

Appendix C5

- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) Issues Trail and Comments

Table B5: Issues Trail

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
1	<p>Jacoline Mans Designation: Chief Forester (NFA Regulation) Directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions) Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>PO Box 2782 Upington 8800 Tel: 054 338 5909 Fax: 054 334 0030 www.daff.gov.za</p> <p>JacolineMa@daff.gov.za</p> <p>21/04/2016</p>	<p>The project must consider the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2 X 140 MW proposed Wind Energy Facilities (WEF), Phezukomoya and San Kraal, are located approximately 62km south of Colesberg and 8km South East of Noupoot in the Northern Cape, bordering the Eastern Cape. The impacts on NFA listed protected trees should be assessed (if any) and avoided as far as possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the developer must apply for and obtain a valid Forest Act License prior to disturbance of protected trees. The Forest Act License application must be submitted to the DAFF after obtaining a positive Environmental Authorisation and Preferred Bidder Status, but at least 3 months prior to construction to allow sufficient time for processing of the license. 2. The proposed developments may also need a Flora Permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) for destruction of common indigenous, protected or specially protected plant species under the Northern Cape Nature Conservation <i>Act</i>, Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA). Also assess potential impacts TOPS or CITES listed plant species. 3. Please send a hard copy of Environment Impact Assessment reports to this office for comments. Alternately send an electronic copy. 	EAP 04/05/2016	<p>Good day Jacoline, Thank you for providing us with your comments. 1.) We have acknowledged the need for a Forest Act Licence application, should Environmental Authorisation be granted, And 2.) the need for a flora permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. We will be working in consultation with our project specialists regarding the aforementioned. We will notify you when the Draft Scoping Report is made available for comment, for both the proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.</p> <p>3.) Finally, we have noted that you require a hard/electronic copy of the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, you will receive these on completion of these reports. As a registered Interested and Affected party you will be receiving project updates. However, please do not hesitate to contact us should you require any additional information, or if you have any further concerns.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>
2	<p>Leonard S Shaw Specialist : Network Transformation and Planning</p> <p>Tel: +27 12 311 2012 Mobile: +27 81 428 6729 ShawLS@telkom.co.za</p> <p>11/05/2016</p>	<p>The San Kraal site is clear but Phezukomoya project has a Telkom radio link running through the site. I have attached a file with the radio links for your reference. Please check that turbines clear radio links by 300m.</p>	EAP 11/05/2016	<p>Thank-you very much Leonard for your comment, which we have noted. The 300m clearance from the Radio links will be adhered to when designing the layout of the turbines. The attached file has been passed on to the client. As the EIA progresses for the two proposed projects, we will keep you informed of the layout and updated on any new information or developments. Wishing you a pleasant day further.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>
3	<p>John Geeringh Senior consultant Environmental Management Eskom GC: Land Development</p> <p>Megawatt Park D1Y39 P O Box 1091 Johannesburg 2000</p> <p>Tel: 011 516 7233 Fax: 086 661 4064</p>	<p>Please find attached Eskom requirements for works at or near Eskom infrastructure. Please send me KMZ files of the proposed developments, land portions and proposed substation sites, line routes and turbine layouts. Kind regards,</p> <p><u>Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes. 3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 	EAP 16/05/2016	<p>Good Afternoon John,</p> <p>Thank you for your comments and the attached requirements, which have been noted and passed on to the Client. We are currently in the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment for both projects. As soon as we have additional information i.e. line routes and turbine layouts I will pass these onto you in KMZ format. Many thanks once again and wishing you a wonderful week further.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

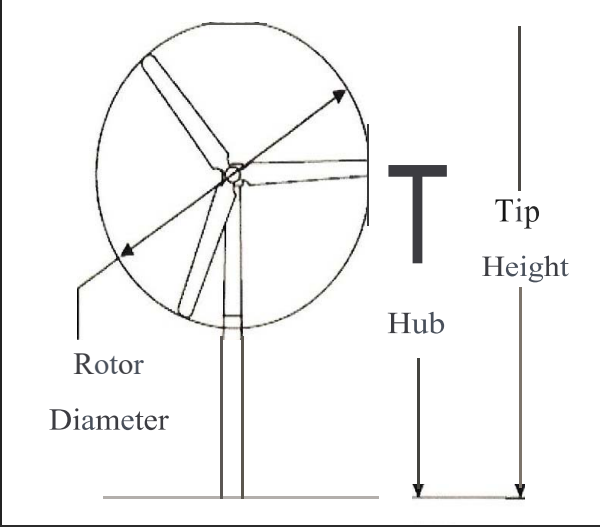
	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
	<p>Cell: 083 632 7663 GeerinJH@eskom.co.za</p> <p>13/05/2016</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard. 7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction. 8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment. 9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager <p>Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with. 		

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		<p>11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p> <p>12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by <i>Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)</i>.</p> <p>13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p> <p>14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p> <p>15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.</p> <p>16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.</p> <p>17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.</p> <p>RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT SETBACKS TO ESKOM INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>In recent decades, the use of wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants have been on the increase as it serves as an abundant source of energy. This document specifies setbacks for wind turbines and the reasons for these setbacks from infrastructure as well as setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants. Setbacks for wind turbines employed in other countries were compared and a general setback to be used by Eskom was suggested for use with wind turbines and other renewable energy generation plants.</p> <p>1. INTRODUCTION</p> <p>During the last few decades, a large amount of wind turbines have been installed in wind farms to accommodate for the large demand of energy and depleting fossil fuels. Wind is one of the most abundant sources of renewable energy. Wind turbines harness the energy of this renewable resource for integration in electricity networks. The</p>		

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		<p>extraction of wind energy is its primary function and thus the aerodynamics of the wind turbine is important. There are many different types of wind turbines which will all exhibit different wind flow characteristics. The most common wind turbine used commercially is the Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine. Wind flow characteristics of this turbine are important to analyse as it may have an effect on surrounding infrastructure. Wind turbines also cause large turbulence downwind that may affect existing infrastructure. Debris or parts of the turbine blade, in the case of a failure, may be tossed behind the turbine and may lead to damage of infrastructure in the wake path. This document outlines the minimum distances that need to be introduced between a wind turbine and Eskom infrastructure to ensure that debris and/or turbulence would not negatively impact on the infrastructure. Safety distances of wind turbines from other structures as implemented by other countries were also considered and the reasons for their selection were noted. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setbacks away from substations were also to be considered to prevent restricting possible power line access routes to the substation.</p> <p>2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES</p> <p>2.1 SCOPE</p> <p>This document provides guidance on the safe distance that a wind turbine should be located from any Eskom power line or substation. The document specifies setback distances for transmission lines (220 kV to 765 kV), distribution lines (6.6 kV to 132 kV) and all Eskom substations. Setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants are also specified away from substations.</p> <p>2.1.1 Purpose</p> <p>Setbacks for wind turbines and power lines / substations are required for various reasons. These include possible catastrophic failure of the turbine blade that may release fragments and which may be thrown onto nearby power lines that may result in damage with associated unplanned outages. Turbulence behind the turbine may affect helicopter flight during routine Eskom live line maintenance and inspections that may lead to safety risk of the aircraft / personnel. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setback away from substations were required to prevent substations from being boxed in by these renewable generation plants limiting line route access to the substations.</p> <p>2.1.2 Applicability</p> <p>This document is applicable to the siting of all new and existing wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines and substations.</p> <p>2.2 NORMATIVE / INFORMATIVE REFERENCES</p> <p>2.2.1 Normative</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response								
		<p>1. http://www.envir.ee/orb.aw/class=file/action=preview/id=1170403/Hiiumaa+turbulence+impact+EMD.pdf</p> <p>2. http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-500-2005-I84/CEC-500-2005-I84.PDF</p> <p>3. http://www.adamscountywind.com/Revised%20Site/Windmills/Adams%20County%20Ordinance/Adams%20County%20Wind%20Ord.htm</p> <p>4. http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?IncentiveCode=PA11R&RE=I&EE=I</p> <p>5. http://www.wind-watch.org/documents/european-setbacks-minimum-distance-between-wind-turbines-and-habitations/</p> <p>6. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldbills/017/11017.1-i.html</p> <p>7. http://www.caw.ca/assets/pdf/Turbine_Safety_Report.pdf</p> <p>8. Rogers J, Siegers N , Costello M. (201 1) A method for defining windturbine setback standards. Wind energy I 0.1002/we.468</p> <p>2.2.2 Informative None</p> <p>2.3 DEFINITIONS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="504 628 1285 895"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="504 628 763 655">Definition</th> <th data-bbox="763 628 1285 655">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 655 763 775">Setback</td> <td data-bbox="763 655 1285 775">The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 775 763 836">Flicker</td> <td data-bbox="763 775 1285 836">Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 836 763 895">Tip Height</td> <td data-bbox="763 836 1285 895">The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.3.1 Disclosure Classification Controlled disclosure: controlled disclosure to external parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).</p> <p>2.4 ABBREVIATIONS: NONE</p> <p>2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES All personnel involved in the positioning wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines/substations must follow the setbacks outlined in this guideline.</p> <p>2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING Approval by Eskom in writing.</p> <p>2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS None</p> <p>3. DOCUMENT CONTENT</p> <p>3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON Wind Turbine setbacks employed by various countries were considered. It was found that setbacks were determined for various reasons that include noise, flicker, turbine blade failure and wind effects. The distances (setbacks) varied based on these factors and were influenced by the type of infrastructure.</p>	Definition	Description	Setback	The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.	Flicker	Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows	Tip Height	The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.		
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		<p>Wind turbine setbacks varied for roads, power lines, dwellings, buildings and property and it was noted that the largest setbacks were employed for reasons of noise and flicker related issues [1-7]. Very few countries specified setbacks for power lines. The literature survey [1-7], yielded information about studies and experiments were conducted to determine the distance that a broken fragment from a wind turbine might be thrown. Even though of low probability of hitting a power line [5.0x10-5181], the distances recorded were significant [750m 1s1]</p> <p>Setbacks were thus introduced to prevent any damage to Eskom infrastructure.</p> <p>Wind turbines may also cause changes in wind patterns with turbulent effects behind the hub. These actors dictate the wind turbine setbacks specified in this document. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants also can limit access into the substation for power lines of all voltages. A setback distance must therefore be employed to prevent the substation from being boxed in by these generation plants. These setback distances are specified in this document.</p> <p>3.2 ESKOM REQUIRED SETBACKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eskom requires a setback distance of 3 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for transmission lines. • Eskom requires a setback distance of 1 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for distribution Lines. • Eskom must be informed of any proposed wind turbine, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic activity within a 5 km radius of a substation. No wind turbine structure shall be built within a 2 km radius of the closest point of the substation. Where concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic structures fall within a 2 km radius of the closest point of a substation, Eskom should be informed in writing during the planning phase of the construction of such plant or structure. <p>Applicants must show that Eskom radio telecommunication systems (mainly microwave systems) will not be affected in any way by wind turbines.</p>		

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		 <p>The diagram illustrates a horizontal axis wind turbine. It shows a circular rotor with three blades. A horizontal line across the rotor is labeled 'Rotor Diameter'. The central part where the blades meet is labeled 'Hub'. A vertical line from the top of the hub to the tip of a blade is labeled 'Tip Height'. The tower supporting the hub is also shown.</p> <p>Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine</p>		
4	<p>Rene de Kock SANRAL statutory control</p> <p>Western Region 1 Havenga Street Oakdale Bellville Private Bag X19</p> <p>Tel: +27 21 957 4607 Fax: +27 21 946 1630 Dekockr@nra.co.za http://www.nra.co.za</p> <p>16/05/2016</p>	<p>Good day,</p> <p>The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has received background information for the above proposed project. Please provide me with a locality plan, indicating the site in relation to the national road. If access to the site will be required from the N9, the owner must apply for written permission from SANRAL, before any work may be carried out.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	EAP 16/05/2016	<p>Good Afternoon Rene,</p> <p>Thank you for your comment which has been noted and passed on to the client. The projects are currently in the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process. As an identified Interested and affected party you will be notified of any developments throughout the EIA process. Please find attached the Site Locality (KML files) for the two proposed Wind Energy Facilities.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>
5	<p>Rene de Kock SANRAL statutory control</p> <p>Western Region 1 Havenga Street Oakdale Bellville Private Bag X19</p> <p>Tel: +27 21 957 4607 Fax: +27 21 946 1630</p>	<p>Thank-you for your email dated 16 May 2016: The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) If abnormal loads have to be transported by road to the site, a permit needs to be obtained from the provincial government Northern Cape (PGNC) 2.) For safety reasons, SANRAL requires turbines to be located not less than 1.5X the turbine height, inclusive of the blade tip height from the road reserve fence. 	EAP 25/05/2016	<p>Dear René,</p> <p>We acknowledge receipt of your comments, Thank-you kindly for these. We will make note of SANRAL's Request, and incorporate these into the Environmental Impact Assessment and Basic Assessment Processes. As you have been identified as an I&AP you will receive updates on both proposed projects throughout the EIA process. Thank you once again, please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

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	Dekockr@nra.co.za http://www.nra.co.za 24/05/2016	<p>3.) Access from the national road to the site will be taken from existing roads, which could be either gravel farm roads or public roads.</p> <p>4.) SANRAL requires detail plans for approval of any alteration or upgrading measures that will be required at an access-intersection with the N9 & N10 national roads. The plans must be produced by an ECSA registered consulting engineer. All costs associated with any alteration or upgrading measures will be for the applicant's account.</p>		Arcus Consulting
6	<p>Lizell Stroh SA Civil Aviation Authority Obstacle Specialist PANS-OPS (Procedures for Air navigation Services – Aircraft Operations) Air Navigation Services Tel: +27 11 545 1232 strohl@caa.co.za</p> <p>01/06/2016</p>	<p>We don't foresee any problem with the 2 propose wind farms. Please have a look at the information doc on Wind farms attached for your guidance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please find the SACAA procedure for the SACAA in providing yourself Approval. Kindly provide a .kml (Google Earth) file reflecting the footprint of the proposed development site <u>including</u> the proposed overhead electric power line route that will evacuate the generated power to the national grid. Also indicate the highest structure of the project & the Overhead electric power transmission line. <p>Thanks. Kind regards</p> <p><u>Wind Farms and Obstacle Assessments</u></p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>1.1 The effective use of an aerodrome may be considerably affected by natural features and by manmade constructions both inside and outside the boundaries of the aerodrome.</p> <p>1.2 This may result in restrictions to the optimal use of the aerodrome</p> <p>1.3 It is therefore necessary to consider the local airspace as an integral part of the aerodrome environment</p> <p>1.4 The control of obstacles, and here I include the prevention or removal of obstacles, is clearly related to the safe and efficient use of the aerodrome.</p> <p>1.5 What is an Obstacle? International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 14 definition:- All fixed or mobile objects or parts thereof, whether temporary or permanent, that:</p> <p>a) are located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft; or</p> <p>b) Extend above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight; or</p> <p>c) Stand outside those defined surfaces and that have been assessed as being a hazard to air navigation.</p> <p>1.6 It is a legal requirement to obtain prior approval for an obstacle in terms of the Aviation Act with parts 139.01.30, the dominant regulation. The standards for Markings of obstacles can be found in the technical standards to this regulation and is essentially that of annex 14 and some</p>	EAP	<p>Dear Lizelle Stroh,</p> <p>Thank you for the below information. This has been passed on to the developer. We will send you the coordinates and shapefiles once we have a confirmed final layout.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

