must be read in conjunction with the EIA in support of the EA application. **Table 1-1** details the relevant contact details of the EAP.

**Table 1-1: Details of the EAP**

EAP	WSP GROUP AFRICA (PTY) LTD
Contact Person:	Ashlea Strong
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Email:	<a href="mailto:Ashlea.Strong@wsp.com">Ashlea.Strong@wsp.com</a>
Qualifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Masters in Environmental Management, University of the Free State</li><li>– B Tech, Nature Conservation, Technikon SA</li><li>– National Diploma in Nature Conservation, Technikon SA</li></ul>
EAPASA Registration Number:	EAPASA (2019/1005)

To adequately identify and assess potential environmental impacts, the EAP was supported by a number of specialists, the details of which are provided in the EIA.

### STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Neither WSP nor any of the authors of this Report have any material present or contingent interest in the outcome of this Report, nor do they have any business, financial, personal or other interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting their independence. WSP has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the assessment.

---

## 1.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is understood to be a series of inclusive and culturally appropriate interactions aimed at providing stakeholders with opportunities to express their views, so that these can be considered and incorporated into the decision-making process. Effective public participation requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate project information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities of the proposed Project.

Basic reasons why the public are involved in the EIA Process:

- The environment is held in public trust, therefore use of environmental resources is everyone's concern.
- To ensure that projects meet the citizens' needs and are suitable to the affected public.
- The project carries more legitimacy, and less hostility, if interested and affected parties (I&APs) are able to influence the decision-making process.
- The final decision is deemed informed when local knowledge and values are included and when expert knowledge is publicly examined.

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### 1.3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the public participation process (PPP) can be summarised as follows:

- Identify relevant individuals, organisations and communities who may be interested in or affected by the proposed Project;
- Clearly outline the scope of the proposed Project, including the scale and nature of the existing and proposed activities;
- Identify viable proposed Project alternatives that will assist the relevant authorities in making an informed decision;
- Identify shortcomings and gaps in existing information;
- Identify key concerns, raised by I&APs that should be addressed in the subsequent specialist studies;
- Highlight the potential for environmental impacts, whether positive or negative; and
- To inform and provide the public with information and an understanding of the proposed Project, issues and solutions.

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### 1.3.2 WHAT IS AN INTERESTED AN AFFECTED PARTY?

An I&AP is defined as any person, group of persons or organisations interested in or affected by an activity, and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

The difference between an I&AP and a registered I&AP:

- An I&AP can be directly or indirectly impacted on by a proposed activity.
- A registered I&AP is a person whose name has been placed on the register of registered I&APs. According to the PPP Guidance document, 2017, only registered I&APs will be notified:
  - Of the availability of reports and other written submissions made to the competent authority (CA) by the Applicant, and be entitled to comment on these reports and submissions; and
  - Of the outcome of the application, the reasons for the decision, and that an appeal may be lodged against a decision.

For this report, registered I&APs will be referred to as Stakeholders.

## RIGHTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAKEHOLDER

Registered stakeholders have the right to bring to the attention of the CA any issues that they believe may be of significance to the consideration of the application. The rights of stakeholder are qualified by certain obligations, namely:

- Stakeholders must ensure that their comments are submitted within the timeframes that have been approved by the DFFE, or within any extension of a timeframe agreed by the Proponent, EAP or competent authorities;
- Serve a copy of the comments submitted directly to the competent authorities, the Proponent or the EAP; and
- Disclose to the EAP any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that they might have in the approval or refusal of the application.

The roles of stakeholders in a public participation process usually include one or more of the following:

- Assisting in the identification and prioritisation of issues that need to be investigated;
- Making suggestions on alternatives and means of preventing, minimising and managing negative impacts and enhancing proposed Project benefits;
- Assisting in or commenting on the development of mutually acceptable criteria for the evaluation of decision options;
- Contributing information on public needs, values and expectations;
- Contributing local and traditional knowledge; and
- Verifying that their issues have been considered.

In order to participate effectively, stakeholders should:

- Become involved in the process as early as possible;
- Register as a stakeholder;
- Advise the EAP of other stakeholders who should be consulted;
- Contribute towards the design of the public participation process (including timeframes) to ensure that it is acceptable to all stakeholders;
- Follow the process once it has been accepted;
- Read the material provided and actively seek to understand the issues involved;
- Give timely responses to correspondence;
- Be respectful and courteous towards other stakeholders;
- Refrain from making subjective, unfounded or ill-informed statements; and
- Recognise that the process is confined to issues that are directly relevant to the application.

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## 1.4 APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Our approach to stakeholder engagement is based on the following principles:

- Undertake meaningful and timely participation with stakeholders;
- Focus on important issues during the process;
- Undertake due consideration of alternatives;
- Take accountability for information used;
- Encourage co-regulation, shared responsibility and a sense of ownership over the proposed Project lifecycle;
- Apply “due process” particularly with regard to public participation as provided for in the EIA Regulations; and
- Consider the needs, interests and values of stakeholders.

The Public Participation guideline in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, drafted by the DEA (now DFFE) in 2017, tabulates the level of Public Participation required for various levels of anticipated project impacts. This table has been used to identify additional Public Participation methods which are required for the Project. Highlighted cells indicate the applicable response to the anticipated impacts. Results of the process are shown in **Table 1-2** below.

**Table 1-2: Level of Public Participation as per Public Participation Guideline (DEA, 2017)**

SCALE OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS:	RECOMMENDED RESPONSE	
	IF “YES”	IF “NO”
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the local municipality?	Formal Consultation with other affected municipalities should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other municipalities during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA must be met.
Are the impacts of the project likely to extend beyond the boundaries of the province?	Formal Consultation with other affected provinces should be carried out during the PPP.	No need to have a formal consultation with other provinces during PPP. Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA must be met.
Is the project a greenfields development (a new development in a previously undisturbed area)?	Extensive consultation with Registered Interested and Affected Parties (RI&APs) might be required before a decision is taken on the project to in order to gather more information, and to ensure that there is minimal impact on the environment.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Does the area already suffer from socio-economic problems (e.g. job losses) or environmental problems (e.g. pollution), and is the project likely to exacerbate these?	Extensive consultation with RI&APs within the area should be undertaken, to gather more Information on both the socio-economic and environmental problems.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is the project expected to have a wide variety of impacts (e.g. socio-economic and ecological)?	Thorough consultation needs to be conducted with RI&APs, in order to address variety of impacts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
<b>Public and environmental sensitivity of the project:</b>		
Are there widespread public concerns about the potential negative impacts of the project?	Broader consultation with all RI&APs will need to be undertaken.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is there a high degree of conflict among RI&APs?	There might need to be more consultation to ensure that there is consensus reached among RI&APs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Will the project impact on private land other than that of the applicant?	Consultation with the private landowner must be done, and all their concerns need to be addressed.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Does the project have the potential to create unrealistic expectations (e.g. that a new factory would create a large number of jobs)?	Thorough consultation that addresses the perceptions of unrealistic expectations needs to be carried out.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
<b>Potentially affected parties:</b>		
Has very little previous public participation taken place in the area?	More thorough public participation should take place within the area, to ensure that all potential and RI&APs participate.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.

SCALE OF ANTICIPATED IMPACTS:	RECOMMENDED RESPONSE	
	IF “YES”	IF “NO”
Did previous public participation processes in the area result in conflict?	Additional consultation might be needed to ensure that issues of conflict are addressed effectively.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Are there existing organisational structures (e.g. local forums) that can represent I&APs?	Organizational structures might minimise conflict whilst maximising the participation.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is the area characterised by high social diversity (i.t.o. socio-economic status, language or culture)	Proper consultations that address language and cultural diversity should be promoted.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Were people in the area victims of unfair expropriations or relocation in the past?	PPP should be extensive and address any unfair practices that occurred in the past.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Is there a high level of unemployment in the area?	The PPP should ensure that there are no unrealistic expectations created due to the project. The consultation should ensure that any unrealistic expectations are adequately addressed before the project starts.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met.
Do the RI&APs have special needs (e.g. a lack of skills to read or write, disability, etc)?	Consultation should include mechanisms that will ensure full participation by people with special needs.	Minimum requirements for public participation in accordance to EIA Regulations must be met. Minimum requirements for PP in accordance to the Act must be met as well as best practices relating to PP.

## 1.5 APPROVED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

As part of the pre-application consultation meeting held with DFFE on **14 June 2022**, the proposed plan for public participation was discussed. A public participation plan was subsequently submitted to DFFE, along with the meeting minutes, for approval. The public participation plan was approved by DFFE on **03 August 2022**.

The approved public participation plan is included in Appendix E. **Table 1-3** below outlines the approved Public Participation Plan for the Dalmanutha WEF.

**Table 1-3: Approved Public Participation Plan**

SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT (GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)	PLAN/ACTIVITIES
39 (1) If the proponent is not the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken, the proponent must, before applying for an environmental authorisation in respect of such activity, obtain the written consent of the landowner or person in control of the land to undertake such activity on that land.	— Landowner consent letters will be obtained for each of the farms portions where the proposed activities will be undertaken. Consent letters will be included in the Application forms for Environmental Authorisation.
39 (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in respect of— a) linear activities; b) activities constituting, or activities directly related to prospecting or	— Landowner Consent Letters are not required for linear activities. — Notification letters of the Environmental Assessment Processes undertaken for the linear projects will be distributed via email and/or hand delivery (as required) to the directly impacted landowners or occupiers of the land.

**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

<p>exploration of a mineral and petroleum resource or extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource; and</p> <p>c) strategic integrated projects as contemplated in the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014.</p>	
<p>40 (1) The public participation process to which the—</p> <p>a) basic assessment report and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, submitted in terms of regulation 19; and</p> <p>b) scoping report submitted in terms of regulation 21 and the environmental impact assessment report and EMPr submitted in terms of regulation 23;</p> <p>was subjected to must give all potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on each of the basic assessment report, EMPr, scoping report and environmental impact assessment report, and where applicable the closure plan, as well as the report contemplated in regulation 32, if such reports or plans are submitted at different times.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Notification of the availability of the Scoping and Environmental Impact (S&amp;EIA) Reports as relevant for the Dalmanutha WEF, as well as the period for review will be sent to all identified and registered stakeholders via email and SMS.</li> <li>— The Draft Reports will be made available to all stakeholders for a 30-day comment period as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— From WSP on request and electronic copies can be shared via secure links that will be emailed.</li> <li>— On the WSP website as well as on a data free website for download.</li> <li>— Hard copies of the Reports will be placed at the relevant public places such as libraries, community halls, ward councillor offices etc.</li> <li>— CDs and/or Hard Copies submitted to the relevant Organs of State.</li> <li>— Electronic copy Submitted to the DFFE on the DFFE website portal</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Should the COVID-19 level be level 3 or higher at time of disclosure, WSP will confirm with the local libraries, as to whether they are open and able to accept documents for public review. In the event that public places are not available due to COVID restrictions WSP will provide the Local Ward Councillors with copies of the reports to ensure that I&amp;APs without access to the internet are provided access to the required documentation. Furthermore, the data free website will be available to all I&amp;APs</i></p>
<p>40 (2) The public participation process contemplated in this regulation must provide access to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential to influence any decision with regard to an application unless access to that information is protected by law and must include consultation with—</p> <p>a) the competent authority.</p> <p>b) every State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to an application for an environmental authorisation.</p> <p>c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates; and</p> <p>d) all potential, or, where relevant, registered interested and affected parties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Provision has been made to ensure all project information will be made available to all I&amp;APs, and that they are afforded the opportunity to participate in the projects, as well as submit comments and raise any concerns and/or issues with regards to the proposed projects. This will include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Identification of stakeholders with a potential interest in the project will be at the outset of the project.</li> <li>— All stakeholders identified will be registered on the project stakeholder database, and the database will be maintained throughout the S&amp;EIA process.</li> <li>— The stakeholder database will include all relevant authorities (government departments and relevant district and local municipalities), ward councillors, relevant conservation bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGO's), as well as neighbouring landowners and the surrounding community.</li> <li>— General communication (written notification) with identified stakeholders (public and other government departments/authorities) on the proposed projects.</li> <li>— Distribution of the Background Information Document (BID), inclusive of a Registration and Comments Form, to allow stakeholders to register and ensure all comments and queries regarding the projects are captured for inclusion in the relevant Stakeholder Engagement Reports.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Consultation of relevant communities via the Ward Councillor and/or community representative, in a manner determined and/or required during stakeholder engagement.</li> </ul>
<p>40 (3) Potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, may be provided with an opportunity to comment on reports and plans contemplated in subregulation (1) prior to submission of an application but must be provided with an opportunity to comment on such reports once an application has been submitted to the competent authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Reports will be made available to all potential or registered I&amp;APS following the submission of the applications to the DFFE, that is during the legislated relevant report</li> <li>— Reports will be available on request, on the WSP website, and in hard copy at appropriate public places in the study area such as public libraries and municipal officers.</li> <li>— All I&amp;APs will be provided an opportunity to comment on the reports and submit comments directly to the EAP. Comments can be submitted in the following ways:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Comments Forms via comment form booklets at public places or via fax or email</li> <li>— Written comments via email or fax</li> <li>— Telephonically for capturing by the EAP; and</li> <li>— Via Whatsapp or SMS (including the use of “please call me”).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>41(2) The person conducting a PPP must give notice to all potential I&amp;APs by-</p> <p>a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of—</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">I. the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">II. any alternative site;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Placement of site notices (in English, Afrikaans and IsiZulu) at appropriate locations on site (at the GH&amp;A facility and at various points along the OHPL routes) and in the surrounding area.</li> <li>— This will include the boundary/access road to the sites, as well as additional public places within the greater Belfast and Carolina area, such as grocery stores, municipality, and/or local public libraries.</li> </ul>
<p>(b) giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47D of the Act, to—</p> <p>(i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;</p> <p>(ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken and to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;</p> <p>(iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site and alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;</p> <p>(iv) (iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— A written notification (in English, Afrikaans, and Isizulu) will be sent to owners and occupiers on or adjacent to the proposed project sites, municipality ward councillors, local and district municipality, and relevant state departments.</li> <li>— General communication (written notification) with stakeholders (public and government departments/authorities) throughout the respective environmental impact assessment (EIA).</li> <li>— Stakeholders will be added to the database on request as the project progresses.</li> </ul>



**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

<p>(v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and</p> <p>(vi) any other party as required by the competent authority;</p>	
<p>(c) placing an advertisement in—</p> <p>(i) one local newspaper; or</p> <p>(ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;</p>	<p>An advert will be published in relevant local newspapers (in English, Afrikaans and IsiZulu), formally announcing the commencement of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) applications, requesting stakeholders to register their interest in the project, and informing them of the release of the Draft Scoping, EIA Reports for public review and comment.</p>
<p>(d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken.</p>	<p>It has been established that advertising in provincial and national newspapers is not required as the impact of the activities do not extend beyond the boundaries of the district municipality or province in which the Project will be undertaken.</p>
<p>(e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to—</p> <p>I. illiteracy;</p> <p>II. disability; or</p> <p>III. any other disadvantage.</p>	<p>— A consolidated I&amp;AP database will be compiled for the project. Any existing I&amp;AP databases for other projects in the area known to the applicant will be utilised as a basis for the database. These I&amp;APs will be contacted to request formal consent to be included in the projects’ database, in line with the POPI Act. As part of the verification process, existing I&amp;APs will be contacted telephonically and asked to confirm their preferred method of communication.</p> <p>— The relevant ward councillors will be contacted to ensure that community-based organisations are aware of the Project and can assist in distributing and communicating relevant Project information to community members.</p> <p>— Virtual focus group meetings will be held in each phase of the project.</p> <p>— In the event that face-to-face meetings are requested, these will be arranged on a case by case basis, taking into account the relevant COVID restrictions at the time of the request.</p> <p>— I&amp;APs will be able to contact the EAP via email, fax, telephone, WhatsApp or SMS (Including the use of “please call me”).</p>
<p>41 (3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in subregulation (2) must—</p> <p>(a) give details of the application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation; and</p> <p>(b) state—</p> <p>i. whether basic assessment or S&amp;EIR procedures are being applied to the application;</p> <p>ii. the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;</p> <p>iii. where further information on the application or proposed application can be obtained; and</p> <p>iv. the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application or proposed application may be made.</p>	<p>— An advert will be published in relevant local newspapers (in English, Afrikaans and IsiZulu), formally announcing the commencement of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) applications, requesting stakeholders to register their interest in the project, and informing them of the release of the Draft Scoping, EIA Reports for public review and comment.</p> <p>— Site notices (in English, Afrikaans and IsiZulu) will be placed at appropriate locations on site) and in the surrounding area. The size and content of the site notices will be in line with Regulation 41 (3) and 41(4) as contained herein.</p>

**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

<p>41 (4) A notice board referred to in subregulation (2) must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be of a size of at least 60cm by 42cm; and</li> <li>(b) display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority.</li> </ul>	
<p>41 (5) Where public participation is conducted in terms of this regulation for an application or proposed application, subregulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) need not be complied with again during the additional public participation process contemplated in regulations 19(1)(b) or 23(1)(b) or the public participation process contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d), on condition that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) such process has been preceded by a public participation process which included compliance with subregulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d); and</li> <li>b) written notice is given to registered interested and affected parties regarding where the— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. revised basic assessment report or, EMPr or closure plan, as contemplated in regulation 19(1)(b);</li> <li>ii. revised environmental impact assessment report or EMPr as contemplated in regulation 23(1)(b); or</li> <li>iii. environmental impact assessment report and EMPr as contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d);</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>may be obtained, the manner in which and the person to whom representations on these reports or plans may be made and the date on which such representations are due.</p>	<p>— If the revised reports are required to undergo additional review, the requirements of Regulation 41(5) will be followed.</p>
<p>41 (6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public participation process must ensure that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application or proposed application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and</li> <li>b) participation by potential or registered interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential or registered interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application or proposed application.</li> </ul>	<p>— Provision has been made to ensure all project information will be made available to all I&amp;APs, and that they are afforded the opportunity to participate in the projects, as well as submit comments and raise any concerns and/or issues with regards to the proposed projects.</p> <p>— A Notification Letter and BID will be compiled to provide preliminary information regarding the project and its location, as well as to invite comments from I&amp;APs during the 30-day public review period of the Draft Reports.</p> <p>— All registered I&amp;APs will be included in any communication regarding the application processes for the projects throughout the respective S&amp;EIA process.</p>

**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

<p>41 (7) Where an environmental authorisation is required in terms of these Regulations and an authorisation, permit or licence is required in terms of a specific environmental management Act, the public participation process contemplated in this Chapter may be combined with any public participation processes prescribed in terms of a specific environmental management Act, on condition that all relevant authorities agree to such combination of processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Applications for the proposed projects will also be made under the National Water Act (NWA), through a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) or General Authorisation (GA) processes as applicable for the purposes of Water Use Authorisation under the National Water Act. A Public Participation Process (PPP) in terms of the EIA Regulations (contained herein) and the NWA will be undertaken</li> </ul>
<p>(42) A proponent or applicant must ensure the opening and maintenance of a register of interested and affected parties and submit such a register to the competent authority, which register must contain the names, contact details and addresses of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) all persons who, as a consequence of the public participation process conducted in respect of that application, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the proponent, applicant or EAP;</li> <li>b) (b) all persons who have requested the proponent or applicant, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and</li> <li>c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Stakeholders with a potential interest in the Project will be identified at the outset of the Project and will include all relevant authorities (government departments and the local and district municipalities), relevant conservation bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGO's), as well as landowners, neighbouring landowners and the surrounding community.</li> <li>— This stakeholder database will be updated on an ongoing basis as new stakeholders request to be registered.</li> <li>— All stakeholders identified will be registered on the project stakeholder database, and the database will be maintained throughout the EIA process.</li> <li>— The EAP will continue to ensure that individuals/organisations from referrals and networking are notified of the proposed project.</li> </ul>
<p>(43) (1) A registered interested and affected party is entitled to comment, in writing, on all reports or plans submitted to such party during the public participation process contemplated in these Regulations and to bring to the attention of the proponent or applicant any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application. (2) In order to give effect to section 24O of the Act, any State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment must be requested, subject to regulation 7(2), to comment within 30 days.</p>	<p>All Draft Reports will be made available to all stakeholders for a 30-day comment period. Strict adherence to all COVID-19 protocols and regulations as well as best practice measures will be ensured throughout PPP. As a result, the Draft Reports will be made available to stakeholders as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— From WSP on request and electronic copies can be shared via secure links that will be emailed.</li> <li>— On the WSP website and on a data free website for download.</li> <li>— Hard copies of the Reports will be placed at the relevant public places such as libraries, community halls, ward councillor offices</li> <li>— CDs and/or Hard Copies submitted to the relevant Organs of State.</li> <li>— Electronic copy Submitted to the DFFE on the DFFE website portal</li> </ul> <p>Comment forms (in a bound booklet) will be placed with the Draft Reports at the abovementioned public places. These booklets will be collected at the end of the public review period as required. In addition, the contact details of EAP will be provided should the I&amp;AP wish to contact the EAP directly.</p> <p><i>Note: Should the COVID-19 level be level 3 or higher at time of disclosure, WSP will confirm with the local libraries as to whether they are open and able to accept documents for public review. In the event that public places are not available due to COVID restrictions WSP will provide the Local Ward Councillors with copies of the reports to ensure that I&amp;APs without access to the internet are provided access to the required documentation. Furthermore, the data free website will be available to all I&amp;APs.</i></p>

**SUMMARY OF PPP REQUIREMENT  
(GNR 326 OF EIA REGULATIONS)**

**PLAN/ACTIVITIES**

	A Comment and Response Report (CRR) will be generated for inclusion in Final Reports for consideration by the competent authority.
44 (1) The applicant must ensure that the comments of interested and affected parties are recorded in reports and plans and that such written comments, including responses to such comments and records of meetings, are attached to the reports and plans that are submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations.  (2) Where a person desires but is unable to access written comments as contemplated in subregulation (1) due to— a) a lack of skills to read or write; b) disability; or c) any other disadvantage; reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.	All I&APs will be able to submit comments directly to the EAP in the following ways: — Comments Forms via comment form booklets at public places or via fax or email — Written comments via email or fax — Telephonically for capturing by the EAP; and — Via WhatsApp or SMS.  Comments received telephonically will be transcribed and captured as formal comments in the Comments and Responses Report. I&APs that do not have access to internet or emails will also be able to submit via the consultation process that includes engaging with the Ward Councillor and/or Community Representative.
Regulation 44 (2) The applicant must, in writing, within 14 days of the date of the decision on the application ensure that—  a) all registered interested and affected parties are provided with access to the decision and the reasons for such decision; and  b) the attention of all registered interested and affected parties is drawn to the fact that an appeal maybe lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeal Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.	Written notification of the decision on the EAs will be sent to all registered I&APs, as well as communicated via Ward Councillors to I&APs that do not have access to internet and emails. Registered I&APs will be informed of the appeal procedure as well as advised that copies of the EA decisions can be provided on request.

**Table 1-4: Meetings**

**PROJECT MEETINGS**

Pre-Application Meeting	A virtual pre-application meeting was held on <b>14 June 2022</b> with the DFFE to discuss the proposed projects, proposed approach, and confirm the processes.
Public and/or Focus Group Meetings	Virtual focus group meetings were held with MTPA (23 September 2022) and BLSA (26 October 2022) ( <b>Appendix C-2</b> ).  No Virtual focus group meetings have been requested during the Scoping Phase by the I&APs as stipulated in the BID and other notification documents.
Key stakeholder meeting	A Virtual meeting with BLSA, MTPA & MDARDLEA was held on 22 February 2023, to further discuss stakeholder concerns



## 2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TO DATE

### 2.1 PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION

A virtual pre-application meeting was held on **14 June 2022** with the DFEE to discuss the proposed Dalmanutha WEF Facility project. The minutes of the meeting (inclusive of the proposed public participation plan) are included in **Appendix C-1**.

Furthermore, meetings were held with MTPA and BLSA on 23 September 2022 and 26 October 2022 respectively. Thereafter a follow up key stakeholder meeting was held with MTPA, BLSA and MDARDLEA on 22 February 2022.

### 2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Section 41 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) states that written notices must be given to identified stakeholders as outlined in **Table 2-1**.

Relevant authorities (Organs of State) have been automatically registered as I&APs. In accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), all other persons must request in writing to be placed on the register, submit written comments, or attend meetings to be registered as stakeholders, and included in future communication regarding the Project.

**Table 2-1: Interested and Affected Parties Table**

NEMA REQUIREMENT	DISCUSSION
<i>(i) the owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land</i>	The project activity is located on multiple portions of privately owned land. The landowners have been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(ii) the occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	All landowners have been contacted to confirm whether there are any occupiers on the land portions. Where applicable, occupiers have been included on the database.
<i>(iii) owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken</i>	Adjacent landowner details were collected and have been included on the stakeholder database. Where applicable, occupiers have been included on the database.
<i>(iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area</i>	Ward Councillors of Ward 8 of Emakazeni Local Municipality & Ward 12 of Albert Luthuli Local Municipality have been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area</i>	The Emakazeni and Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities, Nkangala and Gert Sibande District municipalities (Mpumalanga Province), both Local and District Municipalities have been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity</i>	MDARDLEA has been, and will continue to be, consulted. The DFEE has been included on the stakeholder database.
<i>(vii) any other party as required by the competent authority.</i>	All tiers of government, namely, national, provincial, local government and parastatals have been included on the stakeholder database. Inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Departments of Water and Sanitation (DWS)</li> <li>– DFEE</li> <li>– Department of Rural Development and Land Reform</li> </ul>

NEMA REQUIREMENT	DISCUSSION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE)</li> <li>– DFFE: Biodiversity</li> <li>– DFFE: Protected Areas</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Department of Water and Sanitation: Oliphant’s Proto-CMA</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Department of Social Development</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (DPWR)</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Department of Co-Operative Governance and Traditional Affairs</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Heritage Resources Authority</li> <li>– Department of Defence Force</li> <li>– South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA)</li> <li>– Transnet Freight Rail</li> <li>– Emakazeni Local Municipality</li> <li>– Albert Luthuli Local Municipality</li> <li>– Nkangala District Municipality</li> <li>– Gert Sibande District Municipality</li> <li>– Eskom</li> <li>– BirdLife South Africa (BLSA)</li> <li>– South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)</li> <li>– Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA)</li> <li>– South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA)</li> <li>– Air Traffic Navigation Services (ATNS)</li> <li>– South African National Defense Force (SANDF)</li> <li>– Square Kilometer Array (SKA)</li> </ul>

**Appendix A** provides a list of stakeholders registered on the Project database. The stakeholders along with the date on which they registered and reference to comments received, where applicable, are indicated in **Table 2-4**. The stakeholder database has been updated throughout the EIA process.

## 2.2.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

### DIRECT NOTIFICATION

Notification of the proposed Project was issued to potential Stakeholders, via direct correspondence (i.e. SMSs and e-mail) on **12 December 2022**. The notification letter that was circulated is included in **Appendix B-3** of this report. Proof of e-mail and SMS notification are included in **Appendix B-4** and **Appendix B-5**.

### ADVERTISEMENT

Notification of the proposed Project was issued to the general public via an advertisement on **9 December 2022**. The purpose of the advertisement was to notify the general public of the proposed application and provide an opportunity to register on the Project database and provide input into the process. A copy of the advertisements and proof of their publication are included as **Appendix B-1**. The advertisement publication details are provided in **Table 2-2**.

**Table 2-2: Dates on which the advert was published**

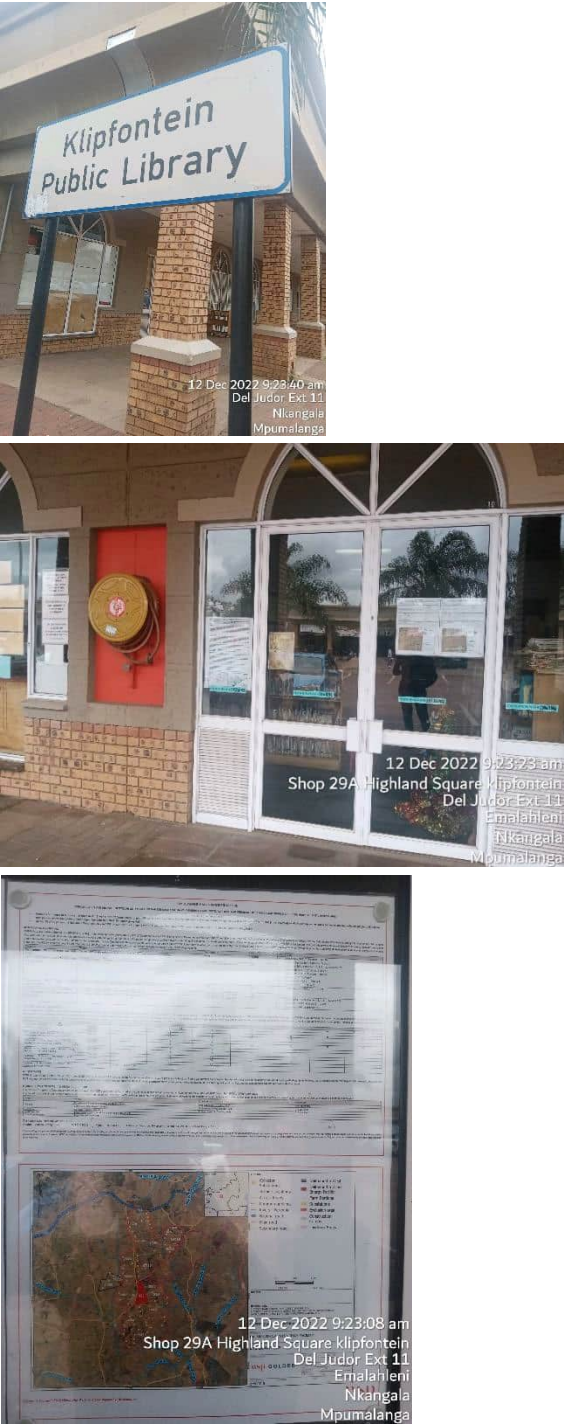
NEWSPAPER	PUBLICATION DATE	LANGUAGE
Middelburg Observer	9 December 2022	Afrikaans
Highvelder	9 December 2022	English

**SITE NOTICES**

In accordance with GNR 326 Section 41(2)(a-b) site notices were developed (see **Appendix B-2**) and placed at strategic points in close proximity to the proposed site, as well as public places within the Emakhazeni and Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities. The site notices were placed on site on **12 December 2022**.

