

SiVEST

4 Pencarrow Crescent, La Lucia Ridge Office Estate,
Umhlanga Rocks. 4320
PO Box 1899, Umhlanga Rocks. 4320
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa



Established 1952

Poster: Koup 1: 32 56 49.9S 22 32 38.1E



SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd | Registration No. 2000/006717/07 t/a SiVEST

Part of the SiVEST Group | www.sivest.com

South Africa

Durban	+27 31 581 1500
East London	+27 43 721 2819
Johannesburg	+27 11 798 0600
Pietermaritzburg	+27 33 347 1600
Pretoria	+27 11 798 0600
Richards Bay	+27 35 789 2066

info@sivest.co.za

Mauritius

SiVEST Mauritius	
Curepipe	+230 670 4454
Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd	
Curepipe	+230 674 5727

www.dwcsivest.com

United Kingdom

MBM Consulting	
London, England	+44 0203 817 7691
Tunbridge Wells, England	+44 1892 557 290

www.mbmconsult.com



In South Africa and Mauritius

Poster: Koup 2: 32 56 59.6S 22 32 36.8E



Koup 1 and 2 Poster: 32 51 32S 22 26 51E



Koup 1 and 2 Poster: 32 50 45S 22 26 16E



Koup Poster at Public Library: 32°21'0.57"S 22°35'2.46"E





Phonenumber	Network	Status	Scheduled Date	Submitted Date	Status Date	Sent Data	Group Name	Group Description
27609839152	CELL C	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:54 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27658180607	Telkom Mobile	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:59 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27727251547	Telkom Mobile	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:57 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27767760718	Vodacom	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:55 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27823400576	Vodacom	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:55 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27825555495	Vodacom	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:46:01 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification
27825849992	Vodacom	DELIVRD	11/22/2021 2:46:00 PM	11/22/2021 2:45:53 PM	11/22/2021 2:47:31 PM	Proposed Development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: Draft Scoping Assessment Reports available for comment at Prince Albert & Beaufort West Libraries from 22/11/2021 - 12/01/2022. Info Hlengiwe 0117980600.	Koup 1 & 2 WEF	DSR Notification

sivest_PPP

From: sivest_PPP
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting
Attachments: 16017 Koup 1 and 2 WEF DSR Notification Letter Rev 1 08112021.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	Michelle Guy	Delivered: 22 Nov 2021 13:59
	anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com	
	ralph@genesis-eco.com	
	Nicole Abrahams	
	Adele Groenewald	
	Kosie Haarhoff	
	Johan Pienaar	
	Adri La Meyer	
	Alana Duffell-Canham	
	Jonathan Booth	
	Amanda Visser	
	Andre Crous	
	Andrea Gibb	
	Andrew September	
	Annaleen Vorster	
	Andiswa Sam	
	Adriaan Tiplady	
	Barbara Brown	
	Basson Geldenhuys	
	Seoka Lekota	
	Rikus Bothma	
	Brian Stander	
	Mxolisi Dlamuka	
	Ameerah Peters	
	Chris Coetzee	
	Carolina Nel	
	Frank Creese	
	Danie Swanepoel	
	Jacob Dikgang	
	Duduzile Kunene	
	Samantha Ralston-Paton	
	Ezekiel Monyamane	
	Ferdi Smit	
	Francois Naude	
	John Geeringh	
	Gerhard Gerber	
	Gerhard Steenkamp	

Recipient**Delivery**

Andile Gili
Grace Swanepoel
Henk Benecke
Jacob Claassen
Herman Coetzee
Alexia Hlengani
Hennie Taljaard
Ian Little
Ihlaam Peters
Jaco Bothma
Janse Rabie
Johanna Morobane
Johan Pretorius
Justin Lesch
Kevin Van Wyk
Rashid Khan
Johan Koegelenberg
Brandon Layman
Cor van der Walt
Leonard Shaw
Loretta Hartman
Lourens Leeuwner
Moses Mahunonyane
Stefanus Jooste
Margy Jaftha
Mashudu Marubini
Heinrich Mettler
D. McThomas
Lerato Mokhoantle
Monique Natus
Serame Motlhake
Biodiversity Conservation
Megan Simons
Nelly Boshielo
Hassinah Mileng
Lizell Stroh
The Director General
Omphemetse Thebe
Edward Njadu
G Lottering
Peter Harmse
Petro van Rhyn
Philippa Huntly

Recipient**Delivery**

Piet Van Zyl
Portia Seaba
Alisha Pretorius
Quinton Balie
Riaan Karriem
John Roberts
Roelof Van Staden
Ramatholo Sefako
Mavela Hlazo
Chantel Schwartz
Jan Bostander
Stanley Tshitwamulomoni
Thoko Buthelezi
Keverne Thurling
Caroline Maluleka
Truman Prince
Gawie Van Dyk
Anton van Velden
Vusimuzi Mwelase
Vuyokazi Ruiters
Wendy Kiva
Morgan Griffiths
Johanna Hendrika Verwey (Bothma
Wihan Botes
Ted Williams
Zama Mbunquka
kosieh@beaufortwestmun.co.za
jonathan.booth@birdlife.org.za
theresa@pamun.gov.za
manager@skdm.co.za
slekota@environment.gov.za
dswanepo@pgwc.gov.za
sebolemd@eskom.co.za
ihlaamp@telkom.co.za
ugk@isat.co.za
kevinvw@mtnloaded.co.za
BrandonL@elsenburg.com
Corvdw@elsenburg.com
ShawLS@Telkom.co.za
eia@ewt.org.za
stefanus@skdm.co.za
mettlerjaf@pamun.gov.za
HassinahM@atns.co.za

Recipient**Delivery**

strohl@caa.co.za
 ThokoB@nda.agric.za
 trumanprince@beaufortwest.net
 busisiwe.magazi@dmr.gov.za
 HOD.TransportPublicWorks@westerncape.gov.za
 morgan.griffiths@wessa.co.za

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• **AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW**

Please note that SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd has been appointed Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as “Genesis”) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the abovementioned projects.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended), the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above mentioned projects will be available for public comment and review from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day).

Should you wish to receive an electronic copy of the DSRs please forward your request in writing to us. Hard copies of the DSRs can be reviewed at the following public places:

VENUE	STREET ADDRESS	HOURS	CONTACT NO
Prince Albert Library	27 Church Street, Prince Albert	Mondays- Fridays 09:00-13:00; 14:30-17:30	023 541 1036 / 14
Beaufort West Library	15 Church Street, Beaufort West	Mondays- Fridays 10:00 – 17:00	023 414 8106

The reports as well as the accompanying appendices are also available on SiVEST’s website: <http://www.sivest.co.za/>, click on Downloads, then browse to the folder ‘16017 Koup Wind Energy Facilities’.

Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

SiVEST is committed to complying with the requirements as set out in terms of POPIA.

I.T.O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kind Regards,
Hlengiwe Ntuli
 Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator
SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



LEVEL 2 BBBEE CONTRIBUTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Durban | East London | Johannesburg | Pietermaritzburg | Pretoria | Richards Bay www.sivest.co.za
Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SIVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

sivest_PPP

From: sivest_PPP
Sent: Wednesday, 05 January 2022 16:04
Cc: Michelle Guy; 'anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com'; 'ralph@genesis-eco.com'
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ending

Tracking:

Recipient

Michelle Guy
'anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com'
'ralph@genesis-eco.com'
'info@sabaa.org.za'
'chair@sabaa.org.za'
'Nicole Abrahams'
'Adele Groenewald'
'Kosie Haarhoff'
'Johan Pienaar'
'Adri La Meyer'
'Alana Duffell-Canham'
'Jonathan Booth'
'Amanda Visser'
'Andre Crous'
'Andrea Gibb'
'WAYLEAVESWR@TELKOM.CO.ZA'
'Andrew September'
'Annaleen Vorster'
'Andiswa Sam'
'Adriaan Tiplady'
'Barbara Brown'
'Basson Geldenhuys'
'Seoka Lekota'
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'Jacob Dikgang'
'Duduzile Kunene'
'Samantha Ralston-Paton'
'Ezekiel Monyamane'
'Ferdie Smit'
'Francois Naude'
'John Geeringh'

Delivery

Delivered: 05 Jan 2022 16:04

Recipient**Delivery**

'Gerhard Gerber'
'Gerhard Steenkamp'
'Andile Gili'
'Grace Swanepoel'
'Henk Benecke'
'Jacob Claassen'
'Herman Coetzee'
'Alexia Hlengani'
'Hennie Taljaard'
'Ian Little'
'Ihlaam Peters'
'Jaco Bothma'
'Janse Rabie'
'Johanna Morobane'
'Johan Pretorius'
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'Kevin Van Wyk'
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'Brandon Layman'
'Cor van der Walt'
'Leonard Shaw'
'Loretta Hartman'
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'Stefanus Jooste'
'Margy Jaftha'
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'D. McThomas'
'Lerato Mokhoantle'
'Monique Natus'
'Serame Motlhake'
'Biodiversity Conservation'
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'Nelly Boshielo'
'Hassinah Mileng'
'Lizell Stroh'
'The Director General'
'Omphemetse Thebe'
'Edward Njadu'
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'Peter Harmse'

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'Petro van Rhyn'
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'Portia Seaba'
'Alisha Pretorius'
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'Truman Prince'
'Gawie Van Dyk'
'Anton van Velden'
'Vusimuzi Mwelase'
'Vuyokazi Ruiters'
'Wendy Kiva'
'Morgan Griffiths'
'Johanna Hendrika Verwey (Bothma'
'Wihan Botes'
'Ted Williams'
'Zama Mbunquka'
'kosieh@beaufortwestmun.co.za'
'jonathan.booth@birdlife.org.za'
'theresa@pamun.gov.za'
'manager@skdm.co.za'
'slekota@environment.gov.za'
'dswanepo@pgwc.gov.za'
'sebolemd@eskom.co.za'
'ihlaamp@telkom.co.za'
'ugk@isat.co.za'
'kevinvw@mtnloaded.co.za'
'BrandonL@elsenburg.com'
'Corvdw@elsenburg.com'
'ShawLS@Telkom.co.za'
'eia@ewt.org.za'
'stefanus@skdm.co.za'

Recipient**Delivery**

'mettlerjaf@pamun.gov.za'
'HassinahM@atns.co.za'
'strohl@caa.co.za'
'ThokoB@nda.agric.za'
'trumanprince@beaufortwest.net'
'busisiwe.magazi@dmr.gov.za'
'HOD.TransportPublicWorks@westerncape.gov.za'
'morgan.griffiths@wessa.co.za'
'linda@beaufortwestmun.co.za'
'admin@beaufortwestmun.co.za'
Theresa@pamun.gov.za
jacksonp@beaufortwestmun.co.za
'Nicholaasabrahams2@gmail.com'
'lkjaquet@mweb.co.za'
nives@schabort.com
botha@schabort.com

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) / Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• **REMINDER ABOUT CLOSURE OF COMMENTING PERIOD FOR DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS (DSRs)**

Please note that the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above-mentioned projects was made available for public review and comment from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day). The review and comment period for the above-mentioned projects therefore ends next week on **Wednesday the 12 of January 2022** (end of business day).

SiVEST therefore wish to remind you to submit comments (if required) for the above-mentioned projects before close of business on **Wednesday 12 January 2022**, if you have not done so already.

Should you have any comments, please feel free to contact the public participation office at the details below:

SiVEST Environmental

PO Box 2921, RIVONIA, 2128

Phone: (011) 798 0600

E-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za

Fax: (011) 803 7272

We would like to thank you in anticipation of your active and meaningful contribution to the EIA and public participation processes.

Regards,

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



Engineering Consulting | Project Management | Environmental Consulting | Town & Regional Planning | Management Systems Consulting

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Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
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From: sivest_PPP
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Please note that SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd has been appointed Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as “Genesis”) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the abovementioned projects.

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Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

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Die Courier Hoor

According to Gerald Matiso, media officer of the BW Ratepayers Association, the Association has sent several letters to the Beaufort West Municipality in the past few month, but with no luck of getting a response. They have sent another letter last week with the assistance of a legal team that's assisting them and they hope that this effort will yield results. "We want to congratulate the incoming council and we hope that the people's needs and service delivery will be their priority and central to building community confidence (garbage-trucks, water and electricity tariffs, etc.) Furthermore we wish them to work with the community to ensure that poverty is curbed and relief are given to an already suffering community and citizenry."

Last Tuesday evening the N1 between Laingsburg and Beaufort West was closed due to a truck accident. Light motor vehicle traffic was diverted via Prins Albert.

Community notice by the Beaufort West Municipality on 8 November: "We had a power outage on the Prince Valley, Essopville, Extension 16 and Mandela Square feeder. Children threw rocks at the porcelain insulators, breaking them. The municipality had to replace nine broken insulators."

Community notice by the Beaufort West Municipality on 10 November: "The Eye Test Apparatus at the Beaufort West Driving Licence Testing Centre is currently offline. We are therefore unable to assist the community with driving licence renewals and learner and driving licence applications. Please note that this is a national system and that the municipality has no control over the operation thereof. We will inform the public as soon as the system is online again. Enquiries can be directed to (023) 414-8159/8166. We apologize for any inconvenience."

Community notice by the Beaufort West Municipality last week: "We kindly asked the community not to put their waste outside but rather to keep them inside. We wish to apologise for this inconvenience and we will keep you posted when the truck is operational again."

Dipdag deur Karoo (Beaufort-Wes) DBV by die Hillside 2 kragverkooppunt op 27 November en by die Nieuvelde Park polisiestasie op 4 Desember. Tyd: 09:00 – 12:00 Prys: R5.00 elk vir dip, ontworming en hondsdolheid inspuiting.

GOOD Party: "Een seat in die Beaufort-Wes Munisipaliteit en een seat in die Sentraal Karoo

Distriksmunisipaliteit is 'n groot wen vir GOOD. Die ANC en die DA het elk twee twee seats verloor. Die ANC het vier wyke gewen (Wyk 1, 4, 5 en 7) en die DA het net vir Wyk 2 gewen (+ drie proporsionele verteenwoordiging seats). Die groot verloorders in die 2021 plaaslike verkiesing was dus die ANC en die DA. Die mense begin stadig maar seker sien dat onder hulle leiding niks gaan gebeur nie. GOOD het nou voet in die deur gekry, 'n stoel langs die tafel waar besluite geneem word. So as GOOD se leiers nou praat, praat hulle vir die meer as 3500 mense wat vir GOOD hulle stem geleen het. Ons mag hulle onder geen omstandighede vergeet nie. Nog iets... daar was die issue van PA + DA wat PaDa sou maak, maar nou lyk dit vir my daar is nie genoeg water vir dit nie. Dan is daar weer die issue van PA en ANC wat Pa an C gaan raak. Ek weet ook nie hoe daai gaan werk nie na alles wat gesê is die laaste twaalf maande. GOOD moet sterk staan.. As GOOD sy identity behou gaan mense gou sien wie die alternatief vir leierskap in Beaufort-Wes is."

Die Courier 50 jaar gelede

Op Vrydag 19 November 1971 word daar as volg in Die Courier berig:

Die lang beloofde besoek van amptenare van die Departement van Sport en Ontspanning het plaasgevind en samesprekings is met die stadsraad gevoer. Die stadsraad is meegedeel dat daar 'n gesamentlike sportkompleks aangebring moet word wat nie gholf en rolbal mag insluit nie. So 'n sportsentrum moet ook nie in 'n resedensiële gebied ontwikkel word nie. Die ou kragentrale word geag ideaal vir binneshuise sport te wees.

'n Besondere eer het Mnr. Virgil Groepe te beurt geval deurdat hy gekies is as deel van die Protea rugbyspan wat binnekort 'n toer na Brittanje onderneem. Virgil Groepe is 'n onderwyser aan die A.H. Barnard laerskool en speel

Volgens 'n aankondiging van die Hoofbestuurder van die Spoorweë is die voorneme van die spoorweë om binne die bestek van 15 jaar alle stoomlokomotiewe te vervang met diesel en elektriese eenhede omdat dié baie meer ekonomies sal wees beide ten opsigte van mannekrag en finansies. Volgens plaaslike bronne bestaan daar 'n voorneme om reeds so vroeg as 1978 alle stoomeenhede van Beaufort-Wes te verwyder wat sal meebring dat alle spoorwegmanne dan elders geplaas sal word. Vir Beaufort-Wes sal so 'n stap 'n skok vir sy ekonomie wees. Dit is bekend dat slegs die salarisse van spoorwegmanne maandeliks 'n bedrag van meer as 'n kwartmiljoen rand in Beaufort-Wes se ekonomie pomp.

Mnr. Solly Essop, L.K.R., het in 'n skrywe aan Die Courier 'n beroep gedoen op gelyke lone vir gelyke werk wat betref Kleurlinge.

Mnr. P.G. van Velden het 'n beroep op die stadsraad gedoen vir beter tennisbane in Hospitaalheuwel omdat die bane van die huidige Beaufort-Wes Tennisklub, waarvan hy lid is, besig is om te



verkrummel, daar is geen kleedkamers, plek vir verversings, geen plek vir toeskouers, en verder is die bane so na aan mekaar dat dit totaal ongeskik is vir wedstryde en toernooie.

Fraserburg se Peperbus is pas as 'n nasionale monument verklaar. Hierdie seskantige gebou is ontwerp deur die dorp se eerste predikant, Ds. Carel Bamberger, en is in 1861 gebou. Aan die begin was dit bedoel as 'n stadsaal, maar tans word dit as 'n munisipale stoor gebruik.

Ons dank aan die Beaufort-Wes Museum vir toegang tot ou uitgewes van Die Courier.



SIVEST
Omgewingsafdeling

KENNISGEWING VAN OMGEWINGSIMPAKEVALUERING (OIE) VIR DIE BEOOGDE OPRIGTING EN BEDRYF VAN DIE KOUP 1 EN KOUP 2 WINDKRAGANLEGTE NABY BEAUFORT-WES, WES-KAAPROVINSIE, SUID-AFRIKA
DBVO-verwysingsno.: Moet nog toegeken word

Ingevolge die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet 107 van 1998) (NEMA), soos gewysig, en die Regulasies op Omgewingsimpakevaluering (OIE-regulasies) kragtens Staatskennisgewing R982, R983, R984 en R985 wat op 4 Desember 2014 afgekondig en op 7 April 2017 gewysig is, geskied kennis hiermee dat Genesis Enertrag Koup 1 Wind (Edms.) Bpk. en Genesis Enertrag Koup 2 Wind (Edms.) Bpk. (hierna "Genesis" genoem) SIVEST SA (Edms.) Bpk. aangestel het as die onafhanklike Omgewingsevalueringpraktisyn (OEP) om die nodige Omgewingsimpakevaluering (OIE) en Openbare Deelnameprosesse (ODP's) vir die bogenoemde ontwikkelings te onderneem. Die bevoegde gesag vir die vereiste OIE-prosesse is die Nasionale Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing (DBVO).

PROJEKBESKRYWING
Die beoogde Koup 1 en Koup 2 Windkragaanleg sal bestaan uit hoogstens 28 en 32 windturbines onderskeidelik, elk tussen 5,6 MW en 6,6 MW. Elke windkragaanleg sal oor 'n maksimum uitvoervermoë van sowat 140 MW beskik. Elke beoogde windkragaanleg sal ook bestaan uit 'n 33/132 kV interne substasie en Batterykragbergingstelsels (BESS'e), wat langs die beoogde interne substasies geleë sal wees.

PROJEKLIIGING
Die beoogde windkragaanlegte en verwante roosterkonneksie-infrastruktuur is sowat 55 km suid van Beaufort-Wes in die Wes-Kaapprovinsie geleë en is in die Beaufort-Wes en Prins Albert Plaaslike Munisipaliteite in die Sentraal Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteit. Die Koup 1 Windkragaanleg se aansoekgebied is sowat 4279.398 hektaar (ha) in omvang en die Koup 2 Windkragaanleg se aansoekgebied is sowat 2477.408 ha in omvang. Die beoogde windkragprojekte is geleë op die volgende eiendomme:

Koup 1	Koup 2
Middelpuntkoördinate: S32° 51' 34.738" O22° 28' 54.082"	Middelpuntkoördinate: S32° 50' 38.784" O22° 23' 51.841"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaas Riet Poort No. 231 • Restant van Gedeelte 11 van die plaas Brits Eigendom No. 374 • Gedeelte 15 van die plaas Brits Eigendom No. 374 • Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Kaatjies Kraal No. 380 • Gedeelte 10 van die plaas Kaatjies Kraal No. 380 • Gedeelte 11 van die plaas Kaatjies Kraal No. 380 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Kaatjies Kraal No. 380 • Gedeelte 8 van die plaas Kaatjies Kraal No. 380

Om as 'n Belangstellende en/of Geaffekteerde Party (B&GP) te registreer en/of om bykomende inligting te bekom, moet u asseblief u naam, kontakbesonderhede (telefoonnommer, pos- en e-posadres) en die belang wat u by die aansoek het, aan SIVEST verstrek by die onderstaande besonderhede en die verwysing 'Koup 1 WEF' of 'Koup 2 WEF' in u korrespondensie gebruik:

Omgewingsverwante navrae
SIVEST Omgewingsafdeling
Kontak: Hlengiwe Ntuli
 Tel: 011 798 0600 Faksnommer: 011 803 7272
 Posbus 2921 Rivonia 2128
 E-pos: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za Webwerf: www.sivest.co.za

'n Afskrif van die konsep Bestekopnameverslag kan op SIVEST se webwerf by die volgende adres bekom word: <http://www.sivest.co.za/Download>, asook by die Beaufort-Wes Biblioteek (Kerkstraat 15, Beaufort-Wes, Wes-Kaap), by die Prins Albert Openbare Biblioteek (Kerkstraat 27, Prins Albert, Wes-Kaap) of dit kan op versoek per e-pos gestuur word. Die kommentaartydperk vir die konsep Bestekopnameverslag sal vanaf **22 November 2021 tot 12 Januarie 2022** loop.

Ten opsigte van die Popi-wet, verklaar en bevestig u hiermee dat u, as 'n B&GP wat inligting verskaf, toestem dat u inligting vir die doel van hierdie projek ingewin, gestoor en versprei mag word.

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

SIVEST Environmental Division
NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUPI AND KOUPI 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1996 (Act No. 107 of 1996) (NEMA) as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations...

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
The proposed Koupi 1 and Koupi 2 WEFs will comprise of up to 28 and 32 wind turbines respectively, each between 6.5MW and 6.0MW...

PROJECT LOCATION
The proposed EIA and associated grid connection infrastructure is located approximately 55km south of Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province...

- Koupi 1
Centre Point coordinates: S32° 51' 34.78" E22° 28' 54.082"
Farm Riet Poot No 231
Remainder of Portion 11 Of The Farm Brits Eigendom No 374

- Koupi 2
Centre Point coordinates: S32° 50' 38.784" E22° 23' 51.841"
Portion 1 Of The Farm Kastjes Kraal No 380
Portion 3 Of The Farm Kastjes Kraal No 380

To register as an interested and / or affected Party (I&AP) and / or to obtain additional information please submit your name, contact details (telephone number, postal address and email address) and the interest which you have in the application to the Public Participation Officer...

Environmental Related Queries
SIVEST Environmental Division
Contact: Hengwie Gubbie
Tel: (011) 798 0600 Fax: (011) 803 7272

A copy of the draft Scoping Report can be obtained on the SIVEST website at the following address:
http://www.sivest.co.za/Download, at the Beaufort West Library (15 Church Street, Beaufort West)

I, T.O. POPPA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice in respect of a licence application in terms of the Petroleum Products Act 1977 (Act No 120 of 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that may be interested or affected that NIDUSIN INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD, hereinafter referred to as "the applicant", has submitted an application for a RETAIL licence...

Physical address: The Controller of Petroleum Products, Mineral Resources & Energy Department, 333 Anton Lembede Street, Durban Bay House, Durban

Postal address: The Controller of Petroleum Products, Mineral Resources & Energy Department, Private Bag X 54375, Durban, 4000

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Notice in respect of a licence application in terms of the Petroleum Products Act 1977 (Act No 120 of 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that may be interested or affected that NIDUSIN INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD, hereinafter referred to as "the applicant", has submitted an application for a RETAIL licence...

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

NAME OF CURATOR AND TUTOR
In terms of section 75 of the administration of estates act no 68 of 1965 (as amended), notice is hereby given...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
PIETERMARITZBURG CASE NO. 668/11/19P

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
VUCO SECURITY SOLUTIONS CC EXECUTION DEBTOR

In pursuance of the Court Order dated 03 September 2021 of the High Court of South Africa in the matter between the Plaintiff and the Defendant...

AVRIL SIMON JAMES (Identity number: 6103295021089)
PHULMATHIE JAMES (Identity number: 6704037065086)
Second Defendant

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NUMBER: DB84/2020

NOTICE OF SALE
This is a Sale in Execution pursuant to a Judgement obtained in the above matter...

ERF 723 CRAIGIEBURN EXTENSION 10 REGISTRATION DIVISION E1/2011/10/22/0005

ERF 1457 FOREST HAVEN, Registration Division FJ/2005/2010/0004

ERF 1357 300071 STREET ROSENEATH DURBAN

DATED AT SANDTON ON THE 17 NOVEMBER 2021

VAN HULSTEYNS ATTORNEYS (Pty) Ltd

Postal address: The Controller of Petroleum Products, Mineral Resources & Energy Department, 333 Anton Lembede Street, Durban Bay House, Durban

Postal address: The Controller of Petroleum Products, Mineral Resources & Energy Department, Private Bag X 54375, Durban, 4000

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

NOTICE OF SALE
In the matter between: ASTER GANASPERSAD (ID NO. 770117 0059 089) Plaintiff

ERF 1457 FOREST HAVEN, Registration Division FJ/2005/2010/0004

ERF 1357 300071 STREET ROSENEATH DURBAN

DATED AT SANDTON ON THE 17 NOVEMBER 2021

VAN HULSTEYNS ATTORNEYS (Pty) Ltd

Postal address: The Controller of Petroleum Products, Mineral Resources & Energy Department, 333 Anton Lembede Street, Durban Bay House, Durban

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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

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AVRIL SIMON JAMES (Identity number: 6103295021089)
PHULMATHIE JAMES (Identity number: 6704037065086)
Second Defendant

ERF 723 CRAIGIEBURN EXTENSION 10 REGISTRATION DIVISION E1/2011/10/22/0005

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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

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AVRIL SIMON JAMES (Identity number: 6103295021089)
PHULMATHIE JAMES (Identity number: 6704037065086)
Second Defendant

ERF 723 CRAIGIEBURN EXTENSION 10 REGISTRATION DIVISION E1/2011/10/22/0005

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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

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In pursuance of the Court Order dated 03 September 2021 of the High Court of South Africa in the matter between the Plaintiff and the Defendant...

AVRIL SIMON JAMES (Identity number: 6103295021089)
PHULMATHIE JAMES (Identity number: 6704037065086)
Second Defendant

ERF 723 CRAIGIEBURN EXTENSION 10 REGISTRATION DIVISION E1/2011/10/22/0005

ERF 1457 FOREST HAVEN, Registration Division FJ/2005/2010/0004

ERF 1357 300071 STREET ROSENEATH DURBAN

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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
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KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

NOTICE OF SALE
In the matter between: ASTER GANASPERSAD (ID NO. 770117 0059 089) Plaintiff

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
KWAZULU-NATAL DIVISION, DURBAN
CASE NO. D1371/2018

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
VUCO SECURITY SOLUTIONS CC EXECUTION DEBTOR

In pursuance of the Court Order dated 03 September 2021 of the High Court of South Africa in the matter between the Plaintiff and the Defendant...