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		<p>differences in character exist to accommodate local practices and conditions.</p> <p>1.6 Part 171 and its associated CATS-ESO technical standards are also applicable in as far the protection of Communication; Navigation and Surveillance systems are concerned.</p> <p>1.7 Part 91.01.10 also has reference.</p> <p>Note:- The above reference refers to the regulations the new Civil Aviation Act (Act 13 of 2009) as promulgated</p> <p>2. Discussion</p> <p>2.1 The significance of any proposed or existing obstacle on or in the vicinity of an aerodrome is accessed by two separate sets of criteria defining airspace.</p> <p>2.2 The first and the one that will be concentrated on, is the obstacle limitation surfaces as defined in Annex 14 chapter 4, the second being the PANS-OPS surfaces defined in Doc8168 Vol II (Construction of Visual and Instrument Flight Procedures)</p> <p>2.3 Annex 14 define surfaces such as the strip width of the runway, approach and departure surfaces, transition surfaces, the inner horizontal , the conical and the outer horizontal surfaces. The dimensions of these surfaces vary with runway classification and the dimensions of the runway. Runway classification ranges from code 1 to code 4 and a numerical sub classification (A to G) and the runways could be non-instrument, instrument non-precision and precision.</p> <p>2.4 Obstacle assessments inside the boundaries of the aerodrome are not discussed in this document due to the amount of variables and complexity thereof.</p> <p>Obstacle assessments outside the aerodrome would look at obstacles differently depending on utilization of the aerodrome and considers runways to be used for both departure and approach purposes:-</p> <p>a) Small aerodromes utilized by small slow flying aircraft and featuring short runways would be evaluated against the criteria for code 2 instrument non precision approach surfaces with a slope of 3.3 % and a diversion of 15%. The inner horizontal would be regarded as a simple horizontal disk and diameter of 3500m above the published reference point of the aerodrome.</p> <p>b) Large aerodromes utilized by large(r) and fast aircraft and featuring longer runways are evaluated against the criteria applicable for precision approaches with an ideal slope of 1.6% but to a slope of not exceeding 2% as may be dictated by existing structures or terrain. The inner horizontal now becomes a composite shape with circular arcs centered on the runway thresholds, and 45m above the runway threshold, and joined tangentially by straight lines. The same principle would apply to aerodromes featuring multiple runways. In practice this means that an obstacle is evaluated against the threshold elevation of the closest threshold. This two tier approach to obstacle assessment is aimed at offering aerodromes more protection to facilitate future expansion</p>		

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		<p>2.5 In some cases obstacles in the vicinity of aerodromes are subject to more stringent requirements dictated by possible interference to Radar and/or ILS systems as is the case at ORTIA where Radar absorbing cladding may be required on structures exceeding 1730m AMSL – a figure 6m below the inner horizontal surface.</p> <p>2.6 All obstacles exceeding 45m AGL are marked by default in South Africa in terms of and to the standards of Part 139 while, structures exceeding 30mAGL and also 150m above aerodrome elevation is regarded as significant within 15 Km from the aerodrome and is also marked. The latter which relates to Doc 9137 Vol 6 is however adapted and applies to any structure exceeding 150m above the mean ground level.</p> <p>2.7 Wind turbine generators or collectively called Wind farms, are obstacles with unique properties as not only are they of variable geometry; they also have the ability to interfere on avionic systems.</p> <p>a) Most notable interference is false targets produced on primary radar when in line of sight but could also interfere when in close proximity of secondary radar. It is generally accepted that it would not interfere on secondary radar beyond 15 Km in distance.</p> <p>b) Wind turbines also cause disturbance in the air that shows up on meteorological radar systems as storm cells. This disturbance also holds a potential danger to small aircraft if allowed in close proximity of small aerodromes or areas of recreational flying.</p> <p>2.8 By Part 139, no wind farm SHOULD be built within 35 km from an aerodrome. This 35 km is not a forbidden zone but rather a caution zone where extended investigation will be done if required and will involve all role players. This 35 km zone is bases on the Annex 10 protection criteria for ILS plus a buffer zone.</p> <p>a) If an investigation indicates a possibility of interference, mitigation measures will be investigated and may involve repositioning or relocation of turbines. Options such as fill in radar may be considered if required or an application may be rejected outright if an acceptable level of mitigation cannot be reached.</p> <p>b) Wind farms are subjected to unique marking methods differentiating it from any other obstacle. Any telecommunications structure or other structure within a wind farm will be regarded as part of the wind farm and will be marked accordingly.</p> <p>c) Night markings of wind farms consist of dual flashing red lights of 2000 candela intensity. Not all turbines are marked but rather aimed at defining the outline of a wind farm and the most significant points. The flashing lights are synchronized.</p> <p>2.9 It should be noted that the Northern Cape Province has proven to be a popular location for wind farms. While this location may have limited impact on aviation, the high intensity night markings of wind farms may bring it in conflict with the AGA Act, which saw the light as an effort to</p>		

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		<p>protect the Northern Cape for purposes of astronomy. This may lead to a re-consideration of marking methods.</p> <p>3. Conclusion</p> <p>3.1 While South Africa has got legislation in place to protect aviation from obstacles, including wind farms in Part 139.01.30 and also protection of Communication, Navigation and Surveillance systems including aeronautical meteorological systems in Part 171, this is a slow and cost intensive process.</p>		
7	<p>Karoo News Group (No contact person)</p> <p>Tel: 0603341648 karoonewsgroup@gmail.com</p> <p>21/07/2016</p>	<p>Dear 'Sandkraal' (No contact person has been mentioned in this email?)</p> <p>-Please confirm that there will be a cumulative impact assessment undertaken which considers both WEF applications and their impacts as well as all other energy projects and applications that will have an impact on this area?</p> <p>-Please confirm that Van Rooyen will undertake a cumulative impacts assessment for all priority Avian species considering all impacts as per NEMA requirements</p> <p>-Please confirm the heritage impacts assessment will consider the cumulative impact on the Karoo's sense of place at this site</p> <p>-Please also be advised that the site lies on a very important Interval on the Southern Great Escarpment and that the Scoping needs to consider this context.</p> <p>-Please advise who is the EAP as it is not in the BID document</p> <p>Sincerely KNG</p>	EAP 29/07/2016	<p>Thank you for your email received on 21st July 2016. Please supply us with the name and contact details of a representative of your group so that the group's registration may be completed on the Interested and Affected Party database.</p> <p>In response to your query, the following can be confirmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cumulative impact assessment will be undertaken which considers both WEF applications and their impacts as well as any other energy projects in the area; • The bird specialist will undertake a cumulative impacts assessment for all priority Avian species as per the NEMA requirements; • Both the heritage and visual impact assessments will consider the cumulative impact on the Karoo's sense of place. These reports will take the location of the sites on the Southern Great Escarpment into consideration. • The EAP is Ashlin Bodasing, SA Team Leader of Arcus Consulting. <p>As a registered I&AP, you will be kept up to date with the progress of these proposals. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.</p>
			Avifaunal Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is covered by Section 10 of the report. • A 12-months pre-construction monitoring programme was implemented assess the importance of the site for priority avifauna
8	<p>Karoo News Group (No contact person)</p> <p>Tel: 0603341648 karoonewsgroup@gmail.com</p> <p>01/08/2016</p>	<p>You have already registered the Karoo News Group – see email below</p> <p><i>"Thank-you for your enquiry, you have been added to the I&AP database as requested and will therefore receive updates regarding the two proposed projects."</i></p> <p>Please provide a list of 'other projects in the area that will be included in the various cumulative impact assessments</p> <p>The bird specialist will need to do a cumulative impacts assessment that takes in all likely and existing impacts. Please provide detail</p> <p>We would like the avaina consultant also to use the Southern Great Escarpments in its context for migrating birds as well as semigrating birds species</p>	EAP 17/08/2016	<p>Thank you for your e-mail received 01 August 2016 regarding the proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities. The Draft Scoping Report for each project will detail all other projects that will be included in the cumulative assessment. You will be notified as soon as the Draft Scoping Report becomes available for you to review and comment on. Details of the avifaunal assessments will also be given in the Draft Scoping Report.</p> <p>The avifaunal specialist will take the location of the site on the Southern Greta Escarpment and migrating species into</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		There has also been a request for a study on the negative impacts on property value in the area outside of the site. The EAP is aware of the negative impacts as she was the EAP in another Karoo site Sincerely KNG		consideration. The issue of property values will be addressed in the EIA Phase of the project. As a registered I&AP, you will be kept up to date with the progress of these proposals. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.
			Avifaunal Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of migrating birds at the site was recorded and factored into the assessments and mitigation measures.
9	Karoo News Group (No contact person) Tel: 0603341648 karoonegroup@gmail.com 29/08/2016	Dear Arcus, Please ask the Avian specialist how he intends to comply with International Bird Conservation Agreements which require a SEA for industrial wind3farms which is consider and assess cumulative impacts for priority specis for which current RE SEA does not comply Sincerely KNG	EAP 29/08/2016	Dear Karoo News Group, Thank you for your comments, please note that the specialist will include cumulative assessment as required by the EIA process. In order to assist the specialist in this assessment and ensure that all vital information is considered, could you kindly send through the specific "International Bird Conservation Agreements" you are referring to below, and we will be sure to consider this as part of the EIA process. Thank you, Regards
			Avifaunal Specialist	The issue of cumulative impacts is covered in Section 10 of the avifaunal Specialist Study. An SEA for wind and solar developments has been completed under the auspices of the CSIR and falls outside the scope of this specialist study.
10	Karoo News Group (No contact person) Tel: 0603341648 karoonegroup@gmail.com 29/08/2016	Dear Arcus We are sure you are aware of what is required, however.... 1)Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and 2) the Agreement on the Conservation of African Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), ".... strategic planning on national or sub-national level by carrying out a Strategic Environmental assessment (SEA). This requires that all countries have introduced legal or other provisions to formalize SEA as a plannin g requirement at national or sub-national levels Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) followed up wi th site specific Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are the necessary tools to ensure that the impacts of renewable energy deployment on migratory species are minimized and should be in place and applied. .. SEAs should consider the cumulative effects of multiple renewable energy technology deployments in conjunction with other renewable and non -renewable energy developments in a given region." Sincerely	EAP 30/08/2016	Dear KNG, Thank - you for this, we will forward this to the avifaunal specialist for their consideration into the EIA process. As previously mentioned, cumulative assessments will be undertaken for both the San Kraal WEF and the Phezukomoya WEF during the EIA process for these two proposed projects.

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		KNG		
			Avifaunal Specialist	The legislative context is covered in section 5 of the Avifaunal Specialist Study. The issue of cumulative impacts is covered in Section 10 of the Avifaunal Specialist Study. An SEA for wind and solar developments has been completed under the auspices of the CSIR and falls outside the scope of this specialist study.
11	Karoo News Group (No contact person) Tel: 0603341648 karoonewsgroup@gmail.com 31/08/2016	Dear Arcus, Yes you already have mentioned that you will be a doing a cumulative impact assessment for all relevant studies for your 2 projects however you are missing the point. What is required and is quite clear in the agreements is that a spatial cumulative impact assessment for priority species is a requirement. This would mean that <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. all renewable energy developments in the Noupoot area need to be considered 2. cumulative impacts assessments are required that assess all renewable energy impacts on the Great Escarpment Please confirm that the above will be assessed Sincerely, KNG	EAP 22/09/2016	Dear Karoo News Group, Thank you for your comment which has been forwarded to the avifaunal specialist for his consideration in the EIA process. Your comment has also been included in the Issues & Response Trail and will be included in the Scoping Report. Kind Regards,
			Avifaunal Specialist	The issue of cumulative impacts is covered in Section 10 of the Avifaunal Specialist Study.
COMMENT PERIOD 12 June – 12 July 2017				
12	John Geeringh Senior consultant Environmental Management Eskom GC: Land Development Megawatt Park D1Y39 P O Box 1091 Johannesburg 2000 Tel: 011 516 7233 Fax: 086 661 4064 Cell: 083 632 7663 GeerinJH@eskom.co.za 12/06/2017	Please find attached Eskom requirements for developments at or near infrastructure to be taken into consideration during the planning and development phases of the proposed WEF. Please send me KMZ files of the proposed land parcels, connector power line routes and layouts when available. Regards, John <u>Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure.</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes. 3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written 	EAP 13/06/2017	Dear Mr. Geeringh, Thank-you very much for your response and for providing the attached information which will be forwarded to the Project Developer for their consideration during planning and development phases. Both developments (San Kraal and Phezukomoya WEFs) are currently in Scoping Phase. You will be kept updated as the EIA progresses. As soon as we have a final layout we will send you the updated KMZ files as requested. I hope you have wonderful day and week ahead! Kindest Regards,

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.</p> <p>7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction.</p> <p>8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.</p> <p>9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager</p> <p>Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p> <p>10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.</p> <p>11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p> <p>12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by <i>Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)</i>.</p> <p>13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p> <p>15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.</p> <p>16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.</p> <p>17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.</p> <p>RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT SETBACKS TO ESKOM INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>In recent decades, the use of wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants have been on the increase as it serves as an abundant source of energy. This document specifies setbacks for wind turbines and the reasons for these setbacks from infrastructure as well as setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants. Setbacks for wind turbines employed in other countries were compared and a general setback to be used by Eskom was suggested for use with wind turbines and other renewable energy generation plants.</p> <p>4. INTRODUCTION</p> <p>During the last few decades, a large amount of wind turbines have been installed in wind farms to accommodate for the large demand of energy and depleting fossil fuels. Wind is one of the most abundant sources of renewable energy. Wind turbines harness the energy of this renewable resource for integration in electricity networks. The extraction of wind energy is its primary function and thus the aerodynamics of the wind turbine is important. There are many different types of wind turbines which will all exhibit different wind flow characteristics. The most common wind turbine used commercially is the Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine. Wind flow characteristics of this turbine are important to analyse as it may have an effect on surrounding infrastructure. Wind turbines also cause large turbulence downwind that may affect existing infrastructure. Debris or parts of the turbine blade, in the case of a failure, may be tossed behind the turbine and may lead to damage of infrastructure in the wake path. This document outlines the minimum distances that</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>need to be introduced between a wind turbine and Eskom infrastructure to ensure that debris and/or turbulence would not negatively impact on the infrastructure. Safety distances of wind turbines from other structures as implemented by other countries were also considered and the reasons for their selection were noted. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setbacks away from substations were also to be considered to prevent restricting possible power line access routes to the substation.</p> <p>5. SUPPORTING CLAUSES</p> <p>2.1 SCOPE</p> <p>This document provides guidance on the safe distance that a wind turbine should be located from any Eskom power line or substation. The document specifies setback distances for transmission lines (220 kV to 765 kV), distribution lines (6.6 kV to 132 kV) and all Eskom substations. Setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants are also specified away from substations.</p> <p>2.1.1 Purpose</p> <p>Setbacks for wind turbines and power lines /substations are required for various reasons. These include possible catastrophic failure of the turbine blade that may release fragments and which may be thrown onto nearby power lines that may result in damage with associated unplanned outages. Turbulence behind the turbine may affect helicopter flight during routine Eskom live line maintenance and inspections that may lead to safety risk of the aircraft / personnel. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setback away from substations were required to prevent substations from being boxed in by these renewable generation plants limiting line route access to the substations.</p> <p>2.1.2 Applicability</p> <p>This document is applicable to the siting of all new and existing wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines and substations.</p> <p>2.2 NORMATIVE / INFORMATIVE REFERENCES</p> <p>2.2.1 Normative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. http://www.envir.ee/orb.aw/class=file/action=preview/id=1170403/Hiiumaa+turbulence+impact+EMD.pdf 10. http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-500-2005-I84/CEC-500-2005-I84.PDF 11. http://www.adamscountywind.com/Revised%20Site/Windmills/Adams%20County%20Ordinance/Adams%20County%20Wind%20Ord.htm 12. http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?IncentiveCode=PA11R&RE=I&EE=I 13. http://www.wind-watch.org/documents/european-setbacks-minimum-distance-between-wind-turbines-and-habitations/ 		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response								
		<p>14. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldbills/017/11017.1-i.html</p> <p>15. http://www.caw.ca/assets/pdf/Turbine_Safety_Report.pdf</p> <p>16. Rogers J, Siegers N , Costello M. (201 1) A method for defining windturbine setback standards. Wind energy I 0.1002/we.468</p> <p>2.2.2 Informative None</p> <p>2.3 DEFINITIONS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="506 309 1283 576"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 309 763 336">Definition</th> <th data-bbox="763 309 1283 336">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 336 763 456">Setback</td> <td data-bbox="763 336 1283 456">The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 456 763 517">Flicker</td> <td data-bbox="763 456 1283 517">Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 517 763 576">Tip Height</td> <td data-bbox="763 517 1283 576">The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.3.1 Disclosure Classification Controlled disclosure: controlled disclosure to external parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).</p> <p>2.4 ABBREVIATIONS: NONE</p> <p>2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES All personnel involved in the positioning wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines/substations must follow the setbacks outlined in this guideline.</p> <p>2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING Approval by Eskom in writing.</p> <p>2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS None</p> <p>6. DOCUMENT CONTENT</p> <p>3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON Wind Turbine setbacks employed by various countries were considered. It was found that setbacks were determined for various reasons that include noise, flicker, turbine blade failure and wind effects. The distances (setbacks) varied based on these factors and were influenced by the type of infrastructure. Wind turbine setbacks varied for roads, power lines, dwellings, buildings and property and it was noted that the largest setbacks were employed for reasons of noise and flicker related issues [1-7]. Very few countries specified setbacks for power lines. The literature survey [1-7], yielded information about studies and experiments were conducted to determine the distance that a broken fragment from a wind turbine might be thrown. Even though of low probability of hitting a power line [5.0x10-5181], the distances recorded were significant [750m 1s1] Setbacks were thus introduced to prevent any damage to Eskom infrastructure. Wind turbines may also cause changes in wind patterns with turbulent effects behind the hub. These actors dictate the wind turbine setbacks</p>	Definition	Description	Setback	The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.	Flicker	Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows	Tip Height	The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.		
Definition	Description											
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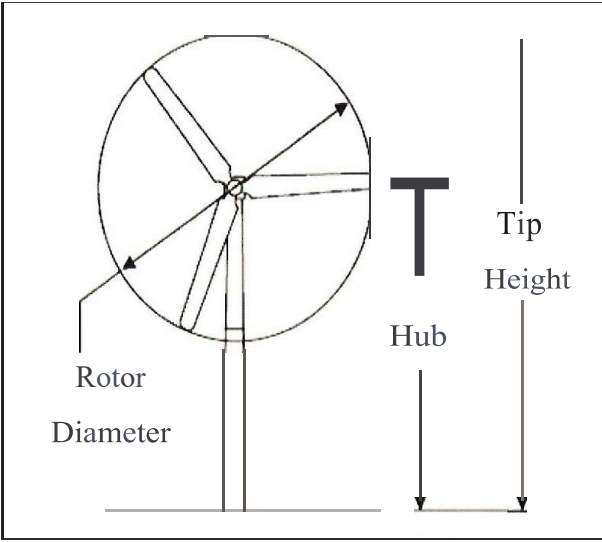
	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>specified in this document. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants also can limit access into the substation for power lines of all voltages. A setback distance must therefore be employed to prevent the substation from being boxed in by these generation plants. These setback distances are specified in this document.</p> <p>3.2 ESKOM REQUIRED SETBACKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eskom requires a setback distance of 3 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for transmission lines. • Eskom requires a setback distance of 1 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for distribution Lines. • Eskom must be informed of any proposed wind turbine, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic activity within a 5 km radius of a substation. No wind turbine structure shall be built within a 2 km radius of the closest point of the substation. Where concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic structures fall within a 2 km radius of the closest point of a substation, Eskom should be informed in writing during the planning phase of the construction of such plant or structure. <p>Applicants must show that Eskom radio telecommunication systems (mainly microwave systems) will not be affected in any way by wind turbines.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a side view of a horizontal axis wind turbine. It features a three-bladed rotor mounted on a central hub. A vertical line with arrows at both ends indicates the 'Rotor Diameter'. Below the hub, a vertical line with arrows at both ends indicates the 'Hub' height. To the right of the hub, a vertical line with arrows at both ends indicates the 'Tip Height', which is the total height from the ground to the tip of the blades.</p>		

Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
13	<p>Olwetu Vongwe</p> <p>Mzimvubu to Tsitsikamma Proto-CMA Water Use Authorisation Administration Officer: EWULAAS</p> <p>Department of Water and Sanitation PO BOX 7019 EAST LONDON 5200</p> <p>FAX : 043 722 6152</p> <p>E-mail: VongweO@dws.gov.za 26/06/2017</p>	<p>Dear Mrs. Ashlin Bodasing</p> <p>NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES</p> <p>The abovementioned reports which were received by our office are being transferred to the Bloemfontein office, in the Free State. The properties/areas in question fall outside the Eastern Cape's Water Management Area.</p> <p>Find attached an official notification letter together with the transfer letter sent to the Bloemfontein office.</p> <p>Letter: Dear Mrs. Ashlin Bodasing</p> <p>NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES</p> <p>The above mentioned Draft Scoping Reports refers:</p> <p>These reports have been transferred to the Free State Office (Orange Water Management Area 6) as the properties in question fall outside the Eastern Cape Water Management Area.</p> <p>Take note that the contact person for future correspondence is:</p> <p>Mr. Carlo Schrader Department of Water and Sanitation Free State P.O. Box 528 BLOEMFONTEIN 9300 Phone Number: (051) 405-9000 Email address: SchraderC@dws.gov.za</p> <p>If you have any further enquiries please feel free to contact this office. Yours faithfully,</p> <p>Attention: Mr. Carlo Schrader</p>	<p>EAP 27/06/2017</p> <p>cc: BeraM@dws.gov.za</p>	<p>Dear Olwetu,</p> <p>Thank-you very much for your correspondence. This email serves to confirm we have received your request to direct all future correspondence relating to the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities to Mr. Carlo Schrader.</p> <p>Many Thanks once again, And wishing you a wonderful week further!</p> <p>Kindest Regards,</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES</p> <p>The above mentioned Draft Scoping Reports refers:</p> <p>These Draft Scoping Reports have been received by our Eastern Cape Office on the 19 June 2017. It has been established that the properties in question fall outside the Eastern Cape Water Management Area; they are within the Free State Management Area (Orange Water Management Area 6).</p> <p>We hereby transfer these reports to your office for your comments.</p> <p>Take note we have informed Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Limited accordingly.</p> <p>If you have any further enquiries please feel free to contact this office.</p>		
14	<p>Mr. Sabelo Malaza Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations Department of Environmental Affairs</p> <p>Private Bag X 447 Environment House 473 Steve Biko Road Pretoria 0001 027 12 399 9372</p> <p>Enquiries: Mr Vincent Chauke Tel: 012 399 9399 vchauke@environment.gov.za</p> <p>07/07/2017</p>	<p>Dear Sir/Madam,</p> <p>COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED 132KV GRID CONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE</p> <p>The Draft Scoping report (SR) dated June 2017 and received by this Department on 09 June 2017, and the application form received by this department 09 June 2017 refer.</p> <p><u>This Department has the following comments on the abovementioned application:</u></p> <p>a.) Please ensure that all relevant listed activities applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.</p> <p>b.) If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the Draft Scoping Report (DSR), an amended application form must be submitted with the final SR. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/form</p> <p>c.) The Final Scoping Report (FSR) must investigate and identify all traffic impacts associated with the proposed development</p> <p>d.) Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received, during the circulation of the SR, from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the Final SR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the Final SR. Should you be unable to obtain comments,</p>	EAP In Final Scoping Report	<p>a.) Section 5, Table 5.1 NEMA Listed Activities in Relation to the Proposed Development;</p> <p>b.) The application form dated 2016 and downloaded from the website on day of application was used;</p> <p>c.) Section 15.3.3 and Section 15.4.6 have addressed traffic impacts associated with the proposed development;</p> <p>d.) Section 16, 16.3 Synopsis of Key Issues and Table 16.1 Summary of Issues Raised and Project Team Responses, Appendix B5 I&AP Issues Trail and Comments – Scoping Phase;</p> <p>e.) Specialists have undertaken preliminary cumulative assessments (Volume 2 and Section 5-15). The EIA cumulative impacts will be addressed and included as part of the EIA Report.</p> <p>f.) Section 18.4 Significance Assessment Methodology to be completed during EIA Phase;</p> <p>g.) Section 4 Need and Desirability – addresses cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts will be further investigated during the EIA phase and inform the need and desirability of the proposed development further.</p> <p>h.) Section 18 Plan of Study for EIA Phase – see reference Assess potentially significant impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative) associated with the proposed WEF and its grid connection, see</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended</p> <p>e.) Due to the number of similar applications in the area, all the specialist assessments must include a cumulative environmental impact statement. All 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>f.) The identified cumulative impacts associated with the proposed development must be rated with the significance rating methodology</p> <p>g.) The cumulative impacts significance rating must inform the need and desirability of the proposed development</p> <p>h.) Detailed cumulative impact assessments must be provided in the EIAr for all specialist studies conducted. The specialist studies must provide proof that other specialist reports that were conducted for renewable energy projects in the area were reviewed and indicate how the recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions have been taken into consideration when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project</p> <p>i.) It is noted that the noise specialist did not sign the "specialist declaration of interest" form contained within the specialist study, and as such the specialist must sign the declaration of interest form and the signed document must be submitted with the final SR</p> <p>j.) The 12 months Bird and Bat Monitoring must be conducted in line with the latest guidelines. It is noted that monitoring was done in 2015. As such, this must be amended to include the updated requirements. A copy of the latest guidelines can be found on the BirdLife South Africa's and SABAAP's website</p> <p>k.) The final Scoping Report must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area. This must further motivate the desirability of locating the wind energy facility at the preferred location</p>		<p>reference in section 18.5 Cumulative Impact Assessment;</p> <p>i.) Refer to Volume 2 Specialist Studies Noise Report for Scoping Purposes, see page v – completed and signed Declaration of Interest;</p> <p>j.) The bird specialist has confirmed that monitoring was conducted according to the latest (2015) guidelines. The bat specialist has confirmed that the monitoring was conducted according to the 2014 guidelines which were applicable at the time, but that monitoring was done in line with the 2016 guidelines released thereafter. The specialist reports were amended to reflect this; Bird and Bat Specialist report Volume 2.</p> <p>k.) Section 3.2 and Section 4. No other land uses are known to be competing with the proposed development, other than low intensity grazing which can continue at the site if the development proceeds. This will be further evaluated during the EIA phase.</p>
15	<p>Natasha Higgitt</p> <p>Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit South African heritage Resources Agency</p> <p>111 Harrington Street Cape Town 8001</p> <p>T: +27 21 462 4502 F: +27 21 462 4509</p>	<p>Good morning,</p> <p>Please note that Interim Comments have been issued on SAHRIS Case ID 11182 and 11193. Please see links below:</p> <p>http://sahra.org.za/sahris/cases/proposed-san-kraal-390-mw-wind-energy-facility http://sahra.org.za/sahris/cases/proposed-phezukomoya-315-mw-wind-energy-facility</p> <p>Kind Regards, Natasha Higgitt</p> <p>Case Reference:</p>	EAP 18/07/2017	<p>Dear Natasha,</p> <p>With Reference to Case 11182, Arcus would like to thank SAHRA for providing their interim Comment, supplied on 18th July 2017. Arcus will ensure the HIA assesses all heritage resources as defined in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) and the report will comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA. Furthermore, Arcus will ensure that the Visual Impact of the proposed development on heritage resources is addressed and any comments provided by the public regarding heritage resources will be taken into consideration during the EIA Phase. Finally, the Scoping Report, appendices, the draft EIA and appendices including the</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
	<p>C: +27 82 507 0378 E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za</p> <p>18/07/2017</p>	<p>THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL 390 MW WIND ENERGY FACILITY Heritage Authority: SAHRA Committee: By Delegation of Authority Decision Date: Tuesday, July 18, 2017 - 15:00 NHRA: 38 Decision Status: Interim Comment Case Discussion: Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd were appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process in support of an Environmental Authorisation Application for the Proposed San Kraal 390 MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Northern and Eastern Cape. A Draft Scoping Report was completed in term of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the EIA Regulations 2014. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a 390 MW WEF of up to 78 wind turbines, a switching station, internal roads, laydown areas, operations and maintenance buildings, and a 25 km 132 kV double or single string transmission line. It must be noted that approximately 13 turbines are proposed for the Eastern Cape portion of the development, with 4 on the border with the Northern Cape Province. ACO Associates CC has been appointed to conduct the Heritage Component of the EIA process. <i>Hart, T. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment (Scoping) for the Proposed San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd Wind Energy Facility to be situated in the Northern Cape.</i> The Heritage Scoping Report found that several types of heritage resources can be expected in the proposed development area. These include palaeontological resources such as fish fossils, early vertebrates, plant remains and trace fossils located within the Beaufort Group. Archaeological resources expected to be present include Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) lithics and sites, rock-art sites, stone walled structures, colonial settlements and farm houses, railways and graves. The N9 is a National Route and the Kikvorsberge escarpment is a scenic area. The development area has a strong wilderness quality that may be diminished by the proposed WEF. The combined cumulative impact of other renewable energy facilities in the immediate surroundings will impact the aesthetic qualities of the region. Recommendations provided in the report include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical remnants of human activity need to be identified and assessed through physical site inspection, mapped and assigned field grades; • Detailed work has to be done through physical field assessment of palaeontological resources; • The assessment of the landscape as a heritage resource will require the integration of the findings impacts assessment as </p>		<p>heritage reports, will be submitted to SAHRIS as soon as these are available.</p> <p>Once again thank-you for your comments supplied.</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>well as consideration of the methods of landscape characterization and grading to produce an integrated statement of impact for purposes of the EIA.</p> <p>Interim Comment SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit accepts and promotes the recommendations provided by the heritage specialist. The pending HIA must assess all heritage resources as defined in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) and the report must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA. Additionally, the Visual Impact of the proposed development on heritage resources and any comments provided by the public regarding heritage resources must be taken into consideration. The Scoping report appendices, the draft EIA with all appendices must be submitted along with the heritage reports in order for further comments to be issued.</p>		
16	<p>Ryan Oliver Commission on Restitution of Land Rights</p> <p>Ms M Du Toit Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape</p> <p>ryan.oliver@drdlr.gov.za</p> <p>18/07/2017</p>	<p>Good day, Please find attached response letters of Land Claim enquiries. Yours sincerely, Ryan Oliver</p> <p>Attached letters:</p> <p>Dear Sir/ Madam,</p> <p>LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY –</p> <p>Portion 46 (a portion of portion 15) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape. Remainder of portion 15 (Oude Hartbeest Hoek) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Portion 3 (Heathwall) (A portion of portion 1) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Farm No. 14 (Oude Hartbeest Hoek) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.</p> <p>Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission 's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:</p>	EAP 18/07/2017	<p>Dear Mr. Oliver,</p> <p><u>RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities, Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces</u></p> <p>Arcus would like to thank-you for providing us with your comments which were supplied on 18th July 2017. We acknowledge that at this stage there are no land claims on the specified project properties. We have included your comments in the issues trail of the Final Scoping Reports, these will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs for approval. Once again thank-you for your participation.</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and</p> <p>2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.</p> <p>The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.</p> <p>If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.</p> <p>Yours faithfully, Ms M Du Toit Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Dear Sir/ Madam</p> <p>LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY Portion 47 (a portion of portion 15) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Remainder of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.</p> <p>Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:</p> <p>1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and</p> <p>2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.</p> <p>The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.</p>		

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		<p>If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search. Yours faithfully, Ms M Du Toit Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape</p> <hr/> <p>Dear Sir/ Madam</p> <p>LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY Remaining extent of the Farm Winterhoek No. 118, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Remainder of the Farm Winterhoek No. 136, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Remaining extent of the Farm Elands Kloof No. 135, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.</p> <p>Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission 's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and 2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against. <p>The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property. If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search. Yours faithfully, Ms M Du Toit Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape</p> <p>----- Dear Sir/ Madam</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY</p> <p>Remainder of portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No. 117, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>Remainder of the Farm Kleinfontein No. 117, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.</p> <p>We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.</p> <p>Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and 2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against. <p>The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.</p> <p>If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.</p> <p>Yours faithfully, Ms M Du Toit Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape</p>		