**Table 2-3** below shows details and proof of display.

**Table 2-3: Site Notice Locations**

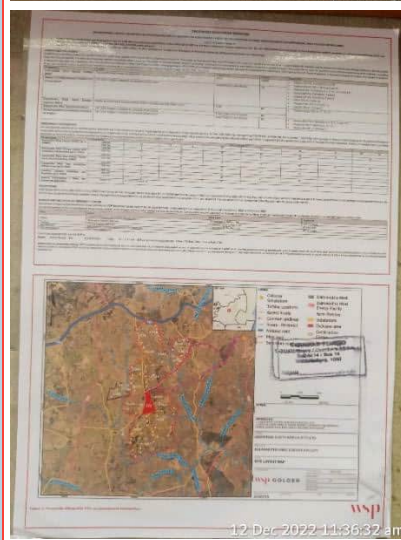
LOCATION	PHOTOGRAPHS
<p>Klipfontein Library, eMalahleni, Mpumalanga</p>	 <p>The photographs show the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A sign for Klipfontein Public Library with a timestamp of 12 Dec 2022 9:23:40 am.</li> <li>Shop 29A Highland Square with a timestamp of 12 Dec 2022 9:23:23 am.</li> <li>A notice board displaying a map and documents with a timestamp of 12 Dec 2022 9:23:08 am.</li> </ul>



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

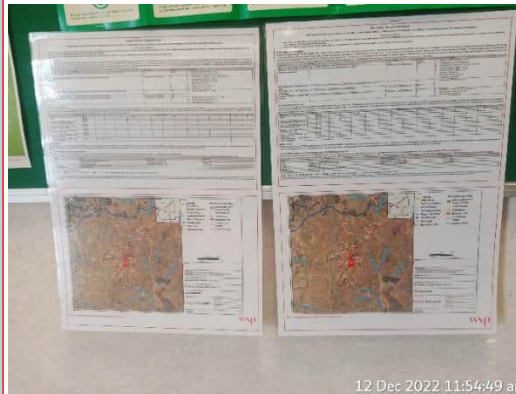
Gerard Sekoto Library, Mpumalanga



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Municipal Health Services & Environmental Management, Mpumalanga



Belfast library, Mpumalanga



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

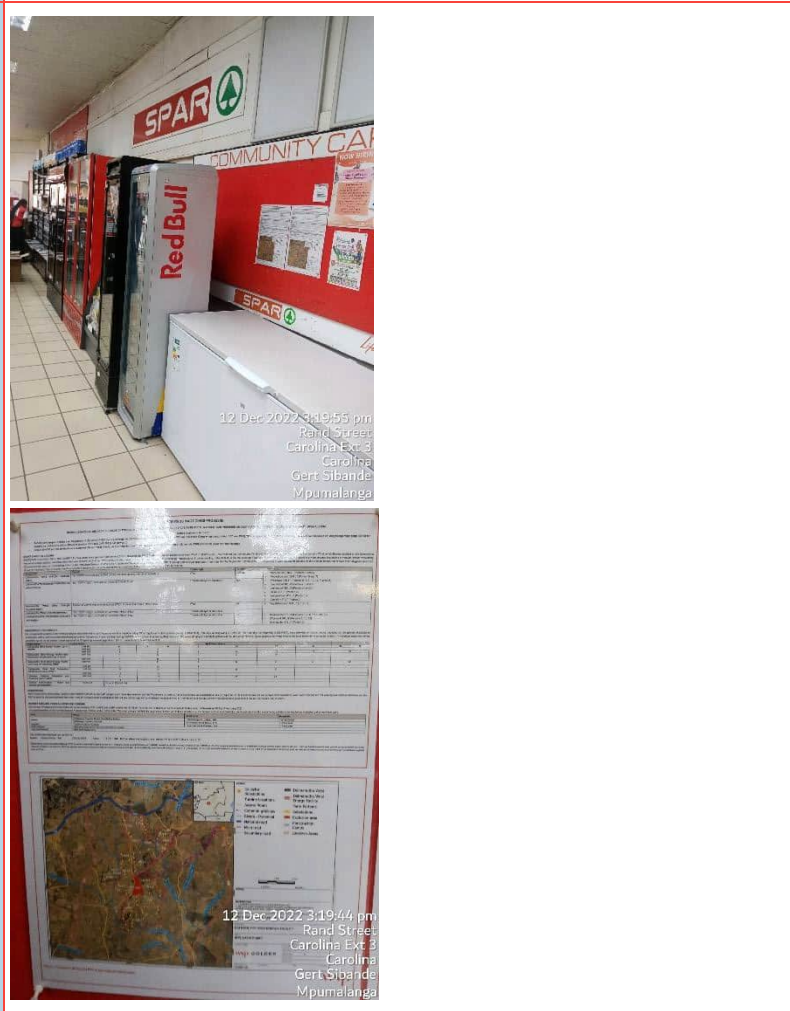
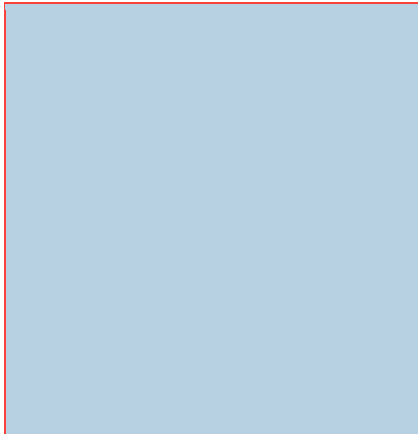


SAPS, Belfast



**LOCATION**

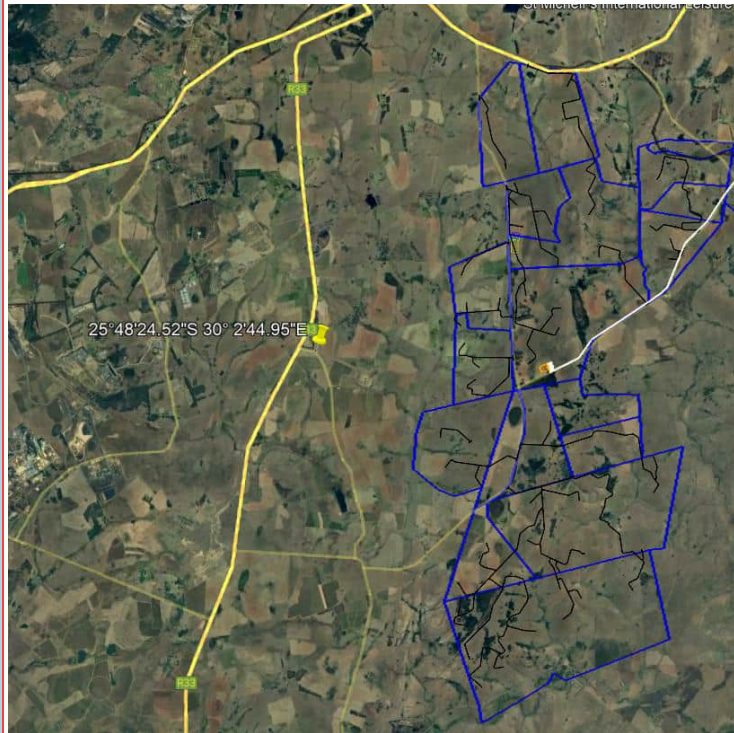
**PHOTOGRAPHS**



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

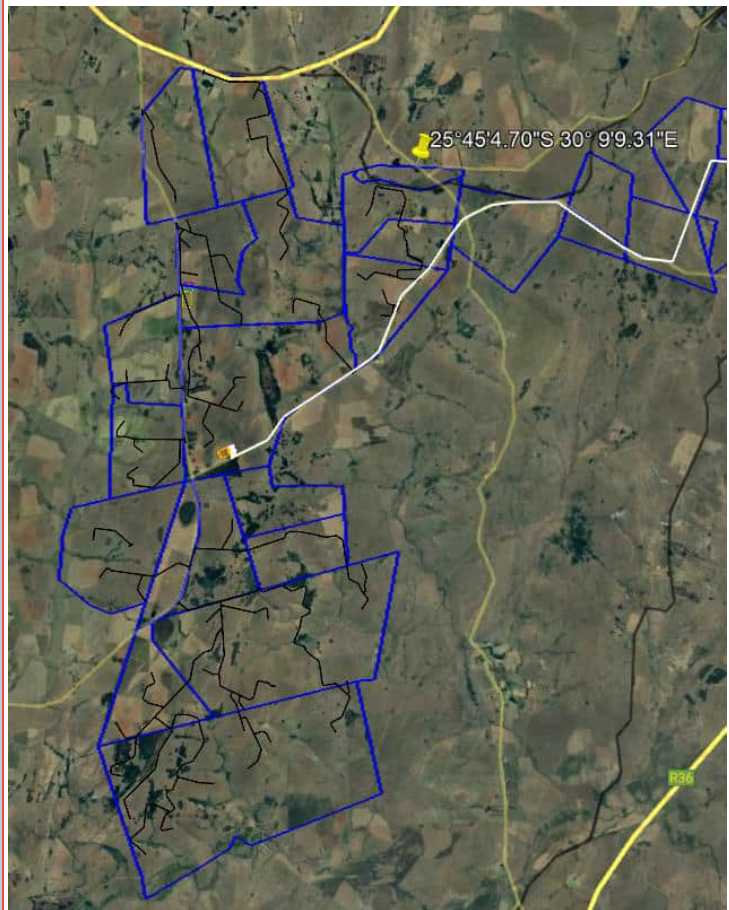
Site notice 1, Emakhazeni Local Municipality  
25°48'24.52"S: 30° 2'44.95"E



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

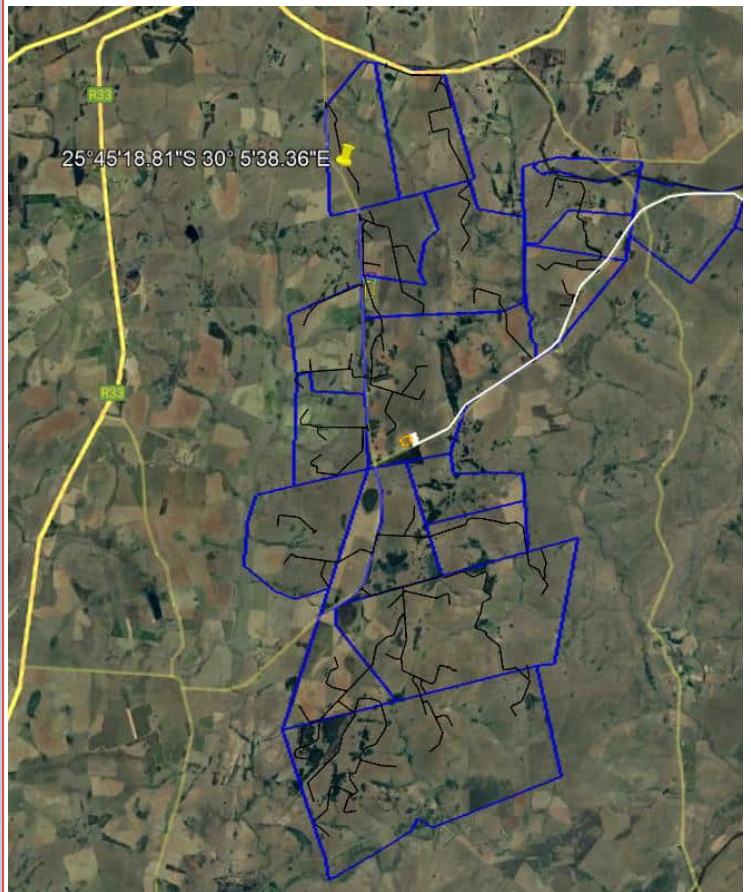
Site notice 2, Emakhazeni Local Municipality  
25°45'4.70"S: 30° 9'9.31"E



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

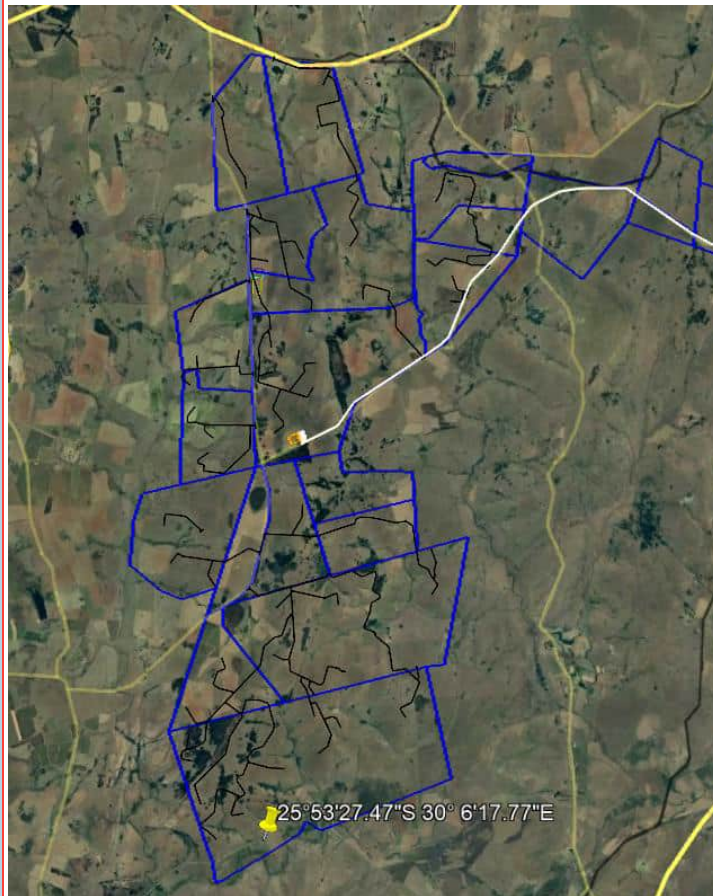
Site notice 3  
25°45'18.81"S: 30° 5'38.36"E



**LOCATION**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Site notice 4, Chief Albert Luthuli Local  
municipality  
25°53'27.47"S: 30° 6'17.77"E





## AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

The Draft Scoping Report was placed on public review for a period of at least 30 days from **12 December 2022 to 2 February 2023**, at the venues as follows:

- Emakhazeni Local Municipality, Belfast Office
- Emakhazeni Public Library
- Carolina Public Library
- WSP website (<https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>); and
- Data free Website (<https://wsp-engage.com/>)

The Draft Reports were made available to Commenting Authorities and I&APS via a One Drive link (**Appendix B-4**)

Proof of display of the Draft Scoping Report is provided in **Appendix B-6**.

## AVAILABILITY OF FINAL SCOPING REPORT

The Final Scoping Report was submitted to the DFFE on the **10 February 2023** as well as made available to the public on the following platforms on the **13 February 2023**:

- WSP website (<https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>).
- Data free Website (<https://wsp-engage.com/>)

The Final Report were made available to Commenting Authorities and I&APS via a One Drive link (**Appendix B-4**)

Approval of the final scoping report was received from DFFE on the **24 March 2023** (**Appendix B-8**)

## AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT EIA REPORT

The Draft EIA Report was submitted to the DFFE on the **31 May 2023**.

The Draft EIA Report was placed on public review for a period of at least 30 days from **31 May 2023 to 03 July 2023**, on the following platforms and venues:

- Emakhazeni Public Library
- Carolina Public Library
- WSP website (<https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>).
- Data free Website (<https://wsp-engage.com/>)

The Draft EIA Report was made available to Commenting Authorities via a One Drive link (**Appendix B-4**).

Proof of display of the Draft EIA Report will be included in the Final EIA Report.

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### 2.2.2 REQUEST FOR EXTENSION

The EAP submitted a letter of motivation to the DFFE on the **5 April 2023** (**Appendix B-9**), for a request for 30 days extension to the EIA deadline. The DFFE denied this request on the grounds that it was not exceptional circumstances. Their response letter was sent to the EAP on the 24 April 2023 (**dated 17 April 2023**) **Appendix B-9**.

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### 2.2.3 STAKEHOLDER REGISTRATION

All stakeholders that either called in or sent written correspondence, such as emails, fax, or post, to the EAP have been added to the database and their comments and/or queries have been responded to.

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## 2.3 COMMENTS RECEIVED

Comments received from registered stakeholders to date have been captured and responded to within the comments and response tables included in **Table 2-4** below. The original comments and responses are included in **Appendix D**.

**Table 2-4: Comments received to date**

DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP	COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REPORT REFERENCE
<b>Eskom Transmission Division</b>			
<p>12 December 2022, Email correspondence John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat) Reg. EAP (EAPASA) Senior Consultant Environmental Management Grid Planning: Land and Rights</p>	<p>Please send me a KMZ file of the affected property, proposed development footprint and proposed grid connection. Please find attached Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom servitudes and infrastructure, as well as a setbacks guideline for renewable energy developments. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear John, Received, Thank you for the feedback. Please see attached KMZ as requested. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
<b>Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)</b>			
<p>13 December 2022 Email correspondence Dr. Ian T. Little Head of Conservation   Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>Dear WSP Please register the EWT as an I&amp;AP for this proposed development. We are concerned that this proposed site will pose a significant risk to various crane and bustard species.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Ian, Thank you for the response, it is duly noted. WSP can confirm that we have your contact details on the I&amp;AP database for future communication regarding the proposed project. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
<p>22 February 2023 Email correspondence</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan Nadar Please find attached comments and concerns about the proposed Dalmanutha WEF.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Ian ,</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>

**DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP**

**COMMENTS**

**RESPONSE**

**REPORT REFERENCE**

<p>Dr. Ian T. Little Head of Conservation   Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>Please do register us an I&amp;AP.  Thank you and all the best,</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and participation on the project.  WSP can confirm that your details have been added on to the project I&amp;AP database for future communication.  Kind regards</p>	
<p>22 February 2023 Letter correspondence  Dr. Ian T. Little Head of Conservation   Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) is a non-governmental, non-profit, conservation organisation, founded in 1973 and operating throughout southern Africa. The EWT conserves threatened species and ecosystems in southern Africa by implementing research and conservation action towards mitigating threats facing species diversity and supporting sustainable natural resource management.</p> <p>The EWT furthermore communicates the principles of sustainable living through awareness programmes to the broadest possible constituency for the benefit of the region. The EWT is driven by a team of passionate and dedicated conservationists working through 13 specialised programmes across southern and East Africa, each falling under one of our three key strategic pillars: Saving species, conserving habitats, and benefitting people.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
	<p>While the EWT supports the just transition to renewable energy, these proposed developments are only considered feasible if they follow the mitigation hierarchy and the species environmental assessment guideline and avoid unnecessary and unsustainable environmental impacts. We further support wind energy but only where all possible options for avoiding, reducing, minimising, and offsetting of impacts (in that order) have been considered and implemented. Please refer to the links embedded in this paragraph for further insight into the EWT's perspectives, concerns, and considerations linked to renewable energy in general, and wind energy in particular.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.  These links have been shared with the relevant specialists involved with the project.</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
	<p>The demand for energy is increasing globally and Wind Energy Facilities (WEFs) are considered a viable option for renewable energy production. There are, however, concerns over the impacts of wind farms on wildlife in three key aspects: the disturbance or displacement of species from their habitats due to the construction of the associated WEF infrastructure; bird and bat collisions with turbine blades; and</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	

**DATE OF COMMENT, FORMAT OF COMMENT, NAME OF ORGANISATION/I&AP**

**COMMENTS**

**RESPONSE**

**REPORT REFERENCE**

	<p>collisions and electrocutions on energy infrastructure associated with WEFs. This concern is compounded by the potential cumulative impacts of ongoing wind energy developments posing a direct risk to collision-prone species across sensitive areas, and an amplified level of disturbance and loss of habitat for wildlife in areas that overlap with WEFs.</p>		
	<p>The EWT believes that some of the impacts of WEFs can be avoided and reduced using suitable remedial actions and mitigation measures. Accordingly, we recommend four priority measures that must be considered and implemented to ensure minimum impact of wind energy on wildlife, for details of these four priority measures click here.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	
	<p>The National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool is a geographically based web-enabled application that allows a proponent intending to submit an application for environmental authorisation in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014, as amended, to screen their proposed site for any environmental sensitivity. Based on the proposed footprint of Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility, a number of high sensitivity species have been highlighted as potentially occurring in the proposed development area. Of these there are a number that are serious concern in terms of potential collision risk, these include Geronticus calvus, Eupodotis senegalensis, Circus ranivorus, Neotis denhami, Grus carunculata and Balearica regulorum. Of these the Korhaan, Bustard and Cranes are the highest concern. See screening report attached for other sensitivities.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b> Our study included a full Site Sensitivity Verification, which included consulting the screening tool output for the site. We confirmed the presence of the sensitive species listed, and have designed mitigation measures for them.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H- of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>In evaluating the above application, we wish to highlight the following impacts and resultant recommendations:</p> <p><b>Avifaunal Impacts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We highly recommend a shut down on demand system is implemented, either through on the ground observers, or automated systems, to shut down turbines when collision prone birds enter wind farms and are heading within rotor sweep zones.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b> Our study recommends 'observer led shutdown on demand' be implemented.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H- of the EIAR</b></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the power line design will minimise bird electrocution incidents due to satisfactory phase clearances, collisions with shield wires or conductors are still likely to occur. With regards to the transmission lines fitting Bird Flight Diverters (BFDs) may mitigate collisions involving large raptors but it will not mitigate (at all) collisions by Denham's Bustard and the two relevant crane species. Due to the fact that lines are likely to be handed over to Eskom (for long term management as per standard power purchase agreements), they need to be constructed to specification as determined by Eskom and fitted with approved BDFs at the Eskom recommended intervals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b></p> <p>We have recommended that all overhead line be fitted with the best approved line marking device available at the time of construction. Line marking devices currently available have proven ineffective for bustards (note that they are effective for cranes). We recorded Denham's Bustard fairly infrequently on site and in low numbers, during three of the ten seasonal surveys. We judged the species to be at Medium risk at the site. We believe that the current recommended mitigation is adequate to address this level of risk</p>	<p><b>Appendix H-of the EIAR</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New power lines need to be placed, as far as possible, in areas where linear infrastructure already exists and ideally as close to the existing lines as possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b></p> <p>The avifaunal specialist has also recommended this in the report</p>	<p><b>Appendix H-of the EIAR</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should new, more effective BFDs come available the developer needs to be ready to procure and fit these. The EWT is in the process of expanding its current long-term line marking experiment near De Aar where a further 4 BFD designs will be tested, specifically to reduce Ludwig's Bustard collisions. If this development proceeds, we urge the developer to contact the EWT Wildlife and Energy programme directly and to participate in this important and ongoing research. In the event that a more effective BFD is identified and approved, this must be applied to the line. Possibly including the replacement of old BFDs where possible.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b></p> <p>The avifaunal specialist has also recommended this in the report</p>	<p><b>Appendix H-of the EIAR</b></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lines need to be seasonally monitored (according to the Eskom/EWT partnership protocol) or fatalities and these fatalities should be reported to the Eskom/EWT Strategic partnership.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b></p> <p>Agreed, we have also recommended that any overhead line be surveyed at least four times per year for the first two years of operations, or longer if significant impacts are recorded.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H- of the EIAR</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the turbine design has not yet been finalised, we recommend that minimum blade tip height be set as high as is possible (even more than the 25 m recommended).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b></p> <p>Agreed, we have recommended as follows:  <i>“The combination of turbine hub height and rotor diameter must be optimised to maximise the lower blade tip height above ground. Raising the lower turbine blade tip height from a typical 30m above ground to 50m above ground will reduce collision risk for most species, as most flight is low over the ground.”</i></p>	<p><b>Appendix H- of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p><b>Bat collision risk:</b></p> <p>Bats are particularly susceptible to anthropogenic changes because of their low reproductive rate, longevity, and high metabolic rates, limiting their ability to recover from declines and to maintain sustainable populations. Bat fatalities due to wind turbines raise serious concerns about population-level impacts. The main documented direct impacts of wind energy on bats includes fatality via mainly direct collision with turbine blades or less likely by barotrauma. Indirect impacts include roost disturbances and/or destruction (if construction, operational or decommissioning activities occur close to bat roosts), destruction of foraging habitat (due to WEF construction and habitat change), displacement of bats from their foraging habitat (bats avoid the WEF area) and obstruction of movement paths to drinking, foraging, roosting and migration sites.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The bat assessment report undertaken, addresses these concerns with appropriate mitigation measures recommended, furthermore the specialist has also prescribed buffers to be adhered to and no-go areas identified.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H-5 of the EIAR</b></p>

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	<p>Impacts of wind turbines on bats vary depending on site selection, specifications of the wind turbines, species occurring in the area, season and time of night. Bat fatalities may outnumber bird fatalities by 10:1 and fatality rates may be affected by turbine size and wind speed (low-wind nights are generally associated with increased fatality). Until we have a better understanding of South African bat population levels and fluxes, bat ecology and migration, it is recommended that a precautionary approach is adopted, and all known bat data are carefully considered. For detailed pre-construction monitoring, operational phase monitoring and mitigation guidelines please click here.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	
	<p><b>General recommendations:</b> - We further recommend a comprehensive, long-term avifaunal and terrestrial monitoring programme be implemented by an independent qualified service provider (see guidelines in appendix 1). Little is known about terrestrial impacts of large wind developments and as such this project, if approved, will provide an opportunity to measure baselines and changes over time for terrestrial species.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> A comprehensive construction and post-construction bird monitoring framework has been included in the Avifauna Specialist Report and has been included in the EMPR.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b> <b>Appendix ?? of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>- Avifaunal impacts need to be closely monitored with seasonal line surveys and surveys in the vicinity of turbines.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> A comprehensive construction and post-construction bird monitoring framework has been included in the Avifauna Specialist Report and has been included in the EMPR.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b> <b>Appendix I of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>- The developments will constitute an additional pressure on biodiversity in the area. This runs against the purpose of the conservancies and formal protected areas in the region, that have taken many years of conservation investment to get off the ground. Therefore, the EWT would like to see a commitment to conservation from the developer. A variety of options are available and the developer is welcome to contact the EWT to discuss these.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> A Biodiversity Offset Strategy has been compiled and included in the EIAR.</p>	<p><b>Appendix J of the EIAR</b></p>



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	<p>- Significant adverse impacts can be expected during the construction phase including vehicular collisions with wildlife, collection and cutting of shrubs for firewood, potential snaring, pollution, etc., and as such strict controls and protocols are required during this phase.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Relevant site-specific mitigation measures have been included in Section 6 of the EMPr.</p>	<p><b>Appendix I of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>- We strongly advise the appointment of an independent consultant to monitor activities during the construction phase and to report issues and non-compliance to the authorities and developer.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> The EMPr requires the appointment of an Independent ECO to monitor activities during the construction phase and to report issues and non-compliance to the authorities and developer</p>	<p><b>Appendix I of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>- There is seldom evidence of sufficiently robust implementation of the mitigation hierarchy in the process of site selection. Avoidance, which is the first and most important step, must be duly considered as the first priority. In this instance we do not see sufficient evidence that alternative site options have been duly considered given the presence of sensitive species at this locality. Based on this this we should NOT be considering minimization, mitigation or offset options as the first step of the mitigation hierarchy has not yet been comprehensively addressed.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> The mitigation hierarchy is outlined in Section 4.2 of the EIAR. All specialists have recommended the required avoidance measures as a first step to mitigation, through the provision of no-go areas and buffer zones. Utilising the sensitivity layers (which includes the required buffers) provided by the specialists, a preliminary consolidated environmental sensitivity map showing the “No-Go” areas has been compiled for Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 and are included in Figure 8-42 and Figure 8-43 of the EIAR.</p>	<p><b>Section 4 of the EIAR Section 8 of the EIAR</b></p>

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	<p>In summary, based on the information provided, we are in-principle opposed to the placement of the wind farm as proposed based on the likely direct impacts to species of conservation concern and insufficient consideration for viable alternatives.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>The EWT appreciates the opportunity provided by the developer to comment and we look forward to the opportunity to participate in the process of informing the responsible placement of turbines or alternatively avoidance if no environmentally responsible options are available. We would value the opportunity to provide our detailed landscape planning data and to assist through negotiation to inform decision making, but we cannot support high-risk options. We further request that the relevant competent authority and Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) need to take these concerns into consideration, including the associated powerlines and other infrastructure that will be required as a result of the proposed wind energy development.</p> <p>The EWT reserves the right to revise initial comments presented here, if additional information becomes available.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged..</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>Dullstroom Bird of Prey and Rehabilitation Centre</b></p>			
<p>12 December 2022 Email correspondence  Frith Douglas Manager Dullstroom Bird of Prey and Rehabilitation Centre Managed by the Wildlifesos Trust (IT000101/2015)</p>	<p>Please could you register us as an interested and affected party in the above proposal. We are a registered wildlife rehabilitation centre specialising in birds of prey but deal with all indigenous wildlife in the province. We have dealt with many TOPS species from the proposed area.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Frith, Thank you for the feedback. WSP can confirm that we have your contact details on the I&amp;AP database for future correspondence. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>

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169-719 NPO 930053148 PBO			
<b>Carabex (Pty) Ltd</b>			
06 January 2023 Email correspondence Sibusiso Dlamini Carabex (Pty) Ltd	<p>Good evening Mr Strong</p> <p>I am a resident in the Emakhazeni Municipality and also a professional Civil Engineer running a construction company.</p> <p>Would like to participate in the Dalmanutha West Wind Facility as a service provider and as a member of the community (IAP).</p> <p>My details are as follows</p> <p>Mr Sibusiso Dlamini</p> <p>Company: Carabex (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Email: sameleconsulting@gmail.com and sibusiso@carabex.co.za</p> <p>Contact Numbers: +27731116485/+27744594727</p> <p>Affice address; 19 River Street Machadodorp - Emakhazeni</p> <p>Home address: lot 330A Dullstroom - Emakhazeni Municipality</p> <p>Regards</p> <p>Sibusiso Dlamini</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>Dear Sibusiso,</p> <p>Thank you for your response.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that we have added your details on to our I&amp;AP database for future communication regarding the Dalmanutha WEF project.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	<b>Appendix A of this SER</b>
<b>Bird Life South Africa</b>			
26 January 2023	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Scoping Report for the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility. We attended a pre-application meeting with Enertrag regarding the proposed</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges this comment.</p>	

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<p>Official Letter Dr Kyle Lloyd Wetland Conservation Project Manager</p>	<p>project on 26 October 2022. Unfortunately, the avifaunal specialist, Jon Smallie, was unable to attend the meeting, but we summarised our concerns and recommendations in subsequent emails to Jon.  Our recommendations are not, however, reflected in the Scoping Report or Plan of Study for EIA. Many of our comments are therefore repeated below.</p>		
<p>Samantha Ralston-Paton Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager</p>	<p>BirdLife South Africa supports the responsible development of renewable energy infrastructure.  However, we are concerned that the location of the proposed facility(ies) is not compatible with the desired state of the habitat by local, provincial and national stakeholders. The proposed development site borders an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, and includes threatened ecosystems, critical biodiversity areas, ecological support areas, protected area expansion strategy areas and habitat for a number of threatened species.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b>  Early avifaunal screening and pre-construction bird monitoring highlighted these risks to the proponent. It is noted that the site falls within areas classified as critical biodiversity areas. The layout presented in the scoping report will be optimized by the developer to minimise the location of infrastructure within critical biodiversity areas and will be presented within the EIA Report.  Furthermore, a biodiversity offset report will be prepared in support of the EA application to compensate for the net loss of biodiversity from the proposed development. This approach ensures the application of the of the mitigation hierarchy to the proposed development, by the developer.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>The highveld of Mpumalanga hosts globally and regionally threatened species that are not found in similar abundances in other provinces. Several species are becoming locally extinct, some of which are found at the proposed site (e.g., Wattled Crane). These high-elevation habitats are often used for breeding during the wet season. Given the relatively small remaining portion of untransformed Grasslands and</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b>  Pre-construction bird monitoring data has confirmed the presence of a number of globally and regionally Red Listed bird species, some of which breed on site. These</p>	<p><b>Section 8 of the FSR</b></p>