AVRIL SIMON JAMES (Identity number: 610329



SIVEST

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUF 1 AND KOUF 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEP) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

DATE FOR THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS TO BE ANNOUNCED

To assist in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction and operation of the Kouf 1 and Kouf 2 Wind Energy Facilities (WEP) near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province of South Africa, SIVEST (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the EIA consultant. The EIA process is regulated by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) of 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 (Act No. 107 of 2014) as amended. The EIA process is also regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 (Act No. 107 of 2014) as amended. The EIA process is also regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 (Act No. 107 of 2014) as amended.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
The proposed Kouf 1 and Kouf 2 WEPs will comprise of up to 28 and 22 wind turbines respectively, each between 2 MW and 3 MW. Each WEP will have a maximum annual capacity of approximately 1,600 Mw. SIVEST will be responsible for the design, construction and operation of the WEPs. The WEPs will be located on the farm property of the applicant.

PROJECT LOCATION
The proposed WEPs and associated grid connection infrastructure is located approximately 20km south of Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province and is within the Beaufort West and Prince Albert Local Municipalities, Central Karoo District Municipality. The Kouf 1 WEP application site is approximately 427m from the nearest residential area and Kouf 2 WEP application site is approximately 2477m from the nearest residential area. The proposed WEP projects are located on the following properties:

Kouf 1	Kouf 2
• Centre Point Commercial, SAC 17, 32.79° S, 22° 34.88° E	• Centre Point Commercial, SAC 17, 32.79° S, 22° 34.88° E
• Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 15 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 15 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 16 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 16 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 17 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 17 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 18 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 18 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 19 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 19 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 20 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 20 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)
• Portion 21 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)	• Portion 21 of The Farm 104 (Plot No. 23)

To register as an interested and / or Affected Party (I&AP) and / or to obtain additional information please contact your nearest contact details (telephone number, postal address and email address) and the contact details you have in the application to SIVEST as per the details below and please reference the 'Kouf 1 WEP' or 'Kouf 2 WEP' in your correspondence.

Environmental Related Queries
SIVEST Environmental Division
Contact: Hengwe Ntuli
Tel: (011) 708 0900 Fax: (011) 803 7272
P O Box 2021 Pretoria 2128
E-mail: sivist_2021@sivest.co.za Website: www.sivest.co.za

A copy of the draft Scoping Report can be obtained on the SIVEST website at the following address: <http://www.sivest.co.za/Download> at the Beaufort West Library (18 Church Street, Beaufort West, Western Cape), at the Prince Albert Public Library (27 Church Street, Prince Albert, Western Cape) or emailed on request. The comment period for the draft Scoping Report will run from **22 November 2021 to 12 January 2022**.

If you are an I&AP, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP, are providing information, information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kouf 1
VOLUME 1

SIVEST

Appendix 6G
Surface Water

Kouf 1
VOLUME 2

**NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES
(WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA**
DFFE Ref No: To be allocated

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, under Government Notices No R982, R983, R984 and R985 promulgated on 4 December 2014 and amended on 07 April 2017, notice is hereby given that Genesis Enertrag Koup 1 Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Enertrag Koup 2 Wind (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as "Genesis"), has appointed SIVEST SA (Pty) Ltd, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to undertake the required Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Public Participation Processes (PPP) for the above-mentioned developments. The competent authority for the required EIA Processes is the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 WEFs will comprise of up to 28 and 32 wind turbines respectively, each between 5.6MW and 6.6MW. Each WEF will have a maximum export capacity of approximately 140MW. Each proposed WEF will also consist of a 33/132kV on-site substation and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), located next to the proposed on-site substations.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed WEF and associated grid connection infrastructure is located approximately 55km south of Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province and is within the Beaufort West and Prince Albert Local Municipalities, in the Central Karoo District Municipality. The Koup 1 WEF application site is approximately 4279.398 hectares (ha) in extent and Koup 2 WEF application site is approximately 2477.408ha in extent. The proposed WEF projects are located on the following properties:

Koup 1	Koup 2
Centre Point Coordinates: S32° 51' 34.738" E22° 28' 54.082"	Centre Point Coordinates: S32° 50' 38.784" E22° 23' 51.841"
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Farm Riet Poort No 231Remainder of Portion 11 Of The Farm Brits Eigendom No 374Portion 15 Of The Farm Brits Eigendom No 374Portion 5 Of The Farm Kaatjies Kraal No 380Portion 10 Of The Farm Kaatjies Kraal No 380Portion 11 Of The Farm Kaatjies Kraal No 380	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Portion 1 Of The Farm Kaatjies Kraal No 380Portion 8 Of The Farm Kaatjies Kraal No 380

To register as an Interested and / or Affected Party (I&AP) and / or to obtain additional information please submit your name, contact details (telephone number, postal address and email address) and the interest which you have in the application to SIVEST as per the details below and please reference the 'Koup 1 WEF' or 'Koup 2 WEF' in your correspondence.

Environmental Related Queries

SIVEST Environmental Division

Contact: Hlengiwe Ntuli

Tel: (011) 798 0600

Fax: (011) 803 7272

P O Box 2921

Rivonia 2128

E-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za

Website: www.sivest.co.za

A copy of the draft Scoping Report can be obtained on the SIVEST website at the following address: <http://www.sivest.co.za/Download>, at the Beaufort West Library (15 Church Street, Beaufort West, Western Cape), at the Prince Albert Public Library (27 Church Street, Prince Albert, Western Cape) or emailed on request. The comment period for the draft Scoping Report will run from 22 November 2021 to 12 January 2022.

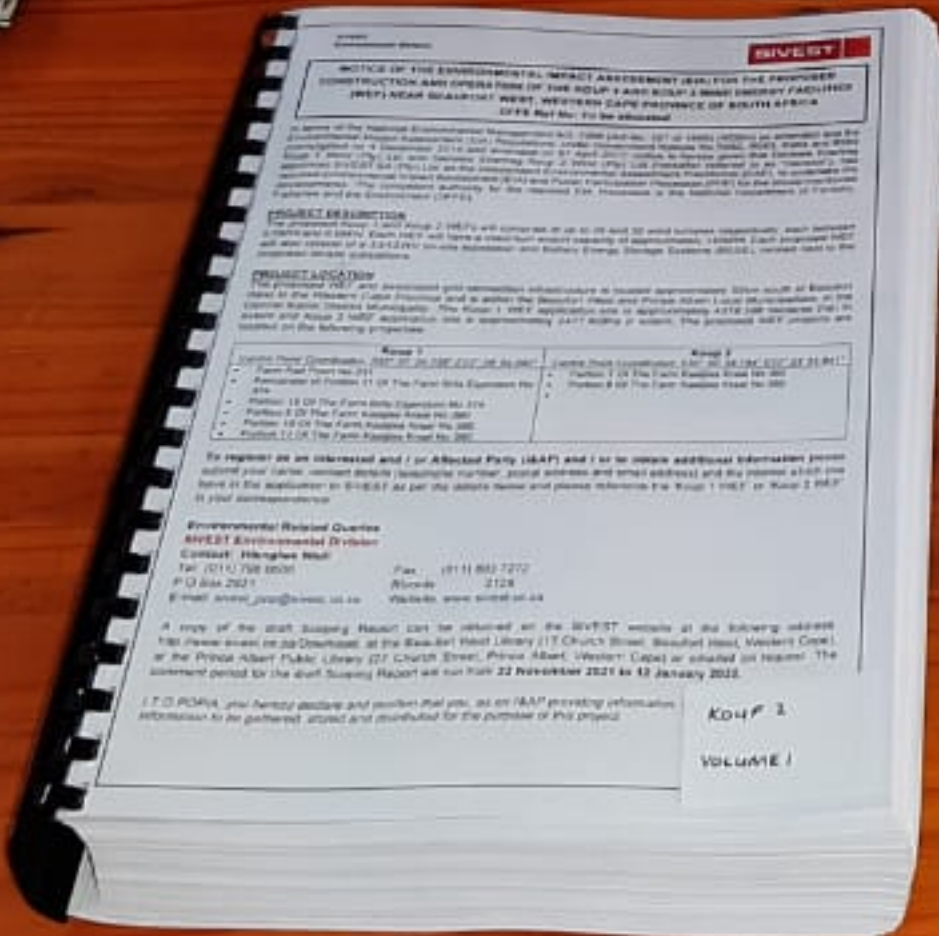
I, T O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Koup 1

VOLUME 1

Koup 1

VOLUME 2





SVD2706922



FROM DUR TO GRJ SERVICE ONX PIECES 1

ACCOUNT NO D10971	REFERENCE #1
SHIPPER SIVEST SA - DUR'	COSIGNEE Beaufort West Public Library
ORIGINATING PLACE LA LUCIA, Durban North	DESTINATION PLACE BEAUFORT WEST @
ADDRESS 4 PENCARROW CRESCENT LA LUCIA RIDGE DURBAN SOUTH AFRICA 4051	ADDRESS 15 Church Street Beaufort West 6970 6970
CONTACT Jemima	CONTACT Nomangesi Menziwa
TELEPHONE CELL 031 5811 500	TELEPHONE CELL 023 414 8106
EMAIL	EMAIL

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	INSURANCE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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PIECES	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS			VOL MASS	ACT MASS
1	2000/006717/07	30	22	23	3.04	1.00
<i>GLOBE FIGHT</i>						
1	TOTAL PIECES				TOTAL ACT MASS	1.00

WE HAVE SEEN AND AGREE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE OF GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINT NAME & SURNAME: _____

DATE: 16/11/2021 TIME: _____

RECEIVED BY GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINT NAME & SURNAME: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION

SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*

PRINT NAME & SURNAME: *Ayanda*

DATE: 18/11/21 TIME: 12:37

SIVEST

12 Autumn Road, Rivonia, 2126
 PO Box 2921, Rivonia, 2128
 Gauteng, South Africa



LANDOWNER CONSENT FORM

Required in Terms of Regulation 39 (1) in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014, as amended on 7 April 2017 (GN R 326).

I, as owner of the land parcel listed below, hereby give consent that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process can be carried out as per the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended on 7 April 2017) for the proposed development of the Koup 2 Wind Farm and associated infrastructure near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province.

Property Details:	Portion 1 of the Farm Kaatjies Kraal No. 380
Registered Title Deed Owner	Bothma Sons Farming CC (Registration Number: 97/26788/23)
Full name(s) & Surname of Owner/Occupier/Legal Representative of land:	Adv. Jacobus Johannes Bothma
Identification Number:	6304245104088
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 1806, Montanapark, 0159
Telephone Number:	082 779 8728
Fax Number:	—
Cell Phone Number:	082 779 8728
E-mail Address:	JacoBothma.Law@gmail.com
SIGNATURE	

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South Africa
 Durban +27 31 581 1500
 East London +27 43 731 2470
 Johannesburg +27 11 795 0000
 Pretoria/Johannesburg +27 11 795 0000
 Pietermaritzburg +27 31 241 1600
 Port Elizabeth +27 31 728 0600
 Richards Bay +27 31 728 2000
info@sivest.co.za www.sivest.co.za

Reunited
 SIVEST Mauritius
 Port Louis +230 212 2215
 Daniel Wong Ching Co. Ltd.
 Colombo +230 614 5707

United Kingdom
 WBM Consulting
 London, England +44 2005 817 7881
 Tisbury/Wyke, England +44 1892 557 280
www.wbmconsult.com



in South Africa & Mauritius
 011 795 0000

SiVEST

12 Autumn Road, Rivonia, 2128
 PO Box 2921, Rivonia, 2128
 Gauteng, South Africa



Established 1952

LANDOWNER CONSENT FORM

Required in Terms of Regulation 39 (1) in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014, as amended on 7 April 2017 (GN R 326).

I, as owner of the land parcel listed below, hereby give consent that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process can be carried out as per the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended on 7 April 2017) for the proposed development of the Koup 2 Wind Farm and associated infrastructure near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province.

Property Details:	Portion 8 of the Farm Kaatjies Kraal No. 380
Registered Title Deed Owner	Martha Magdalena Bothma
Full name(s) & Surname of Owner/Occupier/Legal Representative of land:	Frederick Jacobus Bothma ; duly authorised and Mandated in terms of a Power in his favour Signed at Beaufort West on 18 September 2015
Identification Number:	68 0403 50 49088
Postal Address:	132 Bird Street, Beaufort West, 6970
Telephone Number:	/
Fax Number:	/
Cell Phone Number:	083 445 8063
E-mail Address:	bothmarickus@gmail.com
SIGNATURE	

Part of the SiVEST Group SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd Registration No. 2000/005717/07 t/a SiVEST

South Africa
 Durban +27 31 581 1500
 East London +27 43 721 2819
 Johannesburg +27 11 798 0600
 Pietermaritzburg +27 33 347 1600
 Pretoria +27 11 798 0600
 Richards Bay +27 35 789 2066
info@sivest.co.za
www.sivest.co.za

Mauritius
 SiVEST Mauritius
 Port Louis +230 212 2215
 Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd
 Curepipe +230 674 5727

United Kingdom
 MBM Consulting
 London, England +44 0203 817 7691
 Tunbridge Wells, England +44 1892 557 290
www.mbmconsult.com



In South Africa & Mauritius

MEMBER 2020



GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD

Proposed Development of the Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and Associated Infrastructure near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province


Appendix 5G: Comments and Response Report

Issue Date: 24 January 2022

Revision no.: 1.0

Project No. 16017

DFFE Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2121

Date:	24 January 2022
Document Title:	16017 - Proposed Development of the Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and Associated Infrastructure near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province
Revision Number	1.0
Author	Michelle Guy (EAP) <i>Pr.Sci.Nat Reg No. 126338</i> <i>EAPASA Reg No. 2019/868</i>
Checked By:	Michelle Nevette <i>Cert.Nat.Sci Rev No. 120356</i> <i>EAPASA Reg No. 2019/1560</i>
Approved By:	Michelle Nevette <i>Cert.Nat.Sci Rev No. 120356</i> <i>EAPASA Reg No. 2019/1560</i>
Signature:	
Client:	Genesis Enertrag Koup 2 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd

Confidentiality Statement

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**GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD
KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY (WEF)
COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT**

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GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD

KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY (WEF)

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Participation Process forms an integral part of the EIA process. It is a mechanism that aids to identify potential impacts of proposed projects on the biophysical and the human environments. Identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) are given an opportunity to comment on the proposed project and make recommendations on mitigation requirements.

The process followed in informing I&AP's of the proposed project is outlined in Sections 24(2) (a) and 24(d) of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (as amended) and the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended on 7 April 2017). This report presents comments received from I&AP's and responses provided as part of the Scoping Process.

2. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TABLE

2.1. DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

The following issues were raised on the Draft Scoping Report:

Table 1: Comments and Responses Table

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
22 November 2021 Email Biodiversity Conservation Administration Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Environment (DFFE)	DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation hereby acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to review and comment on the proposed construction and operation of the Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities project. Kindly note that this project has been allocated to the officers, Mrs. Portia Makitla and Ms. Aulicia Maifo (both copied on this email). Please note that all Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA review and any other Biodiversity EIA queries must be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota.	Good Day, Thank you so much for your email. It is well received and noted. Response from Hlengiwe Ntuli (SiVEST) via email on 22 November 2021
22 November 2021 Email Openserve Ihlaam Peters Wayleave Officer	Good day PLEASE NOTE: ALL FUTURE APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO WAYLEAVESWR@TELKOM.CO.ZA Your application will be forwarded to our department's general email box for processing Thank you	Thanks so much Ihlaam, Your email is duly noted. Response from Hlengiwe Ntuli (SiVEST) via email on 23 November 2021
22 November 2021 Email Department of Agriculture WC Cor van der Walt (Pr.Sci.Nat) Land Use Management	Please ensure that this office receives a hard copy. We do not have an electronic filing system and cannot print applications. We are in consultation to develop an electronic filing system. Due to us not fully electronically yet, a hard copy will suit us better. We hope to be able to go electronically in the near future.	Good Day Cor, Thank you for your email. Is it possible for us to print a hard copy of the report but provide the appendices on a CD?

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
		Response from Hlengiwe Ntuli (SiVEST) via email on 23 November 2021
23 November 2021 Email Sivest SA Hlengiwe Ntuli PPP Administrator	Good Morning Cor, I've tried calling your landline to no avail. I need to confirm whether or not receiving a hard copy of the report and the appendices on CD will suffice. Please let me know so I can arrange.	Hard copy of 1) the report and 2) the agricultural assessment will suffice with cover letter. Response from Cor Van Der Walt (Department of Agriculture) via email on 29 November 2021 DOCUMENTS COURIERED TO COR VAN DER WALT ON THE 30/11/2022 AND WAS RECEIVED ON THE 02/12/2021.
23 November 2021 Email Heritage Western Cape Stephanie-Anne Barnardt Heritage Officer (Archaeologist) Heritage Resource Management Services	Good day Thank you for informing HWC, please note that HWC will provide comment when final HIA is ready for submission and not at the scoping stage.	Good Morning Stephanie, Thanks for your email. It is well received and duly noted. Response from Hlengiwe Ntuli (SiVEST) via email on 29 November 2020
25 November 2021 Email Department of Water and Sanitation Marianne Claassen	Dear Hlengiwe Ntuli I have forwarded your email to the Breede Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA) for their attention.	Noted, comments received from Breede Gouritz Catchment Management Agency on 11 January 2022.

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
<p>6 December 2021</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment: National Infrastructure Projects (Sabelo Malaza)</p>	<p>The Application for Environmental Authorisation and draft Scoping Report (SR) dated November 2021 and received by the Department on 22 November 2021, refer.</p> <p><u>This letter serves to inform you that the following information must be included to the final SR:</u></p>	
	<p><u>Listed Activities</u></p> <p>i. Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.</p> <p>ii. The listed activities represented in the final SR and the application form must be the same and correct.</p> <p>iii. If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final SR, an amended application form must be submitted.</p> <p>iv. 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.</p>	<p>SiVEST will ensure that the relevant listed activities will be applied for, that they are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.</p> <p>An updated application form (if applicable) will be submitted with the Final Scoping Report. The EAP will ensure that the most recent / up-to-date DEA application form template is used.</p>
	<p><u>Layout & Sensitivity Maps</u></p>	
	<p>i. The final SR must provide coordinate points for the proposed development site (note that if the site has numerous bend points, at each bend point coordinates must be provided) as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities.</p>	<p>Noted, all coordinate points for the proposed development, including bend points, have been included.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	ii. All preferred turbine positions must be clearly numbered. The turbine position numbers must be consistently used in all maps to be included in the reports.	Noted, all turbine positions are numbered.
	iii. The final SR must provide the technical details of the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions.	Noted, all technical details have been provided in a table format (Table 7 in the FSR).
	iv. Please provide a layout map which indicates the following: a) The envisioned area for the wind energy facility, i.e. placing of wind turbines and all associated infrastructure; b) Permanent laydown area footprint; c) All supporting onsite infrastructure e.g. roads (existing and proposed); d) Substation(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint; e) Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution/transmission network; and f) All existing infrastructure on the site.	Noted, the proposed layout map includes all of these items (Figure 31).
	v. Please provide an environmental sensitivity map which indicates the following: a) The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected; b) Buffer areas; and, c) All “no-go” areas.	All sensitive areas (including their buffers) have been included in the site sensitivity map (Figure 30).
	vi. The above layout map must be overlain with the sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring energy developments and existing grid infrastructure.	A cumulative map which shows neighbouring renewable energy developments within a 35km radius of the application site is provided as Figure 29.

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p><u>Alternatives</u></p> <p>i. Please provide a description of any identified alternatives for the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity as per Appendix 2 of GN R.982 of 2014 (as amended).</p> <p>ii. Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist in terms of Appendix 2.</p>	<p>No location alternatives are being considered for the Koup 1 Wind Farm as these sites were selected prior to the commencement of the EIA Process.</p> <p>The selection of a potential wind project site includes several key aspects including wind resource, environmental, grid connection suitability as well as competition, topography and access. This proposed project site was selected based on the above criteria ahead of other regional properties / sites due to the cumulative assessment of all criteria.</p> <p>The preliminary layout that was prepared for the Koup 1 WEF has been assessed by specialists to identify potential impacts that may arise from the development. Based on the findings of the specialists and the potential impacts identified, the preliminary layout has been updated to include constraints. This layout will be further refined based on the outcomes of the public participation process of the Scoping phase. The final layout will then be assessed by all specialists in the EIA Phase.</p>
	<p><u>Public Participation Process</u></p> <p>i. Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft SR from registered I&APs and organs of state (including this Department's Biodiversity & Conservation Section), which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final SR.</p>	<p>All issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the DSR from registered I&APs, key stakeholders and OoS which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity have been adequately addressed in the FSR and are included in the Comments and Response Report (C&RR) (this report).</p>
	<p>ii. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final SR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.</p>	<p>Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders has been included in Appendix 5.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	iii. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended and as per the approved PP Plan.	The public Participation Process has been conducted in accordance with Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42,43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as was approved by Department on the 29 September 2021 as part of the PP Plan.
	iv. A comments and response trail report (C&R) must be submitted with the final SR. The C&R report must incorporate all historical comments for this development. The C&R report must be a separate document from the main report and the format must be in the table format as indicated in Annexure 1 of this comments letter.	Issues, comments and concerns raised to date have been captured in the C&RR. The C&RR has incorporated all comments for the proposed development received from commencement of the EIA process. The C&RR is a separate document from the main report and is in the table format as requested.
	v. Please refrain from summarising comments made by I&APs. All comments from I&APs must be copied verbatim and responded to clearly. Please note that a response such as "Noted" is not regarded as an adequate response to I&APs' comments.	All comments have been included verbatim and responded to clearly.
	vi. 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 Western Cape Department of Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, and the District and Local Municipalities.	Evidence that all identified and relevant competent authorities have been given an opportunity to comment on the proposed development is provided in Table 31 / Table 32 of the FSR. It should be noted that attempts were made to contact all key stakeholders / organs of state who did not comment on the DSR (Table 31 / Table 32). Proof of this follow-up is also included in Appendix 5 of the FSR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders has been included in Appendix 5 of the FSR.
	vii. Minutes and attendance registers (where applicable) of any physical/virtual meetings held by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and other role players must be included in the final SR.	Noted, will be included if applicable.

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p><u>Specialist Assessments</u></p> <p>i. Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must be attached to the final SR. The forms are available on Department's website (please use the Department's template).</p> <p>ii. The final EIAr and all the attached specialist studies must indicate and adequately assess a consistent number of turbines.</p> <p>iii. The EAP must ensure that the terms of reference for all the identified specialist studies include the following:</p> <p>a) A detailed description of the study's methodology; indication of the locations and descriptions of the development footprint, and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation.</p> <p>b) Provide a detailed description of all limitations to the studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation will not be allowed.</p> <p>c) Please note that the Department considers a 'no-go' area, as an area where no development of any infrastructure is allowed; therefore, no development of associated infrastructure including access roads is allowed in the 'no-go' areas.</p> <p>d) Should the specialist definition of 'no-go' area differ from the Department's definition; this must be clearly indicated. The specialist must also indicate the 'no-go' area's buffer if applicable.</p>	<p>Noted, these are included in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Noted, the number of turbines will be finalised during the EIA Phase and all specialist studies will be consistent in this regard.</p> <p>All specialist studies which have been conducted as part of the proposed development have provided detailed descriptions of their methodologies, limitations as well as indications and descriptions of all other associated infrastructure that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation. All specialist studies have also been conducted in the correct season, and detailed reasons have been provided within the respective specialist reports for why the studies were undertaken during the said periods accordingly. It should be noted that none of the specialists have provided a limitation for conducting the study in the incorrect season. All specialist studies are provided in Appendix 6 of the FSR.</p> <p>All wind turbines, and as far as possible the additional infrastructure, has been removed from the sensitivity buffers identified by the specialists. Existing roads will be used and watercourses avoided as far as possible however there are some instances where roads will need to be constructed across watercourses. The substation is also proposed to be constructed in a culturally sensitive area (within 300m of a historic road). All construction across watercourses will be</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
		undertaken in line with an approved Environmental Management Plan.
	e) All specialist studies must be final, and provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations, and must not recommend further studies to be completed post EA.	All specialist studies will be finalised during the EIA Phase with all mitigation measures included in the Environmental Management Plan.
	f) Bird and Bat specialist studies must have support from Birdlife South Africa and SABAA.	Birdlife South Africa as well as SABAA have been contacted for comment.
	g) Should a specialist recommend specific mitigation measures, these must be clearly indicated.	All recommended specific mitigation measures have been included in the Final Scoping Report and will be included in the final EIAR Report and outlined in the Environmental Management Plan.
	iv. Should the appointed specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP must clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons; and where necessary, include further expert advice.	Contradicting specialist recommendations have not been identified. Should the specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP will clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons, and where necessary, include further expert advice. Specialist recommendations have been provided in Section 12.3 of the FSR.
	v. Please ensure that all mitigation recommendations are in line with applicable and most recent guidelines.	Noted, this has been undertaken.
	vi. It is further brought to your attention that Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation, which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. "the Protocols"), and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October	All specialist assessments have been undertaken in line with the following: The gazetted Environmental Assessment Protocols of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended), where applicable (Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p>2020 (i.e. protocols for terrestrial plant and animal species), have come into effect. Please note that specialist assessments must be conducted in accordance with these protocols.</p>	<p>Reporting on the Identified Environmental Themes must be in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998.);</p> <p>Where a specialist assessment is required and no specific environmental theme protocol has been prescribed, the required level of assessment must be based on the findings of the site sensitivity verification and must comply with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations any relevant legislation and guidelines deemed necessary.</p>
	<p>vii. <u>As such, the Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must also indicate the scientific organisation registration/member number and status of registration/membership for each specialist.</u></p>	<p>Noted, this information has been included on the Specialist Declarations signed by the respective specialists and is included in Appendix 6.</p>
	<p>Cumulative Assessment</p>	
	<p>i. If there are any other similar facilities within a 30km radius of the proposed development site, a cumulative impact assessment must be conducted for all identified and assessed impacts which must indicate the following:</p> <p>a. Identified cumulative impacts must be clearly defined, and where possible the size of the identified impact must be quantified and indicated, i.e. hectares of cumulatively transformed land.</p> <p>b. Detailed process flow and proof must be provided, to indicate how the specialist's recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions from the various similar developments in the area were taken into consideration in the assessment of cumulative impacts and when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.</p> <p>c. The cumulative impacts significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development.</p>	<p>All similar renewable energy facilities within a 35km radius has been assessed as part of the cumulative assessment (Section 12.3.5 of FSR).</p> <p>Please see each respective specialist assessment attached in Appendix 6 for an assessment of the cumulative impacts. All renewable energy developments within a 35km of the proposed application site are shown in Figure 29.</p> <p>Furthermore, the cumulative impact significance rating also informed the need and desirability of the proposed development. Despite the fact that the proposed development site is not located within any of the identified Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs), the proposed development is in line with the national planning vision for wind and solar development in South Africa.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	d.A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed.	The findings of the specialist studies undertaken as part of this EIA provide an assessment of both the benefits and potential negative impacts anticipated as a result of the proposed development. The findings conclude that there are no environmental fatal flaws that should prevent the proposed development from proceeding.
	<u>Specific comments</u>	
	viii. The Plan of Study for the EIA phase must provide a clear description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the EIA process.	The Plan of Study outlines the approach and tasks to be undertaken going forward into the EIA Process.
	ix. This must further include a list of the specialist studies that will be conducted, the terms of reference for each specialist study, the assessment methodology and impact ratings etc. and signed specialist declaration forms.	<p>The Plan of Study contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasks to be undertaken • Description of alternatives • Specialist Studies • The EIA Methodology used in determining the significance of impacts. <p>The declaration forms of all the specialist are included in Appendix 6.</p>
<p>x. Please provide a description of all identified alternatives for the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity.</p> <p>xi. Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and/or motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist.</p>	<p>No location alternatives are being considered for the Koup 1 Wind Farm as these sites were selected prior to the commencement of the EIA Process.</p> <p>The preliminary layout that was prepared for the Koup 1 WEF has been assessed by specialists to identify potential impacts that may arise from the development. Based on the findings of the specialists and the potential impacts identified, the preliminary layout has been updated to include constraints.</p>	

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		This layout will be further refined based on the outcomes of the public participation process of the Scoping phase. The final layout will then be assessed by all specialists in the EIA Phase.
	xii. The approved PP plan with the approval email must be submitted with the final SR and must be included as an Appendix under the Public Participation Process.	The approved PP Plan with the approval email has been included in Appendix 5 of the PPP.
	<u>General</u>	
	You are further reminded to comply with Regulation 21(1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, which states that: <i>“If S&EIR must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 44 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority a scoping report which has been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority”</i>	Noted, the Final Scoping Report will be submitted to the Department by the 26 of January 2022, taking into consideration the December shutdown period.
	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.	The EAP can confirm that the FSR complies 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. This has been tabulated in Table 1 in Section 1.1 of the FSR.
	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).	Noted. The legislated timeframes prescribed in the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, will be adhered to in order to ensure that the application will not lapse.
	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.	The proposed development will not proceed without an EA being granted by the DFFE.