COMMENT PERIOD 22 August – 20 September 2017

17	<p>Lizell Stroh Obstacle Inspector PANS-OPS (Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Aircraft Operations) Air Navigation Services</p> <p>Tel: +27 11 545 1232 Fax: +27 011 545 1282 Mobile: +27 83 461 6660 Email: strohl@caa.co.za</p>	<p>The S. A. Civil Aviation Authority has taken note of your intention to develop a wind farm and requires the following information in order to assess the possible impact on aviation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An formal application via Form CA139-26 – Wind Farm application, available electronically from the SACAA website (www.caa.co.za), follow link "Information for the industry" – drop down list – Obstacles-Forms. • Completion of the attached Excel spreadsheet – Property boundaries co –ordinates. • Completion of the attached Pylon geographic co-ordinates. Should these co-ordinates not be available at this stage, an indication of the 	EAP 29/08/2017	<p>Dear Lizelle Stroh,</p> <p>Thank you for the below information. This has been passed on to the developer. We will send you the coordinates and shapefiles once we have a confirmed final layout.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>
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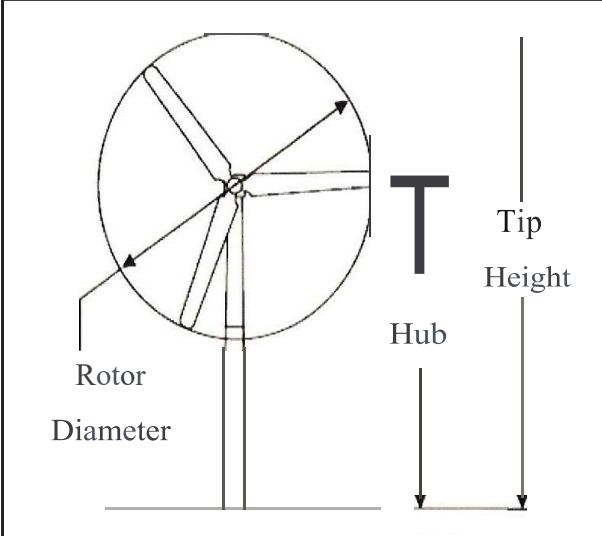
	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
	<p>www.caa.co.za</p> <p>22/08/2017</p>	<p>planned route of the power evacuation lines to the point of connection with the national grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A live .kmz file (Google Earth or similar) indicating proposed planned turbine layout. <p>In order to assist with the DEA process, the SACAA will, subject to the proposed wind farm not presenting a hazard, issue a "in principle" conditional approval on the receipt of the planned turbine layout which will be subjected to an in depth assessment accordance with the Civil Aviation Technical Standards. Should the turbine layout change from that which has been provided initially, a new assessment would be required to be conducted. Kindly note, that the conditional approval will be valid for a period of 5 years from date of issue. On completion of the project and receipt of "as built" detail and a statement of compliance to specified conditions, the SACAA will provide a final approval.</p> <p>As the proposed site may be adjacent to areas of military interest, the SAAF will be included in the request for review, once the proposed site and wind farm information is made available for assessment. The SACAA refrains from commenting on a proposal, but will either conditionally support or disapprove the project; from an aviation perspective should the project create a hazard or obstacle to aviation in the area of the project.</p> <p>Following the receipt of the information, an invoice to cover the assessment will be generated and becomes payable before the assessment results will be released.</p>		
18	<p>John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat) Senior Consultant Environmental Management Eskom: GC Land Development D1 Y39 Megawatt Park P O Box 1091 Johannesburg 2000</p> <p>Tel: 011 516 7233 Fax: 086 661 4064 Cell: 083 632 7663 E-mail: john.geeringh@eskom.co.za</p> <p>18/09/2017</p>	<p>Please find attached Eskom requirements for developments at or near infrastructure to be taken into consideration during the planning and development phases of the proposed WEF. Please send me KMZ files of the proposed land parcels, connector power line routes and layouts Letter:</p> <p><u>Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes. 3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 	EAP 18/09/2017	<p>Dear John,</p> <p>Thank-you very much for your response and for providing the attached information which has already been forwarded to the Project Developer for their consideration during planning and development phases. You will be kept updated as the EIA progresses. As soon as we have a final layout we will send you the updated KMZ files as requested.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.</p> <p>7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction.</p> <p>8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.</p> <p>9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager</p> <p>Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p> <p>10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.</p> <p>11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p> <p>12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by <i>Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)</i>.</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p> <p>14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p> <p>15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.</p> <p>16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.</p> <p>17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.</p> <p>RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT SETBACKS TO ESKOM INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>In recent decades, the use of wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants have been on the increase as it serves as an abundant source of energy. This document specifies setbacks for wind turbines and the reasons for these setbacks from infrastructure as well as setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants. Setbacks for wind turbines employed in other countries were compared and a general setback to be used by Eskom was suggested for use with wind turbines and other renewable energy generation plants.</p> <p>7. INTRODUCTION</p> <p>During the last few decades, a large amount of wind turbines have been installed in wind farms to accommodate for the large demand of energy and depleting fossil fuels. Wind is one of the most abundant sources of renewable energy. Wind turbines harness the energy of this renewable resource for integration in electricity networks. The extraction of wind energy is its primary function and thus the aerodynamics of the wind turbine is important. There are many different types of wind turbines which will all exhibit different wind flow characteristics. The most common wind turbine used commercially is the Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine. Wind flow characteristics of this turbine are important to analyse as it may have an effect on surrounding infrastructure. Wind turbines also cause large turbulence downwind that may affect existing infrastructure. Debris or parts of the turbine blade, in the case of a failure, may be</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>tossed behind the turbine and may lead to damage of infrastructure in the wake path. This document outlines the minimum distances that need to be introduced between a wind turbine and Eskom infrastructure to ensure that debris and/or turbulence would not negatively impact on the infrastructure. Safety distances of wind turbines from other structures as implemented by other countries were also considered and the reasons for their selection were noted. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setbacks away from substations were also to be considered to prevent restricting possible power line access routes to the substation.</p> <p>8. SUPPORTING CLAUSES</p> <p>2.1 SCOPE</p> <p>This document provides guidance on the safe distance that a wind turbine should be located from any Eskom power line or substation. The document specifies setback distances for transmission lines (220 kV to 765 kV), distribution lines (6.6 kV to 132 kV) and all Eskom substations. Setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants are also specified away from substations.</p> <p>2.1.1 Purpose</p> <p>Setbacks for wind turbines and power lines / substations are required for various reasons. These include possible catastrophic failure of the turbine blade that may release fragments and which may be thrown onto nearby power lines that may result in damage with associated unplanned outages. Turbulence behind the turbine may affect helicopter flight during routine Eskom live line maintenance and inspections that may lead to safety risk of the aircraft / personnel. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setback away from substations were required to prevent substations from being boxed in by these renewable generation plants limiting line route access to the substations.</p> <p>2.1.2 Applicability</p> <p>This document is applicable to the siting of all new and existing wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines and substations.</p> <p>2.2 NORMATIVE / INFORMATIVE REFERENCES</p> <p>2.2.1 Normative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. http://www.envir.ee/orb.aw/class=file/action=preview/id=1170403/Hiiumaa+turbulence+impact+EMD.pdf 18. http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-500-2005-I84/CEC-500-2005-I84.PDF 19. http://www.adamscountywind.com/Revised%20Site/Windmills/Adams%20County%20ordinance/Adams%20County%20Wind%20Ordinance.htm 20. http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?IncentiveCode=PA11R&RE=I&EE=I 		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response								
		<p>21. http://www.wind-watch.org/documents/european-setbacks-minimum-distance-between-wind-turbines-and-habitations/</p> <p>22. http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldbills/017/11017.1-i.html</p> <p>23. http://www.caw.ca/assets/pdf/Turbine_Safety_Report.pdf</p> <p>24. Rogers J, Siegers N, Costello M. (201 1) A method for defining windturbine setback standards. Wind energy I 0.1002/we.468</p> <p>2.2.2 Informative None</p> <p>2.3 DEFINITIONS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="504 367 1285 635"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="504 367 763 399">Definition</th> <th data-bbox="763 367 1285 399">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 399 763 515">Setback</td> <td data-bbox="763 399 1285 515">The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 515 763 576">Flicker</td> <td data-bbox="763 515 1285 576">Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="504 576 763 635">Tip Height</td> <td data-bbox="763 576 1285 635">The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2.3.1 Disclosure Classification Controlled disclosure: controlled disclosure to external parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).</p> <p>2.4 ABBREVIATIONS: NONE</p> <p>2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES All personnel involved in the positioning wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines/substations must follow the setbacks outlined in this guideline.</p> <p>2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING Approval by Eskom in writing.</p> <p>2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS None</p> <p>9. DOCUMENT CONTENT</p> <p>3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON Wind Turbine setbacks employed by various countries were considered. It was found that setbacks were determined for various reasons that include noise, flicker, turbine blade failure and wind effects. The distances (setbacks) varied based on these factors and were influenced by the type of infrastructure. Wind turbine setbacks varied for roads, power lines, dwellings, buildings and property and it was noted that the largest setbacks were employed for reasons of noise and flicker related issues [1-7]. Very few countries specified setbacks for power lines. The literature survey [1-7], yielded information about studies and experiments were conducted to determine the distance that a broken fragment from a wind turbine might be thrown. Even though of low probability of hitting a power line [5.0x10-5181], the distances recorded were significant [750m 1s1] Setbacks were thus introduced to prevent any damage to Eskom infrastructure.</p>	Definition	Description	Setback	The minimum distance between a wind turbine and a boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.	Flicker	Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows	Tip Height	The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.		
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Tip Height	The total height of the wind turbine ie.hub height plus rotor diameter.											

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>Wind turbines may also cause changes in wind patterns with turbulent effects behind the hub. These factors dictate the wind turbine setbacks specified in this document. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants also can limit access into the substation for power lines of all voltages. A setback distance must therefore be employed to prevent the substation from being boxed in by these generation plants. These setback distances are specified in this document.</p> <p>3.2 ESKOM REQUIRED SETBACKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eskom requires a setback distance of 3 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for transmission lines. • Eskom requires a setback distance of 1 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for distribution Lines. • Eskom must be informed of any proposed wind turbine, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic activity within a 5 km radius of a substation. No wind turbine structure shall be built within a 2 km radius of the closest point of the substation. Where concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic structures fall within a 2 km radius of the closest point of a substation, Eskom should be informed in writing during the planning phase of the construction of such plant or structure. <p>Applicants must show that Eskom radio telecommunication systems (mainly microwave systems) will not be affected in any way by wind turbines.</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a horizontal axis wind turbine. It shows a circular rotor with three blades extending from a central hub. A vertical line indicates the rotor's diameter. Below the hub, a vertical line with arrows at both ends is labeled 'Hub'. To the right of the hub, another vertical line with arrows at both ends is labeled 'Tip Height', representing the distance from the ground to the tip of the blades.</p> <p>Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
19	<p>Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit South African heritage Resources Agency</p> <p>111 Harrington Street Cape Town 8001</p> <p>T: +27 21 462 4502 F: +27 21 462 4509 C: +27 82 507 0378 E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za</p> <p>28/08/2017</p>	<p>Thank you for the notification. Please ensure that all documents are uploaded to the relevant SAHRIS Case application. Please ensure that when the documents are uploaded, the status of the case is changed to SUBMITTED and please email me, and reference the Case ID number.</p>	<p>EAP 29/08/2017</p>	<p>We have uploaded the notification of lapsed application from the DEA to Case 11193 under Final Decision. Please can you confirm us when this case is closed. We have created and submitted a new case for San Kraal 390 MW Wind Energy Facility. The new case number is 11587.</p>
20	<p>Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit South African heritage Resources Agency</p> <p>111 Harrington Street Cape Town 8001</p> <p>T: +27 21 462 4502 F: +27 21 462 4509 C: +27 82 507 0378 E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za</p> <p>18/09/2017</p>	<p>Good morning, Please note that a Letter has been issued on SAHRIS Case ID 11182. Please see link below: http://sahra.org.za/sahris/cases/proposed-san-kraal-390-mw-wind-energy-facility This case is now closed. Kind Regards,</p> <p>Letter In terms of Section of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) Attention: InnoWind (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd are applying for environmental authorisation to construct the San Kraal 390 MW wind energy facility (WEF) and its associated infrastructure, including a 132 kV grid connection (the proposed San Kraal WEF). Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd ('Arcus') has been appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as required by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended. The proposed development site is located approximately six kilometres south east of the town of Noupoot in the Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM) which forms part of the Pixley ka Seme District in the Northern Cape Province. A small portion of the development site falls within the Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality, within the Chris Hani District of the Eastern Cape Province. The town of Middelburg and Colesberg are located approximately 25 km and 58 km to the south and north east of the site respectively.</p>	<p>EAP 18/09/2017</p>	<p>Thank you for this information and closing the lapsed application.</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>Thank you for notifying SAHRA that the Environmental Authorisation Application for the proposed 390MW San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and associated 132kV grid connection (DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1014) has lapsed. This case will be closed for further comments.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header. Yours faithfully, Natasha Higgitt, Heritage Officer</p>		
21	<p>Natasha Higgitt Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit South African heritage Resources Agency 111 Harrington Street Cape Town 8001 T: +27 21 462 4502 F: +27 21 462 4509 C: +27 82 507 0378 E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za 18/09/201731</p>	<p>Good morning, Please note that an Interim Comment has been issued on SAHRIS Case ID 11587. Please see link below: http://sahra.org.za/sahris/cases/san-kraal-390-mw-wind-energy-facility Kind Regards, N Higgitt</p> <p>Interim Comment In terms of Section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</p> <p>Attention: InnoWind (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd are applying for environmental authorisation to construct the San Kraal 390 MW wind energy facility (WEF) and its associated infrastructure, including a 132 kV grid connection (the proposed San Kraal WEF). Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd ('Arcus') has been appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as required by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended. The proposed development site is located approximately six kilometres south east of the town of Noupoot in the Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM) which forms part of the Pixley ka Seme District in the Northern Cape Province. A small portion of the development site falls within the Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality, within the Chris Hani District of the Eastern Cape Province. The town of Middelburg and Colesberg are located approximately 25 km and 58 km to the south and north east of the site respectively. Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd were appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process in support of an Environmental Authorisation Application for the Proposed San Kraal 390 MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Northern and Eastern Cape. A Draft Scoping Report was completed in term of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the EIA Regulations 2014. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a 390 MW WEF of up to 78 wind turbines, a switching station, internal roads, laydown</p>	EAP 18/09/2017	<p>Dear Natasha Higgitt,</p> <p>Thank you for your interim comment on the Draft Scoping report for the proposed San Kraal WEF. Notifications have been sent to the ECPHRA and they will be invited to comment again on the EIA report when it becomes available. Your comments have been forwarded to the Heritage specialist for consideration. The Final Scoping Report and Appendices and Draft EIA with all appendices will be uploaded to SAHRIS once finalized.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>areas, operations and maintenance buildings, and a 25 km 132 kV double or single string transmission line. It must be noted that approximately 13 turbines are proposed for the Eastern Cape portion of the development, with 4 on the border with the Northern Cape Province. ACO Associates CC has been appointed to conduct the Heritage Component of the EIA process. Hart, T. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment (Scoping) for the Proposed San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd Wind Energy Facility to be situated in the Northern Cape. The Heritage Scoping Report found that several types of heritage resources can be expected in the proposed development area. These include palaeontological resources such as fish fossils, early vertebrates, plant remains and trace fossils located within the Beaufort Group. Archaeological resources expected to be present San Kraal 390 MW Wind Energy Facility include Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) lithics and sites, rock-art sites, stone walled structures, colonial settlements and farm houses, railways and graves. The N9 is a National Route and the Kikkorsberge escarpment is a scenic area. The development area has a strong wilderness quality that may be diminished by the proposed WEF. The combined cumulative impact of other renewable energy facilities in the immediate surroundings will impact the aesthetic qualities of the region. Recommendations provided in the report include the following: The physical remnants of human activity need to be identified and assessed through physical site inspection, mapped and assigned field grades; Detailed work has to be done through physical field assessment of palaeontological resources; The assessment of the landscape as a heritage resource will require the integration of the findings impacts assessment as well as consideration of the methods of landscape characterization and grading to produce an integrated statement of impact for purposes of the EIA.</p> <p>Interim Comment</p> <p>It must be noted that comments for the Eastern Cape section of the proposed development must be sought from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA). The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit accepts and promotes the recommendations provided by the heritage specialist. The pending HIA must assess all heritage resources as defined in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) and the report must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA. Additionally, the Visual Impact of the proposed development on heritage resources and any comments provided by the public regarding heritage resources must be taken into consideration. The Scoping report appendices, the draft EIA with all appendices must be submitted along with the heritage reports in order for further comments to be issued. Should you have any further</p>		