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	<p>Wetlands in the highveld of Mpumalanga, every step should be taken to safeguard what is left of these habitat types for biodiversity.</p>	<p>are mostly grassland and wetland habitat specialist species. The areas identified as sensitive for these species have been avoided by the project layout. The proponent is investigating various compensation initiatives and offsets to mitigate the risk of the proposed development to bird species and the overall biodiversity of the site. These initiatives will be detailed in the EIA Phase.</p>	
	<p>We suggest alternative sites should be considered for development. For example, development west of Ermelo, where land is already heavily transformed, is less likely to impact biodiversity, whereas the Eastern Escarpment should be avoided.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b> Mapping of sensitive avifaunal features within the proposed site has allowed the refinement of the project layouts within the area, or in other words the consideration of micro alternatives. <b>Applicant:</b> Identifying locations for wind energy facilities are guided by many factors but at the forefront are wind resource and available grid capacity. We are currently in an energy crisis in South Africa and finding locations where there is both a suitable resource and capacity to connect to the grid is challenging and essential. This specific site is at a high elevation and has the best wind speed in the Belfast area. The wind speed at the site is already marginal, so if</p>	<p><b>Section 8 of the FSR</b></p>

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		<p>we were to move the development to a different site, the projects will no longer be economical. Unlike the Cape Provinces of South Africa, where there is abundant wind resources but no available grid capacity, the project site provides the opportunity to connect to the Eskom grid. For this reason, ENERTRAG South Africa are developing a number of projects within the Mpumalanga area, include the Hendrina area and south of Ermelo. ENERTRAG recognises the potential of the Mpumalanga province to shift away from the current coal mining land use which dominates the region and promote renewable energy expansion. We have been actively assessing the wind data in the province, including the installation of a meteorological mast at the Dalmanutha site which has collected over two years of data. Although an alternative site has not been considered as part of the application for environmental authorisation, the location was assessed during the site feasibility assessment. ENERTRAG South Africa would like to investigate the removal of further turbines from the layout and consider technology alternatives in the EIA phase, to alleviate the impact of the project on biodiversity in the area.</p>	
	<p>Given the sensitivity of the biodiversity within the Project Area of Influence, we are pleased to note that two years of data collection will be conducted for the avifaunal impact assessment. However, it is unclear</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b></p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>from the Scoping Report if the data collection methods will be adequate to verify the sensitive features and questions that have been scoped thus far, or those raised below.</p>	<p>The second year of monitoring will be reported on in the EIA phase report. Second year monitoring began in May 2022, prior to the submission of the below comments from BLSA. The trigger for the second year of monitoring was primarily the Cape Vulture risk identified on site. The second year will collect further data on bird abundance and movement on site, in particular for Cape Vulture.</p>	
	<p>We are concerned that the Project Area of Influence is not well defined in the context of different impact receptors. Please see SANBI's Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines for more guidance in this regard. It may be necessary to conduct surveys outside of the development footprint (e.g., to identify and quantify the use of roosts and breeding sites) and this should be clearly defined during scoping.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b> We will endeavour to address this aspect in the EIA phase report</p>	-
	<p>We are further concerned that the development site is along the Eastern Escarpment of South Africa.</p> <p>This geographical feature is a flyway for latitudinal (north to south) and altitudinal (east to west) migrants of species moving within (e.g., cranes, bustards, Southern Bald Ibis, Blue Swallow) and beyond the continent (e.g., White Stork, Amur Falcon). The extensive wetland system at the site would offer stop-over sites for migrants transitioning through the landscape. Tracking data should be acquired from past studies/literature to identify which migrants are using this area and when.</p> <p>Alternatively, other methods (e.g., radar or tracking studies) should be included in the plan of study for impact assessment in order to assess the risk to migratory birds.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b> Pre-construction monitoring has collected data on diurnal bird abundance and flight behaviour on site.</p> <p>Although the second year of the monitoring is still underway, no evidence of migration over the site has been recorded. We will endeavour to obtain and utilise tracking data for the EIA phase. Nocturnal bird movement has not been monitored and would require specialised use of radar. We will consult further with BLSA on this in the EIR phase.</p>	Section 8 of the FSR

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	<p>We suggest that the scoping report and plan of study should place greater focus on potential risks to the globally Critically Endangered White-winged Flufftail. South Africa and Ethiopia are the only two countries with confirmed breeding records of this highly cryptic species. It is unlikely to be found from observations and we discourage flushing the bird from wetlands. Not far to the north of the proposed site is a stronghold for the species in the Greater Lakenvelei Protected Environment and Middelpunt Nature Reserve. It is likely that the bird is also using the wetlands at the proposed site.</p> <p>Not much is known about where and when the species migrates to breed in high-elevation wetlands during the wet season (October-March), but birds have been found all along the Eastern Escarpment from the Steenkampsberg in Mpumalanga to southern KZN. Three other species of flufftail have been recorded as fatalities at South African wind farms and we are concerned that it is unlikely that shutdown-on-demand will be an effective mitigation for this small and cryptic species.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b></p> <p>We are aware of the Middelpunt stronghold for White-winged Flufftail (approximately 20km north of the proposed site). We have completed almost 24 months of pre-construction monitoring on site, and not recorded the species on site. We will consult further with BLSA on this in the EIR phase.</p> <p>BLSA's concern regarding the effectiveness of shutdown on demand is noted. Alternative measures will be investigated in the EIA Phase. The offset strategy referred to above will also address any anticipated residual impact.</p> <p>We agree that observer led shutdown on demand will not mitigate the risk to this and other species which fly at night. The EIA phase risk assessment will elaborate on this point, and following the mitigation hierarchy, if a residual impact is anticipated an appropriate measure will be designed to compensate for this.</p>	<p><b>Section 8 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>BirdLife South Africa encourages the use of shutdown-on-demand as mitigation to address residual negative impacts associated with fatalities of larger bodied birds. However, we caution that this approach is not appropriate for turbines proposed in areas where they will pose a significant risk to threatened species (where avoidance would be more effective and appropriate). Shutdown-on-demand can be fraught with challenges related to implementation and human (or technological) error and is poorly enforced.</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b></p> <p>BLSA's concern regarding the effectiveness of shutdown on demand is noted. Alternative measures will be investigated in the EIA Phase. The offset</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b></p>



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	<p>While shutdown-on-demand can be helpful to reduce the risk of fatalities, it does not eliminate it. Fatalities of large-bodied birds, including vultures, Secretarybird and raptors have occurred at wind farms in South Africa implementing this approach.</p>	<p>strategy referred to above will also address any anticipated residual impact.</p> <p>A risk assessment of all proposed turbine locations was conducted and the highest risk category turbines were removed from the layout. The layout will be further optimised during the EIA phase.</p>	
	<p>The ecosystem status of the vegetation types reflected in the draft Scoping Report and Biodiversity Scoping Report appear to be incorrect or outdated. Both Eastern Highveld Grassland and KaNgwane Montane Grassland are Endangered (not Vulnerable and Least Threatened as indicated in the Scoping Report, respectively). The Scoping Report and Impact Assessment need to be updated to accurately reflect the status of these ecosystems.</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Specialist: Aisling Dower</b></p> <p>Thank you for the comment. Available official information on the threat status of vegetation types was utilised to inform the scoping report. These included the gazetted documents provided on SANBI’s website (<a href="http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/planning-and-assessment/environmental-assessments/orientation/working-with-threatened-ecosystems/threatened-ecosystems/">http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/planning-and-assessment/environmental-assessments/orientation/working-with-threatened-ecosystems/threatened-ecosystems/</a>) including the most recent National Gazette (National Gazette No 34809 of 09 December 2011 Volume 558); the SANBI BGIS (2011) threatened ecosystems spatial dataset (<a href="https://bgis.sanbi.org/SpatialDataset">https://bgis.sanbi.org/SpatialDataset</a>); and the SANBI National biodiversity assessment (2018) (<a href="http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/planning-and-assessment/national-biodiversity-assessment-nba-2018/">http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/planning-and-assessment/national-biodiversity-assessment-nba-2018/</a>).</p>	-

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		<p>We have interrogated the websites once more and have not seen any newer available information. We welcome any newer information that BLSA could share/direct us to source; and the most up-to-date datasets will be utilised in the Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment at EIA stage.</p>	
	<p>The Screening Report does indicate the likely presence of an Endangered ecosystem. To avoid similar mistakes, all biodiversity specialists should be encouraged to pay careful attention and verify the rich information and many sensitivity layers included in the National Environmental Screening Tool.</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Specialist: Aisling Dower</b>  The screening reports downloaded on 13/02/2022 indicate the presence of both Vulnerable and Endangered ecosystems; while this is acknowledged in Section 5.1, the available SANBI (2018) NEMBA threatened ecosystems spatial dataset did not align with the screening report – the threat status of the ecosystems will be updated in the Terrestrial Biodiversity Specialist Assessment at baseline phase and will be taken into account for impact assessment, mitigation planning and biodiversity offset report development.</p>	-
	<p>In conclusion, we are of the opinion that there is sufficient data to suggest the site (or a large proportion of the site) is inappropriate for wind farm development due to the significant risks posed to biodiversity. It is unlikely that additional studies will reduce the site sensitivity and the applicant risks “throwing good money after bad”.</p> <p>However, if they wish to pursue development in this area, we strongly suggest that</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist: Aisling Dower</b>  We take note of this position expressed by BLSA and will discuss the approach to further studies if any with the proponent and BLSA in the EIA Phase. In line with the mitigation hierarchy an offset will be</p>	<b>Section 8 of the FSR</b>

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	<p>a) more attention is paid to reduce risks, uncertainties discussed above and flagged in the Site Screening Tool;</p> <p>b) the effectiveness and feasibility of proposed mitigation measures must be robustly assessed; and</p> <p>c) biodiversity offsets should be considered, as it is unlikely that mitigation alone will ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity.</p>	<p>investigated to address any residual impacts to ensure no net loss.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity Specialist: Aisling Dower</b></p> <p>Biodiversity offsets are being considered. A biodiversity offset strategy will be prepared in support of the EA application. Stakeholders including BLSA will be consulted to inform the development of the biodiversity offset report.</p>	
<p>13 February 2023</p> <p>Email correspondence</p> <p>Sam Ralston</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan</p> <p>Many thanks for the responses to our submission on the draft Scoping Report.</p> <p>With regards to the conservation status of the affected ecosystems, please refer to the following links:</p> <p><a href="http://bgis.sanbi.org/Projects/Detail/1233/">http://bgis.sanbi.org/Projects/Detail/1233/</a></p> <p><a href="http://bgis.sanbi.org/ecosystems/home">http://bgis.sanbi.org/ecosystems/home</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/gazetted_notices/nema_threatenedecosystemlist_g47526gon2747.pdf">https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/gazetted_notices/nema_threatenedecosystemlist_g47526gon2747.pdf</a></p> <p>We suggest that the biodiversity specialist should engage with SANBI or MPTA if further clarity is required. BirdLife South Africa would welcome the opportunity to engage with WSP, and the avifaunal and biodiversity specialists before the draft EIA report is completed. We have concerns about the scope of data collection, as well as regarding appropriateness and feasibility of biodiversity offsets in this context. It might be helpful to include the MPTA in these discussions as well, to help ensure everyone is on the same page.</p> <p>Kind regards</p> <p>Sam</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>Dear Sam,</p> <p>Thank you for the response to the Final scoping report.</p> <p>We will notify the Biodiversity specialist accordingly of the links you have provided.</p> <p>Lastly, we will arrange a meeting with Bird Life SA and MTPA to chat about these concerns.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix C-2</b></p>

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<b>Emakhazeni Local Municipality</b>			
<p>5 January 2023 Official letter Mr. W. J Shabangu Municipal Manager</p>	<p>The Emakhazeni Local Municipality (ELM) has assessed the above-mentioned report prepared by WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Dalmanutha WEF (RF) (Pty) Ltd and wish to comment as follows:</p> <p>Waste management: The applicant had indicated that "the hazardous waste generated on site will be collected and disposed at appropriately licenced landfill site and proof of disposal will be retained by the contractors and the facility ‘ operators” (page 176) therefore, the municipality would like to commend that.</p> <p>In addition, ELM would like to emphasize that general waste that will be generated on site must be disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility as well, and a signed copy of waste disposal permit must be made available when required.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges this comment, furthermore WSP can confirm that the general waste generated on site will indeed be disposed of at a registered landfill with the appropriate disposal slips retained as proof thereof. Mitigation measures to ensure appropriate waste management will form part of the EMPr submitted during the EIA stage of the project.</p>	<p><b>Section 7.8 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>Water supply: The ELM would like to state that, should it happen that the applicant will use water from Municipal water supply; the applicant must have the letter of service level agreement with the Municipality.</p> <p>On the other hand, any potential ‘ impact on localized surface water must be prevented, and any pollution problems that may arise should be addressed by the applicant.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges this comment. The applicant will engage with the municipality regarding any service agreements required.</p> <p>Furthermore, surface water impacts will be addressed accordingly via mitigation measures prescribed by the surface water specialties. This will form part of the EMPr submitted during the EIA stage of the project, although it is also present in the DSR in Section 7.5.</p>	<p><b>Section 7.5 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>Ablution facilities: The applicant must note that the use of any chemicals or fertilizers, herbicides, insecticide as well as temporary and chemical toilet facilities must not cause any pollution to a water resource or pose any health hazard. Should it happen that the applicant would dispose the waste at the</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is duly acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 7.8 of the FSR</b></p>

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	<p>municipal waste-water treatment works, the applicant must have a service level agreement with the ELM. Any pollution problems that may arise from the above should be addressed immediately by the applicant.</p>	<p>The usage of any chemicals or fertilizers, herbicides, insecticide as well as temporary and chemical toilet facilities, if any, will be managed according to the waste management plan which will deal with the management of hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>This will form part of the EMPr submitted during the EIA stage of the project, containing appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented for the above-mentioned practice.</p>	
	<p>For enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Anza Nefale on the contact details listed above, alternatively on e-mail address: <a href="mailto:anza.nefale@emakhazeni.gov.za">anza.nefale@emakhazeni.gov.za</a></p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment and confirms that the contact details provided have been added to the I&amp;AP database.</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
<p><b>Geoff Lockwood- Shareholder in the De Rust Trout Farm</b></p>			
<p>25 January 2023 Email correspondence Geoff Lockwood Farm shareholder in property located within the project site- De Rust Trout</p>	<p>Good afternoon Thirushan</p> <p>Please find attached my responses to the scoping report.</p> <p>I am also copying these to BirdLife South Africa, and also to Mervyn Lotter at Mpumalanga Parks and Tourism Authority for their information.</p> <p>Please also keep me informed as to any developments regarding the project.</p> <p>Regards</p>	<p>Dear Geoff,</p> <p>Thank you for your response and comment on the Draft Scoping report for the Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Project.</p> <p>Your concerns and comments have been acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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	Geoff Lockwood	WSP can confirm that you will be kept informed on further developments regarding the project.  Kind regards	
25 January 2023 Official letter  Geoff Lockwood Farm shareholder in property located within the project site- De Rust Trout	<p>As a long-term shareholder in the De Rust Trout Farm, I've explored much of the northern-western section of the proposed development recording biodiversity over more than thirty years – both on De Rust, and on surrounding farms.</p> <p>The primary focus of these studies was initially birds, but broadened out to include orchids and other taxa, most recently Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies). For several years, I have been forwarding all records for Red Data bird species, and also of orchids, to MTPA with the co-ordinates of the sightings. I've also submitted sightings data to the various atlas projects administered by the Virtual Museum, and also to SABAP2</p> <p>All my records of Red Data bird species and orchid sightings were also made available to the specialists involved in the scoping exercise. Two recent sightings however need to be added to the material already supplied to the consultants.</p> <p>Note: At the time I made these data available, the layout shown to me was significantly different to that laid out in the Scoping Report.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. During the scoping phase the layout was updated taking into account the sensitive areas identified by the specialists and an optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 turbines in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.)</p> <p>In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.</p>	<b>Figure 6-21 in the FSR Section 8 of the FSR</b>
	<p>Pallid Harrier – <i>Circus macrourus</i> (Near-Threatened)</p> <p>On 19 November 2022, I had a sighting of an adult male Pallid Harrier at approximate co-ordinates - 25.765134°; 30.118627° (decimal degrees). The bird was hunting over the valley heading in a NW direction towards the Geluk Road and was observed for about 15 minutes over the valley – mainly over the western section.</p> <p>This is the second November record in four years of an adult male of this species, and the possibility that it is the same bird returning cannot be ruled out. The previous sighting was at approximate co-ordinates - 25.757903°; 30.121521°, with the bird heading W towards the Geluk Road.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-

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	<p>Note: This sighting of this species was not forwarded to the scoping assessment team as I did not include sightings of possible vagrants in that submission.</p>		
	<p>Secretarybird – Sagittarius serpentarius (Vulnerable) On 15 December 2022, a single adult bird was seen swallowing a snake at approximate co-ordinates - 25.748908°; 30.123378, adding to the records of this Red-listed species within the project area.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p>My primary objections and concerns regarding the proposed development are as follows:  A significant number of WTG’s are proposed for the valley running SE from the Berg-en-Dal War Memorial.  This area has a known, high occurrence of Red-listed avifauna including Wattled Cranes (Critically Endangered); Cape Vulture (Endangered); Secretarybird (Vulnerable); White-bellied Bustard (Vulnerable); Southern Bald Ibis (Vulnerable); Black-rumped Buttonquail (Vulnerable); Yellow-breasted Pipit (Vulnerable), Lanner (Vulnerable); Peregrine (Near-Threatened) and Pallid Harrier (Near-threatened). In addition, I’ve recorded Denham’s Bustard (Vulnerable) on the western side of the valley on one occasion.  The proposed sites for these WTG’s pose a real risk to the local, and in some cases, the national populations of these species.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. The layout provided in the DSR is a preliminary layout and is subject to change. The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 WTG in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.) In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.</p>	<b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b>
	<p>In the case of the Wattled Crane in particular, up to four birds have been recorded in this valley – a significant part of South Africa’s wild population.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase. As</p>	-

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		noted, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds, including the Wattled Crane.	
	Barn Swallows and Amur Falcons occur in numbers during mid-to-late summer, with the swallows frequently roosting in the Phragmites reedbeds at the inflow to the De Rust dam. In some years this roost contains an estimated 10,000 birds. Both species could sustain significant losses.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	-
	While a remote sensing and emergency shut-down procedure has been proposed to detect approaching birds and to rapidly stop the affected turbine(s), I have no information as to the efficacy of this mitigation. I am also unaware whether the proposed system will detect and respond effectively to the smaller species such as Black-rumped Buttonquail and Yellow-breasted Pipit.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. Further impact assessments will be carried out in the EIA phase. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	<b>Section 8 of the FSR</b>
	The former species probably undertakes long-distance movements at night (the related Common Buttonquail does), while the latter undertakes display flights which would put it at risk of collision with the turbine blades.  The valley is prone to episodes of thick mist, with visibility falling to less than 10 m on occasion (pers. obs.), and this could also increase the risk of collisions with the installations for all bird species.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	-
	<b>Noise impacts on birds</b>  While the scoping report discusses noise impacts in respect of human receptors i.e. at people at dwellings etc. there appears to have been no recognition or investigations as to the possible negative impacts of turbine noise on the surrounding bird populations.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Acoustic, Avifaunal	-



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		and Biodiversity Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	
	Research in Holland for example has shown that traffic noise caused a decline in the nesting populations of Willow Warbler – <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> in an adjacent wood, with the cause put down to sonic interference with vocalisations of the males – particularly those used in territorial defence and mate attraction.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Acoustic, Avifaunal and Biodiversity Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	-
	If turbine noise falls in the same frequency range as say that of the deep hooting calls of Black-rumped Buttonquail, collision risks apart, this could render the area completely unsuitable for this species.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Acoustic, Avifaunal and Biodiversity Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	-
	Sound pressure for some distance around the WTG’s could drown out or suppress any communications between conspecifics, again making large parts of the valley unsuitable for a variety of bird species. Based on this, I would question a number of the risk level assessments in the scoping report and strongly suggest that these be revisited.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Acoustic, Avifaunal and Biodiversity Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	-
	Some scientific papers on the impacts of noise on birds — Y. Teff-Seker; O. Berger-Tal; Y. Lenhnardt, and N. Teshner 2022: Noise pollution from wind turbines and its effects on wildlife: A cross-national analysis of current policies and planning regulations. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Science Direct.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Acoustic, Avifaunal	-

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conomy, J.T.; Dubovsky, J.A.; Collazo, J.A. and Fleming, W.J. 1998. Do Black Ducks and Wood Ducks Habituate to Aircraft Disturbance? The Journal of Wildlife Management, Vol. 62, No 3 (Jul. 1998): 1135 – 1142.</li> <li>– Grubb, M.M. 1979. Effects of Noise Levels on Nesting Herons and Egrets. Proceedings of the Colonial Waterbird Group, Vol. 2 (1979): 49 – 54.</li> <li>– Habib, L.; Bayne, M.E. and Boutin, S. 2007. Chronic industrial noise affects pairing success and age structure of ovenbirds Seiurus aurocapilla. Journal of Applied Ecology (2007) 44: 176 – 184</li> <li>– Reijnen, R. &amp; Foppen, R. 1994. The Effects of Car Traffic on Breeding Bird Populations in Woodland. 1. Evidence of Reduced Habitat Quality for Willow Warblers Phylloscopus trochilus breeding Close to a Highway. Journal of Applied Ecology, Vol. 31, No. 1 (Feb., 1994): 85 -94</li> <li>– Reijnen, R.; Foppen, R. &amp; Meeuwsen, H. 1996. The effects of traffic on the density of breeding birds in Dutch agricultural grasslands. Biological Conservation 75 (1996): 255 – 260</li> <li>– Trimper, P.G.; Standen, N.M.; Lye, L.M.; Lemon, D.; Chubbs, T.E. &amp; Humphries, G.W. 1998. Effects of Low-Level Jet Aircraft Noise on the Behaviour of Nesting Osprey. Journal of Applied Ecology, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Feb., 1998), pp. 122-130</li> <li>– Vos, D.K.; Ryder, R.A. &amp; Graul, W.D. 1985. Response of breeding Great Blue Herons to human disturbance in North-central Colorado. Colonial Waterbirds, Vol. 8, No. 1 (1985): 13 - 22</li> </ul>	<p>and Biodiversity Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	
	<p>For the reasons given above, I WOULD NOT SUPPORT THE INSTALLATION OF ANY WTG's IN THIS VALLEY! In particular, all of the following WTG sites are either in, or within dangerous proximity to places where I have recorded Watted Cranes and/or other Red Data bird species.</p> <p>Problematic WTG sites          WTG 02 WTG 03 WTG 04 WTG 05 WTG 06 WTG 07          WTG 08 WTG 12 WTG 13 WTG 14 WTG 15 WTG 16          WTG 17</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b>          WSP acknowledges this comment.          WSP notes that the only layout map in the Scoping report with numbering on the WTG, is the pre-optimised layout.          Therefore, this comment is based on the pre-optimised layout, as the optimised layout does not have turbine numbers on it.          From the WTG listed as problematic, the following are no longer on the optimised</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR Figure 6-21</b></p>

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	<p>In addition, the following sites may pose a threat to Red-listed bird species and I request that a detailed evaluation is performed to determine the extent of any risk. WTG 18 WTG 30 WTG 37</p>	<p>layout, which is included in the FSR in Figure 6-21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– WTG 06</li> <li>– WTG 07</li> <li>– WTG 08</li> <li>– WTG 14</li> <li>– WTG 15</li> <li>– WTG 16</li> <li>– WTG 17</li> </ul> <p>The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 turbines in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.)</p> <p>In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.</p>	
	<p>Odonata diversity. I have recorded a significant diversity of Odonata within the project area – primarily around the De Rust dam. Endemic/limited-range species such as Springwater Sprite – Pseudagrion caffrum, Sapphire Bluet – Africallagma sapphirinum and Round-winged Bluet – Proischura rotudipennis amongst others have been identified and photographed.</p> <p>Such diversity is considered an indicator of a healthy aquatic ecology and good water quality.</p> <p>It is essential therefore that any development of roads, CWT sites etc. involved in the installation or operation of the project does not alter current flow patterns or compromise water quality in any way.</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Specialist: Aisling Dower</b></p> <p>Thank you for the comment and information. High flow and low flow baseline aquatic ecosystem surveys of streams and rivers within the study area have been conducted; the results of these studies will be presented in the baseline reports at EIA phase and will take these findings into consideration.</p>	-

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		Mitigation planning for any new road crossings of watercourses will adhere to the mitigation hierarchy, first seeking to avoid and then minimise any potential impacts on the watercourse.	
	<p>At least two orchid species – <i>Habenaria anguiceps</i> and <i>Disa aconitoides</i> are likely to be extirpated should the installation of WTG 14 and 15 go ahead.</p> <p>The co-ordinates of these populations were provided to the scoping phase ecologist and both sites are likely to experience significant disturbance during the construction phase. <i>D. aconitoides</i> is an uncommon orchid in Mpumalanga and is usually recorded either as single plants, or in small colonies, while there are very few localities known for <i>H. anguiceps</i> in the province.</p> <p>Efforts to remove these populations and re-establish them elsewhere are unlikely to prove successful.</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Specialist: Aisling Dower</b></p> <p>Layouts have not yet been finalised. Layouts will be optimised to avoid/minimise significant impacts on species of conservation concern.</p> <p>Any significant impacts on flora species of conservation concern will be the subject of detailed additional mitigation measures. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset report.</p>	-
	<p><b>Noise</b></p> <p>From the scoping report it appears that the farm house – (Receptor 16 in Figure 5-31) is between 500 and 850 m from the closest turbine, with at least two others that appear to be within 1000 m of the house (WTG’s 13, 14 &amp; 15 to the west of the house).</p> <p>There is also the possibility of noise disturbance arising from WTG’s 19, 20 &amp; 21 situated to the SE of the house. Site topography might mitigate noise to a certain extent but it is likely that the people using De Rust will experience negative impacts due to turbine noise (operational phase), and also during the construction phase.</p> <p>Note: Most shareholders of De Rust have invested in the enterprise for its tranquillity and this experience is likely to be significantly degraded if these WTG’s are deployed at the proposed locations.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges these comments. This will be further investigated during the EIA phase in the acoustic impact assessment.</p> <p>We confirm that this information has been shared with the acoustic specialist.</p>	-

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	<p><b>De Rust's water supply</b>  All water for the house and staff housing is drawn from a spring just N of the farm's northern boundary at approximate co-ordinates (decimal degrees) – 25.754225°; 30.129224°.  It is essential that any activity, including the development of roads, CWT sites etc. involved in the installation or operation of the project does not compromise either water flow or water quality and safety.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b>  This comment is acknowledged.  Mitigation planning for any new road crossings of watercourses will adhere to the mitigation hierarchy, first seeking to avoid and then minimise any potential impacts on the watercourse.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>DFFE- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment- Biodiversity Conservation</b></p>			
<p>12 December 2022  Email correspondence    Kamogelo Mathetja  DFFE-Biodiversity Conservation</p>	<p>Dear Sir/Madam    DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation hereby acknowledge receipt of the invitation to review and comment on the project mentioned on the subject line. Kindly note that the project has been allocated to Mrs P Makitla and Ms M Mudau (Both copied on this email).    Please note: All Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA review and any other Biodiversity  EIA queries will be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota    Regards,  Kamogelo</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b>  Dear Kamogelo,    Thank you for you feedback.    WSP hereby acknowledges this response and can confirm that our database has been updated with Mrs P Makitla and Ms M Mudau email addresses.    Furthermore, WSP can confirm Mr Seoka Lekota email is also on our database and will receive all correspondence.    Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>

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<p>2 February 2023 Official letter</p> <p>Mr. Seoka Lekota Control Biodiversity Officer Grade B: Biodiversity Conservation Department of Forestry, Fisheries &amp; the Environment</p>	<p>The Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation has reviewed and evaluated the reports. According to the information provided in the report, a significant area of the proposed site falls under CBA 1, with several wetlands within the site. Mammal and birds species of conservation concern have been confirmed to be present within the site.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The EIA phase of the project will provide further mitigation measures regarding these highlighted areas. In, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity. Furthermore, a biodiversity offset strategy to mitigate any residual impact is being prepared and will accompany the draft EIA.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H &amp; I of the FSR</b></p>
<p>Letter signed by: Portia Makitla Designation: Control Biodiversity Officer Grade A</p>	<p>And as per the Avifauna specialist report the impacts of collision of birds with turbines and electrocution with powerlines have been rated to have high significance before mitigation, furthermore the report stipulates that several avifaunal features have been identified on site which require spatial protection in the form of no-go buffers. Several current turbine positions infringe on these areas and will require micro siting, with mitigation measures to being reviewed during the EIA phase. The high sensitivity theme is further supported by a stakeholder in the specialist report, that the area has sightings of birds of species of conservation concern, especially in the valley/ the gorge where Southern Bald Ibis roost.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged to be correct. The EIA phase of the project will further investigate the avifaunal impacts which have been identified in the FSR. WSP can confirm that the layout provided will be subject to change and micro siting of the turbine positions will be included as an important mitigation measure. Further turbine reductions are being considered during the EIA phase.</p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>The Directorate has noted highly sensitive themes as per the EIA screening tool. Kindly take note that any development within highly sensitive areas that will result in significant negative impacts prior mitigation measures is prohibited.</p> <p>Furthermore, the final report must comply with all the requirements as outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guideline for renewable energy projects and the Best Practice Guideline for Birds &amp; Solar Energy for assessing and monitoring the impact of solar energy facilities on birds in Southern Africa.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Please refer to Section 6 of the FSR for the verification of sensitivities on site. It is noted that the following themes were identified as very high sensitivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Agriculture</li> <li>— Aquatic biodiversity</li> <li>— Archaeology and cultural heritage</li> <li>— Flicker</li> <li>— Landscape</li> <li>— Palaeontology</li> <li>— Noise</li> <li>— Terrestrial biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>From the above-mentioned themes both Terrestrial biodiversity and Aquatic biodiversity have been confirmed as very high sensitivity in certain areas on the site. Relevant mitigation measures will be recommended during the EIA phase taking cognisance of the mitigation hierarchy.</p> <p>WSP confirms that the final report will comply with all the requirements as outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guideline for renewable energy projects and the Best Practice Guideline for Birds &amp; Solar Energy for assessing and monitoring the impact of</p>	<p><b>Section 6 of FSR</b></p>
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		solar energy facilities on birds in Southern Africa.	
	In conclusion, the Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA for review and queries should be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email; <a href="mailto:BCAdmin@dfpe.gov.za">BCAdmin@dfpe.gov.za</a> for the attention of Mr. Seoka Lekota.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that all the Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA will be submitted to ; <a href="mailto:BCAdmin@dfpe.gov.za">BCAdmin@dfpe.gov.za</a> for the attention of Mr. Seoka Lekota.	<b>Appendix A of this SER</b>
<b>DFPE- Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment</b>			
27 January 2023 Official letter  Mr Vusi Skosana Acting Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  Signed by: Mr Coenrad Agenbach	<b>(a) Specific Comments</b>  (i) Please provide a concise, but complete, summary and bullet list of the project description and associated infrastructure (or project scope). This must include a list of all development components and associated infrastructure.  Kindly ensure the development footprints (hectares/square metres) and specifications of all proposed infrastructure and associated infrastructure during all phases are included in the final SR.  The co-ordinates must be specific to each activity and infrastructure that is proposed on the site. The co-ordinates for substations and the battery energy storage systems (BESS) must be included in the report,	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 2.3 of the FSR provides the project infrastructure in bullet form. Section 2.1 of the FSR provides the project description.  <b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The FSR includes the development footprints (hectares/square metres) and specifications of all proposed infrastructure and associated infrastructure in Section 2.3.  <b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.	<b>Section 2.3 &amp; Section 2.1 of the FSR</b>  <b>Section 2.3 of the FSR</b>  <b>Section 2.1 of the FSR Table 2.2</b>