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08 December 2021 Email Cape Nature Megan Simons Land Use Scientist	Dear Hlengiwe, I trust this email finds you well. Thank you for your email. Kindly can you share the shapefiles for Koups 1 and Koups 2. I would also like to request an extension by a week to review this application, as I will only return to work on 10 January 2022.	Good Day Megan, Please find attached shapefile as requested, let me know should you need anything else. <u>Response from Hlengiwe Ntuli (SiVEST) via email on 05 January 2022</u> <u>Response from Michelle Guy (SiVEST) via email on 11 January 2022 – extension granted until 17 January 2022.</u>
11 January 2022 Email Breede-Gouritz Management (BGCMA) Jan Van Staden Catchment Agency	With reference to the application 22 November 2021 and after having had the opportunity to assess the application, herewith the following: 1. The proposed development of Koups 1 wind energy constitutes section 21 (c) & (i) water uses of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). The applicant must obtain authorization in terms of the Act prior to the commencement of the proposed development. 2. It is noted on page 22 of the draft scoping report that authorization in terms of section 21 (a),(b),(g) and c&i may be required. Please advise as to where the water for construction and operational purpose will be sourced from, furthermore advise the anticipated volumes that will be abstracted thereof. 3. In terms of section 21 (g) please advise if the proposed conservancy tanks will be pumped by the Municipality/service provider on regular basis? Your response on this comment will determine if this section of the National Water Act is triggered or not.	 Noted, the applicant will need to apply for a Water Use License and obtain authorisation in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) of the National Water Act prior to development commencing. The DSR states that Section 21 (c) and (i) may be applicable. There is no mention of other water uses in the Draft Scoping Report. Boreholes are available on the landowners' properties. The developer has confirmed that there is enough capacity to supply the development for the construction and operational phases. All applicable water uses will be applied for prior to development commencing. Enclosed septic tank facilities will be installed which will be periodically collected in terms of an agreement with the local authority or a local private company rendering this kind of

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		service. The Department of Water and Sanitation as well as the BGCMA will be consulted with should this be applicable.
	4. In terms of section 21(b) please advise if the applicant will store water in a dam and advice as to what will be the capacity of the storage dam.	It is unlikely that Section 21b will be applicable to this Development. However the Department of Water and Sanitation as well as the BGCMA will be consulted with should this be applicable.
	5. It is evident from the aquatic assessment report that the section 21(c&i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) is triggered by the proposed Wind Energy therefore Facility. A risk matrix must be compiled and submitted this office for decision making purpose.	A risk assessment will be undertaken by a qualified specialist and submitted to the Department as part of the Water Use License prior to development commencing.
	6. Please note that the comments are only relevant for the properties that fall within the Breede Gouritz Management Agency Jurisdiction in quaternary J21E, J23B, and J32A. The quaternary L21 is excluded from these comments therefore the applicant must obtain separate comments from the Department of water and sanitation.	Noted, the Department of Water and Sanitation have been contacted for comment on the proposed development.
	Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the applicant to identify any sources of pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the applicant.	Noted, the applicant is aware of the responsibility to ensure that pollution of water resources is prevented.
	The BGCMA reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that might be received.	The BGCMA will be consulted with throughout the entire EIA process and be provided further opportunities for comment.
11 January 2022 Email Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment (DFFE)	The Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation has reviewed and evaluated the aforementioned report. According to the information provided in the Draft Scoping Report (DSR), the proposed development site falls entirely within the Gamka Karoo vegetation	Confirmed, the site falls within the Gamka Karoo Vegetation type and is classified as Ecological Support Areas.

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Mr. Seoka Lekota Control Biodiversity Officer Grade B	type which is considered to be low sensitivity and with few species of concern present. The site is classified as Ecological Support Areas.	
	<p>Notwithstanding the above, the final Scoping Report must include the following as guidelines considered and ensure that the proposed project is in compliance with their requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant provincial biodiversity plans; • NEMBA National List of Threatened Ecosystem that are threatened and in need of protection; and • The site locality maps illustrating the ecological sensitivity. 	Noted, this information has been included in the Final Scoping Report and corresponding specialist reports.
	In conclusion, all Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA for review queries should be submitted to the directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Seoka Lekota.	Noted, these contact details are contained within the project database. The Biodiversity Conservation Department will be consulted with throughout the entire EIA process and provided further opportunities to comment.
12 January 2022 Email Western Cape Transport and Public Works: Transport Policies and Strategies Mario Brown	It is noted that all the requirements stipulated in the NRTA will need to be complied with during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. In addition, the Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF) and the associated Central Karoo District Integrated Transport Plan (DITP) should be considered particularly in terms of access and mobility principles and traffic law enforcement. The Western Cape Government's transport strategy is outlined in the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF). The PLTF gives guidance, in alignment with the PSDF, to land-use and transport patterns and strategies that will support overarching national socio-spatial and access objectives. The DITP, a sector plan of the IDP, outlines the priorities for mobility and access planning in the District and gives guidance on traffic law enforcement matters, including the movement of hazardous materials. The PLTF and DITP are prepared in accordance with the National Land Transport Act (NLTA) (Act5, 2009).	A letter addressed to the roads engineer in the Western Cape Province and the Central Karoo District will be sent to verify the strategy and guidance required for road use and maintenance in due course.

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	<p>The appropriate roads authority should also be consulted where support is required in developing maintenance plans.</p> <p>Where support is required in terms of traffic law enforcement and safety, traffic management, signage and pedestrian safety, the Provincial Road Traffic Management Co-ordinating Committee (PRTMCC) and the associated Central Karoo District Road Traffic Management Co-ordinating Committee (DRTMCC) may be consulted.</p> <p>The DTPW supports an approach that is aligned with the Western Cape Government's Strategic Plan's Vision Inspired Priorities (VIPs) and the Department of Transport and Public Works' Massive Transformative Purpose (MTP) of enabling communities to live dignified lives.</p>	
<p>12 January 2022 Email Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Thea Jordan – Head of Department</p>	<p>The e-mail notification of 22 November 2021 regarding the availability of the Draft Scoping Report ("DSR") for comments refers. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DSR.</p> <p>Please find consolidated comment from various directorates within the Department on the DSR and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") dated November 2021 that was available for download from the website of the environmental assessment practitioner ("EAP").</p>	
	<p>1. Directorate: Development Facilitation – Ms Adri La Meyer / Mr Ralph van Delin (Email:Adri.Lameyer@westerncape.gov.za Ralph.vanDelin@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2817):</p>	
	<p>1.1 It is noted that both Activity 14 of Listing Notice 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) have been applied for. Please note that only one of the listed activities will be applicable and should be</p>	<p>DFFE was consulted with regarding this and the following response was received:Please note that I cannot confirm if "a BESS will trigger Listing Notice 1 - Activity 14 and Listing Notice 3 - Activity 10 or if a BESS is not considered a container and this trigger must therefore be excluded". It remains the EAP's</p>

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	<p>applied for. Although Table 8 of the DSR Page 2 of 5 indicates that the listed activities are applied for due to the proposed development of a battery energy storage system (“BESS”), please note that the competent authority has indicated via an interpretation query that transformers and BESSs are not deemed to be containers for the purposes of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), “considering that the purpose of a transformer and a battery is not to store or store and handle dangerous goods.” The EAP is advised to consult with the competent authority in this regard. The Final Scoping Report (“FSR”) and Draft EIA Report must clearly indicate the anticipated volume of the storage containers for the storage or storage and handling of a dangerous good.</p>	<p>responsibility to ascertain the technology to be used and whether the BESS at point in its life cycle will store dangerous goods and therefore trigger the activities in question.</p> <p>The applicant was further consulted with and confirmed that up to 40MW of batteries using solid state / liquid flow batteries with hazardous material of more than 80m³ will be used.</p>
	<p>1.1.1. If a dangerous good will be stored or stored and handled in storage containers of more than 80m³, then Activity 14 of Listing Notice 1 will be applicable.</p> <p>1.1.2. Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 will only be triggered if more than 30m³, but no more than 80m³ of a dangerous good will be stored or stored and handled at the proposed development site.</p> <p>Page x of the Executive Summary and page 81 of the DSR state that “Leaks or spills from storage facilities also pose a risk and due consideration to the safe design and management of the 30 000l fuel storage facility must be given.” Based on this statement, it appears that Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) is the applicable listed activity.</p>	<p>Noted, it is confirmed that Listing Notice 1 Activity 14 is triggered since more than 80m³ will be stored in the BESS facility.</p> <p>Listing Notice 3 Activity 10 will not be applicable as the amount of hazardous substances to be stored is more than 80m³. The 30 000l fuel storage facility is an error.</p> <p>The application form will be updated to correct this.</p>
	<p>1.2 Page iv of the Executive Summary and page 1 of the DSR state that the proposed development is “near the town of Beaufort West in the Beaufort West and Prince Albert Local Municipalities, which falls within the Central Karoo District Municipality.” Section 8 of the DSR provides the socio-economic characteristics of Beaufort West and Prince Albert Municipalities whilst section</p>	<p>Noted, Koup 2 falls within both the Beaufort West Local Municipality only. The report has been updated to correct this.</p>

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	<p>10.2 of the DSR describes the relevance of the Integrated Development Plans of the two municipalities in relation to the proposed development. However, elsewhere in the DSR (e.g., section 7.1) it is indicated that the proposed development is only located within Beaufort West Municipality. Figures 1, 2 and 5 of the DSR indicate that a portion of the Farm Riet Poort No. 231 falls within the administrative boundaries of Prince Albert Municipality. The FSR and Draft EIA Report must provide clarity on the location of the proposed activities.</p>	
	<p>1.3 The DSR does not provide a description of the outcome of the Screening Tool Report (generated from the Screening Tool developed by the competent authority). Although it is assumed that the application for environmental authorisation included the Screening Tool Report, please provide a copy of said report when the Draft EIA Report is released for public consultation. The EAP must further indicate how the findings of the Screening Tool Report relate to the proposed specialist studies contemplated in the Plan of Study for EIA. If additional specialist studies were identified in the Screening Tool Report but not indicated in the Plan of Study for EIA, the EAP must provide a motivation why those specialist studies will not be undertaken or are not deemed necessary for the EIA process.</p>	<p>Noted, the Screening Tool Report will be included in the Draft EIA Report when it is released for Public Comment. A description of the Screening Report in relation to the specialist studies undertaken will be included.</p> <p>All studies identified as part of the Screening Report have been catered for.</p>
	<p>1.4 The preferred layout plan to be presented in the Draft EIA Report must consider the recommendations and mitigation measures of the various specialists. Furthermore, the Draft EIA Report must clearly indicate whether the recommendations with regards to the proposed buffers and the relocation or removal of problematic wind turbines and associated infrastructure have been implemented. Where there are contradictory recommendations posed by the various specialists for implementation, these should be highlighted by the EAP.</p>	<p>Noted, all recommendations and mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIA Report.</p> <p>A full description of the specialist findings, buffers and turbine placement will be outlined.</p>

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	1.5 The Draft EIA Report should provide a map of the proposed development in relation to the nearest Renewable Energy Development Zone ("REDZ") (i.e., Beaufort West REDZ).	Noted, this was included in the application form and will be included in the Draft EIA Report.
	1.6 Section 12.3.2, page 89 of the DSR refers to construction noise impacts at night with the mitigation measure proposed that "Night-time construction activities closer than 1,000 m from and NSD to be minimized." The Draft Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") to be submitted with the Draft EIA Report must indicate the working hours during the construction phase of the proposed wind energy facility ("WEF") development.	Noted, the draft EMPr will detail the working hours during construction that need to be adhered to.
	1.7 Please correct references noted as "Error! Reference source not found" in the FSR.	Noted, these references will be corrected.
	2. Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management – Ms Shehaam Brinkhuis (Email: Shehaam.Brinkhuis@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 8309):	
	2.1 This Directorate is satisfied with the aspects to be assessed, as noted in the Plan of Study for EIA.	Comment is noted.
	2.2 This Directorate awaits the Draft EIA Report (and accompanying EMPr) to provide comment on potential pollution impacts and mitigation measures.	Noted, the Department will be copied in regarding correspondence relating to the Draft EIA Report.
	3. Directorate: Waste Management Mr Muneeb Baderoon (Email: muneeb.baderoon@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2965):	
	3.1. The directorate is satisfied with the DSR and Plan of Study for the EIA. The following comments are provided for consideration in the forthcoming Draft EIA Report and/or EMPr.	Noted, this information is contained within the DSR and will be included in the Draft EIA Report. Suitability of solar energy generation for the proposed development site will be confirmed in the Draft EIA Report.

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	<p>3.1.1 Spills that occur from possible leaks spills must be cleaned immediately to prevent further contamination, and contaminated soil must be disposed of at an appropriate facility that provides safe disposal certificates that are to be kept for presentation to authorities upon request thereof. Stormwater must be protected from contamination by fuel, lubricants, battery liquids and other pollutants.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr.</p>
	<p>3.1.2. This Directorate notes that an Aquatic Impact Assessment has been undertaken to assess how the proposed development may impact on identified water resources as protected by the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA") and whether the proposed WEF development requires a general authorisation or water use licence in terms of the NWA, 1998. Strict precautions must be presented in the EMPr to avoid potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr. The Department of Water and Sanitation will be contacted with regards to the Water Use License.</p>
	<p>3.1.3. The DSR states that earthworks will expose and mobilise earth materials, and that several materials and chemicals will be used, which may impact on surface water. It also noted that leaks or spills from storage facilities pose a risk and due consideration must be given to the safe design and management of the 30 000l fuel storage facility. The EMPr must comprehensively address the management of these liquids, battery liquids and other pollutants to ensure that they do not pollute the surface and groundwater.</p>	<p>Noted, the inclusion of the 30 000l fuel storage facility is an error. This has been rectified in the report. The EMPr will include conditions for the protection of water resources from pollutants.</p>
	<p>3.1.4. The displacement of overlying vegetation has been identified as a potential impact as vegetation clearance will take place during the construction phase. Any vegetation removed may be taken to a green/garden waste chipping facility for composting or be disposed of at an appropriately licenced facility but may not be disposed of on the adjacent land. Waste, including vegetation removed during the execution of the project, may not be burned without prior authorisation.</p>	<p>Noted, this information will be included as conditions of the EMPr.</p>

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	3.1.5. The Draft EIA Report must take cognisance of the requirements of Part 5 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), especially section 21: general requirements for storage of waste.	Noted, this will be considered in the draft EIA Report.
	3.1.6. If temporary ablution facilities are to be used during the construction phase, these ablution facilities must be regularly serviced, emptied or suitably managed and according to the type of system used, to prevent flies and bad odours, and to maintain occupation health and safety standards.	Noted, this will be included as conditions of the EMPr.
	3.1.7. The EMPr must include a comprehensive waste management plan which must cover all the relevant environmental aspects and impacts in accordance with the legislative requirements.	Noted, a Waste Management Plan will be included in the Final EMPr to be approved prior to construction.
	4. Directorate: Air Quality Management – Mr Deon Stoltz (Email: Deon.Stoltz@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2805):	
	This Directorate has no comments on the DSR and Plan of Study for EIA and awaits the Draft EIA Report to provide comments on potential noise and dust impacts and mitigation measures.	Noted, the Department will be provided an opportunity to comment on these impact during the EIA Phase.
	Please direct all enquiries to the commenting officials should you require any clarity on any of the comments provided. The Department reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any or new information received.	
12 January 2022 Email Terramanzi Group (Pty) Ltd On behalf of Mr Botha Schabort Owner of Portion 2 of the Farm Rietfontein No 12.	PRELIMINARY COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEFS) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.	

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	<p>Terramanzi Group (TMG) was appointed by Mr Botha Schabort (owner of Portion 2 of the Farm Rietfontein No 12) to provide comment on the proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility developments. Given the restrictive timeframes for comment over the festive season which typically puts stakeholders under severe pressure for commentary, the comments made herein are provisional and we may provide additional commentary as additional aspects or concerns are identified on further investigation.</p> <p>We reviewed the documents that are out for public participation as per your email to Mr Schabort and located here: http://www.sivest.co.za/Download</p> <p>The main purpose of this review is to determine whether or not the Applications have complied with the procedural and legislative requirements in terms of NEMA and the EIA Regulations (2014 as amended). We have provided comment on the following pertinent areas of concern and reserve our right to make further commentary as required.</p>	<p>The timeframes for comment are based on NEMA and the EIA Regulations (2014 as amended). As such, all I&As have been provided a 30-day comment period. The festive season shutdown – 15th December 2021 to 5 January 2022 - was excluded from this timeframe.</p> <p>All I&As will be afforded a chance to provide further comment during the EIA Phase.</p>
	<p>(A) Overarching Requirements of NEMA</p> <p>The following, fundamental departure point forms a central theme in the application and the discretion of the decision-maker and is highlighted as follows:</p> <p>The South African Constitution makes it clear that “ecologically sustainable development” is to be secured, while “promoting justifiable economic and social development”. While some trade-offs and substitutability are therefore possible (within the limits of acceptable change and carrying capacity restrictions), such trade-offs will only be justified if the ecological integrity of the systems are not compromised. While some argue that this is an excessively ecocentric approach, it is in fact an anthropocentric approach, in that planning and EIA “must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and</p>	<p>This is the basis on how and why the EIA Process is undertaken in the manner that it is.</p> <p>The need for renewable energy is largely to ensure that the needs of the population are met and to serve present and future generations.</p> <p>With reference to this project in particular, a number of specialist studies were undertaken upfront to identify the sensitives in the surrounding landscape. This includes ecological aspects as well as social and cultural aspects. Once the sensitives were identified, the pre-liminary layout was amended to cater for this and amendments to the placement of turbines were made. This is to ensure that the cultural landscape and sense of place would be intact as far as possible</p>

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	<p>social interests equitably” Ecological integrity is to be maintained for the “benefit of present and future generations”, with “development [to] serve present and future generations”.</p> <p>In other words, “strong” sustainability is called for in order to ensure that a sustainable level of ecosystem functions is ensured to sustain quality of life. To be sustainable, ecological integrity must be maintained, while social equity and justice are to be ensured along with economic efficiency.</p> <p>In this regard, it is also important to note that while the importance of job creation and economic growth for South Africa cannot be denied, the Constitution calls for justifiable economic development. In his consideration of the Constitutional imperative for development to be justifiable, Judge Ngcobo in his ruling in the Constitutional Court case of Fuel Retailers Association of Southern Africa v. Director-General Environmental Management, Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, Mpumalanga Province & others (Case CCT 67/06) (2007) states that:</p> <p>What section 24 requires, and what NEMA gives effect to, is that socio-economic development must be justifiable in the light of the need to protect the environment. The Constitution and environmental legislation introduce a new criterion for considering future developments. Pure economic factors are no longer decisive. The need for development must now be determined by its impact on the environment, sustainable development and social and economic interests. The duty of environmental authorities is to integrate these factors into decision-making and make decisions that are informed by these considerations. This process requires a decision-maker to consider the impact of the proposed development on the environment and socio-economic conditions”.</p>	<p>and to ensure that the ecological integrity of the systems are protected as far as possible while still allowing for development.</p> <p>As with any development, there will be a degree of disruption to the environment as well as to the sense of place, but efforts to reduce this as far as possible have been made.</p> <p>The EAP is in agreement that the need for development must be determined by its impact on the environment, and considering social and economic interests. It is therefore the EAPs duty to present on all of these factors, with information from various specialists, in an independent, unbiased and impartial way to allow the authorities to make an informed decision. A number of factors are being taken into consideration, not only purely economic criterion as is evidenced in the Draft Scoping Report.</p>
	<p>(B) Contextual Analysis</p>	<p>None of the specialist identified that this project would be fatally flawed. Buffers and mitigation measures have been put in place</p>

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	<p>General Application</p> <p>Based on the available information, it is not clear how an application of this nature, with the potential to cause potentially irreparable damage to certain aspects of the receiving natural environment, with no demonstrated examples of acceptable thresholds already applied in industry, no demonstrated successful rehabilitation examples in a similar receiving environment in industry and which is further not substantiated by any data to suggest that this is feasible in the first place, is allowed to continue in its current format. Specifically we refer to the issues identified below.</p>	<p>in line with good practice guidelines from the various authorities to ensure that the damage to the environment is kept to a minimum. In some instances, buffers have even been increased by specialists to allow for further protection of resources that they deemed important.</p>
	<p>Further, in the discussion of alternatives, which has omitted to respect the mitigation hierarchy required by law, does not take into account the potentially permanent loss of important species (bird and bat) and economic activity and sense of place associated with existing eco-tourism industries in the area. This must be addressed by the EAP in a clear and accountable manner in terms of NEMA. The scoping reports and assessments are considered fatally flawed in their current format.</p>	<p>Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity.</p> <p>The Regulations indicate that alternatives that are considered should be reasonable and feasible.</p> <p>The assessment of alternatives should, where possible, be done in a way that feeds back into the planning or design of the activity, thereby optimising the positive aspects and minimising the negative aspects that are highlighted during the assessment process. The assessment process should also be iterative where necessary to reflect the optimal formulation of alternatives.</p> <p>In terms of the site alternatives, prior to the initiation of the EIA, alternative properties / sites were considered for the location of the proposed development. The selection of a potential wind project site includes several key aspects including wind resource, environmental, grid connection suitability as well as competition, topography and access. This proposed project site was selected based on the above criteria ahead of other</p>

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		<p>regional properties / sites due to the cumulative assessment of all criteria.</p> <p>A met mast was installed on the project site and the proposed site has been deemed suitable in terms of wind resource. The proposed project site has topography which is suitable for the development of a WEF. In addition, the proposed project site also has a low agricultural intensity. The site is therefore considered highly suitable for the proposed development of a WEF and no other locations have been considered.</p> <p>As part of the EIA process, specialist studies have been undertaken upfront and the proposed layout updated to remove turbines from the sensitive areas as identified by the specialists.</p> <p>The full extent of the impacts will be considered in the EIA phase and an Environmental Management Plan will be drafted with mitigation measures during construction and operation of the wind farm.</p>
	<p>Specialist Reports</p> <p>There are a number of specialist studies undertaken for the project and whilst some of these are considered adequate, there are some that present a project design that does not appear to align with best practice guidelines in addition to misrepresentation of existing conditions on the ground, both being a major area of concern. This is not considered acceptable and can easily be construed as selective reporting from both the Specialist and the EAP in an attempt to massage the findings into a client focused process as opposed to an independently assessed process. Without doubt, this should be rectified through an independent peer review process of the specialist reports against</p>	<p>SiVEST does not engage in selective reporting nor have any findings been massaged for a specific outcome. The facts as provided by the independent specialists have been reported on.</p> <p>All EAPs involved in the process are all professionally registered with both the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner of South Africa (EAPASA) and abide by a code of ethical conduct and practice</p>

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	<p>industry best practice guidelines and the EAP. Without such a peer review, the findings and recommendations are considered to be out of sync with the requirements of NEMA and fatally flawed.</p>	<p>All parties have signed declarations of independence and would not benefit by jeopardizing their professionalism and misleading the authorities or the public in any way.</p> <p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist:</p> <p>The avifaunal reports were informed by 12 months of pre-construction monitoring. The monitoring protocol for the site was designed according to the latest version (2015) of Jenkins A R; Van Rooyen C S; Smallie J J; Anderson M D & Smit H A. 2011. Best practice guidelines for avian monitoring and impact mitigation at proposed wind energy development sites in southern Africa. Endangered Wildlife Trust and Birdlife South Africa.</p>
	<p>Consideration of Alternatives</p> <p>The NEMA EIA Regulations require that a “description of any feasible and reasonable alternatives identified” must be provided. The NEMA EIA Regulations define alternatives as the following:</p> <p>“Alternatives” in the context of an activity, specify different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity; b) The type of activity to be undertaken; c) The design or layout of the activity; d) The technology be used in the activity; and 	<p>Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity.</p> <p>The Regulations indicate that alternatives that are considered should be reasonable and feasible.</p> <p>The assessment of alternatives should, where possible, be done in a way that feeds back into the planning or design of the activity, thereby optimising the positive aspects and minimising the negative aspects that are highlighted during the assessment process. The assessment process should also be iterative where necessary to reflect the optimal formulation of alternatives.</p> <p>In terms of the site alternatives, prior to the initiation of the EIA, alternative properties / sites were considered for the location of the proposed development. The selection of a potential wind</p>

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	<p>e) The operational aspects of the activity.</p> <p>The “No-Go” alternative must also be comparatively assessed.</p> <p>“The general objective of integrated environmental management is, inter alia, to “identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks and consequences and alternatives and options for mitigation of activities, with a view to minimising negative impacts, maximising benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management” set out in NEMA”.</p> <p>It is apparent that the consideration of alternatives has not fully considered the mitigation hierarchy required by law as well as the fundamental issues noted below and needs to be redone:</p>	<p>project site includes several key aspects including wind resource, environmental, grid connection suitability as well as competition, topography and access. This proposed project site was selected based on the above criteria ahead of other regional properties / sites due to the cumulative assessment of all criteria.</p> <p>A met mast was installed on the project site and the proposed site has been deemed suitable in terms of wind resource. The proposed project site has topography which is suitable for the development of a WEF. In addition, the proposed project site also has a low agricultural intensity. The site is therefore considered highly suitable for the proposed development of a WEF and no other locations have been considered.</p> <p>As part of the EIA process, specialist studies have been undertaken upfront and the proposed layout updated to remove turbines from the sensitive areas as identified by the specialists.</p> <p>The full extent of the impacts will be considered in the EIA phase and an Environmental Management Plan will be drafted with mitigation measures during construction and operation of the wind farm.</p>
	<p>(C) Specific Areas of Concern</p> <p>Avifaunal Concerns</p> <p>The following was quoted verbatim from the Avifaunal Specialist Assessment Report of Koup 1:</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist:</p> <p>The proposed 5km buffer zone should be more than adequate to prevent the disturbance of the breeding pair during the construction phase.</p>

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	<p>“It is inevitable that a measure of displacement will take place for all priority species during the construction phase, due to the disturbance factor associated with the construction activities. This is likely to affect ground nesting species the most, as this could temporarily disrupt their reproductive cycle. Species which fall in this category are Ludwig’s Bustard, Blue Crane, Karoo Korhaan, Kori Bustard and Spotted Eagle-Owl. Some raptors might also be affected, e.g., Pale Chanting Goshawk which could potentially breed in the small Vachellia trees in the drainage lines, and Greater Kestrel which often breeds on crow nests which have been constructed on wind pumps. A major concern is the Martial Eagle pair that breeds on Tower 108 of the Droërvier Proteus 1 400kV HV line. Martial Eagles are very sensitive to disturbance but the proposed 5km No-Go (no-turbines) buffer zone around the nest should prevent any disturbance factor during the construction phase of the wind farm.”</p>	
	<p>“The proposed Koup 1 WEF will pose a collision risk to several priority species which could occur regularly at the site. Species exposed to this risk are large terrestrial species i.e., mostly bustards such as Karoo Korhaan, Kori Bustard, Ludwig’s Bustard, and Blue Crane¹, although bustards and cranes generally seem to be not as vulnerable to turbine collisions as was originally anticipated (Ralston-Paton & Camagu 2019). Soaring priority species, i.e., raptors such as Martial Eagle, Pale Chanting Goshawk, Lanner Falcon, Booted Eagle and Greater Kestrel are most at risk of all the priority species likely to occur regularly at the project site”.</p>	<p>Noted, quoted from the Avifaunal Specialist report.</p>
	<p>According to the IUCN red list 2020, the Martial Eagle (<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>) is globally endangered, and their numbers are decreasing. It is estimated there are less than 800 pairs of Martial Eagles left in Southern Africa (Taylor, 2015). When Martial eagles are not breeding, both mature eagles from a breeding pair might be found roosting on their own in some prominent tree up to several kilometres away from their nesting haunt, hunting for several days in one area, until viable prey resources are exhausted, and then moving on to another area</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist: Agreed</p>