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header. Yours faithfully		
22	<p>Mr. Sabelo Malaza Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations Department of Environmental Affairs</p> <p>Private Bag X 447 Environment House 473 Steve Biko Road Pretoria 0001 027 12 399 9372</p> <p>Enquiries: Toinette van der Merwe Tel: 012 399 8630 tvandermerwe@environment.gov.za</p> <p>19/09/2017</p>	<p>Dear Madam</p> <p>COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE 390MW SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ITS ASSOCIATED 132KV GRID CONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE SOUTH EAST OF THE TOWN OF NOUPOORT WITHIN THE UMSOBOMVU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE AND THE INXUBA YETHEMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE</p> <p>The draft Scoping Report (SR) dated June 2017 and received by this Department on 23 August 2017, and the application form received by this Department on 23 August 2017 refer.</p> <p><u>This Department has the following comments on the abovementioned application:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Please ensure that all relevant listed activities applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description. ii. If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the draft SR, an amended application form must be submitted with the final SR. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms. iii. The final SR must provide evidence that all identified and relevant competent authorities have been given an opportunity to comment on the proposed development; particularly the Square Kilometre Array South Africa, the South African Astronomical Observatory, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Mineral Resources. iv. Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received, during the circulation of the draft SR, from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final SR. 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. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended. v. A comments and Response trail report {C&R} must be submitted with the final SR. The C&R report must incorporate all historical 	EAP in Final Scoping report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Table 5.1 indicating the applicable listed activities describes how it relates to the proposed development. ii. The activities applied for do not differ from those indicated in the DSR. iii. Please see Appendix B public participation for proof of correspondence and notifications during the public participation process of the proposed development. iv. Please see Section 16 of the Final Scoping report for the issues trail and responses to comments received. Appendix B contains proof of correspondence and notifications during the public participation process. Section 16 Public participation, elaborated on the methods used during the public participation process and the methodology undertaken. v. Section 16, Table 16.1 of this report contains the issues trail, including all historical comments received for the proposed development. Appendix B contains all the original comments and documentation received during PPP. Appendix B also contains the complete issues trail, including historical comments received for the proposed development. The EAP has responded to all comments, as per the requirements of DEA. Table 16.1 and Appendix B. vi. The specialist's studies will include detailed description of their methodology and specialists will indicate the location and description of turbine positions and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and those that they are recommending for authorisation. This comment has been forward to all specialist to comply with during the compilation of specialist reports for EIA phase. vii. This request has been sent to the specialist to ensure compliance with these comments. The EAP will ensure that specialists incorporate and consider these comments in their EIA reports. viii. The EAP will ensure that where there are any contradicting specialists recommendations in the EIA reports, the most reasonable recommendation will be put forward for authorisation and this will be substantiated with defensible reasons, and if and where necessary, the EAP will seek further expertise advice. ix. The EAP will ensure that the department's consideration of no go areas are forwarded to specialists and will ensure that if the report and recommendations differ

Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
	<p>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 summarizing 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.</p> <p>vi. Specialist studies to be conducted must provide a detailed description of their methodology, as well as indicate the locations and descriptions of turbine positions, and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisations.</p> <p>vii. The specialist studies must also provide a detailed description of all limitations to their studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation, will not be accepted.</p> <p>viii. 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> <p>ix. 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 and internal cables is allowed in the 'no-go' areas.</p> <p>x. Should the specialist definition of 'no-go' area differ from the Departments definition; this must be clearly indicated. The specialist must also indicate the 'no-go' area's buffer.</p> <p>xi. Where specialist studies are conducted in-house or by a specialist other than a suitably qualified specialist in the relevant field, such specialist reports must be peer reviewed by a suitably qualified external specialist in the relevant field. The terms of reference for the peer review must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A CV clearly showing expertise of the peer reviewer; - Acceptability of the terms of reference; - Is the methodology clearly explained and acceptable; - Evaluate the validity of the findings (review data evidence); - Discuss the suitability of the mitigation measures and recommendations; - Identify any short comings and mitigation measures to address the short comings; - Evaluate the appropriateness of the reference literature; - Indicate whether a site-inspection was carried out as part of the peer review; and - Indicate whether the article is well-written and easy to understand. 		<p>from the department's definition this will be clearly defined in the EIA report.</p> <p>x. This will be indicated in the specialist reports and the EIA report. The specialist's will be advised that they must indicate the no go areas buffer.</p> <p>xi. The specialists appointed for this EIA process are all suitably qualified and none of the specialists are in-house. Each specialist has provided their CV as appendices to their reports.</p> <p>xii. This comment has been provided to the ecologist for consideration in the EIA report. These terms of reference have been included in the Plan of Study, Section 18.</p> <p>xiii. This has been forward to the bird and bat specialists for consideration for the EIA specialist reports.</p> <p>xiv. This has been forward to the bird specialist for consideration and inclusion in the EIA Report.</p> <p>xv. This comment will be taken into consideration and the EAP will ensure that the bird and bat specialists are proposing mitigation measures that are in line with the latest guidelines from BLSA and SABAA.</p> <p>xvi. The proposed San Kraal WEF is situated six kilometres south of the town of Noupoot, on the edge of the escarpment of a high lying area known locally as the Kikvorsberge (Figure 1.1). The proposed facility would be built on high lying ground at the edge of the Kikvorsberge Escarpment (Figure 1.2). The average turbine separation distance on typical wind farm in the non-prevailing wind direction is approximately between 200 m – 400 m. The closest turbine on the San Kraal WEF is approximately 1 km SW from the nearest Noupoot Wind Farm turbine, and therefore exceeds the average minimum requirement. In addition, the San Kraal turbine is also approximately 50 m higher than that of the Noupoot Wind Farm Turbine. The prevailing wind direction is NW-SE, and as a result, with a combination of these factors, the San Kraal WEF is deemed to have no impact on the existing Noupoot Wind Farm. Noupoot Wind Farm has been contacted in this regard to provide comment on the proposed development. The approved Umsobomvu WEF is a development that is owned by the same developer as the proposed San Kraal WEF, and therefore it is not deemed necessary to include this project in the above.</p> <p>xvii. The EAP will take this into consideration in the compilation of the EIA report, and ensure that the</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>xii. The terms of reference for the ecological assessment must also investigate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The property falls within the National Protection Areas Expansion Strategy Focus Area (NPAES). The ecological study must assess the impact on the proposed development on the integrity of the NPAES in the area. - Must indicate the location of both private and government nature protection areas in the area - Must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area <p>xiii. The bat and avifaunal specialist assessments must assess and make recommendations for definite measurements for the preferred hub heights and rotor diameter.</p> <p>xiv. The avifaunal specialist assessment must indicate the proximity of the study area to any Important Bird Areas (IBA) and assess potential impacts on the integrity of said IBA.</p> <p>xv. It is noted that the 12 months avifauna and bat monitoring was conducted in 2015. The EAP is advised to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are in line with the latest guidelines from the Birdlife South Africa and SABAAP.</p> <p>xvi. The proposed development is located adjacent to the operational Noupoot WEF and the authorised Umsobomvu WEF. The final SR must include a terms of reference for a wake effect analysis input to assess the impact of the proposed development on the above-mentioned authorized developments; where this is not necessary, a specialist input must be included.</p> <p>xvii. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - The cumulative impacts significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development. - A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed 		<p>specialists are aware of the requirement of the DEA regarding cumulative impacts. The methodology for cumulative assessment, is included in Section 2 and Plan of Study Section 18 of the Final Scoping report.</p> <p>xviii. Please see Section 4 of this final scoping report for the need and desirability and the competing land use in the area. As per comment xii above, this will also be included as part of the ecological specialists assessment for inclusion in the EIA Report.</p> <p>xix. All specialist have signed the declaration and is included in Volume II of the report.</p> <p>xx. Please see Section 1 and Appendix A of the report for details of the EAP and the CV of the EAP that prepared this report.</p> <p>xxi. Please see Table E for compliance with the requirement with Appendix 2 and the EAP will ensure that Regulation 21 (1) of the EIA Regulations, as amended is complied with.</p> <p>xxii. The EAP will ensure that the applicant meets the prescribed timeframes in terms of the regulations.</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>xviii. The final Scoping Report must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area. This must further motivate the desirability of locating the wind energy facility at the preferred location.</p> <p>xix. The EAP must ensure that all appointed specialists sign the "specialist declaration of interest" form. xx. In accordance with Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, the details of- (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment procedures; must be submitted.</p> <p>xxi. 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>xxii. 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>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>Yours faithfully, Mr Sabelo Malaza Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisation, Department of Environmental Affairs. Signed by Mr Coenrad Agenbach Designation: Deputy Director: Strategic Infrastructure Developments date 19/09/2017</p>		
Additional comments received				
23	<p>Dr Adrian Tiplady Head of Strategy and Business Systems SKA South Africa Tel: 011 442 2434 Fax: 011 442 2454 atiplady@ska.ac.za</p> <p>02/10/2017</p>	<p>Hi Anja, Please find attached. Regards, Adrian</p> <p>Letter:</p> <p>Dear Anja Albertyn, RE: DEVELOPMENT OF SAN KRAAL 390 MW WIND ENERGY FACILITY, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES This letter is in response to your email request to provide an assessment on the potential development of San Kraal wind energy facility and the risk it may pose on the Square Kilometre Array Project.</p>	<p>EAP 02/10/2017</p>	<p>Dear Adrian,</p> <p>Thank you very much for your comments which we have included in our Final Scoping report and forwarded to the developer.</p> <p>You will be kept informed on the progress of the proposed development as requested.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
		<p>A high level risk assessment has been conducted at the South African SKA Project Office to determine the potential impact of such facility on the Square Kilometre Array. This letter serves to confirm the outcomes of the risk assessment, and proposals for any future investigations associated with this facility.</p> <p>i. The location of the proposed facility has been identified from the background information document compiled by Arcus Consulting. The nearest SKA station is Rem-Opt-10 located at a distance of approximately 90km from proposed wind farm location;</p> <p>ii. Based on distances to the nearest SKA stations, and the information currently available on the detailed design of wind installations, this facility poses a low risk of detrimental impact on the SKA;</p> <p>iii. Any transmitters that are to be established, or have been established, at the site for the purposes of voice and data communication will be required to comply with the relevant AGA regulations concerning the restriction of use of the radio frequency spectrum that applies in the area concerned;</p> <p>iv. As a result of the low risk associated with the San Kraal wind facility, no mitigation measures would be required at this stage. However, the South African SKA Project Office would like to be kept informed of progress with this project, and reserves the right to further risk assessments at a later stage.</p> <p>This technical advice is provided by the South African SKA Project Office on the basis of the protection requirements of the SKA in South Africa, and does not constitute legal approval of the renewable energy projects in terms of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, the Management Authority, and its regulations or declarations.</p> <p>Regards,</p>		
24	<p>Rebecca Thomas Development Executive Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa 4th Floor, Mariendahl House Newlands on Main Main Road & Campground Roads Claremont, Cape Town 7708 Tel: +27 (0)21 657 4040 Mob: +27 (0)73 452 0096</p>	<p>Please note that Mainstream Renewable Power, on behalf of Noupoort Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, would like to be kept informed of the proposed project, specifically being supplied with the indicative turbine layouts as and when they become available, and an indication whether San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd believes there will be any wake loss effects on Noupoort and the significance thereof.</p> <p>Please ensure we receive a copy of the Acceptance of Scoping Report, as well as a copy of the DEIR once made available.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>	EAP	Mainstream Renewable Power South Africa will be kept informed on the progress of the proposed development as requested.

	Commentator	Comment	Respondent	Response
	Email: Rebecca.Thomas@mainstream rp.com			

Anja Albertyn

From: sankraal
Sent: 02 October 2017 14:13
To: 'Adrian Tiplady'
Subject: RE: San Kraal Wind Energy Facility Draft Scoping Report

Dear Adrian,

Thank you very much for your comments which we are included in our Final Scoping Report and forwarded to the developer.

You will be kept informed on the progress of the proposed development as requested.

Kind Regards,
Anja Albertyn
Environmental Practitioner

Tel: +27 (0) 21 412 1529
Email: sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za

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8001

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From: Adrian Tiplady [mailto:atiplady@ska.ac.za]
Sent: 02 October 2017 13:52
To: sankraal <sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za>
Cc: Tshogofatso Monama <temonama@ska.ac.za>
Subject: Re: San Kraal Wind Energy Facility Draft Scoping Report

Hi Anja,

Please find attached.

Regards,
Adrian

On 20/09/2017 12:33 PM, sankraal wrote:

Dear Dr Tiplady,

The SKA has recently been identified by the DEA as an Interested & Affected Party (I&AP) for the San Kraal Wind Energy Facility proposed near Noupoot, Northern Cape. You have been added to our I&AP database and will receive notifications on the progress of the project as well as the availability of any reports for comment.

Please find attached the executive summary of the Draft Scoping Report for this project. You can view the Draft Scoping Report on our website at the following address:

<http://arcusconsulting.co.za/projects/san-kraal-wind-energy-facility/>

Please can you let us know if you have any comments at this stage on the proposed San Kraal Wind Energy Facility.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards,

Anja Albertyn
Environmental Practitioner

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2 October 2017

Dear Anja Albertyn,

RE: DEVELOPMENT OF SAN KRAAL 390 MW WIND ENERGY FACILITY, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

This letter is in response to your email request to provide an assessment on the potential development of San Kraal wind energy facility and the risk it may pose on the Square Kilometre Array Project.

A high level risk assessment has been conducted at the South African SKA Project Office to determine the potential impact of such facility on the Square Kilometre Array. This letter serves to confirm the outcomes of the risk assessment, and proposals for any future investigations associated with this facility.

- i. The location of the proposed facility has been identified from the background information document compiled by Arcus Consulting. The nearest SKA station is Rem-Opt-10 located at a distance of approximately 90km from proposed wind farm location;
- ii. Based on distances to the nearest SKA stations, and the information currently available on the detailed design of wind installations, this facility poses a low risk of detrimental impact on the SKA;
- iii. Any transmitters that are to be established, or have been established, at the site for the purposes of voice and data communication will be required to comply with the relevant AGA regulations concerning the restriction of use of the radio frequency spectrum that applies in the area concerned;
- iv. As a result of the low risk associated with the San Kraal wind facility, no mitigation measures would be required at this stage. However, the South African SKA Project Office would like to be kept informed of progress with this project, and reserves the right to further risk assessments at a later stage.

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Square Kilometre Array (SKA) SA

www.ska.ac.za



This technical advice is provided by the South African SKA Project Office on the basis of the protection requirements of the SKA in South Africa, and does not constitute legal approval of the renewable energy projects in terms of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, the Management Authority, and its regulations or declarations.

Regards,

Dr. Adrian Tiplady
Head of Strategy and Business Systems
SKA South Africa
Tel: 011 442 2434
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📍 17 Baker Street, Rosebank
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📍 Karoo Support Base
📠 P.O. Box 69
Carnarvon, 8925
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Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Comment:



Thu 15/06/2017 09:40
DG <dg@drdlr.gov.za>

FW: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To: sankraal

i Follow up. Completed on 22 June 2017.
You replied to this message on 20/06/2017 09:10.
This message was sent with High importance.

Message 2244_DSR Availability Notification Letter SAN KRAAL WEF.pdf (248 KB) 2244.45 Public Meeting Invitation.pdf (214 KB)

Dear Anna Crisp

Your email dated 13 June 2017 regarding the above mentioned matter is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

Please note that your matter has been referred to Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Branch for further response, May I please request that you contact/ refer for all other future correspondence of this nature to Ms Malebo Baloie e-mail: Malebo.baloie@drdlr.gov.za or Mr Pule Saila e-mail: Ramaleho.saila@drdlr.gov.za

Kind regards
Tshego Manale
Office of the Director General
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Presidential Hotline and Call Center



Tue 20/06/2017 09:11

sankraal

RE: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To: 'DG'

Dear Tshego,

Thank-you very much for your reply and for forwarding our communication onto the relevant party.
I have taken note of the referral addresses and will send all future correspondence to Ms Malebo Baloie and Mr Pule Saila.

Thank-you once again and have a wonderful day further.