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Designation: Deputy Director: Priority Infrastructure Projects	i.e., we require that you provide us with the specific development footprints for each development parameter, and not an area outlining the entire site.	The coordinates of the application site have been included in the FSR in Table 2.2. The Draft EIAR will further include the coordinates of specific development footprints for each development parameter such as laydown areas, substations, access roads etc..	
	<p>Several activities applied for in the application form is said to occur within protected areas, such as Activity 4(f)(i) (aa)(bb) and Activity 10(f)(i) (aa)(bb) of Listing Notice 3 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.</p> <p>Therefore, approval from the Management Authority in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003; Section 50(5) for commercial and community activities in the National Park, and/or World Heritage Site may be required.</p> <p>Comments from this Department’s Protected Areas Directorate must be obtained to confirm whether Approval from the Management Authority in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003; Section 50(5) is required.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged, however there are no Protected areas on the project site in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003; Section 50(5). Therefore, this is not applicable.</p> <p>It has been noted to be an error on the Application form and the DSR that Activity 4(aa), Activity 10(aa), Activity 14(aa), Activity 18(aa), Activity 23(aa) were listed.</p> <p>This has been updated and removed in the FSR and the application form, which will be re submitted.</p> <p>WSP confirm that Mr Rofiwa Magodi and Tshwanelo Leballo are included on the project database and were provided with the opportunity to comment on the DSR.</p>	<b>Section 3 of the FSR Appendix A of this SER</b>
	<p>Find below the contact details for personnel at this Department’s Protected Areas Directorate:</p> <p>a) Name: Mr Rofhiwa</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP confirm that Mr Rofiwa Magodi and Tshwanelo Leballo are included on the</p>	<b>Appendix A of this SER</b>

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	<p>Telephone no: (012) 399 8801          Email: RMagodi@dffe.gov.za; and          b) Name: Tshwanelo Leballo          Telephone no: (012) 399 9561          Email: tleballo@dffe.gov.za.</p>	<p>project database and were provided with the opportunity to comment on the DSR.</p>	
	<p>Kindly take note that when finalising the layout plan the position of all proposed infrastructure and linear activities, which includes but not limited to the following must be illustrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Wind turbines (the proposed 70 turbines should be numbered on the layout plan);</li> <li>– Access roads and internal roads;</li> <li>– IPP portion onsite substation;</li> <li>– Battery energy storage systems (BESS);</li> <li>– Operation and maintenance buildings; and</li> <li>– Construction camp laydown areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>EAP:</b>          This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that all of the proposed infrastructure and linear activities will be indicated on the layout map in the Draft EIAR.          However, it should be noted that this layout plan is subject to change during the detailed design phase. The final layout plan that is submitted to the Department for approval post EA will include all infrastructure and linear activities.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2015, Wind Farms are not compatible land-use activities to be undertaken in areas classified as CBA 1. Therefore, the mitigation hierarchy should be applied in full, and a Biodiversity Offset should be considered to ensure that significant residual impacts of the development are remedied.</p>	<p><b>Biodiversity Specialist:</b>          Biodiversity offsets are being considered. A biodiversity offset strategy is being prepared in support of the EA application and will be included in the draft EIAR. Stakeholders including DFFE, MDARDLEA, MTPA and BirdLife SA will be consulted to inform the development of the biodiversity offset strategy.</p>	<p><b>Section 8.6.3 of the FSR</b></p>

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	Further to the above, this must be included and addressed in the Plan of Study of the final SR.	<b>Biodiversity Specialist:</b> The biodiversity offset strategy has been included in the Plan of Study of the FSR
<b>(b) Listed Activities</b> (i) Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that all the listed activities applied for are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description, in Section 3 of the FSR. The application form will be resubmitted with the FSR.	<b>Section 7.9 and Section 8.6.3 of the FSR</b>  <b>Section 3 of the FSR</b>
(ii) If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final SR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <a href="https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms">https://www.dffe.gov.za/documents/forms</a> .	<b>EAP:</b> WSP Acknowledges this comment and can confirm that the amended application form will be submitted with the revised listed activities to the department.	<b>Section 3 of the FSR</b>
<b>(c) Layout &amp; Sensitivity Maps</b> (i) The final SR must provide coordinate points for the proposed development site (note that if the site has numerous bend points, at each bend point coordinates must be provided) as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP Acknowledges this comment. The coordinates of the boundary of the properties have been included in Section 2.1 of the FSR.  Linear activities co-ordinates will be confirmed in the dEIAR., however please note that the required 132kV grid connection will be assessed as part of a separate BA process.	<b>Section 2.1 of the FSR</b>

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	<p>(ii) All preferred turbine positions must be clearly numbered. The turbine position numbers must be consistently used in all maps to be included in the reports.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP Acknowledges this comment, the optimised layout map has been revised to include turbine numbers.  Turbine numbers will be included all maps for the draft EIA phase</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>(iii) Please provide a layout map which indicates the following: a) The proposed position of the 70 wind energy turbines, laydown areas, internal and external roads, substations, BESS, operational and maintenance buildings etc.; b) The proposed WEF and associated infrastructure, overlain by the sensitivity map; c) All supporting onsite infrastructure e.g. roads (existing and proposed); d) The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected; e) Buffer areas; and f) All “no-go” areas.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP Acknowledges this comment. The layout map has been revised to include infrastructure mentioned in the comment. See Figure 6.26.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b> <b>Figure 6.26 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>(iv) The above map must be overlain with a sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring renewable energy developments and existing grid infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b> <b>Figure 6.23 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>(v) Google maps will not be accepted.</p>	<p>A consolidated sensitivity map overlain by the layout has been included in the Figure 6.23 in the FSR.  There are two renewable facilities identified within a 30km radius including: — 14MW Machadodorp PV1 solar facility (10km northeast of the site); and — Haverfontein WEF (9km south of the site)..I</p>	

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		WSP can confirm that no google maps will be provided in the draft EIAR.	
	<p><b>(d) Alternatives</b></p> <p>(i) Please provide a description of any 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 of GN R.982 of 2014 (as amended).</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>Section 2.5.1 of the FSR outlines the alternatives that will be under consideration in the EIA phase such as layout alternatives. Furthermore, alternative technologies (e.g., solar) and the option of reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity of the site will be investigated in the EIA Phase.</p> <p><b>Applicant:</b></p> <p>Although an alternative location has not been considered as part of the application for environmental authorisation, the site was assessed during the site feasibility analysis. Identifying locations for wind energy facilities are guided by many factors but at the forefront are wind resource and available grid capacity. We are currently in an energy crisis in South Africa and finding locations where there is both a suitable resource and capacity to connect to the grid is challenging and essential. This specific site is at a high elevation and has the best wind speed in the Belfast area. The wind speed at the site is already marginal, so if we were to move the development to a different site, the</p>	<p><b>Section 2.5 of FSR</b></p>

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		projects will no longer be economical. Unlike the Cape Provinces of South Africa, where there is abundant wind resources but no available grid capacity, the project site provides the opportunity to connect to the Eskom grid..	
	(ii) Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist in terms of Appendix 2.	<b>EAP:</b> Please see Section 2.5 for the alternative's discussion. This section will be amended as required as a result of any technology and layout changes in the EIA phase.	<b>Section 2.5 of FSR</b>
	<b>(e) Public Participation Process</b> (i) The newspaper advertisement attached under Appendix F-3 is deemed inadequate. Kindly include an actual copy of the newspaper advertisement that formed part of the public participation process for this project in the final SR. The newspaper advert provided should depict the name of the newspaper and date of publication of the advert. It should also be clear and legible.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. Please note the FSR has been updated to include the newspaper adverts proof. This SER includes the proof of advert placement in Appendix B-1	<b>Appendix B-1 of this SER</b>
	(ii) Please provide photographs of the erected site notices placed around the boundaries of the proposed site.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. Proof of the site notice placement has been included in Appendix B-2 of the SER.	<b>Appendix B-2 of this SER</b>
	(iii) Comments must be obtained from this Department's Biodiversity Conservation Directorate at BCAdmin@dffe.gov.za and this Department's Protected Areas Directorate at RMagodi@dffe.gov.za.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. Comments from DFFE Biodiversity	<b>Appendix D of this SER</b>

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		<p>conservation unit have included in this SER.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that DFFE Protected Areas Directorate were on the database and were provided with the opportunity to comment on the DSR, however no comment was received.</p> <p>DFFE biodiversity and protected Ares unit will continue to be engaged throughout the EIA process.</p>	
	<p>(iv) Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the SR from registered I&amp;APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final SR, including comments from this Department, and must be incorporated into a Comments and Response Report (CRR).</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges this comment, and can confirm that all comments received to date from registered I&amp;APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in this FSR.</p>	<p><b>Section 2.3 of this SER</b></p>
	<p>(v) Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final SR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP acknowledges this comment. The proof of correspondence with the registered stakeholders is included in Appendix B-4 and Appendix D of the SER.</p>	<p><b>Appendix B-4 &amp; Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
	<p>(vi) The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP confirms that the Public Participation Process has been conducted in terms of</p>	<p><b>Section 1.4 and Section 1.5 of this SER</b></p>

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	Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.	
(vii) A comments and response trail report (C&R) must be submitted with the final SR. The C&R report must incorporate all historical comments for this development. The C&R report must be a separate document from the main report and the format must be in the table format as indicated in Annexure 1 of this comments letter. Please refrain from summarising comments made by I&APs. All comments from I&APs must be copied verbatim and responded to clearly. Please note that a response such as “Noted” is not regarded as an adequate response to I&AP’s comments.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment, this report is the C&R containing all the comments received to date from all registered I&APs.	<b>Appendix D of this SER Table 2.1 of this SER</b>
(viii) The final SR must provide evidence that all identified and relevant competent authorities have been given an opportunity to comment on the proposed development.	<b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. Appendix B-4 & Appendix A shows relevant competent authorities which were identified and given the opportunity to comment.	<b>Appendix B-4 &amp; Appendix A of this SER</b>
<b>(f) Specialist Assessments</b> (i) A detailed description as well as any associated assessments related to the technology required for the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) must be included in the Plan of Study of the final SR.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. the plan of study for the Qualitative Risk Assessment for the BESS installation is outlined in Section 8.5 & 8.6.12 of the FSR.	<b>Section 8.5 &amp; 8.6.12 of the FSR</b>
(ii) The specialists undertaking the Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Report and the Geotechnical Desktop Assessment failed to submit signed Specialist Declaration of Interest forms. All Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must be signed by the relevant specialists and attached to the final SR. The forms are available on the Department’s website (please use the Department’s template).	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The Terrestrial & Aquatic Biodiversity and the Geotechnical Specialists declaration will be included in the FSR in Appendix C.	<b>Appendix C of the FSR</b>



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	<p>(iii) The final EIAR and all the attached specialist studies must indicate and adequately assess a consistent number of turbines.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP can confirm that the final EIAR and attached specialist studies will adequately assess a consistent number of turbines.</p>	-
	<p>(iv) The EAP must ensure that the terms of reference for all the identified specialist studies include the following: a) A detailed description of the study’s methodology; indication of the locations and descriptions of the development footprint, turbine positions and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP can confirm that the specialist studies to be undertaken in the EIA phase will be undertaken in line with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, or as required under the gazetted specialist protocols (GNR 320 of 20 March 2020 and GNR 1150 of 30 October 2020). Therefore, the requested information will be included.</p>	-
	<p>b) Provide a detailed description of all limitations to the studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation will not be allowed.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> All relevant specialist assumptions and limitations have been included Section 1.6 of the FSR. These will be updated as required during the EIA Phase.</p>	<b>Section 1.6 of the FSR</b>
	<p>c) Please note that the Department considers a ‘no-go’ area, as an area where no development of any infrastructure is allowed; therefore, no development of associated infrastructure including access roads is allowed in the ‘no-go’ areas.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledge the DFFE’s definition of ‘No-go’ areas. No-go areas will be re-evaluated and assessed during the EIA phase, based on further specialist field assessments. Where specialist definitions of ‘no-go’ areas differ from the</p>	-

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		Department's definition; these will be clearly indicated.	
	d) Should the specialist definition of 'no-go' area differ from the Department's definition; this must be clearly indicated. The specialist must also indicate the 'no-go' area's buffer if applicable	<b>EAP:</b> To date, specialists have clearly indicated where it is suitable for linear infrastructure (water pipelines, roads, powerline infrastructure etc.) to traverse a no-go area where required.	<b>Section 5 of the FSR</b>
	e) All specialist studies must be final, and provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations, and must not recommend further studies to be completed post EA.	<b>EAP:</b> All specialist studies to be appended to the Final EIA Report will be final. Specialist reports will provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations and will not recommend further studies to be completed post EA with the exception of pre- construction walkthroughs, search and rescue and micro-siting. The Specialist Studies will sufficiently inform the EA decision phase.	-
	f) Bird and Bat specialist studies must have support from Birdlife South Africa and SABAA.	<b>Biodiversity Specialist:</b> The comments already provided by BLSA are acknowledged. These stakeholders will be further consulted as part of the EIA process.	-
	g) Should a specialist recommend specific mitigation measures, these must be clearly indicated.	<b>EAP:</b>	<b>Section 7 of the FSR</b>

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		All specific mitigation measures, will be clearly indicated and included in the EMPr during the EIA Phase.	
	(v) Should the appointed specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP must clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons; and were necessary, include further expertise advice.	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>In the EMPr, WSP will clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons should any specialist recommendations be contradictory.</p> <p>To date no contradictory recommendations have been received.</p>	-
	(vi) Please ensure that all mitigation recommendations are in line with applicable and most recent guidelines.	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The specialist's mitigation measures prescribed will be in line with applicable and most recent guidelines.</p>	<b>Section 7 of the FSR</b>
	(vii) It is further brought to your attention that Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation, which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. "the Protocols"), and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020 (i.e. protocols for terrestrial plant and animal species), have come into effect. Please note that specialist assessments must be conducted in accordance with these protocols.	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>WSP can confirm that the Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes (as per the Screening Report), which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020 (i.e. "the Protocols") are being considered as applicable.</p>	<b>Appendix G to S of the FSR</b>

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	(viii) As such, the Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must also indicate the scientific organisation registration/member number and status of registration/membership for each specialist.	<b>EAP:</b> Specialist Declarations included in the FSR do indicate the name of scientific organisation/council and member number and the status of the registration/membership of each specialist.	<b>Appendix C of the FSR</b>
	(ix) Please also ensure that the final SR includes the Site Verification Report as required by the relevant environmental themes and assessments.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 6 of the FSR included the site verifications of the relevant environmental themes and assessments.	<b>Section 6 of the FSR</b>
	(x) Please note further that the protocols, if applicable, require certain specialists' to be SACNASP registered. Please ensure that the relevant specialist certificates are attached to the relevant reports.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that where required, SACNASP certificates of the relevant specialist will be included to the reports.	-
	(xi) We note that the screening tool indicates that seventeen specialist studies need to be undertaken or conducted. We note that the SR does not include seventeen specialist reports. Please kindly peruse the protocols and provide in the SR site sensitivity reports for each theme/study listed, as well as compliance statements for assessments not needed to be conducted based on your site sensitivity verification.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The following specialist assessments have been commissioned for the project based on the environmental sensitivities identified by the Screening Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Soils and Agricultural Potential Assessment</li> <li>— Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment</li> </ul>	<b>Appendix C-1 of this SER</b> <b>Section 4.2.1 of the FSR</b> <b>Section 6 of the FSR</b>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Palaeontology Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Visual Impact Assessment (inclusive of landscape and flicker)</li> <li>– Biodiversity Impact Assessment (inclusive of terrestrial biodiversity, plant species and animal species)</li> <li>– Surface water Assessment</li> <li>– Avifauna Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Bat Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Environmental Acoustic (Noise) Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Social Impact Assessment</li> <li>– Qualitative Risk Assessment (specific to the BESS)</li> <li>– Desktop Geotechnical Assessment</li> <li>– Desktop Traffic Assessment</li> </ul> <p>As per section 4.2.1 we motivate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A desktop Geotechnical study will be undertaken, however a detailed geotechnical study will not be undertaken as this will only be undertaken during the detailed design phase of the project.</li> <li>– The defence and RFI themes are considered low sensitivity and therefore compliance statements are not required. However the relevant stakeholders have been included on the project stakeholder</li> </ul>	
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		<p>database i.e. Department of Defence, SARAO, SKA and SAWS. In the event that any high sensitivity issues are raised by the stakeholders the required compliance statement will be included in the draft EIAR.</p> <p>— The Civil Aviation and RFI themes are considered high – the required compliance statement will be included in the draft EIAR.</p> <p>The studies included are as agreed to during the pre-app meeting with the DFFE on 14 June 2022. Meetings minutes included in Appendix C-1 of the SER</p>	
	<p><b>(g) Cumulative Assessment</b></p> <p>(i) Should there be any other similar projects within a 30km radius of the proposed development site, the cumulative impact assessment for all identified and assessed impacts must be refined to indicate the following:</p> <p>a) Identified cumulative impacts must be clearly defined, and where possible the size of the identified impact must be quantified and indicated, i.e. hectares of cumulatively transformed land.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The EIA phase of the project will include the cumulative impacts identified as a result of the surrounding projects within 30km radius.</p> <p>However, at this stage there only two renewable facilities identified within a 30km radius including:</p> <p>— 14MW Machadodorp PV1 solar facility (10km northeast of the site); and</p> <p>— Haverfontein WEF (9km south of the site).</p>	<p><b>Section 2.1 of FSR</b></p>

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<p>b) Detailed process flow and proof must be provided, to indicate how the specialist’s recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions from the various similar developments in the area were taken into consideration in the assessment of cumulative impacts and when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the specialists appointed to undertake the studies will provide reports inclusive of this for the EIA phase.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>c) The cumulative impacts significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The draft EIA report will include cumulative impacts significance rating informing the need and desirability of the proposed development.</p>	<p><b>Section 8.5 of the FSR</b></p>
<p>d) A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged, This information will be included in the EIA Report to be compiled in the EIA Phase, along with the related impact and cumulative assessments, and concluding remarks.</p>	<p><b>Section 8.5 of the FSR</b></p>
<p><b>General</b> You are further reminded to comply with Regulation 21(1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, which states that: “If S&amp;EIR must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 44 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority a scoping report which has</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP confirms that the FSR will be submitted to the DFFE within 44 days of the receipt of the application, in line with the regulated timeframes.</p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority”</p> <p>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 Regulation 21(1) of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.</p>		
	<p>Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP notes that the application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of these Regulations.</p>	-
	<p>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.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment. The applicant is fully aware that that no activity may commence prior to an Environmental Authorisation being granted by the Department.</p>	-
<p>24 March 2023 Official letter  Milicent Solomons Acting Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations</p>	<p>Dear Ms Strong</p> <p><b>ACCEPTANCE OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY (WEF) AND ITS ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BELFAST IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE</b></p> <p>The final Scoping Report (SR) and the Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment dated February 2023 and received by the Department on 10 February 2023, refer.</p> <p>The Department has evaluated the submitted final SR and the Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment dated February 2023 and is satisfied that the documents comply with the minimum requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended. The final SR is hereby accepted by the Department in terms of Regulation 22(1)(a) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	



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<p>Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment</p>	<p>You may proceed with the environmental impact assessment process in accordance with the tasks contemplated in the Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment as required in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</p> <p>In addition, the following amendments and additional information are required for the EIAR:</p>		
<p>Signed by: Mr Coenrad Agenbach Designation: Deputy Director: Priority Infrastructure Projects</p>	<p>(a) Specific Comments</p> <p>(i) The final SR mentions an option to include Solar PV panels which would be added for consideration in the EIA Phase. The only information regarding the inclusion of the Solar PV panels is mentioned under the technology alternative (page 39) and the revised project details (page 213), which only provides the height and mounting structures of the proposed Solar PV panels. Please take note that if the applicant plans to develop a hybrid energy facility a comprehensive assessment for both renewable energy generation types need to be conducted and included in the EIAR. Currently none of the specialist scoping reports and impact assessments mention the inclusion of Solar PV panels. The insufficient information regarding the inclusion of the Solar PV panels in the final SR is concerning as the applicant should be fully aware of what activities would be undertaken at this point in the process in order to effectively assess the impacts on site. The proposed activities described in the EIAR must be final, clear, and concise.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The inclusion of the Solar alternative was a development after the FSR specialist reporting had been undertaken and submitted. WSP can confirm that all the specialists appointed, have assessed both renewable alternatives in the EIA phase reports.</p>	<p><b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>(ii) A Biodiversity Offset Report is planned to be included in the EIAR as the proposed site is covered in areas classified as a CBA 1, with very high sensitivities confirmed in terms of avifauna, primary grasslands, and PES A/B wetlands. Kindly take note that the draft National Biodiversity Offset Guideline should be utilised to inform the proposed Biodiversity Offset Report.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The biodiversity specialist undertaking the offset strategy has taken note that the draft National Biodiversity Offset Guidelines. The Biodiversity Offset Strategy is included in <b>Appendix J</b> of the EIAR.</p>	<p><b>Appendix J of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>(b) Listed Activities</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 2 of the EIAR</b></p>

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	<p>(i) The description of each Activity applied for in the application form is unclear and difficult to understand. Find examples below: &gt; Activity 4(f)(i)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg) of Listing Notice 3 “Internal access roads required by the Facility will be between 8m and 10m wide, and approximately 60km in length. Where required for turning circle/bypass areas, however, access or internal roads may be up to 12m to allow for larger component transport. The exact values will be confirmed once final designs have been provided. The facility is therefore both located within the extent, and within 5km of the abovementioned heritage site.” &gt; Activity 14(ii)(a)(c) (f)(i)(bb)(cc)(dd)(ff)(hh) of Listing Notice 3 “The Facility will require the development of internal roads and/or access roads around the site. The physical footprint of internal access roads, stormwater control infrastructure and electrical cabling required to connect the various components of the Facility will either traverse the delineated watercourses on site or be located within 32m of the outer extent of the delineated watercourses on site. The facility is therefore both located within the extent, and within 5km of the abovementioned heritage site. This site is noted as having farming activity present and is currently managed and actively utilised for agriculture.”</p>	<p>The application form has been updated to include clear descriptions of the activities applied for and will be resubmitted accordingly.</p>	
	<p>It is unclear as to what heritage site is being referred to and what extent does the facility fall within?</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged The heritage site referred to is the Berg-en-Dal War Memorial, however reference to the heritage site has been removed from the updated application form.</p>	<p><b>Section 2 of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>Kindly update the application form so that the description of each activity applied for is clear, applicable, and concise.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged</p>	<p><b>Section 2 of the EIAR</b></p>

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	The application form has been updated to include clear descriptions of the activities applied for and will be resubmitted accordingly.	
(ii) The EIAr must provide an assessment of the impacts and mitigation measures for each of the listed activities applied for.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged The EIAr includes the assessment of potential impacts identified and corresponding mitigation measures in Section 9.	<b>Section 9 of the EIAr</b>
(iii) The listed activities represented in the EIAr and the application form must be the same and correct.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The listed activities in the application form and the EIAr are the same and correct.	<b>Section 2.1 of the EIAr</b>
(iv) The EIAr must assess the correct sub listed activity for each listed activity applied for.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The EIAr assesses the sub activities accordingly in Section 9	<b>Section 2.1 of the EIAr Section 9 of the EIAr</b>
(c) Public Participation (i) Please ensure that comments from all relevant stakeholders are submitted to the Department with the EIAr. This includes but is not limited to the Mpumalanga Department Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environment Affairs (DARDLEA), the Emakhazeni Local Municipality, the Nkangala District Municipality, the Gert Sibande District Municipality, the Albert Luthuli Local Municipality, the	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the reports were sent and made available to all these	<b>Appendix B-4 of this SER</b>

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	<p>Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), the Mpumalanga Heritage Resources Agency (MHRA), the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), BirdLife SA, the South African Bat Assessment Association (SABAA), the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment: Directorate Biodiversity and Conservation.</p>	<p>relevant stakeholders for their comments. The stakeholder database is included in the Stakeholder Engagement Report (SER) (<b>Appendix D</b>)</p>	
	<p>(ii) Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft SR and draft EIAR from registered I&amp;APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final EIAR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final EIAR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. All issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft report from registered I&amp;APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity will be adequately addressed in the final EIAR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders will be included in the final EIAR in the SER. Should WSP not be able to obtain comments from specific stakeholders, proof of WSPs attempts to obtain comments will be provided to the Department.</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
	<p>(iii) A Comments and Response trail report (C&amp;R) must be submitted with the final EIAR. The C&amp;R report must incorporate all comments for this development. The C&amp;R report must be a separate document from the main report and the format must be in the table format as indicated in Annexure 1 of this</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 2.3 of the SER</b></p>

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	<p>comments letter. Please refrain from summarising comments made by I&amp;APs. All comments from I&amp;APs must be copied verbatim and responded to clearly. Please note that a response such as “noted” is not regarded as an adequate response to I&amp;AP’s comments.</p>	<p>All comments received to date from all registered I&amp;APs have been captured in this SER in verbatim, as a separate document</p>	
	<p>(iv) Comments from I&amp;APs must not be split and arranged into categories. Comments from each submission must be responded to individually.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Each comment received has been provided with an individual response in the SER</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of the SER</b></p>
	<p>(v) The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that Public Participation Process has been conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.</p>	<p><b>Section 2 of this SER</b></p>
	<p>(d) Layout &amp; Sensitivity Maps (i) The EIAR must provide coordinate points for the proposed development site and all proposed infrastructure (note that if the site has numerous bend points, at each bend point coordinates must be provided) as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The EIAR includes the layout maps for the proposed alternatives with coordinate points indicated.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.1 of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>(ii) All preferred turbine positions must be clearly numbered. The turbine position numbers must be consistently used in all maps to be included in the reports.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.1 of the EIAR</b></p>

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		All the turbines are numbered accordingly on all maps provided in the EIAR.	
	(iii) The EIAR must provide a copy of the final preferred layout map. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout map. Existing infrastructure must be used as far as possible e.g., roads. The layout map must indicate the following: a) A clear indication of the envisioned area for the proposed wind energy facility; b) Position of the wind turbines; c) Internal roads; d) All supporting onsite infrastructure such as laydown area, guard house and control room etc.; e) Substations, transformers, switching stations and inverters; f) Battery Energy Storage System; g) The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected by the facilities and its associated infrastructure; h) Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution/transmission network; i) All existing infrastructure on the site, especially railway lines and roads; and j) Buildings, including accommodation.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The infrastructure layout maps have been included for both alternatives in Section 6 of the EIAR.	<b>Section 6 of the EIAR</b>
	(iv) Please provide an environmental sensitivity map which indicates the following: a) The location of sensitive environmental features identified on site, e.g. CBAs, protected areas, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected by the facility and its associated infrastructure; b) Buffer areas; and c) All “no-go” areas.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. A consolidated site sensitivity map for each alternative has been included in Section 8.16 of the EIAR. These include the facility and associated infrastructure, Buffer areas and All “no-go” areas.	<b>Section 8.16 of the EIAR</b>

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(v) The above layout map must be superimposed (overlain) with the sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring and existing infrastructure.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The cumulative sensitivity map is included in section 8.16 of the EIAR	<b>Section 8.16 of the EIAR</b>
(vi) Google maps will not be accepted.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Google map images have not been used for the sensitivity maps.	<b>Section 8.17 of the EIAR</b>
(e) Specialist assessments (i) The EAP must ensure that the terms of reference for all the identified specialist studies must include the following: a) A detailed description of the study’s methodology; indication of the locations and descriptions of the development footprint, and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. It is confirmed that all the identified specialist studies include a detailed description of the study’s methodology; indication of the locations and descriptions of the development footprint, and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation.	<b>A[[endix H of the EIAR</b>
b) Provide a detailed description of all limitations to the studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation will not be allowed.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. It is confirmed that all specialist studies have included a detailed description of all limitations to the	<b>Section 1.6 of the EIAR</b>

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		relevant studies. Furthermore, all specialist studies have been conducted in the right season as required.	
	c) Please note that the Department considers a ‘no-go’ area, as an area where no development of any infrastructure is allowed; therefore, no development of associated infrastructure including access roads is allowed in the ‘no-go’ areas.	<b>EAP:</b> . The DFFE’s definition of a ‘no-go’ area is acknowledged.	-
	d) Should the specialist definition of ‘no-go’ area differ from the Department’s definition; this must be clearly indicated. The specialist must also indicate the ‘no-go’ area’s buffer if applicable.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. It can be confirmed that were the specialist’s definition of ‘no-go’ areas differ from the DFFE’s definition; they are clearly indicated.	-
	e) All specialist studies must be final, and provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations, and must not recommend further studies to be completed post EA.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. All specialist studies included in the EIAR are final and provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations.	<b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b>
	f) Bird and bat specialist studies must have support from Birdlife South Africa and SABAA.	<b>EAP:</b> Birdlife South Africa and SABAA will be provided with the opportunity to comment on the bird and bat specialist studies. Any comments	<b>Appendix A of the SER Appendix C-2 of the SER</b>



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		<p>received will be addressed and responded to as required in the Final EIAr.</p> <p>It can be confirmed that the bird and bat studies have been undertaken in compliance with the relevant guidelines, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Best practice guidelines for assessing and monitoring the impact of wind energy facilities on birds in southern Africa” Unpublished guidelines by BirdLife South Africa &amp; Endangered Wildlife Trust (Jenkins et al, 2015, 2021) and</li> <li>■ Species Environmental Assessment Guideline (SANBI, 2020</li> </ul> <p>The South African Best Practice Guidelines for Pre-construction Monitoring of Bats at Wind Energy Facilities - ed 5 (SABPG, MacEwan et al., 2020)</p>	
	<p>g) Should a specialist recommend specific mitigation measures, these must be clearly indicated.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p><b>Section 9 of the EIAr Appendix I of the EIAr</b></p>

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		All mitigation measures recommended by specialist have been included in the EIAR as well as the EMP (Appendix I).	
	(ii) Should the appointed specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP must clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons; and where necessary, include further expertise advice.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The specialists have not provided contradicting recommendations.	<b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b>
	(iii) It is further brought to your attention that Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting in identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation, which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. "the Protocols") and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020 (i.e. protocols for terrestrial plant and animal species), have come into effect. Please note that specialist assessments must be conducted in accordance with these protocols.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that all specialist studies undertaken for the proposed project have been conducted in accordance with these protocols.	<b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b>
	(iv) Please also ensure that the EIAR includes the Site Verification Report and Compliance Statements (where applicable) as required by the relevant themes.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 8 of the EIAR includes a site sensitivity verification for each of the relevant themes identified by the DFFE national screening tool.	<b>Section 8 of the EIAR</b>
	(v) Please note further that the protocols, if applicable, require certain specialists' to be SACNASP registered. Please ensure that the relevant specialist certificates are attached to the relevant reports.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.	<b>Appendix C of the EIAR</b>