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	<p>(Amadon & Brown, 1986). The territory of martial eagles can vary greatly in size. The average home range is estimated to be 125 to 150 km² in Southern Africa, with mean distances between nests of approximately 12km (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). Martial eagles, especially adult birds, are typically devoted to less disturbed areas, both due to these offering more extensive prey selection and their apparent dislike for a considerable human presence (Machange et al., 2005).</p>	
	<p>Due to the above-mentioned dwindling numbers and behavioural characteristics of the endangered Martial Eagle, we believe the 5km buffer zone is insufficient as the Martial Eagles territory clearly overlaps the proposed layout of both Koup 1 and Koup 2 WEF.</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist:</p> <p>A minimum buffer zone of 5km for Martial Eagle nests is currently recommended by BirdLife South Africa to mitigate against collisions. While it will not completely eliminate the potential for collisions, it is regarded as a reasonable and practically implementable measure which will significantly reduce the risk of collisions.</p>
	<p>It appears that the EAP and specialist have not determined any thresholds or advised if thresholds would be relevant or applicable, particularly in light of the sensitive populations of avifauna present in all the areas surveyed and that it is openly noted that the project will cause collision risks. In the context of the activity which has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the receiving natural environment, this question is important as is the question of accurate specialist studies. The EAP has also not shown demonstrated examples of how the existing and functioning avifaunal system can be restored or maintained with a design that clearly impinges on identified sensitive areas. It is essential that this study is redone and that an independent peer review is commissioned to ensure a robust outcome for the avifaunal status quo.</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist:</p> <p>The issue of thresholds is addressed in the mitigation measures: If estimated annual collision rates indicate unacceptable mortality levels of priority species, i.e., if it exceeds the mortality threshold determined (based on best available information and population estimates at the time) by the avifaunal specialist after consultation with other avifaunal specialists and BirdLife South Africa, <u>additional measures will have to be implemented which could include shut down on demand or other proven measures.</u> This, as well as all the other mitigation measures proposed in the avifaunal report, are aimed at maintaining a functional avifaunal system.</p>

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	<p>Ultimately, the avifaunal impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was not adequately assessed and the correctness of the information provided in the reports are therefore highly questionable in terms of Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist: We disagree.</p> <p>The avifaunal reports were informed by 12 months of pre-construction monitoring. The monitoring protocol for the site was designed according to the latest version (2015) of Jenkins A R; Van Rooyen C S; Smallie J J; Anderson M D & Smit H A. 2011. Best practice guidelines for avian monitoring and impact mitigation at proposed wind energy development sites in southern Africa. Endangered Wildlife Trust and Birdlife South Africa.</p> <p>The information presented in the avifaunal report is as accurate as possible. Conclusions in this study are based on experience of these and similar species at wind farm developments in different parts of South Africa. However, it is common knowledge among bird specialists that bird behaviour can never be predicted with absolute certainty.</p>
	<p>Ludwig's Bustard and Karoo Korhaan Concerns</p> <p>The following was quoted verbatim from the Avifaunal Specialist Assessment Report:</p> <p>"While the intention is to place the 33kV reticulation network underground where possible, there are areas where the lines might have to run above ground, for technical reasons. In these instances, the line could potentially pose a collision risk to various species, particularly large terrestrial species including Red Data species such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Karoo Korhaan and Secretary bird and various waterbirds when the dams are full,</p>	<p>Noted, quoted from the Avifaunal Specialist report.</p>

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	and the drainage lines contain water. The impact is rated as medium pre-mitigation and low post-mitigation.”	
	<p>The following was quoted from studies conducted by (Martin & Shaw, 2010) and (Jenkins et al., 2011):</p> <p>“A very pertinent issue to conservation efforts of the Ludwig’s bustard is their overwhelming tendency to fatally collide with powerlines within their habitats. This issue is mainly due to the visual blind spots of bustards being positioned such that when they look down a small degree while in flight, they are no longer able to detect obstacles in their flightpath. This collision problem is of such a dire magnitude that the future of the species may be in jeopardy because of it. An estimated 4 000 – 11 900 Ludwig’s bustards are killed each year through these collisions. To help with the conservation of the species in the face of this threat, more detailed information and statistics of the Ludwig’s bustards are necessary for any significant plan of action to be made. In the meantime, future increases in infrastructure construction and power grid upgrades in the habitats of Ludwig’s bustards will naturally pose an increasing threat to the Ludwig’s bustard population.”</p>	Noted.
	<p>The proposed mitigation measures (bird diverters) are not effective for Bustards (Pers.comm. Lourens Leeuwner, Endangered Wildlife Trust, 2021). Additionally, the EAP has clearly not followed the required hierarchy for impact mitigation, attempting to direct the design to save the Client money instead of providing for an ecologically sound alternative, which brings into question the independence and integrity of the EAP.</p>	<p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist:</p> <p>We know that bird diverters are not effective for bustards, and we have stated it as such. There is currently no effective mitigation measure to prevent bustard powerline collisions, other than going underground with the cables. This is addressed in the mitigation measures where it is explicitly stated that underground cabling should be used as much as is practically possible. It is however inevitable that some short sections of line need to go above ground for technical and environmental reasons where trenching will not be technically possible or is environmentally unacceptable. While these</p>

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		sections will pose a collision risk to birds, including bustards, the majority of the lines will be underground. Furthermore, it should be noted that high voltage lines i.e. 132kV and bigger, pose by far the highest collision risk as opposed to the smaller reticulation lines (Anderson, M.D. 2002. Karoo large terrestrial bird powerline project: Progress Report No 3. Eskom, Johannesburg).
	It appears that the EAP and specialist have again not determined any thresholds or advised if thresholds would be relevant or applicable, particularly in light of the sensitive populations of avifauna present in all the areas surveyed and that it is openly noted that the project design will cause collision risks. In the context of the activity which has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the receiving natural environment, this question is important as is the question of accurate specialist studies. The EAP has also not shown demonstrated examples of how the existing and functioning avifaunal system can be restored or maintained with a design that clearly impinges on identified sensitive areas. It is essential that this study is redone and that an independent peer review is commissioned to ensure a robust outcome for the avifaunal status quo.	Response from Avifaunal Specialist: The issue of thresholds is addressed in the mitigation measures: If estimated annual collision rates indicate unacceptable mortality levels of priority species, i.e., if it exceeds the mortality threshold determined by the avifaunal specialist (based on best available information and population estimates at the time) after consultation with other avifaunal specialists and BirdLife South Africa, additional measures will have to be implemented which could include shut down on demand or other proven measures. This, as well as all the other mitigation measures proposed in the avifaunal report, are aimed at maintaining a functional avifaunal system.
	Ultimately, the avifaunal impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was not adequately assessed and the correctness of the information provided in the reports are therefore highly questionable in terms of Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).	Response from Avifaunal Specialist: We disagree. The information presented in the avifaunal report is as accurate as possible. Conclusions in this study are based on experience of these and similar species at wind farm developments in different parts of South Africa. However, it is common knowledge among bird specialists that bird behaviour can never be predicted with absolute certainty.
	Bat Corridor Concerns	Noted, quoted from the Bat Specialist report.

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	<p>The following was quoted verbatim from the Bat Specialist Study of Koup 1:</p> <p>“Sensitivity zones are based on buffer zones as indicated by the South African Good Practice Guidelines for Surveying Bats at Wind Energy Facility Developments – Pre-construction (Sowler, et al., 2017). These zones are refined through field visits and physically visiting the bat conducive environments occurring at the development sites as well as static and active monitoring data.</p>	
	<p>The minimum buffer recommendation prescribed by SABAA is a 200m buffer around all potentially bat important features. Figure 22 has therefore incorporated 200m buffers as a minimum and for higher sensitivity zones, larger buffers are incorporated around bat sensitive areas at the proposed Koup 1 WEF site.”</p>	<p>Noted, quoted from the Bat Specialist report.</p>
	<p>The minimum buffer recommendation prescribed by SABAA is a 200m buffer around all potentially bat important features. Watercourses are seen as bat important features. Rivers, and drainage lines are important for foraging and commuting. Most of these water resources are non-perennial, and therefore only available to bats during some parts of a year. This could then restrict potential impacts to bats to periods when key resources are available.</p>	<p>Response from Bat Specialist:</p> <p>Please note that the South African Good Practice Guidelines for Surveying Bats at Wind Energy Facility Developments- pre-construction (Sowler et al, 2017, p27) mentions “potentially bat important features”. As explained below, these first order streams at Koup 1 and Koup 2 are in general not seen as potentially bat important features.</p>
	<p>Critically, sensitivity mapping in the draft Scoping Reports and specialist reports for both Koup 1 and Koup 2 does not include 200m buffers on all watercourses mapped in the study areas (Figure 1). The fact that some sections of the mapped watercourses were not mapped as sensitive areas are seen as a fatal flaw.</p>	<p>Response from Bat Specialist:</p> <p>Lower order streams in the Karoo area are often small gullies lacking riverine vegetation or potential roost opportunities in the valley walls. During runoff, these gullies have limited periods of water retention. The vegetation surrounding these gullies is mostly similar to that of the surrounding Gamka Karoo, which do not support thicket or riparian vegetation. Although it is not</p>

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		<p>possible to investigate all the low order streams during the time frame of the EIA, the bat specialist investigated several of the low order streams to confirm this. The SANBI BGIS data base as well as other government databases, where necessary, are used to establish the stream order occurring on site. Due to the lack of bat conducive features or roosting opportunities, a 35 m buffer was installed around these first order ditches, so that the runoff is not disturbed during construction. Along these there will thus be a 70 m corridor of no development. As from third order streams, a buffer of 300m was recommended, with second order streams incorporated in this, which is higher than the recommendation of the bat guidelines, so as to protect the river valleys and riverine thicket, which might provide possible roosting opportunities, higher water retention during runoff periods and could serve as ecological corridors, especially for clutter and clutter-edge bat species.</p>
	<p>Based on the available information it appears that the EAP and Specialist have attempted to manipulate and minimise impacts through selective site mapping in order to create sufficient development space for their Client to position a WEF. Some basic calculations show that if the 200m buffers are properly applied that the impact on the design of the WEF is significantly altered from the currently misleading opportunities and constraints mapping exercise presented in what is considered a fatally flawed Scoping Report.</p>	<p>Response from Bat Specialist:</p> <p>The bat specialist, with the information available, does not manipulate or minimise impacts, but rather try to protect the bat population on site. Criteria for recommendations were developed through desktop database, confirmed by field visits and also by consulting the vegetation specialist mapping.</p>
	<p>Ultimately, the bats impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was not adequately assessed and the correctness of the information provided in the reports are therefore highly questionable and misleading and needs to be addressed in terms of Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).</p> <p>It is alarming that the EAP and Specialist have apparently massaged the site sensitivity to allow for development, without any transparent rationale</p>	<p>Response from Bat Specialist:</p> <p>The bat specialist did not manipulate data, but explained the rational and approach for sensitivity mapping in Section 8.3, indicating which buffers were used to establish sensitivity zones.</p>

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	<p>presented. It is essential that the study be redone, be independently reviewed and the design of the project be relooked at to ensure that an ecologically sound layout is presented as the preferred alternative.</p>	
	<p>Socio-Economic Concerns</p> <p>The following was quoted verbatim from the Social Impact Assessment:</p> <p>“7.6.5 Sense of Place</p> <p>There is also a concern amongst various interest groups that the proliferation of renewable energy facilities, particularly when considered in association with other industrial activities such as mining, will have a significant and negative cumulative social impact on the area. In this regard issues such as the noise from blades; aesthetic associated with highly visible wind farms; solar parks and mines; the loss of bird and bat life and its effect on tourism; as well as the disruption of social networks have all been cited as concerns.</p>	<p>Noted, quoted from the Social Impact report.</p>
	<p>This is, however, a complex issue as there are varying opinions in respect of the aesthetic appearance of solar PV facilities and wind farms with some regarding them in a far more positive light than others (Firestone, Bidwell, Gardner, & Knapp, 2018; Schneider, Mudra, & Kozumplíková, 2018; Bergquist, Konisky, & Kotcher,2020). In a study of public attitudes towards onshore wind farms in south-west Scotland, it was found that many regarded the visual impact of these developments in a positive light. It must, however, be noted that this was linked with community ownership having a positive impact on public attitudes towards wind farm developments in Scotland (Warren & McFadyen, 2010). The same is also likely to be true regarding solar PV facilities (Carley, Konisky, Atiq, & Land, 2020). A further and important consideration in this regard is of an ethical nature associated with community acceptance and energy justice and raises the question of the incorporation of public acceptance, particularly that of the underrepresented, into energy policy</p>	<p>Noted, quoted from the Social Impact report.</p>

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	(Roddisa, Carvera, Dallimerb, Normana, & Ziva, 2018, pp. 362-363; Bergquist, Konisky, & Kotcher, 2020)."	
	<p>"7.6.7 Economic</p> <p>The cumulative economic impact of the project will be both positive and negative. The negative economic impacts, associated with a possible rise in living costs driven by market demand, are considered under the section above. In this section, the positive economic impacts will be addressed.</p> <p>From a positive perspective, the proliferation of renewable energy facilities within the region is likely to result in significant and positive cumulative impacts in the area in terms of both direct and indirect job creation, skills development, training opportunities, and the creation of business opportunities for local businesses"</p>	Noted, quoted from the Social Impact report.
	<p>The social specialist has failed to demonstrate the potential negative economic impacts on tourism and property values for directly adjacent landowners. Millions of bats and birds are killed by wind turbines every year around the globe. Wind turbines are ecologically a very expensive form of renewable energy. Private conservationists need to maintain the ecological integrity of the proposed conservancy for the area as well as an economically active tourism industry and sense of place (during daytime and at night with reference to turbine lights) and our Client does therefore not support the wind farm in its current format as these aspects have not been properly assessed.</p> <p>It is critical that this study be redone to include these critical aspects to ensure that the sense of place and livelihoods of all tourism related activities are clearly and accurately accounted for and that the mitigation hierarchy is followed in the selection of alternatives.</p>	As discussed in the VIA, the area is not typically valued for its tourism significance and there is limited human habitation resulting in relatively few sensitive or potentially sensitive receptors in the area. A total of forty-six (46) potentially sensitive receptors were identified in the combined study area, three (3) of which are considered to be sensitive receptors as they are linked to leisure/nature-based tourism activities in the area. None of the sensitive receptors are however expected to experience high levels of visual impact from either the proposed WEF facility or the grid connection infrastructure.
	General concerns on the accuracy of information supplied by the EAP	The longitude coordinates for Koup 2 were copied and inserted twice. This is a simple error and has been rectified.

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	<p>Location of Koup 2</p> <p>The coordinates of “Location of Site” are incorrect and points to the WEF located in the Indian Ocean (Figure 2). The correctness and competence of the information provided in the reports are therefore questioned in terms of Regulation A1 R3 (b) (ii) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).Figure 1: Screenshot of coordinates of the “Location of site”.</p>	
	<p>Photographic evidence of site assessment</p> <p>It is unclear which photos represent which site as the photos used in both reports are seemingly the same. This is yet another example of the consistent theme of accuracy, competency and apparent misrepresentation by the EAP in these scoping reports and there appears to be therefore questioned in terms of Regulation A1 R3 (r) (i) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).</p>	<p>The two sites sit right next to each other therefore one photo report was prepared for both sites and included in both reports.</p>
	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>There appears to be a consistent theme of inaccuracy, unreliability of information and the apparent, even possibly deliberate, misrepresentation of sensitive areas on site by the EAP in both scoping reports</p> <p>The issues above reasonably require a full reassessment in addition to independent specialist reviews now that the integrity of the information, the EAP and the process have been brought into question.</p> <p>The EAP has failed to present scoping reports that allow proper, fair and meaningful commentary from interested and affected parties.</p> <p>The commenting rights of our client are therefore considered prejudiced on both applications and it is required that the EAP re-present revised scoping reports for public consultation to ensure that all issues identified above are accurately and transparently assessed and addressed and that best practice</p>	<p>The EAP has not misrepresented information and/or sensitive areas. All sensitive areas received from the specialists have been represented accurately in the report and mapping included in the Scoping Report. This information can be verified in the specialist reporting.</p> <p>All specialists are professionals who have undertaken their specialists assessments independently from both the EAP and the applicant.</p> <p>Response from Bat Specialist:</p> <p>As for the bat study, it is believed that the EAP provided information as received from the bat specialist. It should be noted that this approach to non-perennial low order streams in the Karoo was discussed with other bat specialists before the</p>

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	<p>guidelines are followed not flouted, and that a preferred alternative that has properly taken into account all issues above and the mitigation hierarchy (as required by law) is presented for comment by interested and affected parties.</p>	<p>Koup bat studies were finalised and it will be included in SABAA (South African Bat Assessment Association) steering committee seminars, commencing on 25 January.</p> <p>Response from Social Specialist:</p> <p>Considering these and other comments above, what concerns me is the confrontational tone of these comments. Quite frankly, there is no attempt whatsoever to mislead the authorities and/or to promote the project in any way what so ever. It is certainly not in my interest to do anything but to present as objective a view as is possible. I have indicated numerous instances where I have clearly demonstrated an alternative view-point to the project developers under, at times, extreme pressure, to change my view and have always resisted this. I am quite happy to prove these examples.</p> <p>I am only too happy to listen to alternative views and, if convinced to do so, will adjust my report accordingly. I am quite open to discussing the issues raised by any I&AP and to include these views in my report. I would, however, hope that all parties, including the Terramanzi Group (TMG), work together towards delivering as objective assessment as is possible.</p> <p>Response from Avifaunal Specialist</p> <p>This is a serious allegation which is not properly and adequately substantiated by evidence as far as the avifaunal reports are concerned. The avifaunal specialist reports have presented the information related to the impacts on avifauna as accurately as possible, within reason. Conclusions in these reports are based on an extensive monitoring programme which took place at the proposed WEF site and experience of these and similar</p>

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	<p>ALL RIGHTS ARE RESERVED AND FURTHER COMMENT MAY BE PROVIDED AS APPROPRIATE</p>	<p>species at wind farm developments in different parts of South Africa. However, it is common knowledge among bird specialists that bird behaviour can never be predicted with absolute certainty.</p> <p>Response from Social Specialist:</p> <p>I reiterate, that the legal/confrontational, rather than cooperative tone, of these comments is somewhat concerning. I would have hoped for a more collaborative tone, in an effort to present a more balanced report to the DEA.</p> <p>What is concerning is that the Terramanzi Group (TMG) seem to be representing the interest of their “client” in much the same manner as they accuse SiVEST of doing. It is certainly not helpful to approach this in such a confrontational manner.</p>
<p>14 January 2022 Email Birdlife South Africa Samantha Ralston-Paton Bird and Renewable Energy Project Manager</p>	<p>Many thanks for checking in with us. Unfortunately, we do not have the capacity to study and comment on all EIAs for proposed wind energy facilities. Please do not hold up your process on our behalf, but do ensure that the avifaunal specialist refers to the latest (2021) version of our guidelines for Verreux’s Eagle and Wind Energy in the next stage of the assessment.</p> <p>If you have any specific questions or issues you would like to discuss related to the avifaunal assessment, please feel free to let me know.</p> <p>As an aside, thank you, but it is not necessary to send us CDs; a link to electronic versions of EIA reports will suffice.</p>	<p>Noted, the EAP will ensure that specialist refers to the latest (2021) version of the Birdlife guidelines in the next phase of the assessment.</p>
<p>17 January 2022 Email Western Cape Government: Transport and Public Works</p>	<p>1. The following refer:</p> <p>1.1 SiVEST’s two draft scoping reports both referenced Project 16107 revision 1.0 dated 22 November 2021.</p>	<p>A special transport study report will be commissioned, as required.</p>

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Grace Swanepoel	<p>1.2 SiVEST's two transportation studies both referenced Project 16017 revision 1 dated 13 August 2021.</p> <p>2. This Branch will not object to the issuing of an Environmental Authorisation in favour of any of the two wind energy facilities, provided that this Branch is offered the opportunity to comment on the land use application, at which stage this Branch will issue its approvals in terms of Act 21 of 1940 (building restrictions, if applicable) and Roads Ordinance 19 of 1976 (accesses and construction activities within the road reserves and building lines).</p>	
	<p>3. The following (Public) Provincial Roads, all for which this Branch is the Road Authority, are either in the immediate vicinity or traversing the affected farms for the proposed wind energy facilities:</p> <p>3.2 Koup 2:</p> <p>3.2.1 Accessing across Koup 1 farms therefore utilising similar roads.</p> <p>3.2.2 Minor Road 8809 (OP08809)</p> <p>4. Regardless of all the Provincial Roads in that vicinity, only TR03305 is described as a Provincial Road. An impression is thereby created that the other (gravelled) Provincial Roads in that vicinity are private roads while they are still Proclaimed Public Minor Roads. Public accessibility must be retained along all the proclaimed Provincial Roads' - except if closed as public roads (de-proclaimed), and impact on them must be evaluated for the purposes of construction, operation and decommissioning.</p> <p>5. This Branch, for now, will require the following:</p> <p>5.1 Access applications to all proclaimed roads (for all the accesses to each respective farm portion) in line with this Branch's Access Management</p>	

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	Guidelines, 2020. It will be required to clearly state which access will serve what purpose (wind energy and / or farming).	
	<p>5.2 Construction applications, including wayleaves for third party services, when building restrictions, building lines and road reserves of proclaimed roads are affected.</p> <p>5.3 Abnormal load transportation implications, which will require a route clearance report with geometric improvements and materials design where necessary, to be approved and constructed before transportation.</p> <p>5.4 A Construction Impact Assessment Report that includes all haul roads and improvement proposals (geotechnical and geometric aspects), must be compiled to ensure that all the roads that will be affected by this development are adequately improved and maintained before any other construction activity may commence on any of the farm portions. This is to ensure that no more than normal deterioration and additional maintenance costs are experienced by the Road Authority during the construction and operating phases. It will be required that any design affecting any Proclaimed Provincial Road must carry this Branch's Chief Directorate Road Design's approval before implementation thereof may commence.</p> <p>5.5 Confirmation that a similar geotechnical proposal (as per paragraph 5.4) will be compiled and approval obtained prior to commencing with any major upgrade or decommissioning phase; whenever that may be.</p>	
17 January 2022 Email	CapeNature would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the above application. Please note that our comments only pertain to the biodiversity related impacts and not to the overall desirability of the application. CapeNature wishes to make the following comments:	

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
<p>Cape Nature – Landscape East Conservation Intelligence Management Unit Megan Simons</p>	<p>According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet et.al. 2017)¹ the farms have Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA 1: Terrestrial and Aquatic), Ecological Support Areas (ESA 1: Aquatic; ESA 2: Restore), and Other Natural Areas. The farms have numerous drainage lines and a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA)² wetland is mapped for some of the farms.</p> <p>The natural vegetation unit is Least Threatened Gamka Karoo as listed in the in the draft ecosystem threat listings for the updated National Biodiversity Assessment (Skowno et al. 2018)³. Although, the vegetation type is Least Threatened (LT), kindly note that any loss to natural habitat should be avoided.</p> <p>CBA areas are defined as: “Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.” CBA objectives are: “Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.”</p>	<p>Noted, this information is accurate as reflected in the draft Scoping Report. The loss of natural habitat will be avoided as far as possible.</p> <p>The area identified as CBA has been excluded from the development footprint.</p>
	<p>ESA are defined as: “Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.” ESA objectives are to: “Restore and/or manage to minimize impact on ecological processes and ecological infrastructure functioning, especially soil and water-related services, and to allow for faunal movement.” ESA 2 are degraded ESA.</p> <p>Other Natural Areas have the greatest flexibility in terms of permissible land uses. ONA are defined as: “Areas not currently identified as a priority but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions. Although not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem.”</p> <p>Although ONAs are not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem. Thus, the objectives of ONA are to :” Minimize habitat and species</p>	<p>Noted, the ESA areas are the areas in and around the watercourses on site. Buffers have been placed around the watercourse to limit disturbance and protect natural habitat.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p>loss and ensure ecosystem functionality through strategic landscape planning. Offers flexibility in permissible land-uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high-impact land-uses.”</p>	
	<p>The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet et.al. 2017) has specific guidelines regarding CBA loss and their sensitivity and conservation objectives. Thus, the proposed activities should be guided by those objectives to conserve and protect the CBAs (Pool-Stanvliet et al. 2017). CapeNature maintains minimal habitat loss is acceptable (in line with the WCSBP Land Use Guidelines Handbook, 2017) provided the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised.</p> <p>Plant species of conservation concern, which are present, should be rescued and used for rehabilitation purposes. CapeNature would like to remind the applicant that all endangered species or protected species listed in Schedules 3 and 4 respectively, in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) may not be picked or removed without the relevant permit, which must be obtained from CapeNature. This is also to ensure that rescued plant material is accounted for and used in the rehabilitation or relocation process.</p> <p>For this reason, a rehabilitation plan can be drafted by a qualified specialist to outline the ecological functioning of the rescued plants and their success, mitigation of plant species that will be removed and to provide details regarding their location. The specialist should determine a suitable location before search-and-rescue is undertaken. The season should also be considered to give the plants an adequate chance to re-establish.</p>	<p>The area identified as CBA has been excluded from the development footprint.</p> <p>The ESA areas are the areas in and around the watercourses on site. Buffers have been placed around the watercourse to limit disturbance and protect natural habitat.</p> <p>Noted, a rehabilitation plan will be drafted and included with the submission of the Final Environmental Management Plan for approval post EA.</p>
	<p>The aquatic rehabilitation plan should have a monitoring programme to determine if the protection measures are achieving their objectives and to report on the success and challenges. Furthermore, the monitoring of the recovery and possible impacts post construction should be monitored for more</p>	<p>Noted, this will be included in the rehabilitation plan that will be drafted and included with the submission of the Final Environmental Management Plan for approval.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p>than one year. To assess the longer-term recovery and possible impacts of this project in relation to climate change patterns (i.e., continued drought and large-scale flash flooding events).</p>	
	<p>Turbines and associated infrastructure must be located outside of highly sensitive areas. CapeNature acknowledges that the turbines will be located outside of CBAs. Furthermore, temporary infrastructures must be within transformed areas and not located within sensitive habitat or ecological corridors. The impact of the proposed activity on biodiversity and ecological processes must be minimized with suitable mitigation.</p> <p>Thus, the development of turbines should be located outside of the watercourses, their buffers and the 1:100-year floodline, as far possible. The area is highly erodible so extra caution must be taken to mitigate erosion for the duration of the project. Possible erosion points need to be monitored and rehabilitated when needed. The access road that will carry the heavy loads associated with wind turbines should avoid crossing aquatic and terrestrial CBA.</p>	<p>Noted, all turbines and temporary infrastructure will be located outside of highly sensitive areas.</p> <p>The impact on biodiversity and ecological process will be minimized as far as possible with all suitable mitigation included in the Environmental Management Plan.</p> <p>Erosion will be monitored during construction in line with the approved Environmental Management Plan.</p>
	<p>The new or upgraded site roads that will be associated with the windfarms and gridline should not be constructed near any sensitive habitat or cross any watercourses. The existing roads should be used, as far possible.</p>	<p>Existing roads will be used and watercourses avoided as far as possible however there are some instances where roads will need to be constructed across watercourses. All construction across watercourses will be undertaken in line with an approved Environmental Management Plan.</p>
	<p>Will different blade lengths be used for different turbines on site? CapeNature recommend using the shortest blades possible to reduce the windswept area and thus mortalities of birds and bats.</p>	<p>All wind turbines will have the same rotor diameter (up to 200m in diameter).</p> <p>All wind turbines and their blades have been moved out of the sensitive bird and bat areas to avoid bird and bat mortalities as far as possible.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
		In addition to this, curtailment will be applied where recommended by specialists.
	The topsoil and subsoil must be stored separately and should not be contaminated. Furthermore, the soil layers should be replaced in the same order and the topsoil returned last. CapeNature recommends that all topsoil stockpiles be less than 1.5m in height and have adequate signage to illustrate which are topsoil and subsoil for rehabilitation purpose.	Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr.
	All stormwater runoff within the development area must be managed in a manner as to minimise or prevent erosion. Areas susceptible to erosion and areas cleared of indigenous vegetation must be protected by installing the necessary temporary structures.	Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr.
	Eradication and monitoring of alien vegetation and erosion control measures should continue for the duration of the proposed project.	Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr.
	<p>In terms of the Alien and Invasive Species regulations, specific alien plant species are either prohibited or listed as requiring a permit; aside from restricted activities concerning, inter alia, their spread, and should be removed⁴. Thus, CapeNature supports the Invasive Alien Control plan that will be drafted. This plan should include the entire extent of the proposed development area and should also include a buffer area of 50 m around the proposed area to consider the edge effects of the proposed development area. During the removal of invasive alien plants species, it is essential not to damage indigenous vegetation. Invasive alien vegetation must be removed using the appropriate manner. Additional specialist detailed input should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stipulate a timeframe and strategy for alien plan removal (which are potentially the best months of the year to destabilise and remove the alien plants, based on weather conditions/patterns), 	Noted, details surrounding the removal of alien vegetation will be included in the draft EMPr. Specialist input will be obtained, where required.