Kindest Regards,
Anna Crisp

Department of Water and Sanitation Comment:

Message SKM_C364e17062309500.pdf (518 KB)

From: Vongwe Olwetu(ELS) [mailto:VongweO@dws.gov.za]
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2017 11:21 AM
To: Ashlin Bodasing <AshlinB@arcusconsulting.co.za>
Cc: Bera Moosa (ELS) <BeraM@dws.gov.za>
Subject: Notification of transfer of Draft Scoping Reports_San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility

Dear Mrs. Ashlin Bodasing

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The abovementioned reports which were received by our office are being transferred to the Bloemfontein office, in the Free State. The properties/areas in question fall outside the Eastern Cape's Water Management Area.

Find attached an official notification letter together with the transfer letter sent to the Bloemfontein office.

For further enquiries please contact this office at your convenience.

Regards

Olwetu Vongwe
Mzimvubu to Tsitsikamma Proto-CMA
Water Use Authorisation
Administration Officer: EWULAAS
Tell: 043 701 0226



Tue 27/06/2017 09:59

Annesley Crisp

FW: Notification of transfer of Draft Scoping Reports_San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility

To 'VongweO@dws.gov.za'

Cc 'BeraM@dws.gov.za'

Message SKM_C364e17062309500.pdf (518 KB)

Dear Olwetu,

Thank-you very much for your correspondence.

This email serves to confirm we have received your request to direct all future correspondence relating to the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities to Mr. Carlo Schrader.

Many Thanks once again,
And wishing you a wonderful week further!

Kindest Regards,

Annesley Crisp
Junior Consultant



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PO BOX 7019 EAST LONDON 5200

☎ 043 701 0226

Enquiries: Miss O Vongwe

E-mail: VongweO@dws.gov.za

FAX : 043 722 6152 Ref:

Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Office 220 Cube Workspace
Icon Building
Cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdam Avenue
CAPE TOWN
8001

Dear Mrs. Ashlin Bodasing

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The above mentioned Draft Scoping Reports refers:

These reports have been transferred to the Free State Office (Orange Water Management Area 6) as the properties in question fall outside the Eastern Cape Water Management Area.

Take note that the contact person for future correspondence is:

Mr. Carlo Schrader

Department of Water and Sanitation
Free State
P.O. Box 528
BLOEMFONTEIN
9300
Phone Number: (051) 405-9000
Email address: SchraderC@dws.gov.za

If you have any further enquiries please feel free to contact this office.

Yours faithfully,

1 **ACTING CEO: MZIMVUBU TO TSITSIKAMMA PROTO CMA**

DATE: 23 June 2017



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PO BOX 7019 EAST LONDON 5200

☎ 043 701 0226

Enquiries: Miss O Vongwe

E-mail: VongweO@dws.gov.za

FAX : 043 722 6152

Ref:

Provincial Head
Department of Water and Sanitation
P.O. Box 528
BLOEMFONTEIN
9300

Attention: Mr. Carlo Schrader

DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION AND THE PROPOSED PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED GRID CONNECTION, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The above mentioned Draft Scoping Reports refers:

These Draft Scoping Reports have been received by our Eastern Cape Office on the 19 June 2017. It has been established that the properties in question fall outside the Eastern Cape Water Management Area; they are within the Free State Management Area (Orange Water Management Area 6).

We hereby transfer these reports to your office for your comments.

Take note we have informed Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Limited accordingly.

If you have any further enquiries please feel free to contact this office.

Yours faithfully,



ACTING CEO: MZIMVUBU TO TSITSIKAMMA PROTO CMA

DATE: 23 June 2017

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Natasha Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11182

Date: Tuesday July 18, 2017
Page No: 1

Interim Comment

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: InnoWind (Pty) Ltd

San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd are applying for environmental authorisation to construct the San Kraal 390 MW wind energy facility (WEF) and its associated infrastructure, including a 132 kV grid connection (the proposed San Kraal WEF). Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd ('Arcus') has been appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as required by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended. The proposed development site is located approximately six kilometres south east of the town of Noupoort in the Umsobomvu Local Municipality (ULM) which forms part of the Pixley ka Seme District in the Northern Cape Province. A small portion of the development site falls within the Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality, within the Chris Hani District of the Eastern Cape Province. The town of Middelburg and Colesberg are located approximately 25 km and 58 km to the south and north east of the site respectively.

Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd were appointed by San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process in support of an Environmental Authorisation Application for the Proposed San Kraal 390 MW Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Northern and Eastern Cape. A Draft Scoping Report was completed in term of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the EIA Regulations 2014. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a 390 MW WEF of up to 78 wind turbines, a switching station, internal roads, laydown areas, operations and maintenance buildings, and a 25 km 132 kV double or single string transmission line. It must be noted that approximately 13 turbines are proposed for the Eastern Cape portion of the development, with 4 on the border with the Northern Cape Province.

ACO Associates CC has been appointed to conduct the Heritage Component of the EIA process.

Hart, T. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment (Scoping) for the Proposed San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd Wind Energy Facility to be situated in the Northern Cape.

The Heritage Scoping Report found that several types of heritage resources can be expected in the proposed development area. These include palaeontological resources such as fish fossils, early vertebrates, plant remains and trace fossils located within the Beaufort Group. Archaeological resources expected to be present

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Natasha Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11182

Date: Tuesday July 18, 2017
Page No: 2

include Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) lithics and sites, rock-art sites, stone walled structures, colonial settlements and farm houses, railways and graves. The N9 is a National Route and the Kikvorsberge escarpment is a scenic area. The development area has a strong wilderness quality that may be diminished by the proposed WEF. The combined cumulative impact of other renewable energy facilities in the immediate surroundings will impact the aesthetic qualities of the region.

Recommendations provided in the report include the following:

- The physical remnants of human activity need to be identified and assessed through physical site inspection, mapped and assigned field grades;
- Detailed work has to be done through physical field assessment of palaeontological resources;
- The assessment of the landscape as a heritage resource will require the integration of the findings impacts assessment as well as consideration of the methods of landscape characterization and grading to produce an integrated statement of impact for purposes of the EIA.

Interim Comment

SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit accepts and promotes the recommendations provided by the heritage specialist. The pending HIA must assess all heritage resources as defined in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) and the report must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA. Additionally, the Visual Impact of the proposed development on heritage resources and any comments provided by the public regarding heritage resources must be taken into consideration. The Scoping report appendices, the draft EIA with all appendices must be submitted along with the heritage reports in order for further comments to be issued.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Natasha Higgitt

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Natasha Higgitt
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11182

Date: Tuesday July 18, 2017
Page No: 3

Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

John Gribble
Manager: Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage Unit / Acting Manager: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit
South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:
Direct URL to case: <http://www.sahra.org.za/node/399175>
(DEA, Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1014)



Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

Arcus

Office 220 Cube Workspace
Cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdom Road
Cape Town
8001

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – Portion 46 (a portion of portion 15) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

Remainder of portion 15 (Oude Hartbeest Hoek) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

Portion 3 (Heathwall) (A portion of portion 1) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

Farm No. 14 (Oude Hartbeest Hoek) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

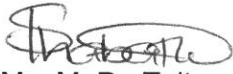
Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

pp 

Ms. M. Du Toit
Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape

Date: 18.07.2017



Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

Arcus

Office 220 Cube Workspace
Cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdom Road
Cape Town
8001

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – Portion 47 (a portion of portion 15) of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

Remainder of the Farm Hartbeest Hoek No. 182, Omsobomvu Municipality, Province Northern Cape.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

pp 

Ms. M. Du Toit

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape

Date: 18.07.2017



Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

Arcus

Office 220 Cube Workspace
Cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdom Road
Cape Town
8001

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – Remaining extent of the Farm Winterhoek No. 118, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.

Remainder of the Farm Winterhoek No. 136, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.

Remaining extent of the Farm Elands Kloof No. 135, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.


Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

HP 

Ms. M. Du Toit

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape

Date: 18.07.2017



Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

Arcus

Office 220 Cube Workspace
Cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdom Road
Cape Town
8001

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – Remainder of portion 1 of the Farm Kleinfontein No. 117, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.

Remainder of the Farm Kleinfontein No. 117, Hanover Registration Division, Province Northern Cape.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

pp 

Ms. M. Du Toit

Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape

Date: 18.07.2017



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 447· PRETORIA · 0001· Environment House · 473 Steve Biko Road· PRETORIA
Tel (+ 27 12) 399 9372

DEA Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1014

Enquiries: Mr Vincent Chauke

Telephone: (012) 399 9399 **E-mail:** vchauke@environment.gov.za

Ashlin Bodasing
Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Office 220, Icon Building Cube Workspace
24 Hans Strijdom Street
CAPE TOWN
8001

Telephone Number: (021) 412 1529
Email Address: ashlinb@arcusconsulting.co.za

PER E-MAIL / MAIL

Dear Sir/ Madam

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE 390 MW SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED 132KV GRID CONNECTION TRANSMISSION LINE, NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The draft Scoping Report (SR) dated June 2017 and received by this Department on 09 June 2017, and the application form received by this Department on 09 June 2017 refer.

This Department has the following comments on the abovementioned application:

- a. Please ensure that all relevant listed activities applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.
- b. If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the draft SR, an amended application form must be submitted with the final SR. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
- c. The final SR must investigate and identify all traffic impacts associated with the proposed development.
- d. Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received, during the circulation of the SR, from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the Final SR. 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. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.
- e. Due to the number of similar applications in the area, all the specialist assessments must include a cumulative environmental impact statement. All 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.
- f. The identified cumulative impacts associated with the proposed development must be rated with the significance rating methodology.

- g. The cumulative impacts significance rating must inform the need and desirability of the proposed development.
- h. Detailed cumulative impact assessments must be provided in the EIAr for all specialist studies conducted. The specialist studies must provide proof that other specialist reports that were conducted for renewable energy projects in the area were reviewed and indicate how the recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions have been taken into consideration when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.
- i. It is noted that the noise specialist did not sign the "specialist declaration of interest" form contained within the specialist study, and as such the specialist must sign the declaration of interest form and the signed document must be submitted with the final SR.
- j. The 12 months Bird and Bat Monitoring must be conducted in line with the latest guidelines. It is noted that monitoring was done in 2015. As such, this must be amended to include the updated requirements. A copy of the latest guidelines can be found on the BirdLife South Africa's and SABAAP's website.
- k. The final Scoping Report must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area. This must further motivate the desirability of locating the wind energy facility at the preferred location.

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.

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).

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



Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Environmental Affairs
Signed by: Mr Danie Smit
Designation: Deputy Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations: Protected Areas
Date: 07/07/2017

cc:	Louis Dewavrin	San Kraal Wind Power (Pty) Ltd	Email: ldewavrin@innowind.com
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ESKOM Comment



Mon 12/06/2017 11:57

John Geeringh <GeerinJH@eskom.co.za>

RE: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To sankraal

Follow up. Completed on 13 June 2017.

You replied to this message on 13/06/2017 13:56.

Message

Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes WIND (B).doc (30 KB)

Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure - Signed.pdf (2 MB)

Please find attached Eskom requirements for developments at or near infrastructure to be taken into consideration during the planning and development phases of the proposed WEF. Please send me KMZ files of the proposed land parcels, connector power line routes and layouts when available.

Regards

John Geeringh (Pr. Sci. Nat.)
Senior Consultant Environmental Management



Tue 13/06/2017 13:56

sankraal

RE: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To 'John Geeringh'

Dear Mr. Geeringh,

Thank-you very much for your response and for providing the attached information which will be forwarded to the Project Developer for their consideration during planning and development phases.

Both developments (San Kraal and Phezukomoya WEFs) are currently in Scoping Phase. You will be kept updated as the EIA progresses.

As soon as we have a final layout we will send you the updated KMZ files as requested.

I hope you have wonderful day and week ahead!

Kindest Regards,

Anna Crisp
Junior Consultant

SAHRA Comment



Mon 12/06/2017 10:07

Natasha Higgitt <nhiggitt@sahra.org.za>

Re: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To sankraal

Cc rmaxongo@ecphra.org.za

Follow up. Completed on 13 June 2017.

You replied to this message on 14/06/2017 11:26.

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Good morning,

Thank you for notifying SAHRA of the proposed development. Please note that SAHRA does not accept emailed, hardcopy, posted or website links as official submissions. Please create an application on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) and upload all documents to the case. Once all documents are uploaded, please change the status of the application from DRAFT to SUBMITTED. Please inform me when this is completed and reference the SAHRIS Case ID.

Please note that SAHRA cannot provide comments for developments in the Eastern Cape Province. Please contact the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) with Africa Maxango (rmaxongo@ecphra.org.za) for comments for that section of the development.

Kind Regards,

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit



Wed 14/06/2017 11:27

sankraal

RE: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To 'Natasha Higgitt'

Dear Natasha,

The San Kraal application has been created on SAHRIS, the status of the application is now SUBMITTED.

The case ID is: [THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL 390 MW WIND ENERGY FACILITY](#)

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any queries.

Kindest Regards,

Annesley Crisp
Junior Consultant

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Comment:



Mon 19/06/2017 15:19

Zongezile Bango <zongezile.bango@drdlr.gov.za>

FW: NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL WIND ENERGY FACILITY

To: sankraal; phezukomoya

Cc: Magezi Mlangi; Mfanafuthi Gama

i Follow up. Completed on 23 June 2017.

You replied to this message on 23/06/2017 15:27.

This message was sent with High importance.

Message 2244_DSR Availability Notification Letter SAN KRAAL WEF.pdf (248 KB) 2244.45 Public Meeting Invitation.pdf (214 KB)

Good day Anna Crisp

With reference to your email below for the proposed San Kraal Wind Energy Facility, kindly provide the Department, Rural Development and Land Reform, with specific names of Farm Properties traversed or to be affected by the proposed activity for a written consent/ response to be finalised.

Regards,

Zongezile Bango

Control Environmental Officer: Environmental Planning Services
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Branch
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Capitol Towers South Building
224 Madiba Street (Around Church Square)
Pretoria CBD
0001



Fri 23/06/2017 15:27

sankraal

THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL AND PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITIES

To: 'Zongezile Bango'

i This message was sent with High importance.

Message San Kraal Proposed Site Development Plan.pdf (4 MB) Phezukomoya Proposed Site Development Plan.pdf (4 MB)

Dear Bango,

Please find attached Locality Maps indicating Farm Properties, for the two proposed Wind Energy Facilities,

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any further queries.

Have a wonderful weekend!

Kind Regards,

Annesley Crisp
Junior Consultant

Comment :



Thu 05/05/2016 11:11

Siphwe Phakathi <siphwe.phakathi@drdlr.gov.za>

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL AND PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

To phezukomoya

Follow up. Start by 05 May 2016. Due by 05 May 2016.
You replied to this message on 10/05/2016 09:53.

Good Day,

In order to comment on the above mentioned projects, the Department would need to know the exact locations (the actual farm portions). Please urgently provide.

Regards,

Siphwe Phakathi
Pr. Pln A/2066/2015
Professional Town and Regional Planner
Environmental Planning Services
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Tel: 012 312 9801
Cell: 0838900789

RESPONSE:

To 'Siphwe Phakathi'

Message Phezukomoya_Background_information_document.pdf (4 MB) Phezukomoya_Site boundaries.kml (44 KB) San Kraal Site Boundaries.kml (36 KB)
 San Kraal_Background_information_document.pdf (5 MB)

Good Day Siphwe,

Please find attached for your information the Background Information Document for the two proposed Wind Energy facilities:

- 1.) San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and
- 2.) Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility

These documents provide additional information regarding the two proposed projects, and outlines The Environmental Impact Assessment Process which is currently being undertaken.

Additionally, please find attached the requested KML files, highlighting the Site Boundaries and exact locations of the two projects.
Please note, for the purpose of the EIA process the proposed wind energy facilities are treated as separate projects.

Please do not hesitate to contact me further should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards

Arcus Consulting

Tel: +27 (0) 21 412 1529

Email: phezukomoya@arcusconsulting.co.za

Comment

From: JacolineMa [<mailto:JacolineMa@daff.gov.za>]

Sent: 04 May 2016 12:25

To: sankraal <sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za>

Subject: RE: Initial Notification of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

Good Day

Attached please find a letter for your attention.

Kind Regards,

Jacoline Mans

Designation: Chief Forester (NFARegulation)

Directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions) Northern Cape

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Tel: 054 338 5909

Fax: 054 334 0030

Web: www.daff.gov.za

E-mail: JacolineMa@daff.gov.za

RESPONSE



Wed 04/05/2016 15:52

sankraal

RE: Initial Notification of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To 'JacolineMa'

Good day Jacoline,

Thank you for providing us with your comments.