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		The relevant specialist who are required to be SACNASP registered have provided their relevant certificates.	
	(vi) As such, the Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must also indicate the scientific organisation registration/member number and status of registration/membership for each specialist.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. All specialists have provided signed declaration for their reports undertaken.	<b>Appendix C of the EIAR</b>
	(vii) The following Specialist Assessments will form part of the EIAR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soils and Agricultural Potential Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Palaeontology Impact Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Visual Impact Assessment (inclusive of the Landscape and Flicker Assessments);</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Impact Assessment (inclusive of terrestrial biodiversity, plant species and animal species);</li> <li>➤ Surface water Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Avifauna Impact Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Bat Impact Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Environmental Acoustic (Noise) Impact Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Social Impact Assessment;</li> <li>➤ Qualitative Risk Assessment (specific to the BESS);</li> <li>➤ Desktop Geotechnical Assessment;</li> </ul>	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. These specialists' studies are included as appendices in the EIAR	<b>Appendix H of the EIAR</b>

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	<p>&gt; Desktop Traffic Assessment; and</p> <p>&gt; Biodiversity Offset Strategy.</p>		
	<p>(f) Cumulative Assessment</p> <p>(i) Should there be any similar projects within a 30km radius of the proposed development site, a cumulative impact assessment for all identified and assessed impacts must be conducted to indicate the following:</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The following authorised projects have been identified within 30km of the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 14MW Machadodorp PV 1 solar energy facility – 11km NE of the Site</li> <li>■ Haverfontein WEF – 9km S of the Site</li> <li>■ Eskom Arnot PV Facility – 31km SW of the site</li> </ul> <p>Section 10 of the EIAr addresses the cumulative impacts for the proposed project.</p>	<p><b>Section 10 of the EIAr</b></p>
	<p>a) Identified cumulative impacts must be clearly defined, and where possible the size of the identified impact must be quantified and indicated, i.e. hectares of cumulatively transformed land.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>Section 10 of the EIAr addresses the cumulative impacts for the proposed project.</p>	<p><b>Section 10 of the EIAr</b></p>
	<p>b) Detailed process flow and proof must be provided, to indicate how the specialist’s recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions from the various similar developments in the area were taken into</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p>	<p><b>Section 10 of the EIAr</b></p>

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consideration in the assessment of cumulative impacts and when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.	This comment is acknowledged. Section 10 of the EIAR addresses the cumulative impacts for the proposed project.	
c) The cumulative impacts significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 10 of the EIAR outlines the cumulative impacts significance ratings for the proposed project.	<b>Section 10 of the EIAR</b>
d) A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 11.4 of the EIAR addresses the cumulative impact statement for the proposed project.	<b>Section 11.4 of the EIAR</b>
(g) General (ii) The EIAR must provide the technical details for the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions. A sample for the minimum information required is listed under Annexure 2 below.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The technical details for the proposed project are included in table format in Section 6.2 of the EIAR	<b>Section 6.2 of the EIAR</b>
(iii) The EAP must provide landowner consent for all farm portions affected by the proposed project i.e., all farm portions where the access road, wind turbines and associated infrastructure are to be located.	<b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.	<b>Appendix 3 of the application form</b>

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		<p>Signed landowner consent is provided in Appendix 3 of the Application Form submitted to the DFFE. It can be confirmed that all relevant land portions are included.</p>	
	<p>(iv) A construction and operational phase EMPr that includes mitigation and monitoring measures must be submitted with the final EIAR, including the Generic EMPrs for substations.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. All mitigation measures recommended by the relevant specialist have been included in the main EMPr. Furthermore, the generic EMPr for the substations is included as appendix of the main EMPr</p>	<p><b>Appendix I of the EIAR</b></p>
	<p>The applicant is hereby reminded to comply with the requirements of Regulation 45 of GN R982 of 04 December 2014, as amendment, with regard to the time period allowed for complying with the requirements of the Regulations. 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. Yours faithfully</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The applicant is aware that no activity may commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department. The applicant is aware that they need to comply with the requirements of Regulation 45 of GN R982 of 04 December 2014, as amendment, with regard to the time period allowed for</p>	<p><b>N/A</b></p>

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		complying with the requirements of the Regulations.	
<b>SAHRA-South African Heritage Resources Agency</b>			
13 January 2023 Email correspondence  Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer	<p>Good day, Please note that all development applications are processed via our online portal, the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) found at the following link: <a href="http://sahra.org.za/sahris/">http://sahra.org.za/sahris/</a>. We do not accept emailed, posted, hardcopy, faxed, website links or DropBox links as official submissions.</p> <p>Please create an application on SAHRIS and upload all documents pertaining to the Environmental Authorisation Application Process. As per section 24(4)b(iii) of NEMA and section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), an assessment of heritage resources must form part of the process and the assessment must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA. If a case already exists on SAHRIS regarding the development, please upload the documents to that case.</p> <p>Once all documents including all appendices are uploaded to the case applications, please ensure that the status of the case is changed from DRAFT to SUBMITTED. Please ensure that all documents produced as part of the EA process are submitted as part of the application.</p> <p><b>**PLEASE NOTE**</b> An application fee is now required for all section 38 applications. Please ensure that the SAHRIS application contains a proof of payment as per the notice at the following link: <a href="https://sahris.sahra.org.za/content/what-are-sahra-processing-fees-and-banking-details">https://sahris.sahra.org.za/content/what-are-sahra-processing-fees-and-banking-details</a>. A payment of R 2 000.00 for this application is required. Applications that do not include a proof of payment will be considered incomplete and will not be processed until proof of payment is provided.</p>	<p>Dear Natasha</p> <p>Thank you for your email – Please note that a SAHRIS Application was created and submitted on Monday, December 12, 2022 - CaseID: 20349.</p> <p>We trust that as the case was submitted prior to 1 January 2023 that the Application Fee will not be required.</p> <p>Kind regards Ashlea Strong</p>	<b>Appendix B-6 of this SER</b>

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	<p>Good afternoon, Thank you for the clarification. No payment is required as the application was submitted in 2022. Please take of the payment requirements for all future applications. Kind regards,</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this response.</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
<p>26 January 2023 Official letter CaseID: 20349  Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer &amp; Phillip Hine Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit</p>	<p>ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.</p> <p>WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Dalmanutha WEF (RF) (Pty) Ltd to undertake an Environmental Authorisation Application for the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (WEF), near Belfast, Mpumalanga Province.</p> <p>A Draft Scoping Report (DSR) has been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The proposed activities will include the construction of up to 77 turbines, permanent hardstanding area for each turbine, IPP portion onsite substation and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), operation and maintenance buildings, construction camp and laydown areas, sewage facilities, cement batching plant, access and internal roads, underground cabling between components, fencing, storm water channels, water pipelines, ablution facilities and gatehouse within an application area of 400 ha.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this information to be correct.</p>	<p>-</p>



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	<p>Beyond Heritage was appointed to provide heritage specialist input as part of the EA process as per section 24(4)b(iii) of NEMA and section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA).</p> <p>Van der Walt, J. 2022. Heritage Scoping Report for the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and associated infrastructure, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa.</p>		
	<p>Several heritage resources are located within and in close proximity to the proposed development area. These include several burial sites, a war memorial, the Berg en Dal Monument.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this information to be correct.</p>	-
	<p>Recommendations provided in the report include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— It is recommended that the study area should be subjected to a field-based Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and a VIA;</li> <li>— The study area is of low to very high palaeontological sensitivity and according to the SAHRIS palaeontological sensitivity map must be subjected to a palaeontological assessment in the impact assessment phase.</li> </ul>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this information to be correct.</p>	-
	<p><b>Interim Comment</b></p> <p>The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit notes the Heritage Scoping Report and the recommendations of the specialist.</p> <p>The HIA must consider any comments provided during the public participation phase with regards to direct and indirect impacts to heritage resources, including the Berg en Dal monument.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment and can confirm that all comments regarding the direct and indirect impacts to heritage resources, including the Berg en Dal monument, will be considered in the HIA.</p>	-
	<p>Further comments will be issued upon receipt of the above pending reports and draft EIA inclusive of appendices.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this comment.</p>	-
<p><b>MTPA-Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency</b></p>			

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<p>03 October 2022 <i>Email correspondence prior to submission of Draft Scoping Report</i></p> <p>Thirushan Nadar WSP Consultant</p>		<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Mervyn,</p> <p>I trust you are keeping well.</p> <p>Following our meeting, we agreed that we would send MTPA all available information regarding the Avifaunal data for the Dalmanutha site that we have to date.</p> <p>Please see attached the Avifaunal Scoping report and shapefile for Avifaunal sensitive areas identified.</p> <p>I'm sure this will give you a better understanding of what we are dealing with. Do not hesitate to reach out to us if any further information is required.</p> <p>Please let us know when we can have a follow up meeting to discuss a way forward.</p> <p>We look forward to hearing from you soon.</p> <p>Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
<p>04 October 2022 Email correspondence</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Mervyn,</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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<p>Mervyn Lotter Control Scientist: Biodiversity Planning</p>	<p>Thank you for the email and report. Unfortunately, you only sent me part of a shapefile, not the full shapefile itself. A shapefile is in fact made up of several files with the same name but different extensions. So the .shp file is one of the required files that make up a shapefile. A .dbf file is another one that contains the actual attributes. You also need a .shx and .sbn etc. Could you please send all the file files that make up the shapefile Avifaunal no-go_100622 or you can send me the KMZ file. Kind regards Mervyn</p>	<p>Apologies for this, please see attached the files as requested. Kindly confirm if all is in order.  Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	
<p>6 October 2022 Email correspondence  Mervyn Lotter Control Scientist: Biodiversity Planning</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan  Thank you for the shapefile, it loads perfectly. This shapefile represents the sensitive features that need to be avoided (as polygons), as identified in the environmental study. Is it possible to share with us the raw birding observation data (not the processed data)?  Kind regards</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Hi there Mervyn ,  I hope you are keeping well.  Apologies on getting back to you late.  Please see attached the file containing the Raw bird observation data, please confirm you can access this and if this is what you are looking for.  Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
<p>14 October 2022 Email correspondence</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Mervyn,</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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<p>Mervyn Lotter Control Scientist: Biodiversity Planning</p>	<p>I confirm that I received the shapefiles, thank you.</p> <p>After reviewing all the data that I have now at hand, I am afraid I believe this project is fatally flawed. I have been in discussion with other ornithologists, like Birdlife, EWT, and Geoff Lockwood. The concern is pretty unanimous.</p> <p>St the heart of our concern is the large-bodied birds of conservation concern that will, eventually, collide with a blade from the wind turbines. The relatively regular occurrence of between 1-4 Wattled Crane is significant. This bird is regionally Critically Endangered and globally Endangered. In Mpumalanga these populations are declining and we now only have somewhere between 3 and 6 pairs of birds. There is no way that we can afford to loose a single bird.</p> <p>In terms of the wind energy, this property is not the highest priority in Mpumalanga, there are many other options. So if I weigh up the risk to the birds, and other wind opportunities that are available, I can't see the MTPA supporting this application once we formally receive it to comment on.</p> <p>I am not sure what to suggest as a way forward.</p> <p>Kind regards Mervyn</p>	<p>Thank you for your response and input to the project.</p> <p>We have further engaged with the client regarding the provisional layout for the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility based on the MTPAs comments and concerns.</p> <p>The intention is to look at adjusting the layout based on further investigations and a risk assessment to be undertaken by the Avifaunal specialist.</p> <p>Furthermore, the client will be contacting you to set up a site visit to the project area.</p> <p>Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	
<p>31 January 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Thirushan Nadar WSP Consultant</p>		<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Mervyn and Frans,</p> <p>I hope you guys are keeping well.</p> <p>Please note that the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed Dalmanutha WEF project</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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<p>Reminder for outstanding comment from MDARDLEA</p>		<p>comes out of the public comment period on the 2 February 2023.</p> <p>We still have not received comment on the DSR from MTPA.</p> <p>Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	
<p>31 January 2023 Email correspondence  Mervyn Lotter Control Scientist: Biodiversity Planning</p>	<p>Dear Thirushan Thank you for the reminder. We are working on it and hope to get you our comments to you by tomorrow, although you may need to wait a bit longer for a signed copy. We have had email troubles and no emails through my official email address for more than 2 weeks. Regards Mervyn</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledges this response.</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>
<p>02 February 2023 Official letter Ref: LUA 22/3315 Unit: LUA/SS  MR M.H. VILAKAZI ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER</p>	<p>Your correspondence with WPS reference 41103722 of November 2022 refer. The applicant proposes the development of a Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (WEF) under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) that entails the Dalmanutha Wind Renewable Facility (RF) and Dalmanutha West Wind RF that will extend over an area that is approximately 9400 ha. The project entails the establishment of 70 wind turbines, each with a permanent hard standing area; the establishment of an internal gravel road, approximately 60km long and 6m wide, that will connect the wind turbines; development of buildings that will act as the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and maintenance facilities; a site substation; a temporary construction camp and laydown area as well as sewage and ablution facilities. The applicant will erect fencing around the development area of up to 4m high. The proposed directly impacted development footprint is approximately 400 ha. The Dalmanutha site was selected due to its proximity to Gumeni MTS located approximately 17.5 km from the proposed project site.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>The MTPA has reviewed the application and objects to the proposed wind farm. However, our comments should be viewed in context to our approach on commenting on the renewable energy applications in the province, and the extreme sensitivity of the receiving area. The MTPA is committed to ensuring a just transition from coal fired coal power stations to green energy, however, we are mindful of the potential impacts of this largely 'new' technology within the province, particularly on species that are already at risk of extinction.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>The MTPA is currently working with several the Independent Power Producers (IPP) that will be leasing land from Eskom for renewable energy projects. There are 17 projects and we don't foresee any fatal flaws at this stage of the assessment. Furthermore, the DFFE's Renewable Energy EIA Application database has 21 projects occurring in the province of which only 1 may have some impacts on biodiversity. WSP and Enertrag have also submitted 5 applications to the MTPA wherein we have supported the development of the Camden 1 and 2 projects, even though there were some sensitivities. This context is important because the MTPA has until now not objected to any of the renewable energy applications. Unfortunately, the location of the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (DWEF) is in an area where the risk of collision with many threatened bird species is simply too great to be supported by us. The project is fatally flawed. We have sought counsel with Birdlife, Endangered Wildlife Trust, VulPro, bird specialists, and our local Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA), and we are all in agreement that the location of the proposed DWEF should not be approved.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. We would welcome further engagement with MTPA in the EIA phase to input into the investigation of alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Before getting into the reasons for the objection, it is important to note that each pylon may be up to 200m high with a rotor blade 100m long. Although the standing area of the turbines may only be 4 ha in size, the area impacted by the blades will be a lot larger, in fact, the area covered by the blades (as a sphere) is around 418 ha (see Figure 1).</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Reasons for our objection There are several reasons for our objection, and many of which can be mitigated and perhaps offset, but there are handful of fatal flaws that we will mention below. We are a bit fortunate that several wind farms have been established in the Western and Eastern Cape and we can learn from these processes.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p>-</p>

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		WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.	
	<p>To pre-empt a response from the developer that these impacts can be mitigated, this is not always possible. We learnt this week from VulPro that two threatened vultures recently perished after colliding with a rotor blade at a wind farm in the Eastern Cape. This was with the mitigation measures in place. The risk of a single failure could have devastating impacts on some of the species we are concerned about. A 1km buffer is simply not adequate as birds are very mobile and the 100m long rotor blades are spinning and unseen and undetected by the birds (see Figures 1 and 3). If we consider what buffers are being proposed for some species, like the Cape Vulture, then research proposes a 50km buffer around frequently used roost sites. As far as we can tell, there is absolutely no scientific basis for the small buffers proposed as mitigation measures in the scoping report. Birds do not frequent small areas, they cover large areas and a more adequate buffer of 15-20 km would probably be a minimum for species threatened with extinction (in our opinion).</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p><b>Avifaunal Sensitivity</b> Unlike areas that are no longer natural, that bird and bat species can avoid, a wind farm located in an important areas for birds, and as an important regional flyway, will be a death trap to the species moving through it. Mitigation measures may reduce the impacts, but they will still occur as has been observed in many of the current wind farms in South Africa. Even with mitigation, birds and bats do die. I do not believe we can afford to lose even a handful of individual birds based on the following.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged to be correct. The EIA phase of the project will further investigate the avifaunal impacts which have been identified in the FSR. WSP can confirm that the layout provided will be subject to change and micro siting of the turbine positions will be included as an important mitigation measure. Layouts have not yet been finalised. Layouts will be optimised to avoid/minimise significant impacts on species of conservation concern.</p>	<b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b>

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		<p>Any significant impacts on species of conservation concern will be the subject of detailed additional mitigation measures. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset strategy.</p> <p>The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 turbines in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.)</p> <p>Further turbine reductions are being considered during the EIA phase.</p> <p>In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.</p>	
	<p><b>Significant regional diversity and density of threatened bird species.</b></p> <p>The MTPA has for over the last 25 years been managing a database of threatened species observations, which it uses in the development of its biodiversity sector plan and protected area expansion strategies. This database was queried to identify the number of species of conservation concern (threatened or rare) occurring within the DWEF footprint area, and we have a total of 71 observations for 19 species. Of these, 14 are bird species and 5 are plant species. These are presented in Table 1 and exclude those species identified by the specialists for this draft scoping report.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p>Many of the records in our database are based on collating observations from other scientists and research reports. This data is skewed towards areas which have been surveyed. In Figure 2, the map shows more records towards the north although we believe that if the same research effort was applied to the southern section, we would have a lot more observations for this area too as they are ecologically very similar.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged. The avifaunal findings in the EIA phase report will be based data collected from two</p>	-



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		years of bird monitoring which will adequately show the bird abundance and movement for both the northern and southern parts of the site.	
	<p><b>The occurrence of the following specific bird species of concern</b></p> <p>The below sections highlights the occurrence of several bird species of conservation concern, where we feel that the proposed mitigation measures would be unable to protect these species from collisions</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p>	-
	<p>Cape Vulture, <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>, Endangered.</p> <p>Up to 100 individuals have been recorded on site at a time. The specialist report confirms that this species forages and roosts within footprint area (at least 43 roosting on the Eskom pylons).</p> <p>A local farmer even established a vulture restaurant to support the vultures. Wind farms are known to kill Cape Vultures and nationally Birdlife have developed guidelines for Cape Vultures and wind farms (Pfeiffer &amp; Ralston-Paton 2018), and these recommend a 50km buffer around frequently used roosts.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p>On the 11 November 2022, DFFE gazetted its intent establish protocols that provide the criteria for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for determining impacts on Cape Vultures associated with the development of onshore wind energy generation facilities, which require environmental authorisation (Notice 2734, Government Gazette, 11 November 2022). The significance of some of these protocols, when gazetted, is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The site sensitivity verification must be for a period not less than 12 months.</li> <li>– The specialist undertaking the work must have demonstrated expertise in Cape Vulture observation and research.</li> <li>– Vantage point monitoring must be by two people at the same time for a duration of at least 72 hours per vantage point for the 12 months. Vantage point monitoring is to determine the level of Cape Vulture flight activity on the site and the height of flight.</li> </ul>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p> <p>WSP notes that this protocol has not yet been promulgated.</p>	-

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	<p>— Consultation with relevant non-governmental organisations with an interest in Cape Vulture protection including BirdLife South Africa, VulPro and the Endangered Wildlife Trust.</p>		
	<p>Where the significance rating for the Cape Vulture alone is Very High and High, then the area is potentially unsuitable for wind energy (as per protocol). There are several criteria proposed for an area to qualify as Very High to High significance, and one of these is if it is within 50 km of the proposed wind farm. As the frequently used roost is within the proposed wind farm, this criterion would be triggered and the sensitivity would be Very High to High. Application of the guidelines would then prohibit any wind farms within 50 km of the Cape Vulture roost.</p> <p>The Cape Vulture protocol lists a bunch of other required documentation, such as monitoring plans, a Cape Vulture Specialist Assessment, compliance statements, etc..</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p><b>White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>, Critically Endangered.</b> Not resident but observed flying over area. We don't anticipate an impact on this species but it highlights the broader importance of this area and the likely occurrence of an important flyway for large bodied birds over this area.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	-
	<p><b>Wattled Crane, <i>Grus carunculata</i>, Critically Endangered.</b> This species alone is a fatal flaw for this project, let alone all the numerous other sensitivities that we will mention. With the occurrence of between 1 and 4 individuals that are regularly seen within the footprint area, and that are reported to be breeding (according to farmer. but chicks have been observed by ornithologist), we cannot allow for a single adult bird to be lost due collision with a rotor blade from a wind farm. This species is Critically Endangered and the numbers of Wattle Crane are declining in the province and we currently only have between 3 and 6 pairs of Wattled Crane (EWT, pers com.). Therefore, we can afford to loose a single bird</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase. Consideration will be given to the Wattled Crane during the investigation of alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to this species.</p>	-

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	<p>In addition, the following Red data species too:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Grey Crowned Crane, <i>Balearica regulorum</i>, Endangered. Breeding pair within footprint area.</li> <li>– Black-rumped Buttonquail, <i>Turnix nanus</i>, Endangered. Several occurrences within footprint</li> <li>– Blue Crane, <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>, Vulnerable. Several birds forage within footprint and with 1 nest on site.</li> <li>– Southern Bald Ibis, <i>Geronticus calvus</i>, Vulnerable. Forages and roosts within footprint area. Up to 18 birds with 5 nesting birds in colony.</li> <li>– Yellow-breasted Pipit, <i>Anthus chloris</i>, Vulnerable. Three pairs observed over a number of years.</li> <li>– Denham’s Bustard, <i>Neotis denhami</i>, Vulnerable. Large bodied bird that forages within footprint area.</li> <li>– Secretary bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>, Vulnerable. Occurs within footprint area across all seasons.</li> <li>– White-bellied Korhaan, <i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>, Vulnerable. Occurs within footprint area across all seasons.</li> <li>– Lanner Falcon, <i>Falco biarmicus</i>, Vulnerable. Occurs within footprint area across all seasons.</li> <li>– Blue Korhaan, <i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i>, Near Threatened. Observed within footprint area.</li> <li>– Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>, Near Threatened. Observed within footprint area.</li> <li>– Lesser Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>, Near Threatened. Probable (SABAP 2 data).</li> </ul>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p><b>Located along important escarpment Flyway for Birds</b></p> <p>Although we don’t have data to substantiate it, the high escarpment area that runs from Dullstroom down to Wakkerstroom is in all likelihood a flyway used by large birds that move and forage, or migrate, over large distances. We require satellite-tracking devices fitted to more birds to confirm this, but if we consider all of our current foraging areas, limited bird tracking data, and observations for these large bodied birds, then this eastern escarpment area is certainly an area is in all likelihood an important flyway. The DWEF is located in the centre of this flyway and the birds utilising this corridor may collide with the blades of the turbines.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase. <b>Avifaunal Specialist: Jon Smallie</b> Pre-construction monitoring has collected data on diurnal bird abundance and flight behaviour on site. Although the second</p>	

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		year of the monitoring is still underway, no evidence of migration over the site has been recorded. We will endeavour to obtain and utilise tracking data for the EIA phase. Nocturnal bird movement has not been monitored and would require specialised use of radar. We will consult further with BLSA on this in the EIR phase.	
	<p><b>Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBBAS)</b></p> <p>IBBAs are Birdlife’s demarcated areas that are globally important for the conservation of bird populations on the basis of an internationally agreed set of criteria. It is very significant that the proposed DWEF occurs in part of the Steenkampsberg IBBA. The Avian Demography UNIT from the University of Cape Town also manages a handful of Coordinated Avifaunal Road counts (CAR) throughout some of the priority birding areas of the country and two of these occur within the proposed DWEF (see Figure 5-28 of draft scoping report). In addition, the Avian wind farm sensitivity map also highlights the significant sensitivity of the pentad in which the DWEF occurs (see Figure 5-29 of draft scoping report). Therefore, from a national and international planning point of view, the proposed DWEF is partly located with a significant priority area for birds and any kind of development that may kill significant numbers of adult birds over a number of years, should not be authorised here.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>Section 5.2.1 of the FSR notes that the proposed wind farm partially overlaps the Steenkampsberg Important Bird and Biodiversity Area.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	<b>Section 5.2.1 of the FSR</b>
	There are also numerous pans and wetlands within the study area that will attract bird species, such as the Flamingos that move between pans (see Figure 5-25 of draft scoping report). The African March Harrier will frequent the wetlands areas, together with some of the cranes. A 1km buffer from these areas are grossly inadequate.	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the information has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist for consideration during the EIA phase.</p>	
	The DWEF, and the associated infrastructure, will have a direct impact on biodiversity in terms of land actually transformed from a natural to a transformed state. The draft Scoping report tries to address and mitigate these impacts. These impacts include impacts to our Critical Biodiversity Areas Irreplaceable	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p>	

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	<p>sites (see Figure 4), however these can in part be addressed by the mitigation measures. However, it is the indirect and long-term indirect impacts from collisions with the blades on the avifaunal and bat diversity that is of most concern.</p>	<p>Layouts have not yet been finalised. Layouts will be optimised and turbines will be removed to avoid/minimise significant impacts on species of conservation concern.</p> <p>Any significant impacts on species of conservation concern will be the subject of detailed additional mitigation measures. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset strategy.</p>	
	<p><b>Wind Resource</b></p> <p>The project site was selected based on proximity to grid, availability of land, and an acceptable wind resource (estimated 6 - 7 m/s). We are aware that the data source for these wind speed calculations is based on the interpolation of a number of very sparse weather stations that actually record wind speed (High-Resolution Wind Resource Map for South Africa 2020 March 2021). Most of the suitable stations are actually located in the southern half of South Africa. The values for Mpumalanga are also quite low when compared nationally, and it highlights the inherent uncertainty with a marginal wind resource that may result in the collision with many birds of conservation concern if approved.</p>	<p><b>Applicant:</b></p> <p>When identifying locations for wind energy facilities the wind resource is equally important as the available capacity to connect to the Eskom grid. We are currently experiencing an energy crisis in South Africa and finding locations where there is both a suitable resource and capacity to connect to the grid is challenging and essential. Unfortunately in the Cape Provinces of South Africa, where there is abundant wind resources, the available grid capacity is severely constrained, however the project site provides the opportunity to connect to the Eskom grid. ENERTRAG recognises the potential of the Mpumalanga province to shift away from the current coal mining land use which dominates the region and promote renewable energy expansion. We</p>	

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		<p>have been actively assessing the wind data in the province, including the installation of a meteorological mast at the Dalmanutha site which has collected over two years of data. This specific site is at a high elevation and has the best wind speed in the Belfast area.</p>	
	<p><b>No Project Alternative</b> It so reported that the “no project” alternative would be a missed opportunity to address the need for increases in renewable energy generation. We realise that but believe there are several other renewable energy applications trying to similarly address this need but that the risk to our vulnerable threatened bird and bat species is too grate to consider in this specific area. Perhaps the developer can consider alternative green energy solutions, such as hydrocarbons, for this area. However, a wind farm is not a suitable development model for this sensitive area.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 WTG in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.)  In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies (e.g., solar) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b> <b>Section 2.5.3 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p><b>Terrestrial biodiversity assessment</b> The draft scoping report acknowledges the significant occurrence of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Irreplaceable within the footprint area (Figure 4). The scoping report also acknowledges that the majority of the infrastructure is also placed within the National Protected Area Expansion Areas (2016) terrestrial priority focus areas. Both the desktop and specialist survey acknowledge the High Sensitivity of the terrestrial biodiversity. This sensitivity supports the concern we have around the difficulties of trying to mitigate impacts on provincial and national biodiversity priority areas. It is impossible to mitigate impacts on the CBA Irreplaceable areas.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset strategy in the EIA phase.</p>	

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	<p>Errors or misleading information in the Draft Scoping report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— We noted that the elevation map in Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-16, do not include a legend for elevation and that the elevation symbology collar ramp has been reversed. Therefore, the colours that usually represent high altitude areas now represent low altitude areas.</li> <li>— In Figure 5-21, there is reference to the priority focus areas of the National Protected Area Development Areas (2016). This is incorrect. It is in fact the National Protected Area Expansion Areas (2016).</li> <li>— Several species under the avifaunal section do not have the Latin names included. Some do, some do not, and a more consistent approach is requested.</li> </ul>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. Section 5.1.3 clearly notes that the areas with high elevation are shown in green on Figure 5.9 and Figure 5.16. The concern has been raised with the relevant specialist and this will be amended in the EIAR. The labelling on Figure 5.21 is derived from the information provided in the shapefile. This will be amended in the Draft EIAR. The Avifauna specialist has been informed of the inconsistency and will ensure this is taken into account in the Draft EIAR.</p>	<p><b>Section 5.1.3 of the FSR</b> <b>Section 5.2.4 of the FSR</b> <b>Section 5.2.14 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>In conclusion, we are very concerned about the proposed establishment of a wind farm, and if approved, the proposed wind farm will have devastating impact on the threatened bird species found within this area. Specialist study itself acknowledges that “The proposed WEF will pose a collision risk to several priority species which could occur regularly at the site. Species exposed to this risk are large terrestrial species and occasional long-distance fliers i.e., bustards, cranes, flamingos, storks, Southern Bald Ibis and Secretary bird”.</p> <p>The evidence available is overwhelming; it confirms the occurrence of a very special, important, and vulnerable high-altitude grassland area that is supporting a number of threatened bird species throughout the year. This includes the Critically Endangered Wattled Crane where we only have between 3 and 6 pairs left in the province. The impact of losing a single bird could have national and global consequences for the survival of this species.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. We would welcome further engagement with MTPA in the EIA phase to input into the investigation of alternative technologies (e.g., solar ) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds.</p>	
	<p>Furthermore, the proposed mitigation measures are grossly inadequate and we feel strongly (convicted is perhaps a better word), that this application is fatally flawed due to its impacts on the avifauna. We</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p>	