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> list the relevant indigenous plants species used for the rehabilitation (with accompanying photographs), list when and how seeds or cuttings should be harvested from identified indigenous plants to be used for rehabilitation purposes. <p>To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, we advise that construction vehicles and machinery be washed regularly and away from any watercourse. The alien vegetation that will be removed and any other moribund materials must be removed from site as they have a fire risk.</p>	
	<p>Waste generated must be stored on site until it is removed to a registered facility. Implement the integrated waste management approach that addresses waste avoidance, reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment, and safe disposal as a last resort.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be included as a condition of the draft EMPr.</p>
	<p>CapeNature is in agreement with the proposed mitigations measures. The Environmental Control Officer should monitor the construction and operational phases and ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The ECO must identify any harmful activities to the environment.</p>	<p>Noted, this will be undertaken by the appointed ECO during construction.</p>
	<p>There are a few renewable energy developments planned in the broader region of which some were issued with Environmental Authorisation and other applications are still in progress. CapeNature supports the development of renewable energy facilities, including wind driven turbines however we are concerned that the cumulative impacts of energy facilities, if not properly considered and planned for, could be quite significant.</p> <p>It is therefore essential to take a precautionary approach and to ensure that the infrastructure (i.e., roads, power lines, substations, etc.) be positioned outside ecologically sensitive areas. Thus, the sensitive buffer, delineated by the specialist, must be avoided. On-going monitoring throughout the various</p>	<p>Noted, the cumulative impacts of this project have been considered and assessed by all specialists. This has been included in the draft Scoping Report and will be included in the EIA Phase reporting.</p> <p>All wind turbines, and as far as possible the additional infrastructure, has been removed from the sensitivity buffers identified by the specialists.</p>

Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation / I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP / Applicant / Specialist
	<p>phases of this project is important to assess the impacts of these developments on different species biodiversity and the impact these facilities will have on habitat fragmentation and associated ecological corridors.</p>	<p>On-going monitoring will be undertaken during construction in accordance with an approved Environmental Management Plan.</p>
	<p>Information on the impacts of renewable energy facilities on bats and avifauna are limited. Therefore, that data collected should be submitted to the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South African Bat Assessment Association and South African National Biodiversity Institution for collation and analysis on a national basis.</p>	<p>Noted, it will be included as a recommendation in the Environmental Management Plan that any data collected on the impacts of the project on bats an avifauna be submitted to the following:</p> <p>Endangered Wildlife Trust, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South African Bat Assessment Association, and South African National Biodiversity Institution</p>
	<p>CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.</p>	<p>Noted, Cape Nature will be included in all consultation going forward and will be provided a further opportunity to comment during the EIA Phase.</p>

GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD

Prepared By: 

Project No.: 16017
Description: Proposed Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility
Revision No.: 1.0

Date: 24 January 2022



SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Division

4 Pencarrow Crescent
La Lucia Ridge Office Estate,
Umhlanga Rocs. 4320
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
PO Box 1899, Umhlanga Rocks. 4320.
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Tel +27 31 581 1500
Email info@sivest.co.za
www.sivest.com

Contact Person: Michelle Guy
Tel No.: 031 581 1579
Email: michelleg@sivest.co.za

PAGE 1 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CENTRAL KAROO/BEAUFORT WEST/KOUP 2 WEF/ PORTION 1 OF THE FARM NO 380 PORTION 9 OF FARM NO 380
Case No.: 21061103SB1006E
Enquiries: Stephanie Barnardt
E-mail: stephanie.barnardt@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 5959



Wouter Fourie
wouter@pgsheritage.com

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: HIA REQUIRED
In terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the Western Cape Provincial Gazette 6061, Notice 298 of 2003

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY ON PORTION 1 OF THE FARM NO 380, PORTION 9 OF FARM NO 380, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

CASE NUMBER: 21061103SB1006E

The matter above has reference.

Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting held on 18 October 2021.

You are hereby notified that, since there is reason to believe that the proposed construction of the Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility on Portion 1 of the farm No 380 Portion 9 of farm No 380, will impact on heritage resources, HWC requires that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of Section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. Section 38(3) of the NHRA provides

- (3) *The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): **Provided that the following must be included:***
- (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
 - (b) *an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
 - (c) *an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
 - (d) *an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
 - (e) *the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
 - (f) *if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, The consideration of alternatives; and*
 - (g) *plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*

(Our emphasis)

This HIA must in addition have specific reference to the following:

- Archaeology impact assessment study
- Palaeontology impact assessment study
- A cultural landscape assessment study

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

Street Address: Protea Assurance Building, Green Market Square, Cape Town, 8000 • **Postal Address:** P.O. Box 1665, Cape Town, 8000
• **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-mail:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Straatadres: Protea Assuransie-gebou, Groentemarkplein, Kaapstad, 8000 • **Posadres:** Posbus 1665, Kaapstad, 8000
• **Tel:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **E-pos:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

Idilesi yendawo: kumgangatho 3, kwisakhiwo iprotea Assurance, Greenmarket Square, ekapa, 8000 • **Idilesi yeposi:** Inombolo yebhokisi yeposi 1665, eKapa, 8000 • **linombolo zomnxeba:** +27 (0)21 483 5959 • **Idilesi ye-imeyile:** ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

PAGE 2 OF 2

Our Ref: HM/ CENTRAL KAROO/BEAUFORT WEST/KOUP 2 WEF/ PORTION 1
OF THE FARM NO 380 PORTION 9 OF FARM NO 380
Case No.: 21061103SB1006E
Enquiries: Stephanie Barnardt
E-mail: stephanie.barnardt@westerncape.gov.za
Tel: 021 483 5959



The HIA must have an overall assessment of the impacts to heritage resources which are not limited to the specific studies referenced above.

The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.

The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies; all Interested and Affected parties; and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided. Proof of these requests must be supplied.

Please note, should you require the HIA to be submitted as a Phased HIA, a written request must be submitted to HWC prior to submission. HWC reserves the right to determine whether a phased HIA is acceptable on a case-by-case basis.

If applicable, applicants are strongly advised to review and adhere to the time limits contained the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) between DEADP and HWC. The SOP can be found using the following link <http://www.hwc.org.za/node/293>

Kindly take note of the HWC meeting dates and associated agenda closure date in order to ensure that comments are provided within as Reasonable time and that these times are factored into the project timeframes.

HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required.
Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

.....
Colette M Scheermeyer
Deputy Director



www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

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sivest_PPP

From: BC Admin <bcadmin@dffe.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 11:22
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Portia Makitla; Aulicia Maifo
Subject: The Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities (WEF) near Beaufort West, Western Cape Province

Good morning Sir/Madam

Hope you are well.

DFFE Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation hereby acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to review and comment on the proposed construction and operation of the Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities project. Kindly note that this project has been allocated to the officers, Mrs. Portia Makitla and Ms. Aulicia Maifo (both copied on this email).

Please note that all Public Participation Process documents related to Biodiversity EIA review and any other Biodiversity EIA queries must be submitted to the Directorate: Biodiversity Conservation at Email: BCAdmin@environment.gov.za for attention of Mr Seoka Lekota.

Kind Regards

Biodiversity Conservation Administration
Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment
Email: bcadmin@environment.gov.za



'Please consider the environment before you print this email' The processing of personal information by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is done lawfully and not excessive to the purpose of processing in compliance with the POPI Act, any codes of conduct issued by the Information Regulator in terms of the POPI Act and / or relevant legislation providing appropriate security safeguards for the processing of personal information of others.

sivest_PPP

From: Ihlaam Peters (I) <IhlaamP@openseve.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 14:48
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Michelle Guy; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting
Attachments: image002.emz

Good day

PLEASE NOTE: ALL FUTURE APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO WAYLEAVESWR@TELKOM.CO.ZA

Your application will be forwarded to our department's general email box for processing

Thank you

Ihlaam Peters
Wayleave Officer
Wayleave Management
Tel: 021-414 5614
Cell: 081 347 7443
Email: IhlaamP@openseve.co.za



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

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

- **AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW**

Please note that SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd has been appointed Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as "Genesis") as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the abovementioned projects.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended), the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above mentioned projects will be available for public comment and review from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day).

Should you wish to receive an electronic copy of the DSRs please forward your request in writing to us. Hard copies of the DSRs can be reviewed at the following public places:

VENUE	STREET ADDRESS	HOURS	CONTACT NO
Prince Albert Library	27 Church Street, Prince Albert	Mondays- Fridays 09:00-13:00; 14:30-17:30	023 541 1036 / 14
Beaufort West Library	15 Church Street, Beaufort West	Mondays- Fridays 10:00 – 17:00	023 414 8106

The reports as well as the accompanying appendices are also available on SiVEST’s website: <http://www.sivest.co.za/>, click on Downloads, then browse to the folder ‘16017 Koup Wind Energy Facilities’.

Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

SiVEST is committed to complying with the requirements as set out in terms of POPIA.

I.T.O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



Engineering Consulting | Project Management | Environmental Consulting | Town & Regional Planning | Management Systems Consulting

LEVEL 2 BBBEE CONTRIBUTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Durban | East London | Johannesburg | Pietermaritzburg | Pretoria | Richards Bay www.sivest.co.za
 Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
 United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

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<http://www.telkom.co.za/TelkomEMailLegalNotice.PDF> =====

sivest_PPP

From: Van der Walt, Cor <CorvdW@elsenburg.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 14:45
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Layman, Brandon
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Please ensure that this office receives a hard copy. We do not have an electronic filing system and cannot print applications. We are in consultation to develop an electronic filing system. Due to us not fully electronically yet, a hard copy will suit us better. We hope to be able to go electronically in the near future.

Groete/Kind regards

Cor van der Walt (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Land Use Management
Department of Agriculture
Western Cape Government
Private Bag X 1
ELSENBURG
7607
GPS Co-ordinates Elsenburg Head Office -33.845259 18.834722

3rd Floor, Main Building, Elsenburg, Muldersvlei Road
Telephone: (021) 808 5093/9
Contact Persons: Cor vd Walt/Brandon Layman
Email: landuse.elsenburg@elsenburg.com
Departmental Website: www.elsenburg.com
Provincial Website: www.westerncape.gov.za

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

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Kind Regards,
Hlengiwe Ntuli
 Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator
SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



Engineering Consulting | Project Management | Environmental Consulting | Town & Regional Planning | Management Systems Consulting

LEVEL 2 BBBEE CONTRIBUTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Durban | East London | Johannesburg | Pietermaritzburg | Pretoria | Richards Bay www.sivest.co.za
 Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
 United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

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sivest_PPP

From: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 23 November 2021 09:59
To: sivest_PPP
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting
Attachments: Final Section 38 Response to NID - HIA_Koup 1 Wind Energy Facility_21061102.pdf; Final Section 38 Response to NID - HIA_Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility_21061103.pdf

Good day

Thank you for informing HWC, please note that HWC will provide comment when final HIA is ready for submission and not at the scoping stage.

Please note the following regarding meeting notifications and attendance:

<https://www.hwc.org.za/node/2985>

Kind regards,

Stephanie-Anne Barnardt
Heritage Officer (Archaeologist)
Heritage Resource Management Services
Heritage Western Cape

3rd Floor, Protea Assurance Building
Green Market Square
Cape Town
8001

Email: stephanie.barnardt@westerncape.gov.za

Website: <https://www.hwc.org.za>



iLifa leMveli leNtshona Koloni
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

Stay Safe. Save Lives.
Hlala ukhuselekile. Sindisa ubomi.
Bly veilig. Red lewens.

coronavirus.westerncape.gov.za



National hotline: 0800 029 999
Provincial hotline: 021 928 4102
WhatsApp "Hi" to 060 012 3456
Operating 24 hours a day

From: Waseefa Dhansay <Waseefa.Dhansay@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Tuesday, November 23, 2021 7:21 AM
To: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Subject: FW: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

From: Ceoheritage <Ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, November 22, 2021 9:47 PM

To: Waseefa Dhansay <Waseefa.Dhansay@westerncape.gov.za>

Subject: Fw: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

FYI

Please note the following link regarding [HWC 2021 December Operations](#)

Ameerah Peters
Personal Assistant to

Chief Executive Officer

Heritage Western Cape

Western Cape Government

3rd Floor, Protea Assurance Building Greenmarket Square, Cape Town

Tel: 021 483 9598

Cell: 074 997 6627

Email: Ameerah.Peters@westerncape.gov.za

Website: www.westerncape.gov.za



POPIA Disclaimer

In terms of the Protection of Personal Information Act 2013 (POPIA), we process your personal information as needed to establish and maintain a business relationship with the department. Your personal information may be disclosed to third parties in the normal course of business or as needed to comply with law. A complete privacy notice is available on

<https://www.westerncape.gov.za/general-publication/privacy-notice-department-cultural-affairs-and-sport-respects-and-protects-your-privacy>.

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 11:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com <anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com>; ralph@genesis-eco.com <ralph@genesis-eco.com>
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Please note that SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd has been appointed Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as “Genesis”) as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the abovementioned projects.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended), the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above mentioned projects will be available for public comment and review from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day).

Should you wish to receive an electronic copy of the DSRs please forward your request in writing to us. Hard copies of the DSRs can be reviewed at the following public places:

VENUE	STREET ADDRESS	HOURS	CONTACT NO
Prince Albert Library	27 Church Street, Prince Albert	Mondays- Fridays 09:00-13:00; 14:30-17:30	023 541 1036 / 14
Beaufort West Library	15 Church Street, Beaufort West	Mondays- Fridays 10:00 – 17:00	023 414 8106

The reports as well as the accompanying appendices are also available on SiVEST’s website: <http://www.sivest.co.za/>, click on Downloads, then browse to the folder ‘16017 Koup Wind Energy Facilities’.

Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

SiVEST is committed to complying with the requirements as set out in terms of POPIA.

I.T.O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kind Regards,
Hlengiwe Ntuli
 Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator
SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



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Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SIVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

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If you are not the intended recipient you may not copy or deliver this message to anyone."

sivest_PPP

From: Claassen Marianne (BVL) <ClaassenM@dws.gov.za>
Sent: Thursday, 25 November 2021 14:44
To: Natasha Jailers; sivest_PPP
Cc: Bila-Mupariwa Ntombizanele Mary (aPH WC); Mxi Masithembe (BVL); Claassen Marianne (BVL)
Subject: FW: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting
Attachments: image007.emz; 16017 Koup 1 and 2 WEF DSR Notification Letter Rev 1 08112021.pdf

Dear Hlengiwe Ntuli

I have forwarded your e-mail to the Breede Gourits Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA) for their further attention.

Kind Regards

Marianne Claassen
Department of Water and Sanitation
Private Bag X16
Sanlamhof
7532
Tel: 021 941 6027
Cell: 082 805 9837
E-mail: claassenm@dws.gov.za

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: 22 November 2021 01:59 PM
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

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Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

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Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

sivest_PPP

From: Van der Walt, Cor <CorvdW@elsenburg.com>
Sent: Monday, 29 November 2021 13:42
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Layman, Brandon; Michelle Guy
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting
Attachments: image002.emz; image009.emz

Hard copy of 1) the report and 2) the agricultural assessment will suffice with cover letter.

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 29 November 2021 09:04
To: Van der Walt, Cor <CorvdW@elsenburg.com>
Cc: Layman, Brandon <BrandonL@elsenburg.com>; Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Good Morning Cor,

I've tried calling your landline to no avail.

I need to confirm whether or not receiving a hard copy of the report and the appendices on CD will suffice.

Please let me know so I can arrange.

From: sivest_PPP
Sent: Tuesday, 23 November 2021 15:38
To: Van der Walt, Cor <CorvdW@elsenburg.com>
Cc: Layman, Brandon <BrandonL@elsenburg.com>; Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Good Day Cor,

Thank you for your email.

Is it possible for us to print a hard copy of the report but provide the appendices on a CD?

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

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Mauritius | Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com

From: Van der Walt, Cor [<mailto:CorvdW@elsenburg.com>]
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 14:45
To: sivist_PPP <sivist_ppp@sivist.co.za>
Cc: Layman, Brandon <BrandonL@elsenburg.com>
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Please ensure that this office receives a hard copy. We do not have an electronic filing system and cannot print applications. We are in consultation to develop an electronic filing system. Due to us not fully electronically yet, a hard copy will suit us better. We hope to be able to go electronically in the near future.

Groete/Kind regards

Cor van der Walt (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Land Use Management
Department of Agriculture
Western Cape Government
Private Bag X 1
ELSENBURG
7607
GPS Co-ordinates Elsenburg Head Office -33.845259 18.834722

3rd Floor, Main Building, Elsenburg, Muldersvlei Road
Telephone: (021) 808 5093/9
Contact Persons: Cor vd Walt/Brandon Layman
Email: landuse.elsenburg@elsenburg.com
Departmental Website: www.elsenburg.com
Provincial Website: www.westerncape.gov.za

From: sivist_PPP <sivist_ppp@sivist.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivist.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

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Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

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forestry, fisheries & the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 447· PRETORIA 0001· Environment House 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia,· PRETORIA

DFFE Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/2121

Enquiries: Ms Thabile Sangweni

Telephone: (012) 399 9409 **E-mail:** TSangweni@dffe.gov.za

Ms Michelle Guy
SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 1899
UMHLANGA ROCKS
4320

Telephone Number: 031 581 1500
Email Address: michelleg@sivest.co.za

PER E-MAIL

Dear Ms Guy

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ITS ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The Application for Environmental Authorisation and draft Scoping Report (SR) dated November 2021 and received by the Department on 22 November 2021, refer.

This letter serves to inform you that the following information must be included to the final SR:

(a) Listed Activities

- (i) Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.
- (ii) The listed activities represented in the final SR and the application form must be the same and correct.
- (iii) If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final SR, an amended application form must be submitted.
- (iv) 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>.

(b) Layout & Sensitivity Maps

- (i) The final SR must provide coordinate points for the proposed development site (note that if the site has numerous bend points, at each bend point coordinates must be provided) as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities.
- (ii) All preferred turbine positions must be clearly numbered. The turbine position numbers must be consistently used in all maps to be included in the reports.
- (iii) The final SR must provide the technical details of the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions.

- (iv) Please provide a layout map which indicates the following:
 - a) The envisioned area for the wind energy facility, i.e. placing of wind turbines and all associated infrastructure;
 - b) Permanent laydown area footprint;
 - c) All supporting onsite infrastructure e.g. roads (existing and proposed);
 - d) Substation(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;
 - e) Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution/transmission network; and
 - f) All existing infrastructure on the site.
- (v) Please provide an environmental sensitivity map which indicates the following:
 - a) The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected;
 - b) Buffer areas; and,
 - c) All “no-go” areas.
- (vi) The above layout map must be overlain with the sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring energy developments and existing grid infrastructure.

(c) Alternatives

- (i) Please provide a description of any identified alternatives for the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity as per Appendix 2 of GN R.982 of 2014 (as amended).
- (ii) Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist in terms of Appendix 2.

(d) Public Participation Process

- (i) Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft SR from registered I&APs and organs of state (including this Department's Biodiversity & Conservation Section), which have jurisdiction in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final SR.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended and as per the approved PP Plan.
- (iv) A comments and response trail report (C&R) must be submitted with the final SR. The C&R report must incorporate all historical comments for this development. The C&R report must be a separate document from the main report and the format must be in the table format as indicated in Annexure 1 of this comments letter.
- (v) Please refrain from summarising comments made by I&APs. All comments from I&APs must be copied verbatim and responded to clearly. Please note that a response such as “Noted” is not regarded as an adequate response to I&APs' comments.
- (vi) 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 Western Cape Department of Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, and the District and Local Municipalities.
- (vii) Minutes and attendance registers (where applicable) of any physical/virtual meetings held by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and other role players must be included in the final SR.

(e) Specialist Assessments

- (i) Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must be attached to the final SR. The forms are available on Department's website (please use the Department's template).
- (ii) The final EIAr and all the attached specialist studies must indicate and adequately assess a consistent number of turbines.
- (iii) The EAP must ensure that the terms of reference for all the identified specialist studies include the following:
 - a) A detailed description of the study's methodology; indication of the locations and descriptions of the development footprint, and all other associated infrastructures that they have assessed and are recommending for authorisation.
 - b) Provide a detailed description of all limitations to the studies. All specialist studies must be conducted in the right season and providing that as a limitation will not be allowed.
 - c) Please note that the Department considers a 'no-go' area, as an area where no development of any infrastructure is allowed; therefore, no development of associated infrastructure including access roads is allowed in the 'no-go' areas.
 - d) Should the specialist definition of 'no-go' area differ from the Department's definition; this must be clearly indicated. The specialist must also indicate the 'no-go' area's buffer if applicable.
 - e) **All specialist studies must be final, and provide detailed/practical mitigation measures for the preferred alternative and recommendations, and must not recommend further studies to be completed post EA.**
 - f) **Bird and Bat specialist studies must have support from Birdlife South Africa and SABAA.**
 - g) Should a specialist recommend specific mitigation measures, these must be clearly indicated.
- (iv) Should the appointed specialists specify contradicting recommendations, the EAP must clearly indicate the most reasonable recommendation and substantiate this with defensible reasons; and where necessary, include further expertise advice.
- (v) Please ensure that all mitigation recommendations are in line with applicable and most recent guidelines.
- (vi) It is further brought to your attention that Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation, which were promulgated in Government Notice No. 320 of 20 March 2020 (i.e. "the Protocols"), and in Government Notice No. 1150 of 30 October 2020 (i.e. protocols for terrestrial plant and animal species), have come into effect. **Please note that specialist assessments must be conducted in accordance with these protocols.**
- (vii) As such, the Specialist Declaration of Interest forms must also indicate the scientific organisation registration/member number and status of registration/membership for each specialist.

(f) Cumulative Assessment

- (i) If there are any other similar facilities within a 30km radius of the proposed development site, a cumulative impact assessment must be conducted for all identified and assessed impacts which must indicate the following:
 - a) Identified cumulative impacts must be clearly defined, and where possible the size of the identified impact must be quantified and indicated, i.e. hectares of cumulatively transformed land.
 - b) Detailed process flow and proof must be provided, to indicate how the specialist's recommendations, mitigation measures and conclusions from the various similar developments in the area were taken into consideration in the assessment of cumulative impacts and when the conclusion and mitigation measures were drafted for this project.
 - c) The cumulative impacts significance rating must also inform the need and desirability of the proposed development.

- d) A cumulative impact environmental statement on whether the proposed development must proceed.

(g) Specific comments

- (i) The Plan of Study for the EIA phase must provide a clear description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the EIA process.
- (ii) This must further include a list of the specialist studies that will be conducted, the terms of reference for each specialist study, the assessment methodology and impact ratings etc. and signed specialist declaration forms.
- (iii) Please provide a description of all identified alternatives for the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity.
- (iv) Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and/or motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist.
- (v) The approved PP plan with the approval email must be submitted with the final SR and must be included as an Appendix under the Public Participation Process.

(h) General

You are further reminded to comply with Regulation 21(1) of the NEMA EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, which states that: *“If S&EIR must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 44 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority a scoping report which has been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority”*

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 sincerely



Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Letter signed by: Mr Coenrad Agenbach
Designation: Director: Priority Infrastructure Projects
Date: 02 December 2021

cc:	Davin Chown	Genesis Koup 2 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd	Parin.davin@genesis-eco.com
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Annexure 1

Format for Comments and Response Report:

Date of comment, format of comment name of organisation/I&AP,	Comment	Response from EAP/Applicant/Specialist
27/03/2021 Email Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment: National Infrastructure Projects (Joe Soap)	Please record C&R trail report in this format Please update the contact details of the provincial environmental authority	EAP: (Noted) The C&R trail report has been updated into the desired format, see Appendix K EAP: Details of provincial authority have been updated, see page 16 of the Application form

sivest_PPP

From: Megan Simons <msimons@capenature.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 08 December 2021 09:18
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Colin Fordham
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Hlengiwe,

I trust this email finds you well.

Thank you for your email. Kindly can you share the shapefiles for Koup 1 and Koup 2. I would also like to request an extension by a week to review this application, as I will only return to work on 10 January 2022.

Kind Regards,

Megan Simons
Land Use Scientist – Landscape East
Conservation Operations: Conservation Intelligence



tel +27 87 087 3060 | fax +27 44 802 5313 |
email msimons@capenature.co.za | postal Private Bag X6546, George, 6530
physical 4th Floor, York Park Building, York Street, George, 6530
www.capenature.co.za

From: sivest_PPP <sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Please note that SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd has been appointed Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as "Genesis") as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the abovementioned projects.

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended), the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above mentioned projects will be available for public comment and review from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day).

Should you wish to receive an electronic copy of the DSRs please forward your request in writing to us. Hard copies of the DSRs can be reviewed at the following public places:

VENUE	STREET ADDRESS	HOURS	CONTACT NO
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Prince Albert Library	27 Church Street, Prince Albert	Mondays- Fridays 09:00-13:00; 14:30-17:30	023 541 1036 / 14
Beaufort West Library	15 Church Street, Beaufort West	Mondays- Fridays 10:00 – 17:00	023 414 8106

The reports as well as the accompanying appendices are also available on SIVEST's website: <http://www.sivest.co.za/>, click on Downloads, then browse to the folder '16017 Koup Wind Energy Facilities'.

Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

SIVEST is committed to complying with the requirements as set out in terms of POPIA.