1.) We have acknowledged the need for a Forest Act Licence application, should Environmental Authorisation be granted,

And 2.) the need for a flora permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation. We will be working in consultation with our project specialists regarding the aforementioned. We will notify you when the Draft Scoping Report is made available for comment, for both the proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

3.) Finally, we have noted that you require a hard/electronic copy of the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, you will receive these on completion of these reports.

As a registered Interested and Affected party you will be receiving project updates. However, please do not hesitate to contact us should you require any additional information, or if you have any further concerns.

Kind Regards,

Arcus Consulting

Tel: +27 (0) 21 412 1529

Email: sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions)
P.O. Box 2782, Upington, 8800, Tel 054 338 5909, Fax 054 334 0030

Enquiries: J Mans
E-mail: JacolineMa@daff.gov.za
Date: 21 April 2016
Ref: 40.8.14.2/NC/23

ARCUS
OFFICE 220 CUBE WORKSPACE
CNR LONG STREET AND HANS STRIJDOM
CAPE TOWN
8001

EMAIL: sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za / phezukomoya@arcusconsulting.co.za

RE: COMMENTS ON INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL AND PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, NOUPOORT, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE (ARCUS REF: 2245 PHEZUKOMOYA / 2244 SAN KRAAL)

1. DEPARTMENTAL MANDATE

The Directorate: Forestry Management (Other Regions) in the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is responsible for implementation of the **National Forests Act, Act 84 of 1998 (NFA) and the National Veld and Forest Fires Act, Act 101 of 1998** as amended. The developer must take note of the following sections of the NFA:

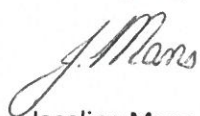
- 1.1 Section 12(1): "The Minister may declare-
- (a) a particular tree,
 - (b) a particular group of trees,
 - (c) a particular woodland; or
 - (d) trees belonging to a particular species, to be a protected tree, group of trees, woodland or species.
- 1.2 Section 15(1): "No person may-
- (a) Cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or
 - (b) Possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except-
 - (i) under a license granted by the Minister; or
 - (ii) in terms of an exemption from the provision of this subsection published by the Minister in the Gazette on the advice of the Council."

- 1.3 Section 62(2)(c): “Any person who contravenes the prohibition on-
- (i) The cutting, disturbance, damage or destruction of temporarily protected trees or groups of trees referred to in section 14(2) or protected trees referred to in section 15(1)(a); or
 - (ii) The possession, collection, removal, transport, export, purchase or sale of temporarily protected trees or groups of trees referred to in section 14(2) or protected trees referred to in section 15(1)(b), or any forest product derived from a temporarily protected tree, group of trees or protected tree, is guilty of a first category offence.
- 1.4 Section 58 (1): “Any person who is guilty of a first category offence referred to in sections 62 and 63 may be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a period of up to three years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.”
- 1.5 The list of protected tree species under section 12(1) (d) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) was published in GN1161 of 20 November 2015.

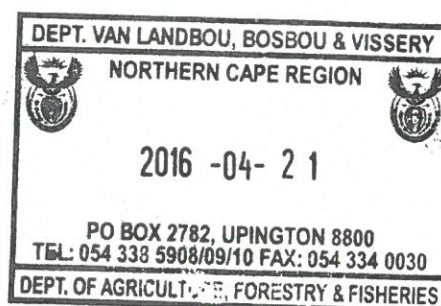
2. COMMENTS ON PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

- 2.1 The 2 X 140 MW proposed Wind Energy Facilities (WEF), Phezukomoya and San Kraal, are located approximately 62km south of Colesberg and 8km South East of Noupoort in the Northern Cape, bordering the Eastern Cape. The impacts on NFA listed protected trees should be assessed (if any) and avoided as far as possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the developer must apply for and obtain a valid Forest Act License prior to disturbance of protected trees. The Forest Act License application must be submitted to the DAFF after obtaining a positive Environmental Authorisation and Preferred Bidder Status, but at least 3 months prior to construction to allow sufficient time for processing of the license.
- 2.2 The proposed developments may also need a Flora Permit from the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) for destruction of common indigenous, protected or specially protected plant species under the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA). Also assess potential impacts TOPS or CITES listed plant species.
- 2.3 Please send a hard copy of Environment Impact Assessment reports to this office for comments. Alternately send an electronic copy. Please note this office cannot download EIA documentation from the internet.

Kind Regards,



Jacoline Mans
Chief Forester: NFA Regulation



Comment:

26th April 2016

T201600621: RE: APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED SAN KRAAL AND PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

Good day

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your email dated 21 April 2016, addressed to the Director General regarding the subject matter.

Kindly note that the matter has been referred to the Deputy Director General: Spatial Land Use and Management: Dr N Makgalemele for attention and response.

Should you wish to follow up on this matter, kindly contact Ms Karen: Tel: 012 312 9665. Email: Karen.VanSchalkwyk@drdlr.gov.za or Ms Baloi: Tel: 012 312 9851. Email: Malebo.Baloi@drdlr.gov.za

Kind regards

Samuel Masemola (Mr)

Sub- Directorate: Document Management

Administration Support: Office of the Director-General

Dept of Rural Development and Land Reform

TEL: + 27 12 312 8911 or

FAX: + 27 12 323 6072

184 Jacob Mare (Jeff Masemola) Street, **PRETORIA**. Room 246 Old Building

Comment:



Fri 13/05/2016 15:23

John Geeringh <GeerinJH@eskom.co.za>

RE: Background Information Document for the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

To: sankraal

Follow up. Start by 16 May 2016. Due by 16 May 2016.

Message Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes WIND (3).doc (30 KB)

Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure - Signed.pdf (2 MB)

Please find attached Eskom requirements for works at or near Eskom infrastructure. Please send me KMZ files of the proposed developments, land portions and proposed substation sites, line routes and turbine layouts.

Kind regards

John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat)
Senior Consultant Environmental Management

Eskom GC: Land Development
Megawatt Park
D1Y39
P O Box 1091
Johannesburg
2000

Tel: 011 516 7233
Fax: 086 661 4064
Cell: 083 632 7663

RESPONSE:



Mon 16/05/2016 15:08

sankraal

RE: Background Information Document for the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

To: 'John Geeringh'

Good Afternoon John,

Thank you for your comments and the attached requirements, which have been noted and passed on to the Client. We are currently in the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment for both projects. As soon as we have additional information i.e. line routes and turbine layouts I will pass these onto you in KMZ format.

Many thanks once again and wishing you a wonderful week further.

Kind Regards,

Annesley Crisp

Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure.


1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times.
2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes.
3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals.
4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer.
5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand.
6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.
7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction.
8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.
9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager

Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.

10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.
11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.
12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by *Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)*.
13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.
14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.
15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.
16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.
17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.

John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat)

Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Eskom GC: Land Development

	<p style="text-align: center;">SCOT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Technology</p>
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Title: **Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure** Unique Identifier: **240-65559775**

Alternative Reference Number: **N/A**

Area of Applicability: **Power Line Engineering**

Documentation Type: **Guideline**

Revision: **0**

Total Pages: **8**

Next Review Date: **N/A**

Disclosure Classification: **CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE**


Compiled by



J W Chetty
Mechanical Engineer

Date: 20/02/2014

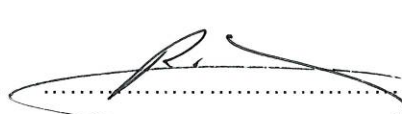
Approved by



V Naidoo
Chief Engineer (Lines)

Date: 24/02/2014

Authorised by



R A Vajeth
Acting Snr Manager (Lines)

Date: 27/2/2014

Supported by SCOT/SC



R Vajeth
SCOT/SC/ Chairperson

Date: 27/2/2014

PCM Reference: 240-65132732 **LINE ENGINEERING SERVICES**

SCOT Study Committee Number/Name : **OVERHEAD LINES**

CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES	4
2.1 SCOPE	4
2.1.1 Purpose.....	4
2.1.2 Applicability	5
2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES	5
2.2.1 Normative.....	5
2.2.2 Informative	5
2.3 DEFINITIONS	5
2.3.1 Disclosure Classification.....	6
2.4 ABBREVIATIONS	6
2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	6
2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING	6
2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	6
3. DOCUMENT CONTENT	6
3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON	6
3.2 ESKOM APPROACH FOR WIND FARMS.....	7
4. AUTHORISATION	8
5. REVISIONS.....	8
6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM	9

FIGURES

Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine	8
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent decades, the use of wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants have been on the increase as it serves as an abundant source of energy. This document specifies setbacks for wind turbines and the reasons for these setbacks from infrastructure as well as setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants. Setbacks for wind turbines employed in other countries were compared and a general setback to be used by Eskom was suggested for use with wind turbines and other renewable energy generation plants.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the last few decades, a large amount of wind turbines have been installed in wind farms to accommodate for the large demand of energy and depleting fossil fuels. Wind is one of the most abundant sources of renewable energy. Wind turbines harness the energy of this renewable resource for integration in electricity networks. The extraction of wind energy is its primary function and thus the aerodynamics of the wind turbine is important. There are many different types of wind turbines which will all exhibit different wind flow characteristics. The most common wind turbine used commercially is the Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine. Wind flow characteristics of this turbine are important to analyse as it may have an effect on surrounding infrastructure.

Wind turbines also cause large turbulence downwind that may affect existing infrastructure. Debris or parts of the turbine blade, in the case of a failure, may be tossed behind the turbine and may lead to damage of infrastructure in the wake path.

This document outlines the minimum distances that need to be introduced between a wind turbine and Eskom infrastructure to ensure that debris and / or turbulence would not negatively impact on the infrastructure.

Safety distances of wind turbines from other structures as implemented by other countries were also considered and the reasons for their selection were noted.

Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setbacks away from substations were also to be considered to prevent restricting possible power line access routes to the substation.

2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES

2.1 SCOPE

This document provides guidance on the safe distance that a wind turbine should be located from any Eskom power line or substation. The document specifies setback distances for transmission lines (220 kV to 765 kV), distribution lines (6.6 kV to 132 kV) and all Eskom substations. Setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants are also specified away from substations.

2.1.1 Purpose

Setbacks for wind turbines and power lines / substations are required for various reasons. These include possible catastrophic failure of the turbine blade that may release fragments and which may be thrown onto nearby power lines that may result in damage with associated unplanned outages. Turbulence behind the turbine may affect helicopter flight during routine Eskom live line maintenance and

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inspections that may lead to safety risk of the aircraft / personnel. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setback away from substations were required to prevent substations from being boxed in by these renewable generation plants limiting line route access to the substations.

2.1.2 Applicability

This document is applicable to the siting of all new and existing wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines and substations.

2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

2.2.1 Normative

1. <http://www.envir.ee/orb.aw/class=file/action=preview/id=1170403/Hiiumaa+turbulence+impact+EMD.pdf>.
2. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-500-2005-184/CEC-500-2005-184.PDF>
3. <http://www.adamscountywind.com/Revised%20Site/Windmills/Adams%20County%20Ordinance/Adams%20County%20Wind%20Ord.htm>
4. http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=PA11R&RE=1&EE=1
5. <http://www.wind-watch.org/documents/european-setbacks-minimum-distance-between-wind-turbines-and-habitations/>
6. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201011/ldbills/017/11017.1-i.html>
7. http://www.caw.ca/assets/pdf/Turbine_Safety_Report.pdf
8. Rogers J, Slegers N, Costello M. (2011) A method for defining wind turbine setback standards. Wind energy 10.1002/we.468

2.2.2 Informative

None

2.3 DEFINITIONS

Definition	Description
Setback	The minimum distance between a wind turbine and boundary line/dwelling/road/infrastructure/servitude etc.
Flicker	Effect caused when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast shadows
Tip Height	The total height of the wind turbine ie. Hub height plus half rotor diameter (see Figure1)

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2.3.1 Disclosure Classification

Controlled disclosure: controlled disclosure to external parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).

2.4 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
None	

2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All personnel involved in the positioning wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines/substations must follow the setbacks outlined in this guideline.

2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING

Approval by Eskom in writing.

2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

None

3. DOCUMENT CONTENT

3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON

Wind Turbine setbacks employed by various countries were considered. It was found that setbacks were determined for various reasons that include noise, flicker, turbine blade failure and wind effects. The distances (setbacks) varied based on these factors and were influenced by the type of infrastructure

Wind turbine setbacks varied for roads, power lines, dwellings, buildings and property and it was noted that the largest setbacks were employed for reasons of noise and flicker related issues [1-7]. Very few countries specified setbacks for power lines.

The literature survey [1-7], yielded information about studies and experiments were conducted to determine the distance that a broken fragment from a wind turbine might be thrown. Even though of low probability of hitting a power line [5.0×10^{-5}]^[8], the distances recorded were significant [750m]^[8]

Setbacks were thus introduced to prevent any damage to Eskom infrastructure.

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Wind turbines may also cause changes in wind patterns with turbulent effects behind the hub. These factors dictate the wind turbine setbacks specified in this document.

Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants also can limit access into the substation for power lines of all voltages. A setback distance must therefore be employed to prevent the substation from being boxed in by these generation plants. These setback distances are specified in this document.

3.2 ESKOM REQUIRED SETBACKS

- Eskom requires a setback distance of 3 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for transmission lines.
- Eskom requires a setback distance of 1 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for distribution Lines.
- Eskom must be informed of any proposed wind turbine, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic activity within a 5 km radius of a substation. No wind turbine structure shall be built within a 2 km radius of the closest point of the substation. Where concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic structures fall within a 2 km radius of the closest point of a substation, Eskom should be informed in writing during the planning phase of the construction of such plant or structure.
- Applicants must show that Eskom radio telecommunication systems (mainly microwave systems) will not be affected in any way by wind turbines.

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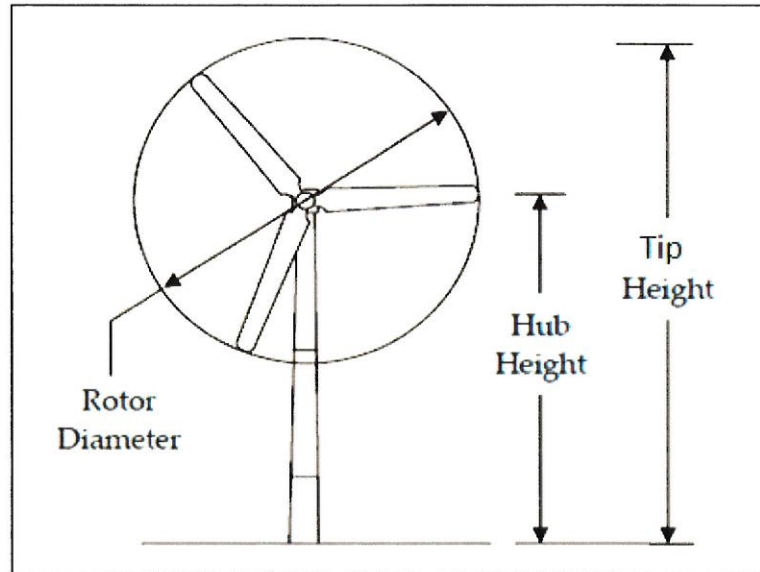


Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine ^[2]

4. AUTHORISATION

This document has been seen and accepted by:

Name & Surname	Designation
V Naidoo	Chief Engineer
Dr P H Pretorius	Electrical Specialist
J Geeringh	Snr Consultant Environ Mngt
B Haridass	Snr Consultant Engineer
R A Vajeth	Acting Snr Manager (Lines)

5. REVISIONS

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
November 2013	0	J W Chetty	First Publication - No renewable energy generation plant setback specification in existence

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6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The following people were involved in the development of this document:

Jonathan W Chetty (Mechanical Engineer)

Vivendhra Naidoo (Chief Engineer)

Dr Pieter H Pretorius (Electrical Specialist)

John Geeringh (Snr Consultant Environ Mngt)

Bharat Haridass (Snr Consultant Engineer)

Riaz A Vajeth (Acting Snr Manager (Lines))

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Comment:



Wed 01/06/2016 14:36

Karoo News Group <karoonewsgroup@gmail.com>

Register

To phezukomoya; sankraal

Cc jgemeenskap@webmail.co.za



Follow up. Completed on 02 June 2016.