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	<p>advise the applicant to look into developing other forms of renewable energy or move the location of this proposed development much further away</p>	<p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The EIA phase of the project will further investigate the avifaunal impacts which have been identified in the FSR, once the two years of bird monitoring is complete and confirms the bird abundance and movement in the area.</p> <p>WSP can confirm that the layout provided will be subject to change and micro siting of the turbine positions will be included as an important mitigation measure.</p> <p>Further turbine reductions are being considered during the EIA phase.</p> <p>Layouts have not yet been finalised. Layouts will be optimised to avoid/minimise significant impacts on species of conservation concern.</p> <p>Any significant impacts on species of conservation concern will be the subject of detailed additional mitigation measures. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset strategy.</p> <p>The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 WTG in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.)</p> <p>In addition to the above revision, the EIA phase will explore alternative technologies</p>	
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		(e.g., solar) as well the option of further reducing turbines to minimize impacts to birds and the overall biodiversity.	
<b>Mpumalanga Department Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs-MDARDLEA</b>			
<p>15 December 2022 Email correspondence</p> <p>Dineo Tswai Deputy Director: Environmental Impact Management</p>	<p>Good morning Ms. Strong</p> <p>Please find attached above-mentioned letters.</p> <p>Please be advised that our offices have been experiencing numerous network connections and our network systems were down.</p> <p>Please note that our office received a draft Scoping Report for Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility dated 12/12/2022; I however have not received the application form for Dalmanutha. Is Dalmanutha the same project as Hendrina Green Hydrogen?</p> <p>If different an application form is required. Documents received on the 24 November 2022 did not include an application form for Dalmanutha.</p> <p>Kind Regards Dineo</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Dineo</p> <p>Please find attached our reply to your original email.</p> <p>Please note that DFFE is the Competent Authority for the Dalmanutha WEF project.</p> <p>The MDARDLEA will be the Competent Authority for the Dalmanutha West WEF project. This application will be submitted in May 2023.</p> <p>Kind regards Ashlea Strong</p>	<b>Appendix D of this SER</b>
<p>01 February 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Dineo Tswai</p>	<p>Good morning Robyn</p> <p>Please see message below where I had inquired regarding the application form for Dalmanutha. I have not received the from yet. I only have an application for Hendrina Green Hydrogen.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. It is noted that this in an internal MTPA email and does not require a response from the EAP.</p>	<b>Appendix D of this SER</b>

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<p>Deputy Director: Environmental Impact Management</p>	<p>Regards Dineo</p>		
<p>1 February 2023 Email correspondence  Robyn Luyt Director: Environmental Impact Management</p>	<p>Dear Dineo,  Thank you for this.  Just to confirm - the document submitted on 24 Nov 2022 was the draft report submitted to MDARDLEA for comment (as DFFE is the CA), in which case the reference number allocated by DARDLEA must change as it is not an application for authorisation.  Ashlea - I understand there to be significant concerns in terms impacts on endangered bird species associated with the Dalmanutha WEF project. Please can I request a link to the reports and I will work with Dineo on putting together our comment.  Kind Regards Robyn</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Robyn,  I hope you are well.  In response to your mail (attached), please see the mail below for the links to the draft scoping report for the proposed Dalmanutha wind energy facility.  Although the commenting period does in fact close tomorrow (2 February 2023), we are happy to give MDARDLEA an extension to Monday 6 February CoB to submit the comments.  Kindly confirm that you can access the documents from the links below.  Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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<p>02 February 2023 Official letter Reference : 1131116/5N-1</p> <p>Robyn Luyt Director: Environmental Impact Management</p>	<p>The Department confirms having received the draft scoping report from you for the abovementioned project on 12 December 2022. After reviewing the report, this Department has the following comments:</p> <p>1. The proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility is located in an area comprising <b>a high diversity of Red Listed Birds</b>, which as confirmed in the Scoping Report, use the full component of micro-habitats on the site.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged to be correct.</p>	-
	<p>2. The <b>Critically Endangered</b> Wattled Crane has been reported to be breeding on site, and there are reports of regular sightings of between one and four individuals within the proposed development footprint.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged to be correct.</p>	-
	<p>3. The risk of collision of <b>many threatened bird species</b> and Red Listed bats on wind turbines, and the risk of collision and electrocution of these species on the MV network is <b>high</b>, with the scoping report assigning a high significance rating before mitigation.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. During the EIA phase suitable mitigation will be applied in the efforts to reduce the significance rating.</p>	-
	<p>4. On 11 November 2022, the Minister of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment gazetted her intent to establish protocols that provide the criteria for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for determining impacts on Cape Vultures associated with the development of onshore wind energy generation facilities, which require environmental authorisation (Notice 2734, Government Gazette, 11 November 2022).</p> <p>The draft protocol prescribes a High to Very High Sensitivity to sites that are located within 50km of a Cape Vulture roost, colony and/or vulture restaurant, and <b>recommends abandoning proposals for wind energy in such areas</b>. According to the scoping report, a number of roosts have been identified <i>on the site</i>.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. However, WSP notes that this protocol has not yet been promulgated.</p>	-
	<p>5. Shutdown-on-demand is not considered an appropriate means to mitigate the residual negative impacts associated with fatalities of large bodied birds that are listed as threatened.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	-

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		<p>The avifaunal specialist will further investigate mitigation measures during the EIA phase. The offset strategy which will be included in the EIA phase will also address any anticipated residual impact</p> <p>The applicant is also considering removing further turbines from the layout and alternative technologies such as Solar to reduce the risk to the avifaunal population on site.</p>	
	<p>6. The Scoping Report confirmed that mitigation to reduce or avoid turbine collisions is not possible through spatial avoidance (buffers), and it is our opinion that mitigation is not possible through shutdown-on demand or any other means. The potential loss of critically endangered species must therefore be regarded as a fatal flaw.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>Layouts have not yet been finalised. Layouts will be optimised to avoid/minimise significant impacts on species of conservation concern.</p> <p>Any significant impacts on flora species of conservation concern will be the subject of detailed additional mitigation measures. Should any significant residual impacts remain, these would be addressed via the biodiversity offset report.</p> <p>The optimised layout at the end of the scoping report was revised to take into account the avifaunal sensitivities (dropping 7 turbines in the northern highly sensitive portion of the site.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.13 of the FSR</b></p>

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	<p>According to Regulation 22(b)(i), the competent authority must, within 43 days of receipt of a scoping report - refuse environmental authorisation if — the proposed activity is in conflict with a prohibition contained in legislation.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>This Department recommends the refusal of the application in terms of 22(b)(i) on the following grounds:</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> WSP acknowledge the MDARDLEA’s recommendation, however, WSP is of the opinion that it would be premature to reject the application at the Scoping phase as the scoping report does not include all the required findings of the detailed studies that are currently being undertaken and therefore does not include sufficient information for the Competent Authority to make an informed decision.  The EAP’s recommendation is that the DFFE accept the scoping report such that the EAP and specialists can further assess and mitigate the potential impacts, through consideration of biodiversity offsets, reducing the number of turbines and considering the addition of alternative technologies as well as through engaging with the relevant officials.</p>	
	<p>The Endangered Cape Vulture, Grey Crowned Crane and <b>the Critically Endangered</b> Wattled Crane, which are confirmed to occur on site (along with a host of Red Listed birds), will be impacted and even likely lost. Mitigation measures proposed to reduce the significance of this impact, which includes painting of blades or shutdown-on-demand, are not likely to result in avoidance of collisions.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.  The avifaunal specialist will further investigate mitigation measures during the EIA phase.</p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>Since the outcome of such mitigation is unreliable, the potential loss of a critically endangered species must be regarded as a fatal flaw.</p>	<p>The applicant is also considering dropping further turbines from the layout. Furthermore, the applicant is also considering the option of alternative technologies such as Solar to reduce the risk to the avifaunal population on site.</p>	
	<p>This Department is therefore of the opinion that the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility is not in line with the National Environmental Management Principle that requires that sustainable development must consider the application of a risk-averse and cautious approach that takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged. The EAP confirms that the project is in line with the National Environmental Management Principle that requires that sustainable development must consider the application of a risk-averse and cautious approach that takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions. All current assumptions and limitations are outlined in Section 1.6. These will be amended and updated as the detailed studies progress. The applicant is also considering dropping further turbines from the layout. Furthermore, the applicant is also considering the option of alternative technologies such as Solar to reduce the risk to the avifaunal population on site.</p>	<p><b>Section 1.6 of the FSR</b></p>
	<p>It is this Department's opinion that, based on the above points, the project is not in line with the National Environmental Management Principle that specifically requires that a development must be socially,</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p>	

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	<p>environmentally and economically sustainable, as the disturbance of ‘ecosystems’ and loss of biological diversity cannot be avoided, minimized or remedied. Please contact this office for any further enquiries.</p>	<p>The EAP is of the opinion that the project can be in line with the National Environmental Management Principle that specifically requires that a development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.  The project will socially and economically address the need for increase in renewable energy generation to mitigate against concerns of climate change and exploitation of non-renewable resources. Furthermore, the specialist studies currently being undertaken will utilise the mitigation hierarchy to provide input into the environmental feasibility and sustainability of the project</p>	
<b>Annatjie Burke- Farmer on Vogelstruispoort 384 JT portion 8.</b>			
<p>02 February 2023 Email correspondence  Annatjie Burke to Avifaunal specialist Jon Smallie</p>	<p>Hi Jon Sam Ralston from Birdlife Africa send me your contact details.  I would like to register as a interested and affected party as I farm on Vogelstruispoort 384 JT portion 8. I had contact with Birdlife Africa a few years back as I suspect that there were white winged flufftails on my property. I photographed a breeding pair of secretary birds, that has been in the Dalmanutha area for years. I also kept track of a flock of bald ibisses that breed there. I also have evidence of blue crane, vultures and several raptors.  The area is extremely sensitive - I had a professional plant survey done and we found more than 200 indigenous plant species on less than 100 ha. This includes a few red data species - Gladiolus malvinus</p>	<p><b>Avifaunal Specialist:</b> Hi Annatjie  Thanks for contacting me, and for your valuable input on the birds and plants occurring in the area.  I am copying Thirushan Nadar from WSP, who I believe will be the right person to register you as an IAP. Thirushan will also share your mail with the botanist on the project</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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	<p>etc. The area is dotted with pans and even in the drier areas the plant species indicates the presence of wetlands. Please contact me for more information or a site visit. I think a wind farm will be detrimental to the area. Kind regards Annatjie Burke</p>	<p>If you have coordinates for the wetland potentially housing White-winged Flufftail, the Seabird nest, and the Southern Bald Ibis breeding site please could you send these to me?  Kind regards Jon Smallie</p>	
<p>03 February 2023 Email correspondence  Thirushan Nadar WSP</p>	<p>-</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Annatjie,  Thank you for your response and interest in the proposed Dalmanutha WEF project. We have added your contact details on to our database for future correspondence regarding the project. @Jon Smallie thanks for forwarding the mail to us.  Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
<p>19 February 2023 Email correspondence  Annatjie Burke</p>	<p>Good day Thirushan My email to Jon Smallie (3 February 2023) refers: I would like to register as an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Farm. My family has been farming in the area for over 150 years and we are well acquainted with this sensitive region's ecology.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Good afternoon Annatjie, Thank you for your response and interest in the project.</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>



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	<p>My concerns re the project:</p> <p>I have documented – anecdotal and with photographs -the movements of a breeding pair of secretary birds on the following properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Waaikraal 385 JT</li> <li>– Vogelstruispoort 384 JT</li> <li>– Berg-en-Dal 378 JT</li> </ul> <p>They have been seen in the area for decades.</p> <p>I also followed a flock of Bald Ibisses on the abovementioned properties. They were known to roost and breed on Waaikraal 385 JT. As they roam over a large area it is pointless to protect only a small, fragmented piece of land.</p> <p>It is suspected that the critically endangered Whitewing flufftail may utilize the several pans, wetlands and rivulets as a breeding site.</p> <p>We photographed a vulture on a telephone pole on Vogelstruispoort 384 JT as well as storks.</p> <p>Blue crane birds is known to roam the area.</p> <p>A professional plant species survey done by a registered EAP yielded more than 220 indigenous plant species, on a 100ha portion of Vogelstruispoort 384 JT. This includes the endangered Gladiolus Malvinus of which there are apparently only 6 known sites where they occur – all in the Dullstroom/Emakazeni (Belfast) area.</p> <p>The biome included in the project area is known as the most flora diverse area in South-Africa. We can therefore compare the Dalmanutha’s Wind Farm project Plant Specie Report to this one, to ensure scientific integrity.</p> <p>Gladiolus malvinus can only be positively identified in the flowering season.</p> <p>The proposed project falls in a major water divide and critical important catchment area where surface water seems abundant, but groundwater is actually scarce and both need the utmost protection. Because of the high altitude and the prevalence of the watershed no disturbance or pollution can be tolerated.</p>	<p>WSP can confirm that we have already registered your details on the project I&amp;AP database for future communication upon receiving the initial mail from Jon Smallie.</p> <p>Furthermore, WSP confirms that the information you have provided to us in your mail has been shared with the Avifaunal Specialist as well as the Biodiversity Specialist.</p>	
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	<p>What percentage of the energy generated will be at the disposal of the coal mine sector? According to media reports this is the actual purpose of the development.</p>	<p><b>Applicant:</b> At this point, the Project is being developed in the context of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy's (DMRE) Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The developer intends to bid the Project in the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), once it is bid ready. There have been no media reports relating to this project and at this stage, there are no plans to supply any percentage of the power that will be generated by the Project to private off-takers (i.e., mining and industrial operations).</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>What impact will the turbulence created by the giant turbines have on precipitation as the site represents the edge of the escarpment and mist belt?</p> <p>A negative impact on the aforementioned will lead to reduced moisture inflow from the Indian Ocean which in turn will impact on this critical catchment. (fauna, flora, agriculture as well as drinking water). The location of the proposed site is situated on the water shed at an extremely high altitude – a negative impact will affect water flowing to the Gauteng and the Lowveld.</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> The turbulence resulting from the turbines is not anticipated to have any impact on the precipitation at the site.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Which companies are involved in the project – holding companies etc?</p>	<p><b>Applicant:</b> The project is being developed under a Special Purpose Vehicle, i.e., Dalmanutha Wind (Pty) Ltd, and the holding company is ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd.</p>	<p>-</p>

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	<p>In the light of the current energy crisis South-Africans has the right to know who benefits from projects like this and what the ecological long-term price will be.</p> <p>The Mpumalanga Highveld has largely been destroyed by mining – in this area the MASSIVE Umsimbithi, Xevono and Belfast etc mines. VERY little pristine land or even farmland is left.</p> <p>As the project area is largely undeveloped it deserves the best protection – while we still have time left not to steal from the future.</p> <p>I reserve the liberty to share my comments with the media as and when required as this a matter of national importance.</p> <p>Kind Regards Annatjie Burke</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> This comment is acknowledged.</p> <p>The proposed Dalmanutha WEF will therefore add capacity to the energy sector and generate electricity without greenhouse gas emissions and meet international requirements in this regard. The proposed Dalmanutha WEF will also aid in overcoming the power shortages that are currently faced in the country.</p> <p>Unlike opencast coal mining, the Project facilitates multiple land use functions within the development area. As wind turbines are spread out across the development area this allows multiple land use functions such as operating the wind farm in tandem with agricultural activities.</p>	
<b>G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd</b>			
<p>07 February 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Colette Stander Market Analyst</p>	<p>Good morning Thirushan, I hope that this mail finds you well?</p> <p>Please register Caryn Clarke with email address eia@g7energies.com as an I&amp;AP in the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility EA process going forward? Please also reply with confirmation of registration.</p> <p>Thank you very much, looking forward to future engagement.</p> <p>Kind regards, Colette Stander</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Colette, Thank you for the response. WSP can confirm that we have added Caryn Clarke (eia@g7energies.com) as an I&amp;AP on the Dalmanutha WEF project.</p> <p>Kind regards Thirushan Nadar</p>	<p><b>Appendix D of this SER</b></p>

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<b>Sola Group</b>			
<p>16 March 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Reuben Maroga Permitting Specialist</p>	<p>Hi Thirushan, I hope you are well.</p> <p>We would like to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&amp;AP) for the proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility in the Mpumalanga Province. For the registration, please capture this email address: iap@solagroup.co.za</p> <p>Furthermore, could you kindly share the KML files of the proposed development extent and the grid connection corridor route assessed to the nearest ESKOM substation.</p> <p>Lastly, we would also like to request that WSP registers us as an I&amp;AP for all renewable energy projects. We are continuously developing sites across various Provinces so it would be great to have sight of other projects that we can include in our own stakeholder databases for our projects, as well as take into consideration from a technical perspective.</p> <p>Looking forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>Best Regards</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Reuben, Thank you for the interest in the Dalmanutha project. We have added the email address provided to the project database. Regarding the KMZ, the client is currently in the process of updating and revising them, so details will be shared when the Draft EIAR is sent out for public review. Lastly, we can confirm that we have shared the email address provided, with the rest of the renewable energy team. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
<b>Philip Vosloo, Landowner , Berg-en-Dal 1/378</b>			
<p>16 February 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Philip Vosloo Landowner Berg-en-Dal 1/378</p>	<p>Thank you Thirushan Seems that things are now moving ahead. The timeline going forward?</p> <p>Regards Philip</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b> Dear Phillip, Thanks for your response. As of the date of submission (10 February 2023) of the Final Scoping report to the department, they have 44 days to review and approve it for us to move forward into the EIA phase. Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>

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**REPORT REFERENCE**

<b>Leani Liebenberg, Middelburg Observer</b>			
<p>13 February 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Leani Liebenberg Sales Representative Middelburg Observer</p>	<p>Good day Nadar</p> <p>Thank you for your email.</p> <p>Could you please let me know in which newspaper you would like to advertise? As I can help you in all the Caxton Newspapers in Mpumalanga.</p> <p>Kind Regards</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>Dear Leani,</p> <p>Thank you for your response.</p> <p>However, please note that this project has already been advertised in the Middelburg Observer on the 9 December 2022.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>
<b>TRAC N4</b>			
<p>15 February 2023 Email correspondence</p> <p>Carla Davis Traffic engineer TRAC N4</p>	<p>Dear Nadar</p> <p>I have downloaded the Traffic Scoping Report.</p> <p>This seems acceptable.</p> <p>We will await the TIA.</p> <p>The traffic engineer is welcome to contact us. We might be able to assist with N4 traffic counts from our installed electronic counters.</p> <p>Regards Carla</p>	<p><b>EAP:</b></p> <p>Dear Carla,</p> <p>Thanks you for response and willingness to assist on the project.</p> <p>I have copied the engineer, @Bredenhann, Christo in the mail. He will contact you if required.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	<p><b>Appendix A of this SER</b></p>

# APPENDIX

# A

## STAKEHOLDER DATABASE





The information below has been redacted as per POPI Act

Dalmanutha Energy Complex - Stakeholder Database									
FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	COMPANY/PROPERTY OWNED	POSITION	CELL	EMAILS	TELL	FAX	ADDRESS LINE 1	ZIP / POSTAL CODE
<b>Dalmanutha</b>									
		071	Landowner						
		13 13360 Wabakar	Landowner						
		13365	Landowner						
		13366	Landowner						
		13367	Landowner						
		13368	Landowner						
		13369	Landowner						
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		13373	Landowner						
		13374	Landowner						
		13375	Landowner						
		13376	Landowner						
		13377	Landowner						
		13378	Landowner						
		13379	Landowner						
		13380	Landowner						
		13381	Landowner						
		13382	Landowner						
		13383	Landowner						
		13384	Landowner						
		13385	Landowner						
		13386	Landowner						
		13387	Landowner						
		13388	Landowner						
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		13400	Landowner						
		13401	Landowner						
		13402	Landowner						
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		13406	Landowner						
		13407	Landowner						
		13408	Landowner						
		13409	Landowner						
		13410	Landowner						
		13411	Landowner						
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		13459	Landowner						
		13460	Landowner						
		13461	Landowner						
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		13464	Landowner						
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		13543	Landowner						
		13544	Landowner						
		13545	Landowner						
		13546	Landowner						







# APPENDIX

## B

## NOTIFICATIONS



# APPENDIX

## ***B-1*** ADVERTISEMENT

# Municipality repairs and resurfaces Horster Road

ERMELO - The Msukaligwa Local Municipality, in conjunction with the Gert Sibande District Municipality and Msobo Coal Mine, recently took action in Horster Road to resurface the road.

According to Mandla Zwane, the municipality's spokesperson, there was

a need to resurface the road from the traffic light to Chris de Villiers Street, as it provides easy access for community members who reside in the area between Ext 32, 33 and 34, and town.

The road is also used daily by parents and teachers from the nearby school, who expressed their frustrations with the dire state of it.

**There was a need to resurface the road from the traffic light to Chris de Villiers Street**

"The Gert Sibande District Municipality funded R3.5m for procuring materials and for hiring fleet, while Msukaligwa Local Municipality co-funded

R798 000 for the procurement of additional asphalt for the street to be resurfaced," Zwane said.

Msukaligwa, Gert Sibande and Msobo Coal Mine have also repaired

Breytenbach Street and three intersections, as well as Steyn Street.

"Msheveni Street, OR Tambo Taxi Collector Phase 1 and paved roads in Mthambama Street are in progress for construction and will be funded through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant," Zwane said.



Municipal workers during the construction of Horster Road.



## DA claims corruption in Mkhondo Local Municipality

Wayne van der Walt

MKHONDO - The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta) intends to implement Section 106 of the Municipal Systems Act against Mkhondo Local Municipality, according to the DA.

The department's MEC, Mandla Msibi, will appoint a team to investigate claims of fraud, corruption, nepotism and bad administration. The department asked to meet with the executive mayor, Mthokozisi Simelane, and the acting municipal manager, Bheki Maseko, to discuss a number of claims of bad administration.

After allegedly being promised senior roles within the municipality, a number of ANC council members resigned from their positions. Several important positions have gone unfilled over the past few months, while temporary employees have been appointed to other posts. These include a municipal manager, general manager of technical services, corporate general manager and municipal town planner.

Some of these positions act as a link between the council and the municipality's administration.

"As a result of the large number of open positions, the

acting municipal manager has been unable to carry out his objective and operational evaluation, because the other departments lack managers," Irene Brussow, the DA's caucus leader in Mkhondo Local Municipality, claimed. "It's of importance to note that during Maseko's tenure as the municipality's chief financial officer, the auditor-general declared several payments in the municipality wasteful, fruitless and unauthorised expenditure. These were to the tune of R260m."

According to her, Simelane has manifestly failed to establish his authority and win the trust of Mkhondo's people. She said the locals deserve an honest, open government that puts service delivery first.

The DA believes that Cogta should get involved in this municipality's affairs at this point.

"We urge the MEC to expedite his planned investigation and take decisive action in dealing with this," Brussow concluded.

Highvelder will publish a follow-up article as soon as feedback has been received from Robert Kubheka, Mkhondo Local Municipality's spokesperson.

**ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES**  
**NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY COMPLEX, COMPRISING VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AUHTORISATION PROCESSES, NEAR BELFAST, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**  
 Notice is given in terms of:  
 • Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended) for submission of various applications for environmental authorisations (EAs) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, GNR 984 and GNR 985 (as amended)  
 • Section 39 or 41(4) of the National Water Act (36 of 1998) (NWA), for the submission of a General Authorisation or Water Use Licence (WUL) Application (as applicable)

**DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**  
 ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.

Proponent	Project	Technology	Process	Affected Farm Portions
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to 300MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	S&EIR	• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9) • Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7) • Waalkraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 24) • Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4) • Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2) • Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3) • Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1) • Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to, but not including, 20MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	BA	• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Common Collector Substation and Powerline	Up to 132kV Powerline, common collector substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 17) • Waalkraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12) • Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)

**ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS**  
 The proposed projects trigger several listed activities contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983), Listing Notice 2 (GNR 984) and Listing Notice 3 (GNR 985), as amended, and therefore, authorisation to undertake the listed activities must be sought via respective Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) and/or Basic Assessment (BA) processes. The anticipated listed activity numbers associated with the proposed projects are reflected in the table below. Should you wish to obtain a complete copy of these listed activities, please contact the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), details provided below.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable Triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (up to 300MW)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
	GNR 984	1	15								
	GNR 985	4	11	12	14	15	18	23			
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1	11	12	19	24	27	28			
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

**REGISTRATION**  
 WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the EAP by ENERTRAG SA, to manage the respective BA and S&EIR processes. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the proposed projects are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS REVIEW PERIODS**  
 The Draft Environmental Scoping Report for the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility will be made available from WSP on request and at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from 12 December 2022 to 2 February 2023.

The availability for the Draft Basic Assessment Reports for the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, the respective grid connection infrastructure for the two Wind Energy Facilities, and the Common Collection Substation and Powerline will be communicated in due course.

Area	Venue	Street Address	Contact No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Local Municipality Belfast Office	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	013 253 7600
	eMakhazeni Public Library	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Public Library	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Website	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>		
Datafree Website	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>		

The contact details of the EAP are:  
**Name:** Ashlea Strong  
**Tel:** 031 240 8804  
**Fax:** 011 361 1361  
**E-mail:** ashlea.strong@wsp.com  
**Address:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Protection of Personal Information:** WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I&AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database



**Classifieds • Geklassifiseer**

**SQUARE METRES HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NO: T6825/2010**  
Which has been lost or destroyed  
All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Mpumalanga at Nelspruit situated at Bellstreet, old BMW Building, Nelspruit, 1200 within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.  
Dated at Hendrina this 30th day of November 2022  
Applicant: Lekopane Khumalo Attorneys  
Address: Office 01 Gringo's Centre, No 40 Mouton Street  
E-mail address: lkhumaloattorneys@yahoo.com  
Contact number: 013-293-0926

(013) 249 7789.  
Geskrewe kommentaar of besware tesame met die redes daarvoor moet ingedien word in die voorgeskrewe formaat aan die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 14, Middelburg, 1050; of by die Registrasie afdeling van Rekords, Burgersentrum, Hoek van Walter Sisulu Straat en Wandererslaan, Middelburg; of gefaks word na (013) 243 2550; of per e-pos aan: council@stlm.gov.za teen nie later as 9 Januarie 2023 nie.  
Die formaat vir kommentaar of besware is beskikbaar by enige personeelid van die Stedelike Ontwikkeling Departement.  
Enige persoon wat nie kan lees of skryf nie mag enige personeelid van die Stedelike Ontwikkeling Departement gedurende kantoorure raadpleeg en bystand sal aan sodanige persoon verleen word om die beswaar of kommentaar saam te stel.  
Aansoeker se Kontakbesonderhede: Naam: Umsebe Development Planners BK Fisiese Adres: Ehmkestraat 39, Suite 2, Lidwala House Telefoonnommer: (013) 752 4710 E- posadres: lerina@umsebe.co.za

PM017164

**0925 ESTATES**

**NOTICE- ESTATE LATE**  
In terms of section 35(5) of act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that copies of the first and final liquidation and distribution account in the estate specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons with an interest therein for a period of 21 days from the date of date of publication hereof, at the magistrate court Middelburg and the Master of the High Court at Pretoria  
ESTATE LATE: Moses Ntabane Mashifane  
ESTATE NUMBER: 011431/2021  
IDENTITY NUMBER: 8409156148087  
BORN ON: 15 September 1984  
LAST KNOWN ADDRESS: 16 Dolomite Street, Extension 18, Middelburg  
DIED ON: 18 July 2020  
MARITAL STATUS: Married in community of property to Migal Marsorwane Mamaila MAPHANGA & ASSOCIATES INC. 73 WALTER SISULU STREET MIDDELBURG 1050  
BOX 22273, MIDDELBURG, 1050  
E- MAIL: tony@maphangae.co.za  
TEL: 013 243 1303  
FAX: 013 243 1650  
REF: MR MAPHANGA/M02916/MM

**NOTICE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION**  
We, Umsebe Development Planners CC have lodged a land development application apply in terms of the Steve Tshwete Land Use Scheme 2019, read with Section 76 and Chapter 6 of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws, 2016 for consent use to utilise a 64 sqm portion of Portion 128 of the farm, Middelburg Town & Townlands 287 JS for the purposes of developing a telecommunication mast. A copy of the application and supporting documentation is available for viewing during normal office hours at the office of the relevant town planning official, Urban Development Department, 14 Sadc Street, Middelburg, 1055, that can be contacted at the following contact number: (013) 249 7789.  
Written comments or objections together with reasons therefore in respect of the application must be submitted, in the prescribed format, to the Municipal Manager, PO Box 14, Middelburg, 1050; or delivered to Registry Section of Records, Civic Centre, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg; or faxed to (013) 243 2550; or emailed to: council@stlm.gov.za by no later than 9 January 2023.  
The format for the comments or objections is available from any staff member of the Urban Development Department at the above-mentioned address.  
Any person who cannot read or write may consult with any staff member of the Urban Development Department during office hours and assistance will be given to transcribe that person's objections or comments.  
Applicants Contact Details: Name: Umsebe Development Planners CC Physical Address: 39 Ehmke Street, Suite 2, Lidwala House Phone Number: (013) 752 4710 Email Address: lerina@umsebe.co.za

PM017168

**0935 TOWN PLANNING**

**KENNISGEWING VAN GROND ONTWIKKELINGS-AANSOEK** Ons, Umsebe Development Planners BK het 'n aansoek om grond ontwikkeling ingedien ingevolge die Steve Tshwete Grondgebruiksplan, 2019, gelees met Artikel 76 en Hoofstuk 6 van die Steve Tshwete Bywet op Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruiksbestuur, 2016, vir spesiale toestemming om n 64 vkm gedeelte van Gedeelte 128 van die plaas, Middelburg Town & Townlands 287 JS, te gebruik vir die oprigting van 'n telekommunikasiemas. 'n Afskrif van die aansoek en stuwende dokumentasie is verkrygbaar gedurende gewone kantoorure by die betrokke stadsbeplanning amptenaar, Stedelike Ontwikkeling Departement, 14 Sadc Street, Middelburg, 1055, wat gekontak kan word op die volgende kontaknommer:

or delivered to Registry Section of Records, Civic Centre, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg; or faxed to (013) 243 2550; or emailed to: council@stlm.gov.za by no later than 9 January 2023.  
The format for the comments or objections is available from any staff member of the Urban Development Department at the above-mentioned address.  
Any person who cannot read or write may consult with any staff member of the Urban Development Department during office hours and assistance will be given to transcribe that person's objections or comments.  
Applicants Contact Details: Name: Umsebe Development Planners CC Physical Address: 39 Ehmke Street, Suite 2, Lidwala House Phone Number: (013) 752 4710 Email Address: lerina@umsebe.co.za

PM017179

**NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT AND MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS UNDER STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2017 published in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No. 107 of 1998 notifying and inviting the public to register and participate in the EIA process for environmental authorisation (EA) application for the prospecting right and mining permit lodged in terms of the MPRDA (Act No. 28 of 2002).

**Nature of Activity:** The Applicants have applied for the below mentioned Prospecting Right and Mining Right in the below mentioned properties within the jurisdiction of Middelburg District in Mpumalanga Province and subsequently lodged EA applications in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Applicant	DMRE Ref No.	Application Area	Minerals Applied
Jacob For Joy Properties (Pty) Ltd	MP 30/5/1/1/2/17359 PR	Portion of the remaining extent and portion 16 of the farm WOESTALLEN 477 JS	Coal, Pseudocoal, Torbanite/Oilshale, Refractory Clay (Semi Flint and Plastic/ Fire Clay, Clay (General), Sand General, Stone Aggregate and Gravel)
Tambuka (Pty) Ltd	MP 30/5/1/3/2/13650 MP	Portion of the remaining extent of the farm Finscham 826 IS	Coal

Draft Basic Assessment Processes will be undertaken for the above applications. The Environmental Reports will be available for public review for 30 days. The reports will be circulated to all registered interested and affected parties.