I.T.O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SIVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



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 Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SIVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
 United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

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BREED-GOURITZ
C A T C H M E N T M A N A G E M E N T A G E N C Y

101 York Street 3rd Floor Rm 302 George 6530, P.O. Box 1205 George 6530

Enquiries: Z Mbunquka **Tel:** 023 346 8000 **Fax:** 044 873219 **E-mail:** zmbunquka@bgcma.co.za

Reference: 4/10/2/J21E/Koup Wind Energy, Beaufort West **Date:** 11 January 2021

PO Box 2921,
RIVONIA,
2128

Dear Sir/Madam

Attention Michelle Guy

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOUP 1 WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE

With reference to the application 22 November 2021 and after having had the opportunity to assess the application, herewith the following:

1. The proposed development of Koup 1 wind energy constitutes section 21 (c)& (i) water uses of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). The applicant must obtain authorization in terms of the Act prior to the commencement of the proposed development.
2. It is noted on page 22 of the draft scoping report that authorization in terms of section 21 (a),(b),(g) and c&i may be required. Please advice as where the water for construction and operational purpose will be sourced from, furthermore advice the anticipated volumes that will be abstracted thereof.
3. In terms of section 21 (g) please advice if the proposed conservancy tanks will be pumped by the Municipality/service provider on regular basis?Your response on this comment will determine if this section of the National Water Act is triggered or not.

4. In terms of section 21(b) please advise if the applicant will store water in a dam and advise as to what will be the capacity of the storage dam.
5. It is evident from the aquatic assessment report that the section 21(c&i) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) is triggered by the proposed Wind Energy therefore Facility. A risk matrix must be compiled and submitted this office for decision making purpose.
6. Please note that the comments are only relevant for the properties that fall within the Breede Gouritz Management Agency Jurisdiction in quaternary J21E,J23B, and J32A. The quaternary L21 is excluded from these comments therefore the applicant must obtain separate comments from the Department of water and sanitation.

Notwithstanding the above, the responsibility rests with the applicant to identify any sources of pollution from his undertaking and to take appropriate measures to prevent any pollution of the environment. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Water Act 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) could lead to legal action being instituted against the applicant.

The BGCMA reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that might be received.

Yours faithfully



JAN VAN STADEN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (ACTING)

sivest_PPP

From: Aulicia Maifo <amaifo@dffe.gov.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 January 2022 09:10
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Portia Makitla
Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ending
Attachments: DSR Koup 1 WEF Comments.pdf; DSR Koup 2 WEF Comments.pdf

Good morning Sir/Madam

I hope this email finds you well.

Kindly receive the attached comments for processing.

Kind Regards,

Ms. Aulicia Maifo

Intern: Biodiversity Conservation, Mainstreaming EIA

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Environment House

473 Steve Biko and Soutpansberg Streets

PRETORIA

Tel: (012) 399 9627

Cell: 076 958 0761

E-mail: amaifo@dffe.gov.za

Call Centre: 086 111 2468



forestry, fisheries
and the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

From: sivest_PPP [mailto:sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za]

Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 16:47

Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com

Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ending

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) / Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

- **REMINDER ABOUT CLOSURE OF COMMENTING PERIOD FOR DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS (DSRs)**

Please note that the Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs) for the above-mentioned projects was made available for public review and comment from **Monday 22 November 2021 to Wednesday 12 January 2022** (end of business day). The review and comment period for the above-mentioned projects therefore ends tomorrow on **Wednesday the 12 of January 2022** (end of business day).

SiVEST therefore wish to remind you to submit comments (if required) for the above-mentioned projects before close of business on **Wednesday 12 January 2022**, if you have not done so already.

Should you have any comments, please feel free to contact the public participation office at the details below:

SiVEST Environmental

PO Box 2921, RIVONIA, 2128

Phone: (011) 798 0600

E-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za

Fax: (011) 803 7272

We would like to thank you in anticipation of your active and meaningful contribution to the EIA and public participation processes.

Regards,

From: sivest_PPP

Sent: Wednesday, 05 January 2022 16:04

Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; 'anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com' <anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com>; 'ralph@genesis-eco.com' <ralph@genesis-eco.com>

Subject: RE: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ending

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP) / Stakeholder,

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

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E-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za

Fax: (011) 803 7272

We would like to thank you in anticipation of your active and meaningful contribution to the EIA and public participation processes.

Regards,

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator

SiVEST Environmental Division

D +27 11 798 0690 | **T** +27 11 798 0600 | **E** HlengiweN@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



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Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

From: sivest_PPP
Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com; ralph@genesis-eco.com
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

Dear Interested and/or Affected Party

NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

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Attached is an English and Afrikaans letter notifying you of the review period.

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I.T.O POPIA, you hereby declare and confirm that you, as an I&AP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purpose of this project.

Kind Regards,
Hlengiwe Ntuli
Projects Secretary and PPP Administrator
SiVEST Environmental Division

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References:

- 19/3/2/4/C3/1/DDF094/21 (Pollution and Chemicals Management)
- 19/2/5/3/C3/2/WL0170/21 (Waste Management)
- 19/4/4/1/BB1/Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility, Beaufort West (Air Quality Management)

Attention: Ms Michelle Guy

SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd
P.O. Box 2921
RIVONIA
2128

michelleg@sivest.co.za

Dear Madam

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AND PLAN OF STUDY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140MW KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE ON PORTIONS 1 AND 8 OF THE FARM KAATJIES KRAAL NO. 380 NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY

The e-mail notification of 22 November 2021 regarding the availability of the Draft Scoping Report ("DSR") for comments refers. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DSR.

Please find consolidated comment from various directorates within the Department on the DSR and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") dated November 2021 that was available for download from the website of the environmental assessment practitioner ("EAP").

1. Directorate: Development Facilitation – Ms Adri La Meyer / Mr Ralph van Delin (Email: Adri.Lameyer@westerncape.gov.za / Ralph.vanDelin@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2817):
 - 1.1. It is noted that both Activity 14 of Listing Notice 1 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) have been applied for. Please note that only one the listed activities will be applicable and should be applied for. Although Table 8 of the DSR indicates that the listed activities are applied for due to the proposed development of a battery energy storage system ("BESS"), please note that the competent authority has indicated via an

interpretation query that transformers and BESSs are not deemed to be containers for the purposes of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), "*considering that the purpose of a transformer and a battery is not to store or store and handle dangerous goods.*" The EAP is advised to consult with the competent authority in this regard. The Final Scoping Report ("FSR") and Draft EIA Report must clearly indicate the anticipated volume of the storage containers for the storage or storage and handling of a dangerous good.

- 1.1.1. If a dangerous good will be stored or stored and handled in storage containers of more than 80m³, then Activity 14 of Listing Notice 1 will be applicable.
- 1.1.2. Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 will only be triggered if more than 30m³, but no more than 80m³ of a dangerous good will be stored or stored and handled at the proposed development site. Pages xi and xv of the Executive Summary and page 84 of the DSR state that "*Leaks or spills from storage facilities also pose a risk and due consideration to the safe design and management of the 30 000l fuel storage facility must be given.*" Based on this statement, it appears that Activity 10 of Listing Notice 3 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) is the applicable listed activity.
- 1.2. Page iv of the Executive Summary and page 1 of the DSR state that the proposed development is "*near the town of Beaufort West in the Beaufort West and Prince Albert Local Municipalities, which falls within the Central Karoo District Municipality.*" However, elsewhere in the DSR (e.g., sections 8 and 10.2) it is indicated that the proposed development is only located within Beaufort West Municipality. Figures 1, 2 and 5 of the DSR indicate that the entire development footprint fall within the administrative boundaries of Beaufort West Municipality. The FSR and Draft EIA Report must provide clarity on the location of the proposed activities.
- 1.3. The DSR does not provide a description of the outcome of the Screening Tool Report (generated from the Screening Tool developed by the competent authority). Although it is assumed that the application for environmental authorisation included the Screening Tool Report, please provide a copy of said report when the Draft EIA Report is released for public consultation. The EAP must further indicate how the findings of the Screening Tool Report relate to the proposed specialist studies contemplated in the Plan of Study for EIA. If additional specialist studies were identified in the Screening Tool Report but not indicated in the Plan of Study for EIA, the EAP must provide a motivation why those specialist studies will not be undertaken or are not deemed necessary for the EIA process.
- 1.4. The preferred layout plan to be presented in the Draft EIA Report must consider the recommendations and mitigation measures of the various specialists. Furthermore, the Draft EIA Report must clearly indicate whether the recommendations with regards to the proposed buffers and the relocation or removal of problematic wind turbines and associated infrastructure have been implemented. Where there are contradictory recommendations posed by the various specialists for implementation, these should be highlighted by the EAP.
- 1.5. The Draft EIA Report should provide a map of the proposed development in relation to the nearest Renewable Energy Development Zone ("REDZ") (i.e., Beaufort West REDZ).

- 1.6. Section 12.3.2, page 89 of the DSR refers to construction noise impacts at night with the mitigation measure proposed that "*Night-time construction activities closer than 1,000 m from and NSD to be minimized.*" The Draft Environmental Management Programme ("EMPr") to be submitted with the Draft EIA Report must indicate the working hours during the construction phase of the proposed wind energy facility ("WEF") development.
- 1.7. Please correct references noted as "*Error! Reference source not found*" in the FSR.
2. Directorate: Pollution and Chemicals Management – Ms Shehaam Brinkhuis (Email: Shehaam.Brinkhuis@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 8309):
 - 2.1. This Directorate is satisfied with the aspects to be assessed, as noted in the Plan of Study for EIA.
 - 2.2. This Directorate awaits the Draft EIA Report (and accompanying EMPr) to provide comment on potential pollution impacts and mitigation measures.
3. Directorate: Waste Management – Mr Muneeb Baderoon (Email: Muneeb.Baderoon@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2965):
 - 3.1. This Directorate is satisfied with the DSR and Plan of Study for EIA. The following comments are provided for consideration in the forthcoming Draft EIA Report and/or EMPr:
 - 3.1.1. Spills that occur from possible leaks spills must be cleaned immediately to prevent further contamination, and contaminated soil must be disposed of at an appropriate facility that provides safe disposal certificates that are to be kept for presentation to authorities upon request thereof. Stormwater must be protected from contamination by fuel, lubricants, battery liquids and other pollutants.
 - 3.1.2. This Directorate notes that an Aquatic Impact Assessment has been undertaken to assess how the proposed development may impact on identified water resources as protected by the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) ("NWA") and whether the proposed WEF development requires a general authorisation or water use licence in terms of the NWA, 1998. Strict precautions must be presented in the EMPr to avoid potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources.
 - 3.1.3. The DSR states that earthworks will expose and mobilise earth materials, and that several materials and chemicals will be used, which may impact on surface water. It also noted that leaks or spills from storage facilities pose a risk and due consideration must be given to the safe design and management of the 30 000l fuel storage facility. The EMPr must comprehensively address the management of these liquids, battery liquids and other pollutants to ensure that they do not pollute the surface and groundwater.
 - 3.1.4. The displacement of overlying vegetation has been identified as a potential impact as vegetation clearance will take place during the construction phase. Any vegetation removed may be taken to a green/garden waste chipping facility for composting or be disposed of at an appropriately licenced facility but may not be disposed of on the adjacent land. Waste, including vegetation removed during the execution of the project, may not be burned without prior authorisation.

- 3.1.5. The Draft EIA Report must take cognisance of the requirements of Part 5 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), especially section 21: general requirements for storage of waste.
 - 3.1.6. If temporary ablution facilities are to be used during the construction phase, these ablution facilities must be regularly serviced, emptied or suitably managed and according to the type of system used, to prevent flies and bad odours, and to maintain occupation health and safety standards.
 - 3.1.7. The EMPr must include a comprehensive waste management plan which must cover all the relevant environmental aspects and impacts in accordance with the legislative requirements.
4. Directorate: Air Quality Management – Mr Deon Stoltz (Email: Deon.Stoltz@westerncape.gov.za; Tel.: (021) 483 2805):
- 4.1. This Directorate has no comments on the DSR and Plan of Study for EIA and awaits the Draft EIA Report to provide comments on potential noise and dust impacts and mitigation measures.

Please direct all enquiries to the commenting officials should you require any clarity on any of the comments provided.

The Department reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any or new information received.

Yours sincerely

pp **HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Letter signed by:

Thea Jordan

Director: Development Facilitation

Date: 12/01/2022

sivest_PPP

From: Thea Jordan <Thea.Jordan@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 January 2022 17:22
To: sivest_PPP; Michelle Guy
Cc: Adri La Meyer; Sue-Ellen Osman
Subject: Comment : Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West
Attachments: 12 Jan 22 Koup 1 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West.pdf; 12 Jan 22 Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West.pdf

Dear EAP,

Please find attached the Department's comment in the above regard.

Yours Faithfully

Thea Jordan
Pr. Pl. (A/1237/2002)
Director: Development Facilitation
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
Western Cape Government

11th Floor, Utilitas Building, 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town, 8000

Tel: +27 (0)21 483 4093
Email: Thea.Jordan@westerncape.gov.za
Website: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp



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Due to COVID-19 restrictions, we are still operating on a "work-from-home" basis.
Should you not be able to contact the numbers above, please call +27 (0)21 483 4091
between 07:30-16:00.

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If you are not the intended recipient you may not copy or deliver this message to anyone."

Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West

Name of Department:	Western Cape Transport and Public Works: Transport Policies and Strategies		
Matter:	Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West		
Contact Person:	Mario Brown	Due Date for comments:	12 January 2022
Email:	Mario.Brown@westerncape.gov.za	Date of Submission	
Telephone:	021 483 2604	Legal Services	
Submitted To:		Ref. No.:	

COMMENTS:

Clause <i>(Indicate clause/ regulation Number)</i>	Comment <i>(State why the clause/regulation or proposed amendment is not supported or what the problem is with the provision)</i>	Suggestion <i>(Suggested deletion/amendment/ addition)</i>
General Comment	<p>The draft scoping report is noted.</p> <p>It is noted that all the requirements stipulated in the NRTA will need to be complied with during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. In addition, the Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF) and the associated Central Karoo District Integrated Transport Plan (DITP) should be considered particularly in terms of access and mobility principles and traffic law enforcement. The Western Cape Government's transport strategy is outlined in the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF). The PLTF gives guidance, in alignment with the PSDF, to land-use and transport patterns and strategies that will support overarching national socio-spatial and access objectives. The DITP, a sector plan of the IDP, outlines the priorities for mobility and access planning in the District and gives guidance on traffic law enforcement matters, including the movement of hazardous materials. The PLTF and DITP are prepared in accordance with the National Land Transport Act (NLTA) (Act5, 2009).</p> <p>The appropriate roads authority should also be consulted where support is required in developing maintenance plans.</p> <p>Where support is required in terms of traffic law enforcement and safety, traffic management, signage and pedestrian safety, the Provincial Road Traffic Management Co-ordinating Committee (PRTMCC) and the associated Central Karoo District Road Traffic Management Co-ordinating Committee (DRTMCC) may be consulted.</p> <p>The DTPW supports an approach that is aligned with the Western Cape Government's Strategic Plan's Vision Inspired Priorities (VIPs) and the Department of Transport and Public Works' Massive Transformative Purpose (MTP) of enabling communities to live dignified lives.</p> <p>We look forward to engaging further through this process.</p>	

sivest_PPP

From: Carlyn Morilly <Carlyn.Morilly@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 January 2022 12:08
To: sivest_PPP
Cc: Mario Brown
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West
Attachments: 2022 01 12 TPS.doc

Good day,

Please find attached.

Regards

Carlyn Morilly (on behalf of Mario Brown)
Transport Policies and Strategies
Carlyn.Morilly@WesternCape.gov.za
021 483 9196
9 Dorp Street Cape Town

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If you are not the intended recipient you may not copy or deliver this message to anyone."

sivest_PPP

From: Sam Ralston <energy@birdlife.org.za>
Sent: Friday, 14 January 2022 10:34
To: sivest_PPP; Melissa Lewis
Cc: Advocacy; Michelle Guy
Subject: Re: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ends

Dear Hlengiwe

Many thanks for checking in with us. Unfortunately we do not have the capacity to study and comment on all EIAs for proposed wind energy facilities. Please do not hold up your process on our behalf, but do ensure that the avifaunal specialist refers to the latest (2021) version of our guidelines for Verreaux's Eagle and Wind Energy in the in the next stage of the assessment.

If you have any specific questions or issues you would like to discuss related to the avifaunal assessment, please feel free to let me know.

As an aside, thank you, but it is not necessary to send us CDs; a link to electronic versions of EIA reports will suffice.

Kind regards
Sam



Sail with us on this once-in-a-lifetime voyage to the
SOUTHERN OCEAN
24 - 31 January 2022
www.birdlife.org.za/flock-to-marion-2022/



Samantha Ralston-Paton
Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager



Giving Conservation Wings

Private Bag X16, Pinetown 2123, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa
Cell: +27 (0) 83 673 3948
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From: sivist_PPP <sivist_ppp@sivist.co.za>
Date: Thursday, 13 January 2022 at 15:54
To: Melissa Lewis <Melissa.Lewis@birdlife.org.za>
Cc: Sam Ralston <energy@birdlife.org.za>, Advocacy <advocacy@birdlife.org.za>, Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivist.co.za>
Subject: FW: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ends

Good Day Melissa,

Hope you are doing well.

Please take note below of Draft Scoping report for two wind facilities in Western Cape, we have sent through a CD and few emails to your department and need to know if we will be receiving any comments from your department.

The reports as well as the accompanying appendices are also available on SiVEST's website: <http://www.sivist.co.za/>, click on Downloads, then browse to the folder '16017 Koup Wind Energy Facilities'.

Kind Regards,

Hlengiwe Ntuli

Projects Secretary

SiVEST Engineering



Administrator

sion

'98 0600 | [E HlengiweN@sivist.co.za](mailto:HlengiweN@sivist.co.za) | www.sivist.com



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United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

From: sivist_PPP
Sent: Wednesday, 12 January 2022 17:19
Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivist.co.za>; 'anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com' <anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com>; 'ralph@genesis-eco.com' <ralph@genesis-eco.com>
Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ends

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NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF)

NEAR BEAUFORT WEST, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA (DFFE Reference No: To be announced)

• **REMINDER ABOUT CLOSURE OF COMMENTING PERIOD FOR DRAFT SCOPING REPORTs (DSRs)**

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Should you have any comments, please feel free to contact the public participation office at the details below:

SiVEST Environmental

PO Box 2921, RIVONIA, 2128

Phone: (011) 798 0600

E-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za

Fax: (011) 803 7272

We would like to thank you in anticipation of your active and meaningful contribution to the EIA and public participation processes.

Regards,

From: sivest_PPP

Sent: Wednesday, 05 January 2022 16:04

Cc: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>; 'anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com' <anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com>; 'ralph@genesis-eco.com' <ralph@genesis-eco.com>

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Sent: Monday, 22 November 2021 13:59

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Subject: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Starting

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From: [Sam Ralston](#)
To: [sivest PPP](#); [Melissa Lewis](#)
Cc: [Advocacy](#); [Michelle Guy](#)
Subject: Re: 16017: Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities near Beaufort West: DSR Comment Period Ends
Date: Friday, 14 January 2022 10:34:59
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)

Dear Hlengiwe

Many thanks for checking in with us. Unfortunately we do not have the capacity to study and comment on all EIAs for proposed wind energy facilities. Please do not hold up your process on our behalf, but do ensure that the avifaunal specialist refers to the latest (2021) version of our guidelines for Verreux's Eagle and Wind Energy in the in the next stage of the assessment.

If you have any specific questions or issues you would like to discuss related to the avifaunal assessment, please feel free to let me know.

As an aside, thank you, but it is not necessary to send us CDs; a link to electronic versions of EIA reports will suffice.

Kind regards

Sam



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SOUTHERN OCEAN
24 - 31 January 2022

www.birdlife.org.za/flock-to-marion-2022/



Samantha Ralston-Paton

Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager

signature_408385840



Private Bag X16, Pinetown 2123, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa

Cell: +27 (0) 83 673 3948

E-mail: energy@birdlife.org.za

<http://www.birdlife.org.za>



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postal Private Bag X6546, George, 6530
physical 4th Floor, York Park Building, York Street, George
6530
website www.capenature.co.za
enquiries Megan Simons
telephone +27 87 087 3060 fax +27 44 802 5313
email msimons@capenature.co.za
reference LE14/2/6/1/5/1/KOUP 1&2_WEF_Beaufort West
date 17 January 2022

SiVEST SA (PTY) Ltd,
P.O Box 1899,
Umhlanga Rocks,
4320

Attention: Ms Michelle Guy
By email: michelleg@sivest.co.za

Dear Ms Michelle Guy

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, BEAUFORT WEST LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE.

CapeNature would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the above application. Please note that our comments only pertain to the biodiversity related impacts and not to the overall desirability of the application. CapeNature wishes to make the following comments:

According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet *et.al.* 2017)¹ the farms have Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA 1: Terrestrial and Aquatic), Ecological Support Areas (ESA 1: Aquatic; ESA 2: Restore), and Other Natural Areas. The farms have numerous drainage lines and a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA)² wetland is mapped for some of the farms.

The natural vegetation unit is Least Threatened Gamka Karoo as listed in the in the draft ecosystem threat listings for the updated National Biodiversity Assessment (Skowno *et al.* 2018)³. Although, the vegetation type is Least Threatened (LT), kindly note that any loss to natural habitat should be avoided.

CBA areas are defined as: “Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.”. CBA objectives are: “*Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.*”

¹ Pool-Stanvliet, R., Duffell-Canham, A., Pence, G. & Smart, R. 2017. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Handbook. Stellenbosch: CapeNature.

² Nel, J.L., Murray, K.M., Maherry, A.M., Petersen, C.P., Roux, D.J., Driver, A., Hill, L., Van Deventer, H., Funke, N., Swartz, E.R., Smith-Adao, L.B., Mbona, N., Downsborough, L. & Nienaber, S. (2011). Technical Report for the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas project. WRC Report No. K5/1801.

³ Skowno, A. L., Poole, C. J., Raimondo, D. C., Sink, K. J., Van Deventer, H., Van Niekerk, L., Harris, L. R., Smith-Adao, L. B., Tolley, K. A., Zengeya, T. A., Foden, W. B., Midgley, G. F. and Driver, A. 2019. National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa’s ecosystems and biodiversity. Synthesis Report. Pretoria, South Africa. 214 pp.

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board trading as **CapeNature**

Board Members: Associate Prof Denver Hendricks (Chairperson), Prof Gavin Maneveldt (Vice Chairperson), Ms Marguerite Loubser, Mr Mervyn Burton, Dr Colin Johnson, Prof Aubrey Redlinghuis, Mr Paul Slack

ESA are defined as: “Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.” ESA objectives are to: “Restore and/or manage to minimize impact on ecological processes and ecological infrastructure functioning, especially soil and water-related services, and to allow for faunal movement.” ESA 2 are degraded ESA.

Other Natural Areas have the greatest flexibility in terms of permissible land uses. ONA are defined as: “Areas not currently identified as a priority but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions. Although not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem.”

Although ONAs are not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem. Thus, the objectives of ONA are to :” Minimize *habitat and species loss and ensure ecosystem functionality through strategic landscape planning. Offers flexibility in permissible land-uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high-impact land-uses.*”

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet *et.al.* 2017) has specific guidelines regarding CBA loss and their sensitivity and conservation objectives. Thus, the proposed activities should be guided by those objectives to conserve and protect the CBAs (Pool-Stanvliet *et al.* 2017). CapeNature maintains minimal habitat loss is acceptable (in line with the WCSBP Land Use Guidelines Handbook, 2017) provided the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised.

Plant species of conservation concern, which are present, should be rescued and used for rehabilitation purposes. CapeNature would like to remind the applicant that all endangered species or protected species listed in Schedules 3 and 4 respectively, in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) may not be picked or removed without the relevant permit, which must be obtained from CapeNature. This is also to ensure that rescued plant material is accounted for and used in the rehabilitation or relocation process.

For this reason, a rehabilitation plan can be drafted by a qualified specialist to outline the ecological functioning of the rescued plants and their success, mitigation of plant species that will be removed and to provide details regarding their location. The specialist should determine a suitable location before search-and-rescue is undertaken. The season should also be considered to give the plants an adequate chance to re-establish.

The aquatic rehabilitation plan should have a monitoring programme to determine if the protection measures are achieving their objectives and to report on the success and challenges. Furthermore, the monitoring of the recovery and possible impacts post construction should be monitored for more than one year. To assess the longer-term recovery and possible impacts of this project in relation to climate change patterns (i.e., continued drought and large-scale flash flooding events).

Turbines and associated infrastructure must be located outside of highly sensitive areas. CapeNature acknowledges that the turbines will be located outside of CBAs. Furthermore, temporary infrastructures must be within transformed areas and not located within sensitive habitat or ecological corridors. The impact of the proposed activity on biodiversity and ecological processes must be minimized with suitable mitigation.

Thus, the development of turbines should be located outside of the watercourses their buffers and the 1:100-year floodline, as far possible. The area is highly erodible so extra caution must be taken to mitigate erosion for the duration of the project. Possible erosion points need to

be monitored and rehabilitated when needed. The access road that will carry the heavy loads associated with wind turbines should avoid crossing aquatic and terrestrial CBA.

The new or upgraded site roads that will be associated with the windfarms and gridline should not be constructed near any sensitive habitat or cross any watercourses. The existing roads should be used, as far possible.

Will different blade lengths be used for different turbines on site? CapeNature recommend using the shortest blades possible to reduce the windswept area and thus mortalities of birds and bats.

The topsoil and subsoil must be stored separately and should not be contaminated. Furthermore, the soil layers should be replaced in the same order and the topsoil returned last. CapeNature recommends that all topsoil stockpiles be less than 1.5m in height and have adequate signage to illustrate which are topsoil and subsoil for rehabilitation purpose.

All stormwater runoff within the development area must be managed in a manner as to minimise or prevent erosion. Areas susceptible to erosion and areas cleared of indigenous vegetation must be protected by installing the necessary temporary structures.

Eradication and monitoring of alien vegetation and erosion control measures should continue for the duration of the proposed project.

In terms of the Alien and Invasive Species regulations, specific alien plant species are either prohibited or listed as requiring a permit; aside from restricted activities concerning, *inter alia*, their spread, and should be removed⁴. Thus, CapeNature supports the Invasive Alien Control plan that will be drafted. This plan should include the entire extent of the proposed development area and should also include a buffer area of 50 m around the proposed area to consider the edge effects of the proposed development area. During the removal of invasive alien plants species, it is essential not to damage indigenous vegetation. Invasive alien vegetation must be removed using the appropriate manner. Additional specialist detailed input should include:

- stipulate a timeframe and strategy for alien plan removal (which are potentially the best months of the year to destabilise and remove the alien plants, based on weather conditions/patterns),
- list the relevant indigenous plants species used for the rehabilitation (with accompanying photographs),
- list when and how seeds or cuttings should be harvested from identified indigenous plants to be used for rehabilitation purposes.

To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, we advise that construction vehicles and machinery be washed regularly and away from any watercourse. The alien vegetation that will be removed and any other moribund materials must be removed from site as they have a fire risk.

⁴ National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004. (Act No.10 of 2004). Draft Alien and Invasive Species Regulations 2018. Government Gazette no. 112

Waste generated must be stored on site until it is removed to a registered facility. Implement the integrated waste management approach that addresses waste avoidance, reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment, and safe disposal as a last resort.⁵

CapeNature is in agrees with the proposed mitigations measures. The Environmental Control Officer should monitor the construction and operational phases and ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The ECO must identify any harmful activities to the environment.

There are a few renewable energy developments planned in the broader region of which some were issued with Environmental Authorisation and other applications are still in progress. CapeNature supports the development of renewable energy facilities, including wind driven turbines however we are concerned that the cumulative impacts of energy facilities, if not properly considered and planned for, could be quite significant.

It is therefore essential to take a precautionary approach and to ensure that the infrastructure (i.e., roads, power lines, substations, etc.) be positioned outside ecologically sensitive areas. Thus, the sensitive buffer, delineated by the specialist, must be avoided. On-going monitoring throughout the various phases of this project is important to assess the impacts of these developments on different species biodiversity and the impact these facilities will have on habitat fragmentation and associated ecological corridors.

Information on the impacts of renewable energy facilities on bats and avifauna are limited. Therefore, that data collected should be submitted to the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South African Bat Assessment Association and South African National Biodiversity Institution for collation and analysis on a national basis.

CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.