You replied to this message on 02/06/2016 09:03.

Dear Mrs Herschell and Mrs Teroerde

Please register the Karoo News Group as a I &AP for both WEF and supporting grid infrastructure applications
Please advise where the information is available as it is not on Arcus website
Please confirm who the applicant is and that these are 2 separate EIA applications

Sincerely

Karoo News Group

Karoo News Group – Karoo Nuus Groep - KNG

Tel 0603341648 – email karoonewsgroup@gmail.com

KNG supports communities and the conservation of the built and natural environments of the 3 Cape Provinces

Response:



Thu 02/06/2016 09:04

sankraal

The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To 'Karoo News Group'

Message

Phezukomoya_Background_information_document.pdf (1 MB)

San Kraal_Background_information_document.pdf (2 MB)

To Whom it May Concern,

Thank-you for your enquiry, you have been added to the I&AP database as requested and will therefore receive updates regarding the two proposed projects.

We are currently finalising the draft scoping reports, as soon as these are complete and open to public review you will be notified.

The two proposed Wind Energy Facilities (WEFs) are separate projects with a shared public participation process. The applicant is InnoWind (Pty) Ltd. I have attached the Background Information Documents for both San Kraal WEF and Phezukomoya WEF, these are also available in Afrikaans upon request.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards,

Arcus Consulting

Tel: +27 (0) 21 412 1529

Email: sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za

Arcus

From: Karoo News Group [<mailto:karoonegroup@gmail.com>]
Sent: 21 July 2016 09:12
To: sankraal <sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za>
Subject: RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

Dear 'Sankraal' (No contact person has been mentioned in this email ?)

- Please confirm that there will be a cumulative impact assessment undertaken which considers both WEF applications and their impacts as well as all other energy projects and applications that will have an impact on this area ?
 - Please confirm that Van Rooyen will undertake a cumulative impacts assessment for all priority Avian species considering all impacts as per NEMA requirements
 - Please confirm the heritage impacts assessment will consider the cumulative impact on the Karoo's sense of place at this site
- Please also be advised that the site lies on a very important Interval on the Southern Great Escarpment and that the Scoping needs to consider this context.
- Please advise who is the EAP as it is not in the BID document
-

Sincerely
KNG



Thu 28/07/2016 11:36
sankraal
RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To: Karoo News Group

You forwarded this message on 29/07/2016 14:06.

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your email received on 21st July 2016 . Please supply us with the name and contact details of a representative of your group so that the group's registration may be completed on the Interested and Affected Party database.

In response to your query, the following can be confirmed:

- A cumulative impact assessment will be undertaken which considers both WEF applications and their impacts as well as any other energy projects in the area;
- The bird specialist will undertake a cumulative impacts assessment for all priority Avian species as per the NEMA requirements;
- Both the heritage and visual impact assessments will consider the cumulative impact on the Karoo's sense of place. These reports will take the location of the sites on the Southern Great Escarpment into consideration.
- The EAP is Ashlin Bodasing, SA Team Leader of Arcus Consulting.

As a registered I&AP, you will be kept up to date with the progress of these proposals. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards

Arcus Consulting



Wed 17/08/2016 10:47

sankraal

RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To: Karoo News Group

From: Karoo News Group [<mailto:karoonewsgroup@gmail.com>]

Sent: 01 August 2016 11:10

To: sankraal <sankraal@arcusconsulting.co.za>

Subject: RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

You have already registered the Karoo News Group – see email below *“Thank-you for your enquiry, you have been added to the I&AP database as requested and will therefore receive updates regarding the two proposed projects.”*

Please provide a list of other projects in the area that will be included in the various cumulative impact assessments

The bird specialist will need to do a cumulative impacts assessment that takes in all likely and existing impacts. Please provide detail

We would like the aviana consultant also to use the Southern Great Escarpments in its context for migrating birds as well as semigrating birds species

There has also been a request for a study on the negative impacts on property value in the area outside of the site. The EAP is aware of the negative impacts as she was the EAP in another Karoo site

Sincerely
KNG



Wed 17/08/2016 10:47

sankraal

RE: The Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To: Karoo News Group

Dear Karoo News Group,

Thank you for your e-mail received 01 August 2016 regarding the proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

The Draft Scoping Report for each project will detail all other projects that will be included in the cumulative assessment. You will be notified as soon as the Draft Scoping Report becomes available for you to review and comment on.

Details of the avifaunal assessments will also be given in the Draft Scoping Report.

The avifaunal specialist will take the location of the site on the Southern Greta Escarpment and migrating species into consideration.

The issue of property values will be addressed in the EIA Phase of the project.

As a registered I&AP, you will be kept up to date with the progress of these proposals. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards,

Arcus Consulting

Comment:

Thu 05/05/2016 10:14
Lizelle Stroh <StrohL@caa.co.za>
RE: Initial Notification of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To sankraal


Follow up. Start by 05 May 2016. Due by 05 May 2016.

Message Property boundary co-ordinates.xls (33 KB) Pylon Geographic co ordinates.xls (28 KB) Wind Farm Application.pdf (736 KB)

Good day I don't find the two mentioned wind farms on our database could you please indicate to the client to get an wind farm application in as soon as possible.

- Kindly provide a **.kml (Google Earth) file reflecting the footprint of the proposed development site including the proposed overhead electric power line route that will evacuate the generated power to the national grid.**
- Also indicate the **highest** structure of the project & the Overhead electric power transmission line.

Kind regards



Lizell Stroh
Obstacle Specialist
PANS-OPS (Procedures for Air navigation Services – Aircraft Operations)
Air Navigation Services
Tel: +27 11 545 1232 | Fax: +27 011 545 1282 | Mobile: +27 83 461 6660 |
Email: stroh@caa.co.za
www.caa.co.za
Follow us on

Response:

Tue 10/05/2016 11:28
sankraal
Background Information Document and Site Boundaries for the proposed San kraal and Phezukomoya Wind

To 'Lizelle Stroh'

Message Phezukomoya_Background_information_document.pdf (4 MB) San Kraal_Background_information_document.pdf (5 MB) San Kraal Site Boundaries.kml (36 KB)
 Phezukomoya_Site_boundaries.kml (44 KB)

Good Day Lizell,

The two proposed projects are currently in the scoping phase, please find attached for your information the Background Information Document for the two proposed Wind Energy facilities:

- 1.) San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and
- 2.) Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility

These documents provide additional information regarding the two proposed projects and outlines The Environmental Impact Assessment Process which is currently being undertaken.

Additionally, please find attached the requested KML files, highlighting the Site Boundaries and exact locations of the two projects. Kindly note the projects are currently in the scoping phase, Options for the proposed overhead electric power line route are still being identified, as soon as this process is completed, they will be made available to you.

Please note, for the purpose of the EIA process the proposed wind energy facilities are treated as separate projects.

As you are identified as a Key Interested and Affected party you will receive further updates regarding the two projects, and kept informed on the progress of both projects throughout the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Please do not hesitate to contact me further should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards

sankraal Locality Maps with Farm Portions (detail)

Comment:




Thu 12/05/2016 11:18

Natasha Higgitt <nhiggitt@sahra.org.za>

Background Information Document for the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To sankraal

 Follow up. Start by 16 May 2016. Due by 16 May 2016.

[Click here to download pictures.](#) To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Good morning,

Thank you for notifying SAHRA of the Proposed Developments. Please note that SAHRA does not accept hardcopy, emailed or posted submissions. Please ensure that an application is created on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) and all documents are uploaded to the case file. Please follow the step-by-step tutorial videos on the SAHRIS homepage (<http://sahra.org.za/sahris/>). Please inform me when this has been completed and I will process the case. Please note that SAHRA has a 21 working day turn around time, so please ensure that documents are submitted to us within the relevant review periods to ensure that all comments are received within your project time frames.

Kind Regards,

Natasha Higgitt
Heritage Officer: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit

South African Heritage Resources Agency
- A nation united through heritage -

T: +27 21 462 4502 | C: +27 82 507 0378 | F: +27 21 462 4509
E: nhiggitt@sahra.org.za | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town

www.sahra.org.za

Comment:



Wed 11/05/2016 10:50

Leonard Shaw (LS) <ShawLS@telkom.co.za>

RE: Background Information Document of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities and Site Boundaries

To sankraal

Follow up. Start by 11 May 2016. Due by 11 May 2016.

Message telkom network.kmz (8 KB)

Good day,

The San Kraal site is clear but the Noupoort West project has a Telkom radio link running through the site. I have attached a file with the radio links for your reference.

Please check that turbines clear radio links by 300m.

Kind regards,

Leonard S Shaw Pr.Tech.(Eng.)

Specialist : Network Transformation and Planning

Tel: +27 (0)12 311-2012

Mobile: +27 (0)81 428-6729

This e-mail is subject to the Telkom electronic communication legal notice.

Response:



Wed 11/05/2016 11:30

sankraal

RE: Telkom radio links clearance

To 'Leonard Shaw (LS)'

Thank-you very much Leonard for your comment, which we have noted.

The 300m clearance from the Radio links will be adhered to when designing the layout of the turbines. The attached file has been passed on to the client.

As the EIA progresses for the two proposed projects, we will keep you informed of the layout and updated on any new information or developments.

Wishing you a pleasant day further.

Kind Regards,

Annesley Crisp

Comment:

 Thu 05/05/2016 11:44
Leonard Shaw (LS) <ShawLS@telkom.co.za>
RE: Initial Notification of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities

To sankraal

 Follow up. Start by 05 May 2016. Due by 05 May 2016.

Dear applicant,

For Telkom to determine if we are an affected party we need the area of the study area.
Please note that no Figure 1 is present in either of the submitted document.

To enable us to reply promptly can you supply and electronic file (e.g KML polygon) of the study area.

Kind regards,


Leonard S Shaw Pr.Tech.(Eng.)
Specialist : Network Transformation and Planning

Tel: +27 (0)12 311-2012
Mobile: +27 (0)81 428-6729







This e-mail is subject to the Telkom electronic communication legal notice,
available at: <http://www.telkom.co.za/TelkomEMailLegalNotice.PDF>

Response:

 Tue 10/05/2016 10:52
sankraal
Background Information Document of San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities and Site Boundaries

To Leonard Shaw (LS)

Message  San Kraal Site Boundaries.kml (36 KB)  San Kraal_Background_information_document.pdf (5 MB)  Phezukomoya_Background_information_document.pdf (4 MB)
 Phezukomoya_Site_boundaries.kml (44 KB)

Good Day Leonard,

Please find attached for your information the Background Information Document for the two proposed Wind Energy facilities:

- 1.) San Kraal Wind Energy Facility and
- 2.) Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility

These documents provide additional information regarding the two proposed projects and outlines The Environmental Impact Assessment Process which is currently being undertaken.

Additionally, please find attached the requested KML files, highlighting the Site Boundaries and exact locations of the two projects.
Please note, for the purpose of the EIA process the proposed wind energy facilities are treated as separate projects.

Please do not hesitate to contact me further should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards

Arcus Consulting



COMMENT

To sankraal

Good day Sir/Madam

I would herewith like to register as IAP for the above listed project. May I also request a locality plan on which the nearest National Road is indicated.

Regards

	<p>Ms Nicole Abrahams Environmental Coordinator Tel: 021 957 4602 Cell : 062 215 8945 Fax: 021 910 1699 Email: Abrahamsn@nra.co.za</p>
<p>Reg.No. 1998/009584/30</p> 	<p>Sanral Western Region 1 Havenga Street, Oakdale, 7530 Private Bag X19, Bellville, 7535 www.sanral.co.za SANRAL Fraud Hotline: 0800204558</p>

RESPONSE



Tue 26/04/2016 16:15

phezukomoya

RE: EA for the Proposed Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility and Associated Infrastructure near Noupoort in the Eastern and Northern Cape Provinces

To 'Nicole Abrahams (WR)'

Message

Locality_map_San Kraal.pdf (1 MB)

Locality_map_Phezukomoya.pdf (1 MB)

Good Day Nicole,

I have updated our database to include you as a registered Interested and affected party. You will now receive any future correspondence with regards to the two Wind energy facilities.

Please find attached the two locality maps for your reference.

Do not hesitate to contact us further should you require any additional information.

Kind Regards ,

Comment



Mon 16/05/2016 14:17

René de Kock (WR) <Dekockr@nra.co.za>

RE: Background Information Document for the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

To sankraal

i Follow up. Start by 16 May 2016. Due by 16 May 2016.
You replied to this message on 16/05/2016 15:52.

Good day,

The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has received background information for the above proposed project. Please provide me with a locality plan, indicating the site in relation to the national road.

If access to the site will be required from the N9, the owner must apply for written permission from SANRAL, before any work may be carried out.

Kind regards

Ms René de Kock
Statutory Control

Response



Mon 16/05/2016 15:52

sankraal

RE: Background Information Document for the Proposed San Kraal and Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facilities.

To 'René de Kock (WR)'

Message San Kraal Site Boundaries.kml (36 KB) Phezukomoya_Site boundaries.kml (44 KB)

Good Afternoon Rene,

Thank you for your comment which has been noted and passed on to the client. The projects are currently in the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process. As an identified Interested and affected party you will be notified of any developments throughout the EIA process.

Please find attached the Site Locality (KML files) for the two proposed Wind Energy Facilities.

Kind Regards,

Arcus Consulting

Comment:



Tue 24/05/2016 10:30
René de Kock (WR) <Dekockr@nra.co.za>
FW: Scanned data from the Itec network scanner.

To sankraal

Cc Colene Runkel (WR)

Follow up. Start by 24 May 2016. Due by 24 May 2016.
You forwarded this message on 25/05/2016 13:17.

Message SWRStat-Con16052410241.pdf (48 KB)

Dear Annesley,

Thank you for your email dated 18 May 2016.

Attached please find a copy of SANRAL's letter dated 24 May 2016 for your attention.

Kind regards

René de Kock (WR)
Ms

+27 21 957 4607
<mailto:Dekockr@nra.co.za>
<http://www.nra.co.za>

Response:



Wed 25/05/2016 13:32
sankraal
RE: Acknowledged Comments Received

To 'René de Kock (WR)'

Dear René,

We acknowledge receipt of your comments, Thank-you kindly for these.
We will make note of SANRAL's Request, and incorporate these into the Environmental Impact Assessment and Basic Assessment Processes.

As you have been identified as an I&AP you will receive updates on both proposed projects throughout the EIA process.

Thank you once again, please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any further queries or concerns.

Kind Regards,

Arcus Consulting



Western Region

1 Havenga Street, Oakdale, 7530
Private Bag x19, Bellville, South Africa, 7535
Tel +27 (0) 21 957 4600 Fax +27 (0) 21 910 1699
Head Office Tel +27 (0) 12 844 8000 Fax +27 (0) 12 844 8200
Offices in Cape Town, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth

Reference: NC11/2/1-N9 & N10

Fax Number: +27 (0) 21 946 1630

Date: 24 May 2016

Direct Line: +27 (0) 21 957 4600

Email: dekokkr@nra.co.za

Website: www.sanral.co.za

Arcus Gibb
PO Box 3965
CAPE TOWN
8000

Dear Me Crisp

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED
SAN KRAAL AND PHEZUKOMOYA WIND ENERGY FACILITIES ON
THE N9 AND N10**

Thank you for your email dated 16 May 2016.

The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has the following comments:

- (1) If abnormal loads have to be transported by road to the site, a permit needs to be obtained from the Provincial Government Northern Cape (PGNC).
- (2) For safety reasons, SANRAL requires turbines to be located not less than 1.5X the turbine height, inclusive of the blade tip height, from the road reserve fence.
- (3) Access from the national road to the site will be taken from existing roads, which could be either gravel farm roads or public roads.

- (4) SANRAL requires detail plans for approval of any alteration or upgrading measures that will be required at an access-intersection with the N9 & N10 national roads. The plans must be produced by an ECSA registered consulting engineer. All costs associated with any alteration or upgrading measures will be for the applicant's account.

Yours faithfully



René de Kock

STATUTORY CONTROL

ID 2652486