In order to register and participate in the EIA process, you are invited to contact us quoting the reference number of the project through the following methods: mpho@mielelani.co.za/phathu@mielelani.co.za/mielelani.consultancy@gmail.com or alternatively on Tel: 073 796 6769/ 067 103 2562. Contact Person: Mphephu Mpho, also available on WhatsApp.

w9des/Notice Mielelani/ums

**OMGEWINGS MAGTIGINGS PROSESSE**

**KENNISGEWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE DALMANUTHA WINDENERGIE FASILITEITE, WAT BESTAAN VERSKEIE OMGEWINGSMAGTIGINGSPROSESSE, NABY BELFAST, MPUMALANGA**

Notice is given in terms of:  
• Kennis word gegee in terme van: Regulasie 41 (2) van GNR 982 (soos gewysig) gepubliseer onder artikel 24 en 24D van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (No. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) (soos gewysig) vir die indiening van verskeie aansoeke om omgewingsmagtigings (EA's) ten opsigte van aktiwiteite geïdentifiseer ingevolge GNR 983, GNR 984 (soos gewysig)  
• Artikel 39 of 41 (4) van die Nasionale Waterwet (36 van 1998) (NWA), vir die indiening van 'n Algemene Magtiging of Watergebruiklisensie (WUL) Aansoek (soos van toepassing)

**BESKRYWING EN LIGGING**

ENERTRAG Suid-Afrika (Edms) Bpk (ENERTRAG SA), onder twee spesiale doelvoertuie (SPV's) (Dalmanutha Wind RF (Edms) Bpk en Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Edms) Bpk.), stel voor om die Dalmanutha Wind energie kompleks te ontwikkel, wat die Dalmanutha Wind behels Energie fasiliteit en die Dalmanutha Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, insluitend die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir elke projek, en gemeenskaplike netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir beide projekte, naby Belfast, in die Mpumalanga Provinsie. Die projekte het ten doel om geskikte private afnemer-opsies te verskaf (direkte verskaffing of ooreenkomste, soos van toepassing), of om by die Hernubare Energie Onafhanklike Kragprodusente-verkrygingsprogram (REIPPPP) of soortgelyke verkrygingsprogram ingevolge die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP) ingeskryf te word. Sodra dit gebou is, is die projekte bedoel om óf direk met nabygeleë afnemers óf met die 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni-hoof transmissie substasie deur 'n gemeenskaplike versamelaarsubstasie en kraglyn van tot 132kV te verbind.

Proponent	Projek	Tegnologie	Proses	Plaasname
Dalmanutha Wind energie fasiliteit (WEF)	Tot 300MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend geassosieerde infrastruktuur	Wind	S&EIR	• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9) • Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7) • Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 24) • Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4) • Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2) • Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3) • Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1) • Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)
Dalmanutha Wind Energie Fasiliteit Grid infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)
Dalmanutha West Wind Energie Fasiliteit (WEF)	Minder as 20MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend verwante infrastruktuur	Wind	BA	• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)
Dalmanutha West Grid-infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	
Common collector substation and powerline	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 17) • Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12) • Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)

**OMGEWINGS TOEPASSINGS**

Die voorgestelde projekte lei tot verskeie gelyste aktiwiteite wat in die Omgewing vervat is Impakbeplanning (OIB) Regulasies Noteringskennisgewing 1 (GNR 983), Noterings kennisgewing 2 (GNR 984) en Noterings kennisgewing 3 (GNR985), soos gewysig, en daarom moet magtiging om die gelyste aktiwiteite te onderneem verkry word via onderskeie Bestekopname en Omgewings Impak Verslagdoening (S&OIV) en/of Basiese Assessering (BA) prosesse. Die verwagte gelyste aktiwiteits getalle wat met die voorgestelde projekte geassosieer word, word in die tabel hieronder weerspieël. Indien u 'n volledige kopie van hierdie aktiwiteite op die lys wil bekom, kontak asseblief die Omgewings evalueringspraktisyn (WHP), besonderhede hieronder verskaf.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable Triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (up to 300MW)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
	GNR 984	1	15								
	GNR 985	4	11	12	14	15	18	23			
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	19	27	28					
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1	11	12	19	24	27	28			
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	19	27	28					
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12	19	27	28					
	GNR 985	4	12	14							
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

**REGISTRASIE**

WSP Group Africa (Edms) Bpk (WSP) is deur ENERTRAG SA as die EAP aangestel om die onderskeie BA- en S&OIV-prosesse te bestuur. Partye wat formeel as belanghebbendes wil registreer om hul kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projekte te lewer, word versoek om hul volledige kontakbesonderhede aan die EAP te stuur vir die besonderhede hieronder verskaf. Geregistreerde belanghebbendes sal alle toekomstige korrespondensie aangestuur word en individueel in kennis gestel word van bykomende geleenthede om aan die proses deel te neem.

**KONSEP OMVANG VERSLAG RESENSIE PERIODE**

Die Konsep Omgewing Omvangverslae sal op aanvraag by WSP beskikbaar gestel word en by die lokale hieronder vir hersiening en kommentaar vir 30 dae vanaf 12 Desember 2022 tot 2 Februarie 2023.

Die beskikbaarheid vir die Konsep Basiese Assesserings verslae vir die Dalmanutha-Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir die twee wind energie fasiliteite, en die gemeenskaplike versameling substasie en kraglyn sal mettertyd gekommunikeer word.

Area	Venue	Straat Adres	Kontak No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Plaaslike Munisipaliteit Belfast Kantoor	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	013 253 7600
	eMakhazeni Publieke biblioteek	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Publieke biblioteek	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Webwerf	https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents		
Datafree Webwerf	https://wsp-engage.com/		

Die kontak besonderhede van die EAP is:

**Naam:** Ashlea Strong  
**Tel:** 031 240 8804  
**Faks:** 011 361 1381  
**E-pos:** ashlea.strong@wsp.com  
**Adres:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Beskerming van persoonlike inligting:** WSP sal sekere persoonlike inligting oor jou as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) verwerk vir doeleindes om jou registrasie as 'n B&GP en die stoor van jou besonderhede op ons databasis, indien jy daartoe instem dat ons dit doen. WSP sal hierdie besonderhede gebruik om jou te kontak oor ander relevante projekte in die toekoms. WSP sal altyd jou persoonlike inligting verwerk in ooreenstemming met die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting 4 van 2013. Jy is geregtig om jou regte as 'n data-onderwerp en laat ons weet of jy as 'n B & GP gederegistreer wil word of as jy nie meer wil hê dat jou kontak besonderhede op ons databasis ingesluit moet word nie.



**EARLY DEADLINES**

Publications 16 December  
MIDDELBURG OBSERVER  
Monday 12 December  
at 16:00

WITBANK NEWS  
Monday 12 December  
at 14:00

Publications 23 December  
MIDDELBURG OBSERVER  
Monday 19 December  
at 11:00

WITBANK NEWS  
Thursday 15 December  
at 12:00

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## ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES

### NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY COMPLEX, COMPRISING VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES, NEAR BELFAST, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended) for submission of various applications for environmental authorisations (EAs) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, GNR 984 and GNR 985 (as amended)
- Section 39 or 41(4) of the National Water Act (36 of 1998) (NWA), for the submission of a General Authorisation or Water Use Licence (WUL) Application (as applicable)

#### DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.

Proponent	Project	Technology	Process	Affected Farm Portions
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to 300MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	S&EIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)</li> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 24)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)</li> <li>• Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)</li> <li>• Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to, but not including, 20MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Common Collector Substation and Powerline	Up to 132kV Powerline, common collector substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 17)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)</li> <li>• Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>

#### ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

The proposed projects trigger several listed activities contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983), Listing Notice 2 (GNR 984) and Listing Notice 3 (GNR985), as amended, and therefore, authorisation to undertake the listed activities must be sought via respective Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) and/or Basic Assessment (BA) processes. The anticipated listed activity numbers associated with the proposed projects are reflected in the table below. Should you wish to obtain a complete copy of these listed activities, please contact the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), details provided below.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (up to 300MW)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
	GNR 984	1		15							
	GNR 985	4		11	12	14	15	18		23	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1		11	12	19	24	27		28	
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
		4		12	14						
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

## REGISTRATION

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the EAP by ENERTRAG SA, to manage the respective BA and S&EIR processes. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the proposed projects are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

## DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS REVIEW PERIODS

The Draft Environmental Scoping Report for the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility will be made available from WSP on request and at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **12 December 2022 to 2 February 2023**.

The availability for the Draft Basic Assessment Reports for the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, the respective grid connection infrastructure for the two Wind Energy Facilities, and the Common Collection Substation and Powerline will be communicated in due course.

Area	Venue	Street Address	Contact No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Local Municipality Belfast Office	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	013 253 7600
	eMakhazeni Public Library	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Public Library	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Website	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>		
Data free Website	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>		

The contact details of the EAP are:

**Name:** Ashlea Strong

**Tel:** 031 240 8804

**Fax:** 011 361 1381

**E-mail:** [ashlea.strong@wsp.com](mailto:ashlea.strong@wsp.com)

**Address:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Protection of Personal Information:** WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database





## OMGEWINGS MAGTIGINGS PROSESSE

### KENNISGEWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE DALMANUTHA WINDENERGIE FASILITEITE, WAT BESTAAN VERSKEIE OMGEWINGSMAGTIGINGSPROSESSE, NABY BELFAST, MPUMALANGA

Notice is given in terms of:

- Kennis word gegee in terme van: Regulasie 41 (2) van GNR 982 (soos gewysig) gepubliseer onder artikel 24 en 24D van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (No. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) (soos gewysig) vir die indiening van verskeie aansoeke om omgewingsmagtigings (EA's) ten opsigte van aktiwiteite geïdentifiseer ingevolge GNR 983, GNR 984 (soos gewysig)
- Artikel 39 of 41 (4) van die Nasionale Waterwet (36 van 1998) (NWA), vir die indiening van 'n Algemene Magtiging of Watergebruiklisensie (WUL) Aansoek (soos van toepassing)

#### BESKRYWING EN LIGGING

ENERTRAG Suid-Afrika (Edms) Bpk (ENERTRAG SA), onder twee spesiale doelvoertuie (SPV's) (Dalmanutha Wind RF (Edms) Bpk en Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Edms) Bpk.), stel voor om die Dalmanutha Wind energie kompleks te ontwikkel, wat die Dalmanutha Wind behels Energie fasiliteit en die Dalmanutha Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, insluitend die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir elke projek, en gemeenskaplike netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir beide projekte, naby Belfast, in die Mpumalanga Provinsie. Die projekte het ten doel om geskikte private afnemer-inisiatiewe te verskaf (direkte verskaffing of ooreenkomste, soos van toepassing), of om by die Hernubare Energie Onafhanklike Kragprodusente-verkrygingsprogram (REIPPPP) of soortgelyke verkrygingsprogram ingevolge die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP) ingeskryf te word. Sodra dit gebou is, is die projekte bedoel om óf direk met nabygeleë afnemers óf met die 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni-hoof transmissie substasie deur 'n gemeenskaplike versamelaarsubstasie en kraglyn van tot 132kV te verbind.

Proponent	Projek	Tegnologie	Proses	Plaasname
Dalmanutha Wind energie fasiliteit (WEF)	Tot 300MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend geassosieerde infrastruktuur	Wind	S&EIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)</li> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 24)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha Wind Energie Fasiliteit Grid infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)</li> <li>• Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)</li> <li>• Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha West Wind Energie Fasiliteit (WEF)	Minder as 20MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend verwante infrastruktuur	Wind	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha West Grid-infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	
Gemeenskaplike versamelaar substasie en kraglyn	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, and 17)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)</li> <li>• Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>

#### OMGEWINGS TOEPASSINGS

Die voorgestelde projekte lei tot verskeie gelyste aktiwiteite wat in die Omgewing vervat is Impakbepaling (OIB) Regulasies Noteringskennisgewing 1 (GNR 983), Noterings kennisgewing 2 (GNR 984) en Noterings kennisgewing 3 (GNR985), soos gewysig, en daarom moet magtiging om die gelyste aktiwiteite te onderneem verkry word via onderskeie Bestekopname en Omgewings impak Verslagdoening (S&OIV) en/of Basiese Assessering (BA) prosesse. Die verwagte gelyste aktiwiteits getalle wat met die voorgestelde projekte geassosieer word, word in die tabel hieronder weerspieël. Indien u 'n volledige kopie van hierdie aktiwiteite op die lys wil bekom, kontak asseblief die Omgewings evalueringspraktisyn (WHP), besonderhede hieronder verskaf.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
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	GNR 984	1		15							
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Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12		19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4	12		14						
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1	11		12	19	24	27	28		
	GNR 985	4	12		14						
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12		19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4	12		14						
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11	12		19	27	28				
		4	12		14						
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

## REGISTRASIE

WSP Group Africa (Edms) Bpk (WSP) is deur ENERTRAG SA as die EAP aangestel om die onderskeie BA- en S&OIV-prosesse te bestuur. Partye wat formeel as belanghebbendes wil registreer om hul kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projekte te lewer, word versoek om hul volledige kontakbesonderhede aan die EAP te stuur by die besonderhede hieronder verskaf. Geregisteerde belanghebbendes sal alle toekomstige korrespondensie aangestuur word en individueel in kennis gestel word van bykomende geleenthede om aan die proses deel te neem.

## KONSEP OMVANG VERSLAG RESENSIE PERIODE

Die Konsep Omgewing Omvangverslae sal op aanvraag by WSP beskikbaar gestel word en by die lokale hieronder vir hersiening en kommentaar vir 30 dae vanaf **12 Desember 2022 to 2 February 2023**.

Die beskikbaarheid vir die Konsep Basiese Assesserings verslae vir die Dalmanutha-Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir die twee wind energie fasiliteite, en die gemeenskaplike versameling substasie en kraglyn sal mettertyd gekommunikeer word.

Area	Venue	Straat adres	Kontak No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Plaaslike Munisipaliteit Belfast Kantoor	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	+27132537600
	eMakhazeni Publieke biblioteek	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Publieke biblioteek	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Webwerf	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>		
Data free Webwerf	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>		

Die kontak besonderhede van die EAP is:

**Naam:** Ashlea Strong  
**Tel:** 031 240 8804                      **Faks:** 011 361 1381  
**E-Pos:** ashlea.strong@wsp.com      **Adres:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Beskerming van persoonlike inligting:** WSP sal sekere persoonlike inligting oor jou as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) verwerk vir doeleindes om jou registrasie as 'n B&GP en die stoor van jou besonderhede op ons databasis, indien jy daartoe instem dat ons dit doen. WSP sal hierdie besonderhede gebruik om jou te kontak oor ander relevante projekte in die toekoms. WSP sal altyd jou persoonlike inligting verwerk in ooreenstemming met die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting 4 van 2013. Jy is geregtig om jou regte as 'n data-onderwerp en laat ons weet of jy as 'n B & GP gederegistreer wil word of as jy nie meer wil hê dat jou kontak besonderhede op ons databasis ingesluit moet word nie.



## APPENDIX

# ***B-2*** *SITE NOTICES*

**ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES**

**NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY COMPLEX, COMPRISING VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AUHTORISATION PROCESSES, NEAR BELFAST, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended) for submission of various applications for environmental authorisations (EAs) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, GNR 984 and GNR 985 (as amended)
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**DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) (Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd), proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.

Proponent	Project	Technology	Process	Affected Farm Portions
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to 300MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	S&EIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)</li> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12,13 and 24)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)</li> <li>• Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)</li> <li>• Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (WEF)	Up to, but not including, 20MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), including associated infrastructure	Wind	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure	Up to 132kV Powerline, substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	
Common Collector Substation and Powerline	Up to 132kV Powerline, common collector substation and associated infrastructure	Transmission Line and Substation	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7,13, and 17)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)</li> <li>• Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>

**ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS**

The proposed projects trigger several listed activities contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983), Listing Notice 2 (GNR 984) and Listing Notice 3 (GNR985), as amended, and therefore, authorisation to undertake the listed activities must be sought via respective Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) and/or Basic Assessment (BA) processes. The anticipated listed activity numbers associated with the proposed projects are reflected in the table below. Should you wish to obtain a complete copy of these listed activities, please contact the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), details provided below.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (up to 300MW)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
	GNR 984	1		15							
	GNR 985	4		11	12	14	15	18	23		
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1		11	12	19	24	27	28		
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
		4		12	14						
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

**REGISTRATION**

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the EAP by ENERTRAG SA, to manage the respective BA and S&EIR processes. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the proposed projects are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORTS REVIEW PERIODS**

The Draft Environmental Scoping Report for the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility will be made available from WSP on request and at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **12 December 2022 to 2 February 2023**.

The availability for the Draft Basic Assessment Reports for the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, the respective grid connection infrastructure for the two Wind Energy Facilities, and the Common Collection Substation and Powerline will be communicated in due course.

Area	Venue	Street Address	Contact No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Local Municipality Belfast Office	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	013 253 7600
	eMakhazeni Public Library	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Public Library	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Website	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>		
Data free Website	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>		

The contact details of the EAP are:

**Name:** Ashlea Strong **Tel:** 031 240 8804 **Fax:** 011 361 1381 **E-mail:** ashlea.strong@wsp.com **Address:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Protection of Personal Information:** WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database

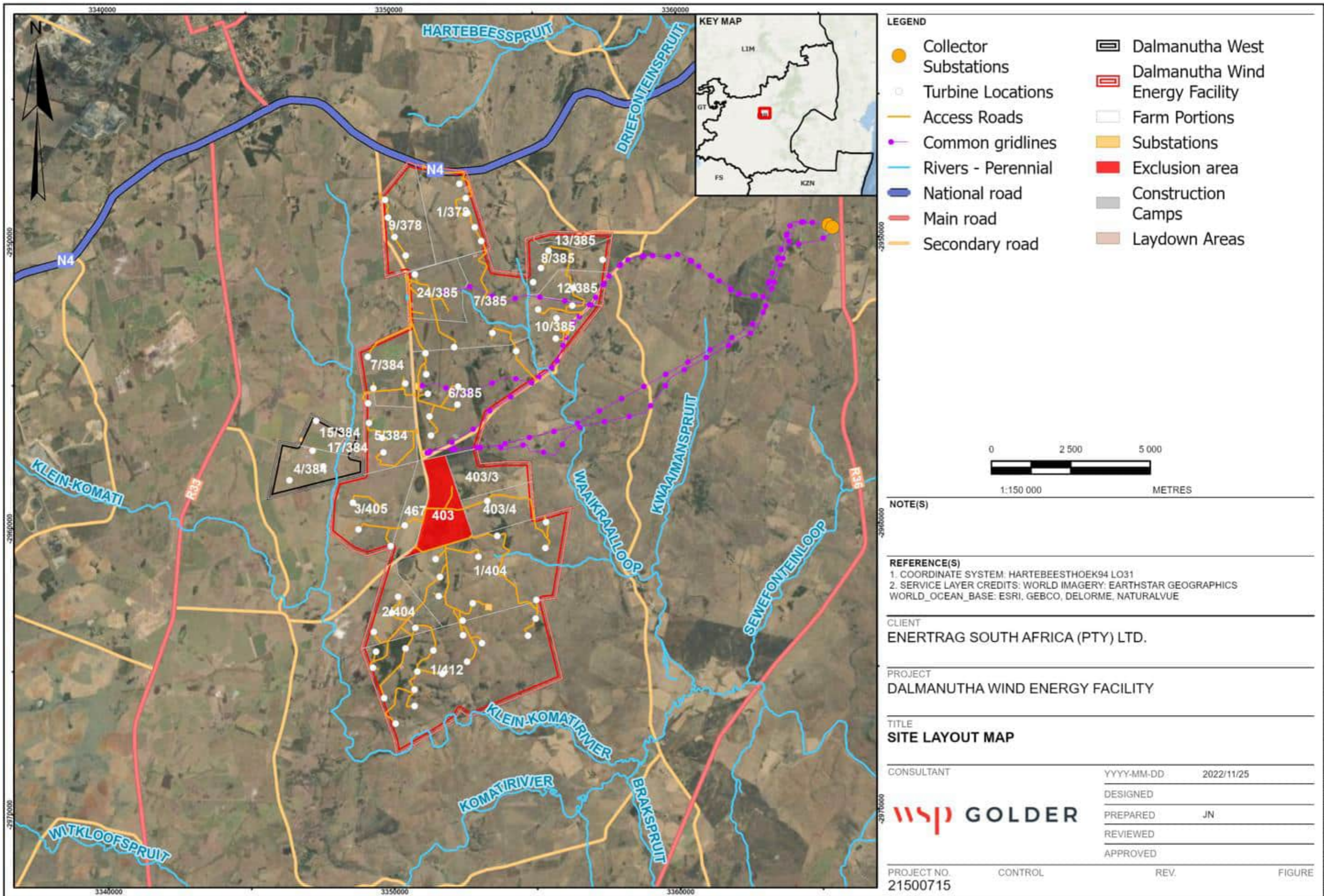


Figure 1: Proposed Dalmanutha WEF and associated infrastructure

## OMGEWINGS MAGTIGINGS PROSESSE

### KENNISGEWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE DALMANUTHA WINDENERGIE FASILITEITE, WAT BESTAAN VERSKEIE OMGEWINGSMAGTIGINGSPROSESSE, NABY BELFAST, MPUMALANGA

Notice is given in terms of:

- Kennis word gegee in terme van: Regulasie 41 (2) van GNR 982 (soos gewysig) gepubliseer onder artikel 24 en 24D van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (No. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) (soos gewysig) vir die indiening van verskeie aansoeke om omgewingsmagtigings (EA's) ten opsigte van aktiwiteite geïdentifiseer ingevolge GNR 983, GNR 984 (soos gewysig)
- Artikel 39 of 41 (4) van die Nasionale Waterwet (36 van 1998) (NWA), vir die indiening van 'n Algemene Magtiging of Watergebruiklisensie (WUL) Aansoek (soos van toepassing)

#### BESKRYWING EN LIGGING

ENERTRAG Suid-Afrika (Edms) Bpk (ENERTRAG SA), onder twee spesiale doelvoertuie (SPV's) (Dalmanutha Wind RF (Edms) Bpk en Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Edms) Bpk.), stel voor om die Dalmanutha Wind energie kompleks te ontwikkel, wat die Dalmanutha Wind behels Energie fasiliteit en die Dalmanutha Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, insluitend die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir elke projek, en gemeenskaplike netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir beide projekte, naby Belfast, in die Mpumalanga Provinsie. Die projekte het ten doel om geskikte private afnemer-inisiatiewe te verskaf (direkte verskaffing of ooreenkomste, soos van toepassing), of om by die Hernubare Energie Onafhanklike Kragprodusente-verkrygingsprogram (REIPPPP) of soortgelyke verkrygingsprogram ingevolge die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP) ingeskryf te word. Sodra dit gebou is, is die projekte bedoel om óf direk met nabygeleë afnemers óf met die 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni-hoof transmissie substasie deur 'n gemeenskaplike versamelaarsubstasie en kraglyn van tot 132kV te verbind.

Proponent	Projek	Tegnologie	Proses	Plaasname
Dalmanutha Wind energie fasiliteit (WEF)	Tot 300MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend geassosieerde infrastruktuur	Wind	S&EIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)</li> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12,13 and 24)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)</li> <li>• Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)</li> <li>• Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)</li> <li>• Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha Wind Energie Fasiliteit Grid infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	
Dalmanutha West Wind Energie Fasiliteit (WEF)	Minder as 20MW wind energie fasiliteit (WEF) insluitend verwante infrastruktuur	Wind	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)</li> </ul>
Dalmanutha West Grid-infrastruktuur	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	
Gemeenskaplike versamelaar substasie en kraglyn	Tot 132kV Kraglyn, substasie en verwante infrastruktuur	Transmissie lyn en substasie	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7,13, and 17)</li> <li>• Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)</li> <li>• Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)</li> </ul>

#### OMGEWINGS TOEPASSINGS

Die voorgestelde projekte lei tot verskeie gelyste aktiwiteite wat in die Omgewing vervat is Impakbepaling (OIB) Regulasies Noteringskennisgewing 1 (GNR 983), Noterings kennisgewing 2 (GNR 984) en Noterings kennisgewing 3 (GNR985), soos gewysig, en daarom moet magtiging om die gelyste aktiwiteite te onderneem verkry word via onderskeie Bestekopname en Omgewings impak Verslagdoening (S&OIV) en/of Basiese Assessering (BA) prosesse. Die verwagte gelyste aktiwiteits getalle wat met die voorgestelde projekte geassosieer word, word in die tabel hieronder weerspieël. Indien u 'n volledige kopie van hierdie aktiwiteite op die lys wil bekom, kontak asseblief die Omgewings evalueringspraktisyn (WHP), besonderhede hieronder verskaf.

Project Name	Listing Notice	Applicable triggers									
		11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility (up to 300MW)	GNR 983	11	12	14	19	24	28	30	48	56	
	GNR 984	1		15							
	GNR 985	4		11	12	14	15	18		23	
Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility (up to, but not including, 20MW)	GNR 983	1		11	12	19	24	27	28		
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Dalmanutha West Grid Connection Infrastructure (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
	GNR 985	4		12	14						
Common Collector Substation and Powerline (up to 132kV)	GNR 983	11		12	19	27	28				
		4		12	14						
General Authorisation / Water Use Licence (as applicable)	Section 21	21 (a), 21 (c) and 21 (i)									

#### REGISTRASIE

WSP Group Africa (Edms) Bpk (WSP) is deur ENERTRAG SA as die EAP aangestel om die onderskeie BA- en S&OIV-prosesse te bestuur. Partye wat formeel as belanghebbendes wil registreer om hul kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projekte te lewer, word versoek om hul volledige kontakbesonderhede aan die EAP te stuur by die besonderhede hieronder verskaf. Geregistreeerde belanghebbendes sal alle toekomstige korrespondensie aangestuur word en individueel in kennis gestel word van bykomende geleenthede om aan die proses deel te neem.

#### KONSEP OMVANG VERSLAG RESENSIE PERIODE

Die Konsep Omgewing Omvangverslae sal op aanvraag by WSP beskikbaar gestel word en by die lokale hieronder vir hersiening en kommentaar vir 30 dae vanaf **12 Desember 2022 to 2 February 2023**.

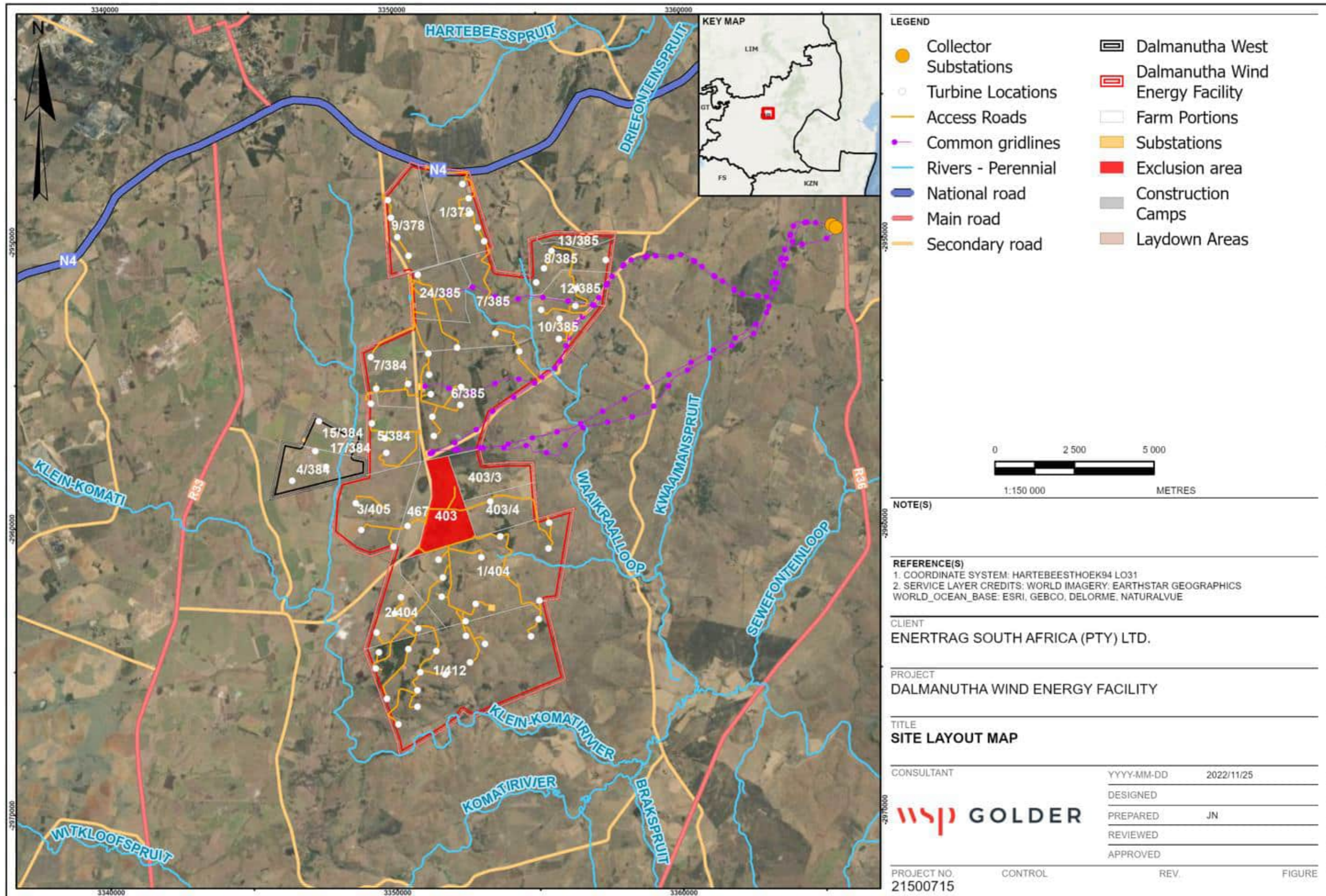
Die beskikbaarheid vir die Konsep Basiese Assesserings verslae vir die Dalmanutha-Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir die twee wind energie fasiliteite, en die gemeenskaplike versameling substasie en kraglyn sal mettertyd gekommunikeer word.

Area	Venue	Straat adres	Kontak No
Belfast	Emakhazeni Plaaslike Munisipaliteit Belfast Kantoor	1086 Scheeper St, Belfast, 1100	+27132537600
	eMakhazeni Publieke biblioteek	25 Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100	013 255 0437
Carolina	Carolina Publieke biblioteek	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048	017 843 4000
WSP Webwerf	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>		
Data free Webwerf	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>		

Die kontak besonderhede van die EAP is:

**Naam:** Ashlea Strong **Tel:** 031 240 8804 **Faks:** 011 361 1381 **E-Pos:** ashlea.strong@wsp.com **Adres:** PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Beskerming van persoonlike inligting:** WSP sal sekere persoonlike inligting oor jou as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B&GP) verwerk vir doeleindes om jou registrasie as 'n B&GP en die stoor van jou besonderhede op ons databasis, indien jy daartoe instem dat ons dit doen. WSP sal hierdie besonderhede gebruik om jou te kontak oor ander relevante projekte in die toekoms. WSP sal altyd jou persoonlike inligting verwerk in ooreenstemming met die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting 4 van 2013. Jy is geregtig om jou regte as 'n B & GP gederegistreeer wil word of as jy nie meer wil hê dat jou kontak besonderhede op ons databasis ingesluit moet word nie.