Yours sincerely,



Megan Simons
For: Manager (Landscape Conservation Intelligence)

⁵ National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). Consultation on the draft revised and updated national waste management strategy. 2019.

sivest_PPP

From: Megan Simons <msimons@capenature.co.za>
Sent: Monday, 17 January 2022 16:12
To: Michelle Guy; sivest_PPP
Cc: Colin Fordham
Subject: Draft Scoping Report for the proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities and Associated Infrastructure near Beaufort West
Attachments: DSR_WEF & associated infrastructure_Beaufort West_20220117.pdf

Dear Michelle,

I trust this email finds you well.

Kindly find attached comments from CapeNature for the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facilities and Associated Infrastructure near Beaufort West. Thank you again for allowing an extension. Have a good afternoon.

Kind Regards,

Megan Simons
Land Use Scientist – Landscape East
Conservation Operations: Conservation Intelligence



tel +27 87 087 3060 | fax +27 44 802 5313 |
email msimons@capenature.co.za | postal Private Bag X6546, George, 6530
physical 4th Floor, York Park Building, York Street, George, 6530
www.capenature.co.za

postal Private Bag X6546, George, 6530
physical 4th Floor, York Park Building, York Street, George
6530
website www.capenature.co.za
enquiries Megan Simons
telephone +27 87 087 3060 fax +27 44 802 5313
email msimons@capenature.co.za
reference LE14/2/6/1/5/1/KOUP 1&2_WEF_Beaufort West
date 17 January 2022

SiVEST SA (PTY) Ltd,
P.O Box 1899,
Umhlanga Rocks,
4320

Attention: Ms Michelle Guy
By email: michelleg@sivest.co.za

Dear Ms Michelle Guy

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEF) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, BEAUFORT WEST LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE.

CapeNature would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the above application. Please note that our comments only pertain to the biodiversity related impacts and not to the overall desirability of the application. CapeNature wishes to make the following comments:

According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet *et.al.* 2017)¹ the farms have Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA 1: Terrestrial and Aquatic), Ecological Support Areas (ESA 1: Aquatic; ESA 2: Restore), and Other Natural Areas. The farms have numerous drainage lines and a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA)² wetland is mapped for some of the farms.

The natural vegetation unit is Least Threatened Gamka Karoo as listed in the in the draft ecosystem threat listings for the updated National Biodiversity Assessment (Skowno *et al.* 2018)³. Although, the vegetation type is Least Threatened (LT), kindly note that any loss to natural habitat should be avoided.

CBA areas are defined as: "Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.". CBA objectives are: "*Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.*"

¹ Pool-Stanvliet, R., Duffell-Canham, A., Pence, G. & Smart, R. 2017. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Handbook. Stellenbosch: CapeNature.

² Nel, J.L., Murray, K.M., Maherry, A.M., Petersen, C.P., Roux, D.J., Driver, A., Hill, L., Van Deventer, H., Funke, N., Swartz, E.R., Smith-Adao, L.B., Mbona, N., Downsborough, L. & Nienaber, S. (2011). Technical Report for the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas project. WRC Report No. K5/1801.

³ Skowno, A. L., Poole, C. J., Raimondo, D. C., Sink, K. J., Van Deventer, H., Van Niekerk, L., Harris, L. R., Smith-Adao, L. B., Tolley, K. A., Zengeya, T. A., Foden, W. B., Midgley, G. F. and Driver, A. 2019. National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa's ecosystems and biodiversity. Synthesis Report. Pretoria, South Africa. 214 pp.

ESA are defined as: “Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.” ESA objectives are to: “Restore and/or manage to minimize impact on ecological processes and ecological infrastructure functioning, especially soil and water-related services, and to allow for faunal movement.” ESA 2 are degraded ESA.

Other Natural Areas have the greatest flexibility in terms of permissible land uses. ONA are defined as: “Areas not currently identified as a priority but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions. Although not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem.”

Although ONAs are not prioritised, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem. Thus, the objectives of ONA are to :” Minimize *habitat and species loss and ensure ecosystem functionality through strategic landscape planning. Offers flexibility in permissible land-uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high-impact land-uses.*”

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Pool-Stanvliet *et.al.* 2017) has specific guidelines regarding CBA loss and their sensitivity and conservation objectives. Thus, the proposed activities should be guided by those objectives to conserve and protect the CBAs (Pool-Stanvliet *et al.* 2017). CapeNature maintains minimal habitat loss is acceptable (in line with the WCSBP Land Use Guidelines Handbook, 2017) provided the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised.

Plant species of conservation concern, which are present, should be rescued and used for rehabilitation purposes. CapeNature would like to remind the applicant that all endangered species or protected species listed in Schedules 3 and 4 respectively, in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) may not be picked or removed without the relevant permit, which must be obtained from CapeNature. This is also to ensure that rescued plant material is accounted for and used in the rehabilitation or relocation process.

For this reason, a rehabilitation plan can be drafted by a qualified specialist to outline the ecological functioning of the rescued plants and their success, mitigation of plant species that will be removed and to provide details regarding their location. The specialist should determine a suitable location before search-and-rescue is undertaken. The season should also be considered to give the plants an adequate chance to re-establish.

The aquatic rehabilitation plan should have a monitoring programme to determine if the protection measures are achieving their objectives and to report on the success and challenges. Furthermore, the monitoring of the recovery and possible impacts post construction should be monitored for more than one year. To assess the longer-term recovery and possible impacts of this project in relation to climate change patterns (i.e., continued drought and large-scale flash flooding events).

Turbines and associated infrastructure must be located outside of highly sensitive areas. CapeNature acknowledges that the turbines will be located outside of CBAs. Furthermore, temporary infrastructures must be within transformed areas and not located within sensitive habitat or ecological corridors. The impact of the proposed activity on biodiversity and ecological processes must be minimized with suitable mitigation.

Thus, the development of turbines should be located outside of the watercourses their buffers and the 1:100-year floodline, as far possible. The area is highly erodible so extra caution must be taken to mitigate erosion for the duration of the project. Possible erosion points need to

be monitored and rehabilitated when needed. The access road that will carry the heavy loads associated with wind turbines should avoid crossing aquatic and terrestrial CBA.

The new or upgraded site roads that will be associated with the windfarms and gridline should not be constructed near any sensitive habitat or cross any watercourses. The existing roads should be used, as far as possible.

Will different blade lengths be used for different turbines on site? CapeNature recommend using the shortest blades possible to reduce the windswept area and thus mortalities of birds and bats.

The topsoil and subsoil must be stored separately and should not be contaminated. Furthermore, the soil layers should be replaced in the same order and the topsoil returned last. CapeNature recommends that all topsoil stockpiles be less than 1.5m in height and have adequate signage to illustrate which are topsoil and subsoil for rehabilitation purpose.

All stormwater runoff within the development area must be managed in a manner as to minimise or prevent erosion. Areas susceptible to erosion and areas cleared of indigenous vegetation must be protected by installing the necessary temporary structures.

Eradication and monitoring of alien vegetation and erosion control measures should continue for the duration of the proposed project.

In terms of the Alien and Invasive Species regulations, specific alien plant species are either prohibited or listed as requiring a permit; aside from restricted activities concerning, *inter alia*, their spread, and should be removed⁴. Thus, CapeNature supports the Invasive Alien Control plan that will be drafted. This plan should include the entire extent of the proposed development area and should also include a buffer area of 50 m around the proposed area to consider the edge effects of the proposed development area. During the removal of invasive alien plants species, it is essential not to damage indigenous vegetation. Invasive alien vegetation must be removed using the appropriate manner. Additional specialist detailed input should include:

- stipulate a timeframe and strategy for alien plant removal (which are potentially the best months of the year to destabilise and remove the alien plants, based on weather conditions/patterns),
- list the relevant indigenous plants species used for the rehabilitation (with accompanying photographs),
- list when and how seeds or cuttings should be harvested from identified indigenous plants to be used for rehabilitation purposes.

To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, we advise that construction vehicles and machinery be washed regularly and away from any watercourse. The alien vegetation that will be removed and any other moribund materials must be removed from site as they have a fire risk.

⁴ National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004. (Act No.10 of 2004). Draft Alien and Invasive Species Regulations 2018. Government Gazette no. 112

Waste generated must be stored on site until it is removed to a registered facility. Implement the integrated waste management approach that addresses waste avoidance, reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment, and safe disposal as a last resort.⁵

CapeNature is in agrees with the proposed mitigations measures. The Environmental Control Officer should monitor the construction and operational phases and ensure the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The ECO must identify any harmful activities to the environment.

There are a few renewable energy developments planned in the broader region of which some were issued with Environmental Authorisation and other applications are still in progress. CapeNature supports the development of renewable energy facilities, including wind driven turbines however we are concerned that the cumulative impacts of energy facilities, if not properly considered and planned for, could be quite significant.

It is therefore essential to take a precautionary approach and to ensure that the infrastructure (i.e., roads, power lines, substations, etc.) be positioned outside ecologically sensitive areas. Thus, the sensitive buffer, delineated by the specialist, must be avoided. On-going monitoring throughout the various phases of this project is important to assess the impacts of these developments on different species biodiversity and the impact these facilities will have on habitat fragmentation and associated ecological corridors.

Information on the impacts of renewable energy facilities on bats and avifauna are limited. Therefore, that data collected should be submitted to the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South African Bat Assessment Association and South African National Biodiversity Institution for collation and analysis on a national basis.

CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.

Yours sincerely,



Megan Simons
For: Manager (Landscape Conservation Intelligence)

⁵ National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). Consultation on the draft revised and updated national waste management strategy. 2019.

Ref: TPW (Job 29137)

SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 2921
RIVONIA
2128

Attention: Mr H Ntuli

Dear Sir

TWO DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TWO WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (NAMELY THE KOUP 1 WEF AND THE KOUP 2 WEF) AND THEIR ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURES NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

1. The following refer:
 - 1.1 SiVEST's two draft scoping reports both referenced Project 16107 revision 1.0 dated 22 November 2021.
 - 1.2 SiVEST's two transportation studies both referenced Project 16017 revision 1 dated 13 August 2021.
2. This Branch will not object to the issuing of an Environmental Authorisation in favour of any of the two wind energy facilities, provided that this Branch is offered the opportunity to comment on the land use application, at which stage this Branch will issue its approvals in terms of Act 21 of 1940 (building restrictions, if applicable) and Roads Ordinance 19 of 1976 (accesses and construction activities within the road reserves and building lines).
3. The following (Public) Provincial Roads, all for which this Branch is the Road Authority, are either in the immediate vicinity or traversing the affected farms for the proposed wind energy facilities:
 - 3.1 Koup 1:
 - 3.1.1 Trunk Road 33 Section 5 (TR03305; N12)

- 3.1.2 Minor Road 8810 (OP08810)
- 3.1.3 Minor Road 8811 (OP08811)
- 3.2 Koup 2:
 - 3.2.1 Accessing across Koup 1 farms therefore utilising similar roads.
 - 3.2.2 Minor Road 8809 (OP08809)
- 4. Regardless of all the Provincial Roads in that vicinity, only TR03305 is described as a Provincial Road. An impression is thereby created that the other (gravelled) Provincial Roads in that vicinity are private roads while they are still Proclaimed Public Minor Roads. Public accessibility must be retained along all the proclaimed Provincial Roads' – except if closed as public roads (de-proclaimed), and impact on them must be evaluated for the purposes of construction, operation and decommissioning.
- 5. This Branch, for now, will require the following:
 - 5.1 Access applications to all proclaimed roads (for all the accesses to each respective farm portion) in line with this Branch's Access Management Guidelines, 2020. It will be required to clearly state which access will serve what purpose (wind energy and / or farming).
 - 5.2 Construction applications, including wayleaves for third party services, when building restrictions, building lines and road reserves of proclaimed roads are affected.
 - 5.3 Abnormal load transportation implications, which will require a route clearance report with geometric improvements and materials design where necessary, to be approved and constructed before transportation.
 - 5.4 A Construction Impact Assessment Report that includes all haul roads and improvement proposals (geotechnical and geometric aspects), must be compiled to ensure that all the roads that will be affected by this development are adequately improved and maintained before any other construction activity may commence on any of the farm portions. This is to ensure that no more than normal deterioration and additional maintenance costs are experienced by the Road Authority during the construction and operating phases. It will be required that any design affecting any Proclaimed Provincial Road must carry this Branch's Chief Directorate Road Design's approval before implementation thereof may commence.

- 5.5 Confirmation that a similar geotechnical proposal (as per paragraph 5.4) will be compiled and approval obtained prior to commencing with any major upgrade or decommissioning phase; whenever that may be.

Yours Sincerely



SW CARSTENS

For DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: ROADS

DATE: 17 January 2022

ENDORSEMENTS

1. SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd

Attention: Mr H Ntuli (e-mail: sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za)

Attention: Ms M Guy (e-mail: michelleg@sivest.co.za)

2. Central Karoo District Municipality

Attention: Mr A Koopman (e-mail)

3. District Roads Engineer
Oudtshoorn

4. Ms S Chow (e-mail)

5. Mr SW Carstens (e-mail)

6. Mr E Burger (e-mail)

Our reference: 211102

Your reference: Koup 1 and Koup WEF

Date: 12 January 2022

FOR ATTENTION: THE EAP
SIVEST ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
C/O HLENGIWE NTULI
PO BOX 2921, RIVONIA, 2128
(011) 798 0600
SIVEST_PPP@SIVEST.CO.ZA

Dear Hlengiwe,

PRELIMINARY COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOUP 1 AND KOUP 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITIES (WEFS) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

Terramanzi Group (TMG) was appointed by Mr Botha Schabort (owner of Portion 2 of the Farm Rietfontein No 12) to provide comment on the proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility developments. Given the restrictive timeframes for comment over the festive season which typically puts stakeholders under severe pressure for commentary, the comments made herein are provisional and we may provide additional commentary as additional aspects or concerns are identified on further investigation.

We reviewed the documents that are out for public participation as per your email to Mr Schabort and located here: <http://www.sivest.co.za/Download>

The main purpose of this review is to determine whether or not the Applications have complied with the procedural and legislative requirements in terms of NEMA and the EIA Regulations (2014 as amended). We have provided comment on the following pertinent areas of concern and reserve our right to make further commentary as required.

(A) Overarching Requirements of NEMA

The following, fundamental departure point forms a central theme in the application and the discretion of the decision-maker and is highlighted as follows:

¹The South African Constitution makes it clear that “*ecologically sustainable development*” is to be secured, while “*promoting justifiable economic and social development*”². While some trade-offs and substitutability are therefore possible (within the limits of acceptable change and carrying capacity restrictions), **such trade-offs will only be justified if the ecological integrity of the systems are not compromised.** While some argue that this is an excessively ecocentric approach, it is in fact an anthropocentric approach, in that planning and EIA “*must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably*”³ Ecological integrity is to be maintained for the “*benefit of present and future generations*”⁴, with “*development [to] serve present and future generations*”⁵.

In other words, “strong” sustainability is called for in order to ensure that a sustainable level of ecosystem functions is ensured to sustain quality of life. **To be sustainable, ecological integrity must be maintained**, while social equity and justice are to be ensured along with economic efficiency.

⁶In this regard, it is also important to note that while the importance of job creation and economic growth for South Africa cannot be denied, the Constitution calls for *justifiable* economic development. In his consideration of the Constitutional imperative for development to be *justifiable*, Judge Ngcobo in his ruling in the Constitutional Court case of Fuel Retailers Association of Southern Africa v. Director-General Environmental Management, Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, Mpumalanga Province & others (Case CCT 67/06) (2007) states that:

¹Gerber, G; Hardcastle, P; Mohamed, A; Kedzieja, M; Barnes, A; & Rabie, C. Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Sustainability Criteria For Planning and EIA In South Africa, IAIA 2010

² Section 24 of the Constitution refers: “Everyone has the right – (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that – (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation; (ii) promote conservation; and (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

³ Section 2(2) of NEMA refers.

⁴ Section 24 of the Constitution refers.

⁵ The preamble of NEMA refers.

⁶Gerber, G; Hardcastle, P; Mohamed, A; Kedzieja, M; Barnes, A; & Rabie, C. Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Sustainability Criteria For Planning and EIA In South Africa, IAIA 2010

*“What section 24 requires, and what NEMA gives effect to, is that **socio-economic development must be justifiable in the light of the need to protect the environment**. The Constitution and environmental legislation introduce a new criterion for considering future developments. Pure economic factors are no longer decisive. The need for development must now be determined by its impact on the environment, sustainable development and social and economic interests. The duty of environmental authorities is to integrate these factors into decision-making and make decisions that are informed by these considerations. This process requires a decision-maker to consider the impact of the proposed development on the environment and socio-economic conditions”*

(B) Contextual Analysis

General Application

Based on the available information, it is not clear how an application of this nature, with the potential to cause potentially irreparable damage to certain aspects of the receiving natural environment, with no demonstrated examples of acceptable thresholds already applied in industry, no demonstrated successful rehabilitation examples in a similar receiving environment in industry and which is further not substantiated by any data to suggest that this is feasible in the first place, is allowed to continue in its current format. Specifically we refer to the issues identified below.

Further, in the discussion of alternatives, which has omitted to respect the mitigation hierarchy required by law, does not take into account the potentially permanent loss of important species (bird and bat) and economic activity and sense of place associated with existing eco-tourism industries in the area. This must be addressed by the EAP in a clear and accountable manner in terms of NEMA. The scoping reports and assessments are considered fatally flawed in their current format.

Specialist Reports

There are a number of specialist studies undertaken for the project and whilst some of these are considered adequate, there are some that present a project design that does not appear to align with best practice guidelines in addition to misrepresentation of existing conditions on the ground, both being a major area of concern. This is not considered acceptable and can

easily be construed as selective reporting from both the Specialist and the EAP in an attempt to massage the findings into a client focused process as opposed to an independently assessed process. Without doubt, this should be rectified through an independent peer review process of the specialist reports against industry best practice guidelines and the EAP. Without such a peer review, the findings and recommendations are considered to be out of sync with the requirements of NEMA and fatally flawed.

Consideration of Alternatives

The NEMA EIA Regulations require that a “*description of any feasible and reasonable alternatives identified*” must be provided. The NEMA EIA Regulations define alternatives as the following:

“*Alternatives*” in the context of an activity, specify different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to:

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

The “*No-Go*” alternative must also be comparatively assessed.

“The general objective of integrated environmental management is, *inter alia*, to “*identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks and consequences and alternatives and options for mitigation of activities, with a view to minimising negative impacts, maximising benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management*” set out in NEMA”⁷.

⁷ NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Guideline and Information Document Series: Draft Guideline on Alternatives (May 2009)

It is apparent that the consideration of alternatives has not fully considered the mitigation hierarchy required by law as well as the fundamental issues noted below and needs to be redone:

(C) Specific Areas of Concern

Avifaunal Concerns

The following was quoted verbatim from the Avifaunal Specialist Assessment Report of Koup 1:

*“It is inevitable that a measure of displacement will take place for all priority species during the construction phase, due to the disturbance factor associated with the construction activities. This is likely to affect ground nesting species the most, as this **could temporarily disrupt their reproductive cycle**. Species which fall in this category are Ludwig’s Bustard, Blue Crane, Karoo Korhaan, Kori Bustard and Spotted Eagle-Owl. Some raptors might also be affected, e.g., Pale Chanting Goshawk which could potentially breed in the small Vachellia trees in the drainage lines, and Greater Kestrel which often breeds on crow nests which have been constructed on wind pumps. A major concern is the **Martial Eagle** pair that breeds on Tower 108 of the Droërivier Proteus 1 400kV HV line. Martial Eagles are very sensitive to disturbance but the proposed **5km No-Go** (no-turbines) buffer zone around the nest should prevent any disturbance factor during the construction phase of the wind farm.”*

*“The proposed Koup 1 WEF will pose a collision risk to several priority species which could occur regularly at the site. Species exposed to this risk are large terrestrial species i.e., mostly bustards such as **Karoo Korhaan**, Kori Bustard, **Ludwig’s Bustard**, and Blue Crane¹, although bustards and cranes generally seem to be not as vulnerable to turbine collisions as was originally anticipated (Ralston-Paton & Camagu 2019). Soaring priority species, i.e., raptors such as **Martial Eagle**, Pale Chanting Goshawk, Lanner Falcon, Booted Eagle and Greater Kestrel are **most at risk** of all the priority species likely to occur regularly at the project site”.*

According to the IUCN red list 2020, the Martial Eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) is **globally endangered**, and their numbers are decreasing. It is estimated there are less than 800 pairs of Martial Eagles left in Southern Africa (Taylor, 2015). When Martial eagles are not breeding, both mature eagles from a breeding pair might be found roosting on their own in some prominent tree up to several kilometres away from their nesting haunt, hunting for several days in one area, until viable prey resources are exhausted, and then moving on to another area (Amadon & Brown, 1986). The territory of martial eagles can vary greatly in size. The average home range is estimated to be 125 to 150 km² in Southern Africa, with **mean distances between nests of approximately 12km** (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). Martial eagles, especially adult birds, are typically devoted to less disturbed areas, both due to these offering more extensive prey selection and their apparent dislike for a considerable human presence (Machange et al., 2005).

Due to the above-mentioned dwindling numbers and behavioural characteristics of the endangered Martial Eagle, we believe the **5km buffer zone is insufficient** as the Martial Eagles territory clearly **overlaps** the proposed layout of both **Koup 1** and **Koup 2** WEF.

It appears that the EAP and specialist have not determined any thresholds or advised if thresholds would be relevant or applicable, particularly in light of the sensitive populations of avifauna present in all the areas surveyed and that it is openly noted that the project will cause collision risks. In the context of the activity which has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the receiving natural environment, this question is important as is the question of accurate specialist studies. The EAP has also not shown demonstrated examples of how the existing and functioning avifaunal system can be restored or maintained with a design that clearly impinges on identified sensitive areas. It is essential that this study is redone and that an independent peer review is commissioned to ensure a robust outcome for the avifaunal status quo.

Ultimately, the avifaunal impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was **not adequately assessed** and the **correctness** of the information provided in the reports are therefore **highly questionable** in terms of **Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended)**.

Ludwig's Bustard and Karoo Korhaan Concerns

The following was quoted verbatim from the Avifaunal Specialist Assessment Report:

*“While the intention is to place the 33kV reticulation network underground where possible, there are areas where the lines might have to run above ground, for technical reasons. In these instances, the line could potentially pose a **collision risk** to various species, particularly large terrestrial species including Red Data species such as Ludwig's Bustard, Blue Crane, Karoo Korhaan and Secretary bird and various waterbirds when the dams are full, and the drainage lines contain water. The impact is rated as medium pre-mitigation and low post-mitigation.”*

The following was quoted from studies conducted by (Martin & Shaw, 2010) and (Jenkins et al., 2011):

*“A very pertinent issue to conservation efforts of the Ludwig's bustard is their overwhelming tendency to **fatally collide** with powerlines within their habitats. This issue is mainly due to the visual blind spots of bustards being positioned such that when they look down a small degree while in flight, they are no longer able to detect obstacles in their flightpath. This collision problem is of such a dire magnitude that the future of the species may be in jeopardy because of it. An estimated 4 000 – 11 900 Ludwig's bustards are killed each year through these collisions. To help with the conservation of the species in the face of this threat, more detailed information and statistics of the Ludwig's bustards are necessary for any significant plan of action to be made. In the meantime, future increases in infrastructure construction and power grid upgrades in the habitats of Ludwig's bustards will naturally pose an increasing threat to the Ludwig's bustard population.”*

The proposed **mitigation measures** (bird diverters) are **not effective** for Bustards (Pers.comm. Lourens Leeuwner, Endangered Wildlife Trust, 2021). Additionally, the EAP has clearly not followed the required hierarchy for impact mitigation, attempting to direct the design to save the Client money instead of providing for an ecologically sound alternative, which brings into question the independence and integrity of the EAP.

It appears that the EAP and specialist have again not determined any thresholds or advised if thresholds would be relevant or applicable, particularly in light of the sensitive populations of avifauna present in all the areas surveyed and that it is openly noted that the project design

will cause collision risks. In the context of the activity which has the potential to cause irreparable damage to the receiving natural environment, this question is important as is the question of accurate specialist studies. The EAP has also not shown demonstrated examples of how the existing and functioning avifaunal system can be restored or maintained with a design that clearly impinges on identified sensitive areas. It is essential that this study is redone and that an independent peer review is commissioned to ensure a robust outcome for the avifaunal status quo.

Ultimately, the avifaunal impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was **not adequately assessed** and the **correctness** of the information provided in the reports are therefore **highly questionable** in terms of **Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended)**.

Bat Corridor Concerns

The following was quoted verbatim from the Bat Specialist Study of Koup 1:

“Sensitivity zones are based on buffer zones as indicated by the South African Good Practice Guidelines for Surveying Bats at Wind Energy Facility Developments – Pre-construction (Sowler, et al., 2017). These zones are refined through field visits and physically visiting the bat conducive environments occurring at the development sites as well as static and active monitoring data.

*The minimum buffer recommendation prescribed by SABAA is a **200m buffer around all potentially bat important features**. Figure 22 has therefore incorporated 200m buffers as a minimum and for higher sensitivity zones, larger buffers are incorporated around bat sensitive areas at the proposed Koup 1 WEF site.”*

The minimum buffer recommendation prescribed by SABAA is a **200m** buffer around all potentially bat important features. **Watercourses are seen as bat important features**. Rivers, and drainage lines are important for foraging and commuting. Most of these water resources are non-perennial, and therefore only available to bats during some parts of a year. This could then **restrict** potential impacts to bats to periods when **key resources** are available.

Critically, sensitivity mapping in the draft Scoping Reports and specialist reports for both Koup 1 and Koup 2 **does not** include 200m buffers on **all watercourses** mapped in the study areas (**Figure 1**). The fact that some sections of the mapped watercourses were not mapped as sensitive areas are seen as a **fatal flaw**.

Based on the available information it appears that the EAP and Specialist have attempted to manipulate and minimise impacts through selective site mapping in order to create sufficient development space for their Client to position a WEF. Some basic calculations show that if the 200m buffers are properly applied that the impact on the design of the WEF is significantly altered from the currently misleading opportunities and constraints mapping exercise presented in what is considered a fatally flawed Scoping Report.

Ultimately, the bats impact of Koup 1 and Koup 2 was **not adequately assessed** and the **correctness** of the information provided in the reports are therefore **highly questionable** and **misleading** and needs to be addressed in terms of **Regulation A1 R3 (j) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended)**.

It is alarming that the EAP and Specialist have apparently massaged the site sensitivity to allow for development, without any transparent rationale presented. It is essential that the study be redone, be independently reviewed and the design of the project be relooked at to ensure that an ecologically sound layout is presented as the preferred alternative.

Socio-Economic Concerns

The following was quoted verbatim from the Social Impact Assessment:

“7.6.5 Sense of Place

*There is also a concern amongst various interest groups that the proliferation of renewable energy facilities, particularly when considered in association with other industrial activities such as mining, will have a significant and negative cumulative social impact on the area. In this regard issues such as the noise from blades; aesthetic associated with highly visible wind farms; solar parks and mines; the loss of bird and bat life and its **effect on tourism**; as well as the disruption of social networks have all been cited as concerns.*

This is, however, a complex issue as there are varying opinions in respect of the aesthetic appearance of solar PV facilities and wind farms with some regarding them in a far more positive light than others (Firestone, Bidwell, Gardner, & Knapp, 2018; Schneider, Mudra, & Kozumplíková, 2018; Bergquist, Konisky, & Kotcher, 2020). In a study of public attitudes towards onshore wind farms in south-west Scotland, it was found that many regarded the visual impact of these developments in a positive light. It must, however, be noted that this was linked with community ownership having a positive impact on public attitudes towards wind farm developments in Scotland (Warren & McFadyen, 2010). The same is also likely to be true regarding solar PV facilities (Carley, Konisky, Atiq, & Land, 2020). A further and important consideration in this regard is of an ethical nature associated with community acceptance and energy justice and raises the question of the incorporation of public acceptance, particularly that of the underrepresented, into energy policy (Roddisa, Carvera, Dallimerb, Normana, & Ziva, 2018, pp. 362-363; Bergquist, Konisky, & Kotcher, 2020)."