Figuur 1: Voorgestelde Dalmanutha WEF en gepaardgaande infrastructuur

## APPENDIX

# ***B-3*** NOTIFICATION LETTER





WSP ref.: 41103722

12 December 2022

Dear Stakeholder,

**Subject: NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

**Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of applications for environmental authorisations (EAs) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, GNR 984 and GNR 985 (as amended).**

**DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV:

- Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)
- Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)
- Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12,13 and 24)
- Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)
- Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)
- Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)
- Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)
- Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)
- Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7,13, and 17)
- Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)
- Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)
- Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (4, 15, 17)

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Bryanston, 2191  
South Africa

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## ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

A Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) Process is required for the project. The listed activity numbers associated with the Proposed Projects are reflected below. Should you wish to obtain a complete copy of these listed activities, please contact the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), details provided below.

- GNR 983 Listed Activities: 11(i), 12(ii)(a)(c), 14, 19, 24(ii), 28(ii), 30, 48(i)(a)(c) & 56(i)(ii)
- GNR 984 Listed Activities: 1(a), 15(i)
- GNR 985 Listed Activities: 4(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg), 10(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg)(hh), 12(f)(i)(ii), 14(ii)(a)(c)(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(dd)(ff)(hh), 15(d)(ii), 18(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg), 23(ii)(a)(c)(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg),
- National Water Act (No. 36 Of 2004)- The list of water uses applicable to the proposed Project under Section 21 of the NWA include: 21(a), (c), and (i).

## REGISTRATION

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent and suitably qualified EAP by ENERTRAG SA (Pty) Ltd, to manage and undertake the S&EIR Process. Parties wishing to formally register as interested and affected parties in order to receive more information and/ or raise their comment(s) on the proposed project, are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP and disclose their direct business, financial, personal or other interest in the project. Any comments on the proposed project may be submitted to the EAP via the details provided below. Registered interested and affected parties will be forwarded all future project related correspondence and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

## DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

The Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the venues below for review and comment for 30 days from **12 December 2022** to **2 February 2023**:

- Emakhazeni Local Municipality, Belfast Office;
- Emakhazeni Public Library;
- Carolina Public Library
- Datafree Website - (<https://wsp-engage.com/>)
- WSP Website - <https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>

Kindly ensure that all comments on the proposed project or requests to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party are submitted to the contact details provided herewith, by **2 February 2023**. Should you have any queries/comments, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP.

Contact details:

Thirushan Nadar

Tel: +27 11 300-6185

E-mail: [thirushan.nadar@wsp.com](mailto:thirushan.nadar@wsp.com)

Address: Building 1, Golder House, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand

*WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I & AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I & AP and for purposes of storing your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP uses these details to contact you about other projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database.*

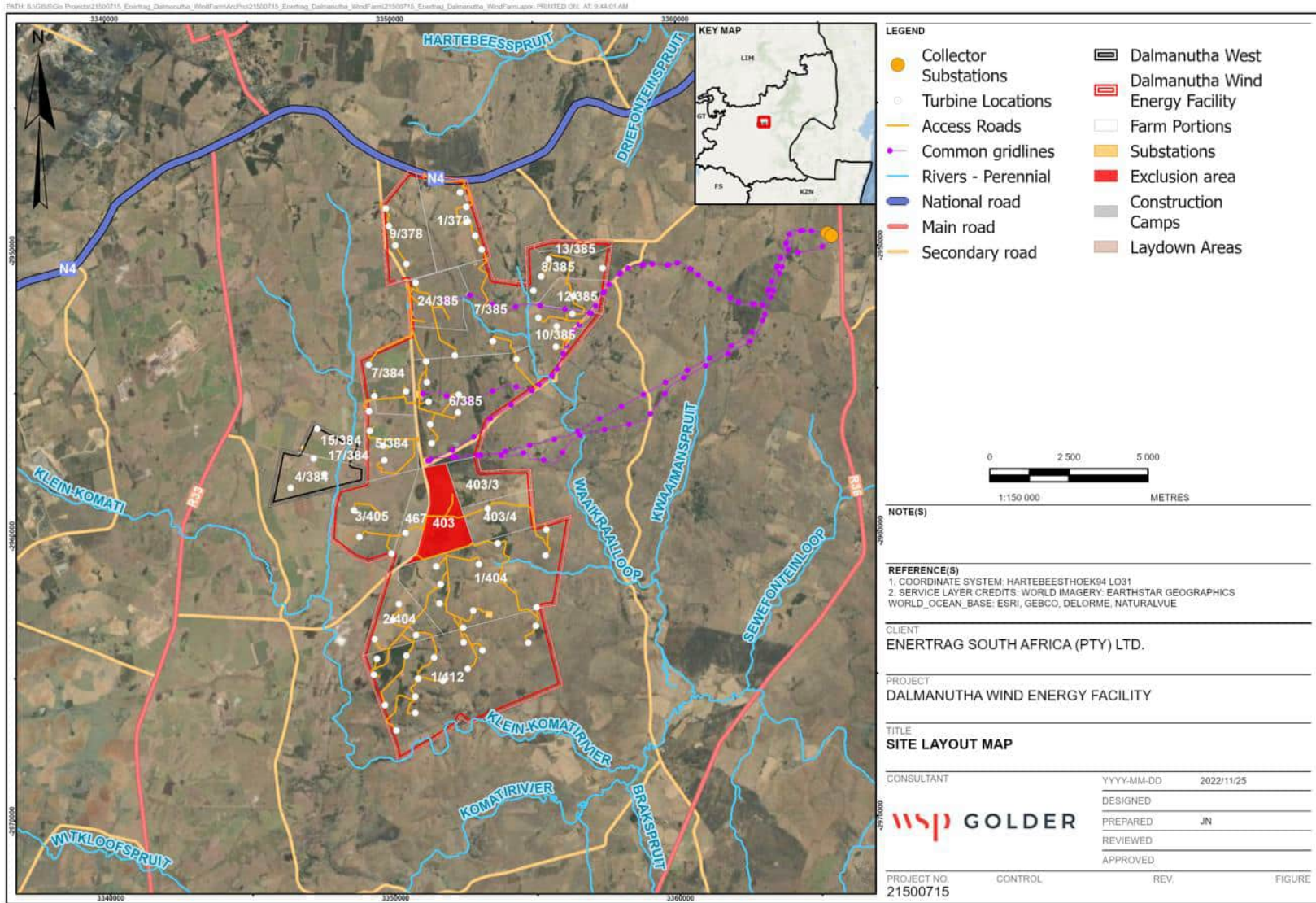


Figure 1: Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and associated infrastructure

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South Africa

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WSP ref.: 41103722

12 Desember 2022

Geagte Belanghebbende,

**Onderwerp: KENNISGEWING VAN DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE DALMANUTHA WINDENERGIE FASILITEIT, MPUMALANGA PROVINSIE**

**Kennis word gegee ingevolge Regulasie 41(2) van GNR 982 (soos gewysig) gepubliseer onder artikel 24 en 24D van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (No. 107 van 1998) (NEMA) vir die indiening van aansoeke om omgewingsmagtigings (EA's) ten opsigte van aktiwiteite geïdentifiseer ingevolge GNR 983, GNR 984 en GNR 985 (soos gewysig).**

**BESKRYWING EN LIGGING**

ENERTRAG Suid-Afrika (Edms) Bpk (ENERTRAG SA), onder twee spesiale doel voertuie (SPV's) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Edms) Bpk. en Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Edms) Bpk., beoog om die Dalmanutha Wind energie kompleks, bestaande uit die Dalmanutha Wind, te ontwikkel Energie fasiliteit en die Dalmanutha Wes-wind energie fasiliteit, insluitend die onderskeie netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir elke projek, en gemeenskaplike netwerk verbindings infrastruktuur vir beide projekte, naby Belfast, in die Mpumalanga Provinsie. Die projekte het ten doel om geskikte private afnemer-inisiatiewe te verskaf (direkte voorsiening of ooreenkomste, soos van toepassing), of om by die Hernubare Energie Onafhanklike Kragprodusente-verkrygingsprogram (REIPPPP) of soortgelyke verkrygingsprogram ingevolge die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP) ingeskryf te word. Sodra dit gebou is, is die projekte bedoel om óf direk met nabygeleë afnemers óf met die 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni-hoof transmissie substasie te verbind deur 'n gemeenskaplike versamelaar substasie en kraglyn van tot 132kV:

- Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)
- Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)
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- Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)
- Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)
- Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)
- Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)
- Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)
- Dalmanutha 376 JT (Portions 3, 4, 5, 7,13, and 17)
- Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 10, 12)
- Dalmanutha 401 JT (Portion 0)
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South Africa

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F: +27 11 361 1301  
wsp.com

## OMGEWING AANSOEKE

'n Omvang- en Omgewings impakverslagdoening (S&OIV)-proses word vir die projek vereis. Die gelyste aktiwiteits nommers wat met die voorgestelde projekte geassosieer word, word hieronder weerspieël. Indien u 'n volledige kopie van hierdie aktiwiteite op die lys wil bekom, kontak asseblief die Omgewings evaluering praktisyn (WHP), besonderhede hieronder verskaf.

- GNR 983 Listed Activities: 11(i), 12(ii)(a)(c), 14. 19, 24(ii), 28(ii), 30, 48(i)(a)(c) & 56(i)(ii)
- GNR 984 Listed Activities: 1(a), 15(i)
- GNR 985 Listed Activities: 4(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg), 10(f)(i)(aa) bb)(cc) (ee)(gg)(hh), 12(f)(i)(ii), 14(ii)(a)(c)(f)(i)(aa)(bb) (cc)(dd)(ff)(hh), 15 (d)(ii), 18(f)(i)(aa) (bb)(cc)(ee)(gg), 23(ii)(a)(c)(f)(i)(aa)(bb)(cc)(ee)(gg),
- National Water Act (No. 36 Of 2004)- The list of water uses applicable to the proposed Project under Section 21 of the NWA include: 21(a), (c), and (i).

## REGISTRASIE

WSP Group Africa (Edms) Bpk (WSP) is aangestel as die onafhanklike en toepaslik gekwalifiseerde EAP deur ENERTRAG SA (Edms) Bpk, om die S&OIV-proses te bestuur en te onderneem. Partye wat formeel as belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye wil registreer om meer inligting te ontvang en/of hul kommentaar(s) oor die voorgestelde projek te lewer, word versoek om hul volledige kontakbesonderhede aan die WHP te stuur en hul direkte besigheid, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belangstelling in die projek. Enige kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projek kan by die WHP ingedien word via die besonderhede hieronder verskaf. Geregistreerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye sal alle toekomstige projekverwante korrespondensie aangestuur word en individueel in kennis gestel word van bykomende geleenthede om aan die proses deel te neem.

## KONSEP OMFANGVERSLAG OORSIGTYDPERK

Die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslag sal vir 30 dae vanaf **12 Desember 2022** tot **2 Februarie 2023** by die lokale hieronder beskikbaar gestel word vir hersiening en kommentaar:

- Emakhazeni Local Municipality, Belfast Office;
- Emakhazeni Public Library;
- Carolina Public Library
- Datafree Website - (<https://wsp-engage.com/>)
- WSP Website - <https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents>

Maak asseblief seker dat alle kommentaar oor die voorgestelde projek of versoeke om as 'n Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye geregistreer te word ingedien word by die kontakbesonderhede wat hiermee verskaf word, teen **2 Februarie 2023**. Indien u enige navrae/opmerkings het, moet asseblief nie huiwer om die WHP te kontak nie.

### Contact details:

Thirushan Nadar

Tel: +27 11 300-6185

E-pos: [thirushan.nadar@wsp.com](mailto:thirushan.nadar@wsp.com)

Adres: Building 1, Golder House, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand

*WSP sal sekere persoonlike inligting oor jou as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party (B & GP) verwerk vir doeleindes om jou registrasie as 'n B & GP moontlik te maak en vir doeleindes om jou besonderhede op ons databasis te stoor, indien jy daartoe instem dat ons dit doen . WSP gebruik hierdie besonderhede om jou te kontak oor ander projekte in die toekoms. WSP sal altyd jou persoonlike inligting verwerk in ooreenstemming met die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting 4 van 2013. Jy is geregtig om jou regte as 'n datasubjek uit te oefen en ons te laat weet of jy as 'n B & GP gederegistreer wil word of as jy nie langer wil hê dat u kontakbesonderhede op ons databasis ingesluit moet word.*

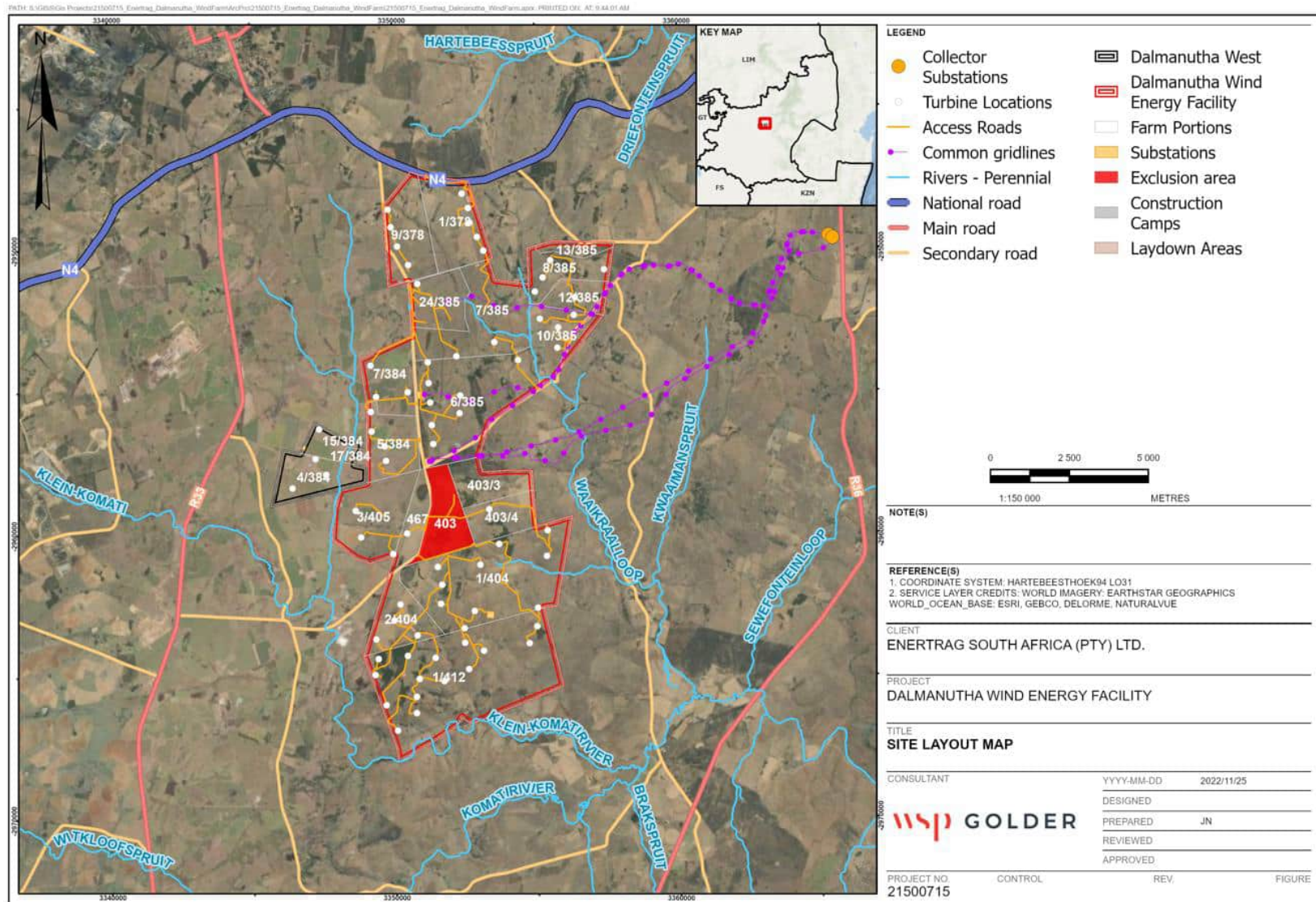


Figure 1: Voorgestelde Dalmanutha-wind energie fasiliteit en gepaardgaande infrastruktuur

Building C, Knightsbridge  
33 Sloane Street  
Bryanston, 2191  
South Africa

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wsp.com

## APPENDIX

# ***B-4** E-MAIL NOTIFICATIONS*

## Nadar, Thirushan

---

**From:** Nadar, Thirushan  
**Sent:** Monday, 12 December 2022 08:38  
**To:** Nadar, Thirushan  
**Cc:** Strong, Ashlea; Sean Maphosa; Mmakoena Mmola  
**Subject:** NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY: Draft Scoping Report Review  
**Attachments:** 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&APNotification Letter\_Afrikaans.pdf; 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&AP\_Notification Letter\_English.pdf

Dear Commenting Authority,

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- Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)
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### **DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD**

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<b>Carolina</b>	Carolina Public Library	11 Voortrekker St, Carolina, 1048
<b>OneDrive</b>	 <a href="#">Dalmanutha Wind Energy facility Commenting Authority</a>	
<b>WSP Website</b>	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>	
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WSP contact details are:

Name: Thirushan Nadar  
 Tel: +27 11 300-6185  
 Fax: 011 361 1381  
 E-mail: [thirushan.nadar@wsp.com](mailto:thirushan.nadar@wsp.com)  
 Address: PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

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We look forward to your participation in this process.

Kind regards



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## Nadar, Thirushan

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**Cc:** Strong, Ashlea; Sean Maphosa; Mmakoena Mmola  
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**Attachments:** 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&APNotification Letter\_Afrikaans.pdf; 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&AP\_Notification Letter\_English.pdf

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WSP contact details are:

Name: Thirushan Nadar  
 Tel: +27 11 300-6185  
 Fax: 011 361 1381  
 E-mail: [thirushan.nadar@wsp.com](mailto:thirushan.nadar@wsp.com)  
 Address: PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

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Kind regards



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**Attachments:** 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&APNotification Letter\_Afrikaans.pdf; 41103722\_Dalmanutha WEF\_DSR\_I&AP\_Notification Letter\_English.pdf

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**In order to assist with the completeness of our database, please can you provide us with the contact details (name, cell phone number and email address) of the below:**

1. **Tenants on your properties.**
2. **Employees at your properties.**
3. **Neighbouring land owner.**
4. **Neighbouring tenants.**
5. **Any other interested party.**

WSP contact details are:

Name: Thirushan Nadar  
 Tel: +27 11 300-6185  
 Fax: 011 361 1381  
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## Nadar, Thirushan

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**Sent:** Monday, 13 February 2023 14:26  
**To:** Nadar, Thirushan  
**Cc:** Strong, Ashlea; Mmakoena Mmola; andrea.gibb@enertrag.com  
**Subject:** NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY: Final Scoping Report Review

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M +27 73 888-3727



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Registered Number: 1999/008928/07 South Africa

## Nadar, Thirushan

---

**From:** Nadar, Thirushan  
**Sent:** Monday, 13 February 2023 14:30  
**To:** Nadar, Thirushan  
**Cc:** Strong, Ashlea; andrea.gibb@enertrag.com; Mmakoena Mmola  
**Subject:** NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY: Final Scoping Report Review

Dear Stakeholder,

### NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DALMANUTHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY, MPUMALANGA

Notice is given in terms of:

- Regulation 41(2) of GNR 982 (as amended) published under section 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for submission of an application for environmental authorisation (EA) in respect of activities identified in terms of GNR 983, GNR 984 and GNR 985 (as amended).
- Section 39 or 41(4) of the National Water Act (36 of 1998) (NWA), for the submission of a General Authorisation or Water Use Licence (WUL) Application (as applicable)

The Proponent, ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The project falls within the jurisdiction of the Emakhazeni & Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities and the Nkangala & Gert Sibande District Municipalities.


The following farm portions are affected by the project:

- Berg-en-Dal 378 JT (Portions 1 and 9)
- Vogelstruispoort 384 JT (Portion 5 and 7)
- Waaikraal 385 JT (Portions 6, 7, 8, 10, 12,13 and 24)
- Leeuwkloof 403 JT (Portions 3 and 4)
- Leeuwkloof 404 JT (Portions 1 and 2)
- Geluk 405 JT (Portion 3)
- Welgevonden 412 JT (Portion 1)
- Camelia 467 JT (Portion 0)

WSP Group Africa (Pty) Ltd (WSP) has been appointed as the independent and suitably qualified EAP by ENERTRAG SA (Pty) Ltd, to manage and undertake the S&EIR Process. Parties wishing to formally register as stakeholders in order to offer their comment on the Proposed Projects are requested to forward their full contact details to the EAP at the details provided below. Registered stakeholders will be forwarded all future correspondence and notified individually of additional opportunities to participate in the process.

### FINAL SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD

The Final Environmental Scoping Report has been Submitted to the Department on the 10 February 2023 and made available on the WSP website, a Data free website, via One Drive Link for download:

<b>WSP Website</b>	<a href="https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents">https://www.wsp.com/en-ZA/services/public-documents</a>
<b>Datafree Website</b>	<a href="https://wsp-engage.com/">https://wsp-engage.com/</a>
<b>OneDrive</b>	 <a href="#">Stakeholders</a>

WSP contact details are:

Name: Thirushan Nadar  
Tel: +27 11 300-6185  
Fax: 011 361 1381  
E-mail: [thirushan.nadar@wsp.com](mailto:thirushan.nadar@wsp.com)  
Address: PO Box 98867, Sloane Park, 2152

**Protection of Personal Information:** WSP will be processing certain personal information about you as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for purposes of enabling your registration as an I&AP and storing of your details on our database, if you consent for us to do so. WSP will use these details to contact you about other relevant projects in the future. WSP will always process your personal information in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013. You are entitled to exercise your rights as a data subject and let us know if you wish to be deregistered as an I & AP or if you no longer want your contact details to be included on our database.

We look forward to your participation in this process.

Kind regards



**Thirushan Nadar**  
Consultant

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M +27 73 888-3727



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Registered Number: 1999/008928/07 South Africa

## APPENDIX

# ***B-5*** *SMS NOTIFICATIONS*







2022-12-12 09:00:34.0



Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility from 12/12/22 - 02/02/23. Contact WSP on 011 300 6185.

2022-12-12 09:00:34.0

Notice of Public Review of Draft Scoping Report for Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility from 12/12/22 - 02/02/23. Contact WSP on 011 300 6185.



## APPENDIX

# ***B-6*** *PROOF OF REPORTS AVAILABILITY*

**Title of Project:** Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility  
**Public Review Period:** 12 December 2022 to 02 February 2023  
**Document on Public Display:** Draft Environmental Scoping Report  
**Contact Person:** Thirushan Nadar (Thirushan.Nadar@wsp.com)

- Draft Scoping Report Dalmanutha WEF
- Appendix A\_EAP CV
- Appendix B\_EAP Declaration
- Appendix C\_Specialist Declaration
- Appendix D\_DFFE Screening Report
- Appendix E\_Pre-app meeting minutes & presentation
- Appendix F-1- I&AP Database\_Public
- Appendix F-2\_Notification letters
- Appendix F-3\_Adverts-English and Afrikaans
- Appendix F-4\_Site notices-English and Afrikaans
- Appendix G\_Geotechnical report
- Appendix H\_Biodiversity\_scoping
- Appendix I\_Avifauna\_scoping
- Appendix J\_Bats Scoping Report
- Appendix K\_Visual scoping report
- Appendix L\_Social impact scoping report
- Appendix M\_Agricultural&Soils scoping report
- Appendix N\_Surface water scoping report
- Appendix O\_Traffic Scoping report
- Appendix P\_Noise scoping report
- Appendix Q\_SHE Risk
- Appendix R\_Heritage scoping report





**Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility**

**Title of Project:** Proposed Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility

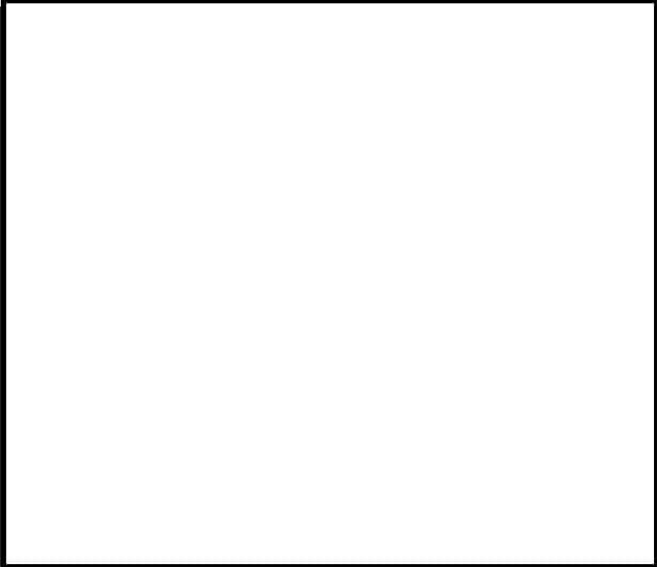
**Public Review Period:** 12 December 2022 to 02 February 2023

**Document on Public Display:** Draft Environmental Scoping Report

**Contact Person:** Thirusan Nadar (Thirusan.Nadar@wsp.com)

[Download Document](#)

-  [Appendix 2](#)
-  [Appendix 3](#)
-  [Appendix 4](#)
-  [Appendix 5](#)
-  [Appendix 6](#)
-  [Appendix 7](#)
-  [Appendix 8](#)
-  [Appendix 9](#)
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-  [Appendix 20](#)
-  [Appendix 21](#)
-  [Appendix 22](#)



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Heritage Cases *Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility* has been created.

## Heritage Cases

### SAHRA Application Closure

Please note the following concerning applications submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) during the December 2022 to January 2023 period.

The full notice is available here: [Notice](#)

Erratum: Please note that point 5 of the notice should be read as follows; "The last day for section 38(8) applications to receive comments in 2022 is the 15th November 2022 (not December). Any comments on section 38(8) applications submitted from the 16th November 2022 (not December) will be issued from the 6th January 2023". We apologise for any inconvenience.

## Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility

- CaseHeader**
- LocationInfo
- Admin

### ProposalDescription:

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.

**ApplicationDate:** Monday, December 12, 2022 - 09:46

**CaseID:** 20349

**Applicants:** [Enertrag South Africa \(Pty\) Ltd](#)

**Consultants/Experts:** [Ashlea Strong](#)

**OtherReferences:**

**Heritage Reports:** [HERITAGE SCOPING REPORT For the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility.](#)

**ReferenceList:**

### AdditionalDocuments

- [Dalmanutha WEF draft scoping report](#)
- [02 Appendix A EAP CV.pdf](#)
- [03 Appendix B EAP Declaration.pdf](#)
- [04 Appendix C Specialist Declaration.pdf](#)
- [05 Appendix D DFFE Screening Report.pdf](#)
- [06 Appendix E Pre-app meeting minutes & presentation.pdf](#)
- [07 Appendix F-1 I&AP Database Public.pdf](#)
- [08 Appendix F-2 Notification letters.pdf](#)
- [09 Appendix F-3 Adverts-English and Afrikaans.pdf](#)
- [10 Appendix F-4 Site notices-English and Afrikaans.pdf](#)
- [11 Appendix G Geotechnical report .pdf](#)
- [12 Appendix H Biodiversity scoping .pdf](#)
- [13 Appendix I Avifauna scoping .pdf](#)
- [14 Appendix J Bats Scoping Report .pdf](#)
- [15 Appendix K Visual scoping report .pdf](#)
- [16 Appendix L Social impact scoping report.pdf](#)
- [17 Appendix M Agricultural&Soils scoping report.pdf](#)
- [18 Appendix N Surface water scoping report.pdf](#)
- [19 Appendix O Traffic Scoping report .pdf](#)
- [20 Appendix P Noise scoping report.pdf](#)
- [21 Appendix Q SHE Risk .pdf](#)

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Chat (11)

South African Heritage Resources Agency  
(SAHRA)


111 Harrington Street  
Cape Town  
8001

PO Box 4637  
Cape Town, 8000  
Tel 021 462 4502/Fax 021 462 4509  
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[\(http://www.sahra.org.za\)](http://www.sahra.org.za)



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Heritage Cases *Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility* has been updated.

## Heritage Cases

### Special Notice

Following comments received on the proposed Revised Schedule of Fees for applications made to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), made in terms of Section 25(2)(l) of the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA) and published in the Government Gazette of 22 July 2022, SAHRA hereby publishes the final Revised Schedule of Fees for Applications made to SAHRA. Applications for provision of services submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA), in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA) must be accompanied by a payment of the appropriate fee, taking effect from 1 January 2023

[Revised Schedule of Fees for Applications made to the South African Heritage Resources Agency \(SAHRA\)](#)

## Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility

24 reads

CaseHeader LocationInfo Admin

### ProposalDescription:

ENERTRAG South Africa (Pty) Ltd (ENERTRAG SA), under two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) Dalmanutha Wind RF (Pty) Ltd and Dalmanutha West Wind RF (Pty) Ltd, proposes to develop the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Complex, comprising the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility and the Dalmanutha West Wind Energy Facility, including the respective grid connection infrastructure for each project, and common grid connection infrastructure for both projects, near Belfast, in the Mpumalanga Province. The projects aim to supply suitable private off-taker initiatives (direct supply or wheeling agreements, as applicable), or be bid into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) or similar procurement programme under the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Once built, the projects are intended to connect either directly to nearby off-takers or to the 132/400kV Eskom Gumeni Main Transmission Substation through a Common Collector Substation and powerline of up to 132kV.

**ApplicationDate:** Monday, December 12, 2022 - 09:46

**CaseID:** 20349

**Applicants:** [Enertrag South Africa \(Pty\) Ltd](#)









































**Consultants/Experts:** [Ashlea Strong](#)

### OtherReferences:

Dept	CaseReference	DueDate	FinalDecision
DFFE	14/12/16/3/3/2/2243	02/02/2023	

**Heritage Reports:** [HERITAGE SCOPING REPORT For the Dalmanutha Wind Energy Facility](#)

### ReferenceList:

1.  [Dalmanutha WEF draft scoping report](#)
2.  [02 Appendix A EAP CV.pdf](#)
3.  [03 Appendix B EAP Declaration.pdf](#)
4.  [04 Appendix C Specialist Declaration.pdf](#)
5.  [05 Appendix D DFFE Screening Report.pdf](#)
6.  [06 Appendix E Pre-app meeting minutes & presentation.pdf](#)
7.  [07 Appendix F-1- I&AP Database Public.pdf](#)
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17.  [17 Appendix M Agricultural&Soils scoping report.pdf](#)
18.  [18 Appendix N Surface water scoping report.pdf](#)
19.  [19 Appendix O Traffic Scoping report .pdf](#)
20.  [20 Appendix P Noise scoping report.pdf](#)
21.  [21 Appendix Q SHE Risk .pdf](#)
22.  [01 Final Scoping Report Dalmanutha WEF \(14.12.16.3.3.2,2243\).pdf](#)
23.  [02 Appendix A EAP CV.pdf](#)
24.  [03 Appendix B EAP Declaration.pdf](#)
25.  [04 Appendix C Specialist Declaration.pdf](#)
26.  [05 Appendix D DFFE Screening Report.pdf](#)
27.  [06 Appendix E Pre-app meeting minutes.pdf](#)
28.  [07 Appendix F SER Public v2 Optimized.pdf](#)
29.  [08 Appendix G Geotechnical report.pdf](#)
30.  [09 Appendix H Biodiversity scoping.pdf](#)
31.  [10 Appendix I Avifauna scoping-.pdf](#)
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**APPENDIX**

***B-7*** *COURIER PROOF*