"7.6.7 Economic

The cumulative economic impact of the project will be both positive and negative. The negative economic impacts, associated with a possible rise in living costs driven by market demand, are considered under the section above. In this section, the positive economic impacts will be addressed.

From a positive perspective, the proliferation of renewable energy facilities within the region is likely to result in significant and positive cumulative impacts in the area in terms of both direct and indirect job creation, skills development, training opportunities, and the creation of business opportunities for local businesses"

The social specialist has **failed** to demonstrate the potential **negative economic impacts on tourism and property values for directly adjacent landowners**. Millions of bats and birds are killed by wind turbines every year around the globe. **Wind turbines are ecologically a very expensive form of renewable energy**. Private conservationists need to maintain the ecological integrity of the proposed conservancy for the area as well as an economically active tourism industry and sense of place (during daytime and at night with reference to turbine

tel: +27 21 701 5228 • **fax:** +27 86 558 1213 • **mobile:** +27 82 575 3800

address: 5 Devon Air Close, Crofters Valley, Noordhoek 7975 • **postal:** postnet suite 211, private bag x26, tokai, 7966

email: info@terramanzi.co.za • **web:** www.terramanzi.co.za • **skype:** terramanzi



lights) and **our Client does therefore not support the wind farm in its current format as these aspects have not been properly assessed.**

It is critical that this study be redone to include these critical aspects to ensure that the sense of place and livelihoods of all tourism related activities are clearly and accurately accounted for and that the mitigation hierarchy is followed in the selection of alternatives.

General concerns on the accuracy of information supplied by the EAP

Location of Koup 2

The coordinates of "Location of Site" are incorrect and points to the WEF located in the Indian Ocean (**Figure 2**). The correctness and competence of the information provided in the reports are therefore questioned in terms of **Regulation A1 R3 (b) (ii) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended)**. *Figure 1: Screenshot of coordinates of the "Location of site"*

Photographic evidence of site assessment

It is **unclear** which photos represent which site as the photos used in both reports are seemingly the same. This is yet another example of the **consistent theme of accuracy, competency and apparent misrepresentation by the EAP in these scoping reports** and there appears to be therefore **questioned** in terms of **Regulation A1 R3 (r) (i) NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended)**.

<u>KEY PROJECT INFORMATION</u>	
Component	Description / Dimensions
Location of site (centre point)	32° 50' 38.784"S 32° 50' 38.784"E

Conclusion

There appears to be a **consistent theme of inaccuracy, unreliability of information and the apparent, even possibly deliberate, misrepresentation of sensitive areas on site by the EAP in both scoping reports**

The **issues above reasonably require a full reassessment in addition to independent specialist reviews now that the integrity of the information, the EAP and the process have been brought into question.**

The **EAP has failed to present scoping reports that allow proper, fair and meaningful commentary from interested and affected parties.**

The **commenting rights of our client are therefore considered prejudiced on both applications and it is required that the EAP re-present revised scoping reports for public consultation to ensure that all issues identified above are accurately and transparently assessed and addressed and that best practice guidelines are followed not flouted, and that a preferred alternative that has properly taken into account all issues above and the mitigation hierarchy (as required by law) is presented for comment by interested and affected parties.**

ALL RIGHTS ARE RESERVED AND FURTHER COMMENT MAY BE PROVIDED AS APPROPRIATE

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SIVEST




**GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 1 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD
/ GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY)
LTD**

**Environmental Impact Assessment
(EIA) for the proposed development
of the Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy
Facility (WEF) and associated
infrastructure (including Grid
Connection infrastructure) near
Beaufort West in the Western Cape
Province**

Public Participation Plan (PPP)

Issue Date: 22 September 2021
Revision No: 1.0
Project No: 16017
DFFE Reference Number: 2021-07-0028

Date:	22 September 2021
Document Title:	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed development of the Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure (including Grid Connection Infrastructure) near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province – Public Participation Plan
Revision Number	2.0
Author	Luvanya Naidoo Michelle Guy
Checked By:	Michelle Nevette
Approved By:	Michelle Nevette
Signature:	
Client:	Genesis Enertrag Koup 1 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd / Genesis Enertrag Koup 2 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd

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**GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 1 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD
GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOUP 1 AND 2 WIND ENERGY
FACILITY (WEF) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID
INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN
CAPE PROVINCE**

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**GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 1 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD
GENESIS ENERTRAG KOUP 2 WIND FARM (PTY) LTD**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOUP 1 AND 2 WIND ENERGY FACILITY
(WEF) AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID
INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BEAUFORT WEST IN THE WESTERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

1. INTRODUCTION

The country wide restriction enforced in terms of Government Gazette 43096, has resulted in the entire country being placed in a national state of disaster. This has limited the movement and gathering of people in an effort to curb the spread CoVID-19 and therefore requires that the public participation process be amended and adjusted to comply with the restrictions.

As a result, alternative means of undertaking the required stakeholder engagement has been designed and implemented by SiVEST to ensure that all I&APs are afforded reasonable opportunity to engage meaningfully. As such, SiVEST are proposing the following amendments to the public participation process, described in more detail below.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Genesis Enertrag Koup 1 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Enertrag Koup 2 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'Koup 1 Wind Farm' and 'Koup 2 Wind Farm') are proposing to develop the Koup 1 and Koup 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on adjacent properties near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The proposed WEF developments will have maximum export capacities of up to approximately 140 megawatt (MW) respectively. The overall objective of the proposed WEF developments is to generate electricity by means of renewable energy technologies capturing wind energy and to feed into the national grid.

In addition, Koup 1 Wind Farm and Koup 2 Wind Farm are also proposing to construct 33/132kV substations and associated 132kV overhead power lines (namely the grid connection infrastructure) near Beaufort West in the Western Cape Province. The overall objective of the proposed grid connection infrastructure development is to feed the electricity generated by the proposed Koup 1 and Koup 2 WEFs into the national grid.

It should be noted that two (2) WEF developments are being proposed on adjacent properties and two (2) grid connection infrastructure developments (namely the substations and overhead power lines) are being proposed on nearby properties. The proposed developments (WEF and grid connection infrastructure) include the following:

- Koup 1 WEF (part of a separate EIA process);
- Koup 1 WEF Substation and Power Line (part of separate BA process);

Genesis Koup 1 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd / Genesis Koup 2 Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd

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Revision No.: 1.0

- Koup 2 WEF (part of a separate EIA process); and
- Koup 2 WEF Substation and Power Line (part of separate BA process).

The respective WEF and grid connection infrastructure developments will require separate Environmental Authorisations (EAs) and are subject to separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Basic Assessment (BA) processes respectively. The proposed grid connection infrastructure developments will be handed over to Eskom once constructed. The substations will include an Eskom portion and an Independent Power Producer (IPP) portion, hence the substations will be included in the respective WEF EIAs and in the respective associated grid connection infrastructure BAs in order to allow for handover to Eskom. The current applicants will remain in control of the low voltage components (i.e. 33kV components) of the substations, while the high voltage components (i.e. 132kV components) of these substations will likely be ceded to Eskom shortly after the completion of construction.

Although the respective WEF and associated grid connection infrastructure (substations and overhead power lines) developments will be assessed separately, it is proposed that a single public participation process be undertaken to consider all of the proposed projects [i.e. two (2) WEF EIAs and two (2) grid connection BAs]. Although the PPP will run concurrently as one combined process, separate comments and response reports will be compiled, as requested by DFFE. The potential environmental impacts associated with all of the proposed developments mentioned above will be assessed as part of the cumulative impact assessment.

3. ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST¹

To determine the appropriate level of public participation, it is important to assess the degree to which the public considers the proposed development to be significant and of public interest. The public will become involved according to its perception of the development.

Therefore, it is important to anticipate the public's level of interest or concern regarding a project or program. The assessment is based on prior project experience in the area and consultation with the DFFE.

It must be noted that the closest town (namely Beaufort West) is more than 50km away from the proposed project development area.

	Questions	Very Low / Level 1	Low / Level 2	Moderate / Level 3	High / Level 4	Very High / Level 5
1	What is the anticipated level of conflict, concern, controversy, or opportunity?		x			
2	How significant are the potential impacts to the public		x			
3	How much do the major stakeholders care about this issue, project or program?				x	
4	What degree of involvement does the public appear to desire?		x			

¹ Assessment adapted from the Portland Development Commission 10-steps to creating PPP guide

	Questions	Very Low / Level 1	Low / Level 2	Moderate / Level 3	High / Level 4	Very High / Level 5
5	What is the potential for public impact on the potential decision or project?			x		
6	How significant are the possible benefits of involving the public?		x			
7	How serious are the potential ramifications of NOT involving the public?			x		
8	What level of public participation does the Authority desire/expect?			x		
9	What is the possibility that the media will become interested?	x				
10	What is the probable level of difficulty in solving the problem or advancing the project?		x			
	Sub Total	1	5	3	1	0
	Sub Total multiplied by level	1	10	9	4	0
	Total (addition of levels)	24				
	Level of PP required (Total / 10)	2.4				

4. DETERMINE LEVEL OF PUBLIC INTEREST

The Public Participation Spectrum below illustrates the four (4) levels of public participation: Public Information, Public Input, Public Involvement and Public Collaboration. Each of these levels serves a different purpose with a different outcome.

Based on our results from the assessment in Chapter 3, the Public Participation Spectrum below identifies the appropriate level of public participation as: "Solicit Input / Consult".

Public Participation Spectrum			
Inform (1-1.9)	Solicit Input / Consult (2-2.9)	Involve (3-3.9)	Collaborate (4-4.9)
One-way communication between Koup 1 WEF and the public to provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problems, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	Seek public feedback on a proposal, analysis or alternatives. Requires a response from the public, but limited opportunity for public dialogue.	Work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that issues, aspirations and concerns are consistently understood and considered. Includes elements of public information and outreach, but adds a third dimension of two-way communication.	To collaborate with the public on some or all aspects of the planning or decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.
Public Engagement			
Keep stakeholders informed.	Keep stakeholders informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns, aspirations and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	Work with stakeholders to ensure that their concerns, aspirations and issues are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	Look to stakeholders for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate their recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.
Example of Tools to use			
Background Information Document	Company Website	Public Meeting (virtual if deemed necessary)	Public Meeting (virtual if deemed necessary)
News Paper Adverts	Newspaper Advert	Data Free Portal	Data Free Portal
SMS/Email notifications	SMS / Email notifications	Background Information Document	Background Information Document
PowerPoint Presentations	PowerPoint Presentations (emailed if required)	News Paper Advert	News Paper Adverts
Posters on /close to site	Posters on / close to project site	SMS/Email notifications	SMS/Email notifications

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Public Participation Spectrum			
Inform (1-1.9)	Solicit Input / Consult (2-2.9)	Involve (3-3.9)	Collaborate (4-4.9)
All documents available on SiVEST Website	All documents available on website	PowerPoint Presentations (emailed if needs be)	PowerPoint Presentations (emailed)
		Workshop (Virtual if deemed necessary)	Workshop
		Focus Group Meetings (Virtual if deemed necessary)	Focus Group Meetings
		All documents available on Data Free Portal and SiVEST Website	Board-appointed commission
			Special task force
			All documents available on SiVEST Website
Adapted from the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum			

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN, STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

5.1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Public participation is the cornerstone of any EIA process. The principles of the NEMA as well as the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), govern the EIA process, including public participation. These include provision of sufficient and transparent information on an on-going basis to Interested and/or Affected Parties (I&APs) and key stakeholders, such as Organs of State (OoS) / authorities, to allow them to comment, and to ensure the participation of previously disadvantaged people, women and the youth.

The public participation process is primarily based on two (2) factors, namely.

1. Firstly, on-going interaction with the environmental specialists and the technical teams in order to achieve integration of technical assessment and public participation throughout; and
2. Secondly, to obtain the bulk of the issues to be addressed early on in the process, with the latter half of the process designed to provide environmental and technical evaluation of these issues. These findings are presented to stakeholders for verification that their issues have been captured and for further comment.

The public participation (PP) process will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Regulations 39 to 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, (GN R 982). The primary aims of the Public Participation Process are:

- To inform I&APs and key stakeholders of the proposed project;
- To initiate meaningful and timeous participation of I&APs and key stakeholders;
- To identify issues and/or concerns of key stakeholders and I&APs with regards to the proposed project;
- To promote transparency and an understanding of the proposed project and its potential environmental impacts;
- To provide information used for decision-making;
- To provide a structure for liaison and communication with I&APs and key stakeholders;
- To assist in identifying potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project;
- To ensure inclusivity (the views, needs, interests and values of I&APs and key stakeholders must be considered in the decision-making process);
- To focus on issues relevant to the proposed project and issues considered important by I&APs and key stakeholders;
- To provide responses to I&AP and key stakeholder queries / comments / concerns; and
- Meet the requirements for Public Participation as stated in Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

5.1.1. Compliance with regulations and subsequent circulars

In terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), a BA/EIA application requires a 30-day Public Participation Process (PPP) for both the draft BA, Scoping and EIA process. In light of the country wide restriction enforced in terms of Government Gazette 43096 (GN R 313) which has resulted in the entire country being placed in a national state of disaster and limits the movement and gatherings of people in an

effort to curb the spread CoVID-19, the public participation process has been amended and adjusted in light of these restrictions².

As a result, alternative means of undertaking the required stakeholder engagement has been designed and implemented by SiVEST to ensure that all I&APs are afforded reasonable opportunity to engage meaningfully. As such, SiVEST are proposing the following public participation process, described in more detail below. This Public Participation plan, detailed below, is being submitted to the DFFE for their review and approval.

6. PROPOSED AMENDED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Figure 1 below provides an overview of the tools that are available to I&APs and stakeholders to access project information and interact with the public participation team to obtain project information and resolve any queries that may arise, and to meet the requirements for public participation.

² General Notice issued by the DFFE on 24 March 2020

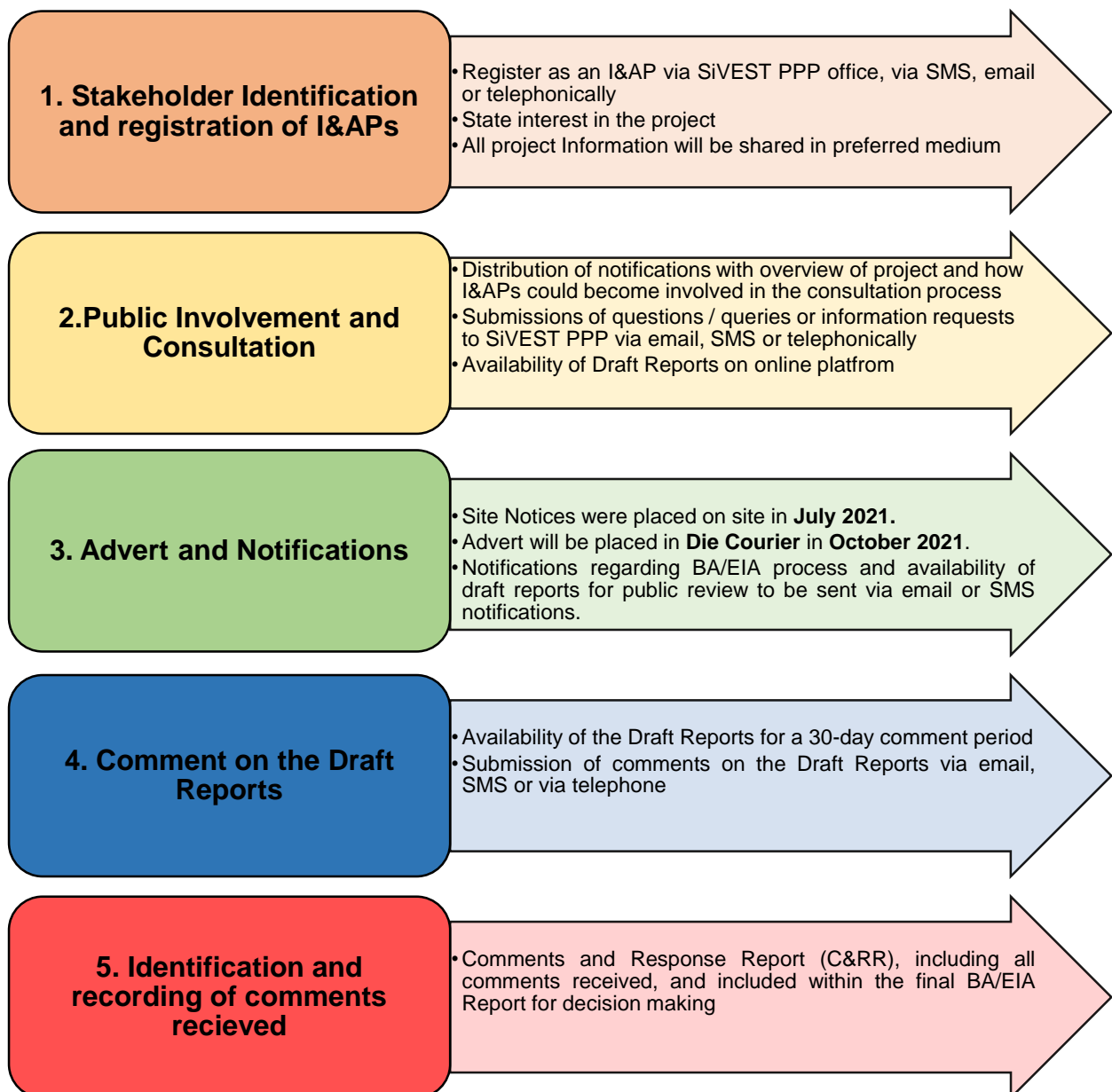


Figure 1: Schematic illustration of PPP tools

Table 1: Public Participation Plan: Discussion of approach and methodology to meet the requirements of the Regulations

Regulation/ circular	Approach & Methodology to meet requirements	Special requests
<p>Regulation 40(1), Regulation 40(3) & Regulation 43 – provide all potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, access to project related information, access to the Basic Assessment, Scoping and EIA Report which will be made available for a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on the draft reports prior to submission of the Final Report for decision-making.</p>	<p>It is the intention to release all relevant project information to all interested and/or affected parties for a <u>30-day period</u>.</p> <p><u>Notification of BA/EIA process to be undertaken to be distributed using the following means:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of the notifications and initial landowner consultation (to be circulated to all I&APs in October 2021/March 2022 respectively as part of the Draft Scoping Report and Draft Basic Assessment Report (proof to be included in BA/EIA Report). • Placement of site notices in English and Afrikaans (as per regulations) were placed along the entrance road to the application site and around the site itself on 2 July 2021 (proof to be included in Basic Assessment, Scoping and EIA Report). • Notification letter to be sent via E-mail or sms (if cellphone number / email is available, it is assuming the I&AP have an email or cellphone). • Public notification of the BA/EIA process will be advertised in a local newspaper (namely Die Courier) in October 2021, as required according to Regulation 41(2) (c) of the EIA Regulations (2014), as amended. Proof to be included in the Basic Assessment, Scoping and EIA Report. <p><u>Availability of report for review:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report available on SiVEST's website for download. • Electronic copies can be made available to parties via a secure digital link that will be emailed upon request for the documentation. • CDs / Flash drive to be posted, only if requested³. <p>The Draft Basic Assessment Report, Draft Scoping Report and the Draft EIA Report will be located at the following location and will be available for review:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

³ The use of postage will only be required should an I&AP request that the documents be sent to them via CD or flash drive. All I&APs and OoS have either email / sms and will be sent an electronic link to the website where the reports can be reviewed or downloaded. Should any I&APs / stakeholders / Oos request documents via post or courier, this will be indicated and proof will be provided in the final report.

Regulation/ circular	Approach & Methodology to meet requirements	Special requests
	<p>Beaufort West Library, 15 Church Street, Beaufort West, Western Cape, South Africa</p> <p><u>Availability to comment:</u></p> <p>Comments can be submitted in various mediums detailed in the row below, and will be captured and responded to by the SiVEST PPP Office.</p>	
<p>Regulation 40(2) - Provide access to all project information that has the potential to influence any decision regarding the application, unless protected by law, and must include consultation with Competent Authority, Organs of State & registered I&APs.</p> <p>Regulation 41(6) – Relevant information available and accessible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report will be submitted to the DFFE using the DFFE online portal. • Report will be submitted to Organs of State (OoS) and commenting authorities via an agreed electronic platform (such as on CD, Flash stick or via a secure digital link). <p><u>Availability of report via means described above.</u></p> <p><u>Submission of comments to EAP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments will be able to be submitted directly to the EAP using the SiVEST email address (sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za) or cell phone via call, SMS or WhatsApp. • Written comments can also be submitted via email. • This is deemed to be sufficient as all I&APs have either access to email or cellphone. <p>Any comments provided telephonically or via instant message will be transcribed and recorded as formal comments.</p> <p>Provision of project information and consultation via various means, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephonic consultation. • Email correspondence. • SMS and/or WhatsApp. • The SiVEST Website will ensure that I&APs are afforded sufficient opportunity to participate in the project and raise comments on the project with interest in the EIA process for the project. Virtual meetings, if required, will be conducted using an appropriate platform agreeable to all parties (such as Zoom, Skype or Microsoft Teams). The meeting will be recorded, and the attendees' details captured in an attendance register. Confirmation of their attendance will 	<p>None, in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP</p>

Regulation/ circular	Approach & Methodology to meet requirements	Special requests
	<p>also be requested by e-mail and the correspondence will be included in the report.</p> <p><i>It should be noted that the use of postage will only be required should and I&AP request that the documents be sent to them via CD or flash drive. All I&APs and OoS have either email / sms and will be sent an electronic link to the website where the report can be reviewed or downloaded. Should any I&APs / stakeholders / Oos request documents via post or courier, this will be indicated and proof of postage will be provided in the final report. In addition, the project database in the final report will reflect whether any I&AP / stakeholder / OoS / Authority received the documents via post or courier.</i></p>	
Regulation 41(2)(a) – Site notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of site notices in English and Afrikaans (as per regulations) along the entrance road to the application site was placed in July 2021 (proof to be included in the reports). • Size and content were in accordance with Regulation 41(3) & 41(4). • Proof will be incorporated into the reports. 	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP
Regulation 41(2)(b) – Written notification to affected and neighboring landowners and occupiers; municipality; ward councilors; Organs of State & other parties required by the CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification letters to all I&APs (Appendix 1) and OoS (Appendix 2) will be sent via email and SMS (where required). • Proof of notifications will be incorporated into the reports. 	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP
Regulation 41(2)(c) – (e) – Advertisements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notification of the BA/EIA process will be advertised in a local newspaper (namely the <i>Die Courier</i>) in October 2021, as required according to Regulation 41(2) (c) of the EIA Regulations (2014), as amended. Proof to be included in reports. 	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP
Regulation 42 – Project database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I&APs have been identified through a process of networking and referral, obtaining information from the SiVEST existing stakeholder database, neighbouring projects and liaison with potentially affected parties in the greater surrounding area. • Organs of State, key stakeholders and affected and surrounding landowners have been identified and registered on the project database. • Other stakeholders will be required to formally register their interest in the project through either 	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP

Regulation/ circular	Approach & Methodology to meet requirements	Special requests
	<p>directly contacting the SiVEST Public Participation team via phone or email or use of the SiVEST website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The register of I&APs will contain the names of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all persons who requested to be registered on the database in writing and disclosed their interest in the project; ○ all Organs of State which hold jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates; and ○ all persons who submitted written comments or attended virtual meetings and viewed virtual presentations on the SiVEST website during the public participation process. • The information captured on the project database will contain the names, organisation and contact details, as required by POPIA. <p>All I&APs have access to either email or a cellphone.</p>	
Regulation 44 – Comments to be recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments will be able to be submitted directly to the EAP using the SiVEST email address (sivest_ppp@sivest.co.za) or cell phone via call, SMS or WhatsApp. • Written comments can also be submitted via calls, SMS, WhatsApp, email. • I&APs without the applicable electronic facilities to access the SiVEST website will be provided with the opportunity to submit their comments and communicate with the public participation team via SMS or WhatsApp. These comments will be transcribed and recorded as formal comments. • All comments received throughout the EIA process will be acknowledged and captured in the C&RR with a relevant response. • The C&RR will be included in the final report which will be submitted to the Competent Authority (CA) for decision making. <p><i>It should be noted that I&APs / stakeholders / OoS will be notified throughout the EIA process to provide comments via the methods mentioned in this PPP. They will also be advised to contact SiVEST directly, if required, in which case other arrangements can be made (if required). SiVEST's public participation email address is monitored on a daily basis to confirm whether any comments or queries have been received. Once a comment is received the project team will save a copy, respond accordingly (using an appropriate method) and the comment / query will also be added to the C&RR (along with an appropriate</i></p>	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP

Regulation/ circular	Approach & Methodology to meet requirements	Special requests
	<i>response), which will be attached to the final report for consideration. SiVEST will also include all proof of correspondence with I&APs, stakeholder and OoS as part of the EIA Report, while the project database in the report will reflect the method of communication with any I&AP / stakeholder / OoS / Authority</i>	
Regulation 4(2) – Notification of decision on application	<p><u>Notification of Environmental Authorisation (EA)</u> using the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification letter with details as outlined in the EA issued will be sent via email and SMS (same method used during public consultation described above). 	None - in line with current NEMA EIA Regulations regarding PPP

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WAY FORWARD

We thank the DFFE for their input to this process to date. We kindly request confirmation the following process is reported:

Release of Draft Reports for public comment:

- The Draft Scoping Report, and thereafter both the Draft Basic Assessment and Draft EIA Report for the proposed development will be released for public review and comment for a period of 30 days (excluding public holidays and the DFFE's December closure period) from the 22 October 2021 till the 23 November 2021 and the 8 March 2022 till the 7 April 2022 respectively.
- The report will be uploaded on to the SiVEST Website at <http://www.sivest.co.za/Download>

Notification of I&APs, landowners and OoS / authorities:

- All affected landowners, the relevant provincial authority (namely the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (WC DEADP)) and I&APs will be notified of the BA/EIA process.
- All landowners (affected and surrounding) and I&APs will be notified of the submission of the Draft Reports and the 30-day public review and comment period accordingly.
- In addition, all Organs of State (OoS) / authorities will be sent electronic copies of the Draft Basic Assessment, Draft Scoping Report and the Draft EIA Report.
- The 30-day review and comment period will be provided for both the public and for OoS / authorities, as required by the EIA Regulations (2014), as amended.
- All I&APs will be notified via Email and SMS, which is deemed suitable considering that contact details are available (i.e. a cellphone number confirms access to a cellphone).

Comments and Response Report (C&RR):

Comments received on the DBAR, DSR and DEIR will be included in the final reports, which will be submitted to the DFFE for decision making at a later stage (within the timeframes as stipulated in the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended). A full C&RR will also be drafted to capture all comments received during the EIA process, including responses thereto. The C&RR will be included in the Final EIA Report.

The public participation process will come to a close for the project when the decision on the EIA is received and is made available to the public. All registered I&APs / stakeholders will be notified of the EA (should this be granted) and appeal process accordingly⁴.

8. CONCLUSION

The Public Participation Plan, as set out above, has been drafted for the BA/EIA Process for the proposed development of the Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure and Grid Connection to ensure that reasonable opportunity is provided to I&APs / stakeholders and that all

⁴ Section 43(1) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)

administrative actions are reasonable. Proof of all correspondence and notifications will be included in the public participation appendix included in the EIA Report(s).

The Public Participation Plan is submitted to the DFFE, for discussion and agreement before the Public Participation Process is undertaken for the proposed EIA process.

9. SCHEDULE

The public participation process will commence in October 2021 with the submission of the draft Scoping Report. Thereafter, the Draft Basic Assessment Report and the Draft EIA Report will go out for comment together from 8 March to 7 April 2022.

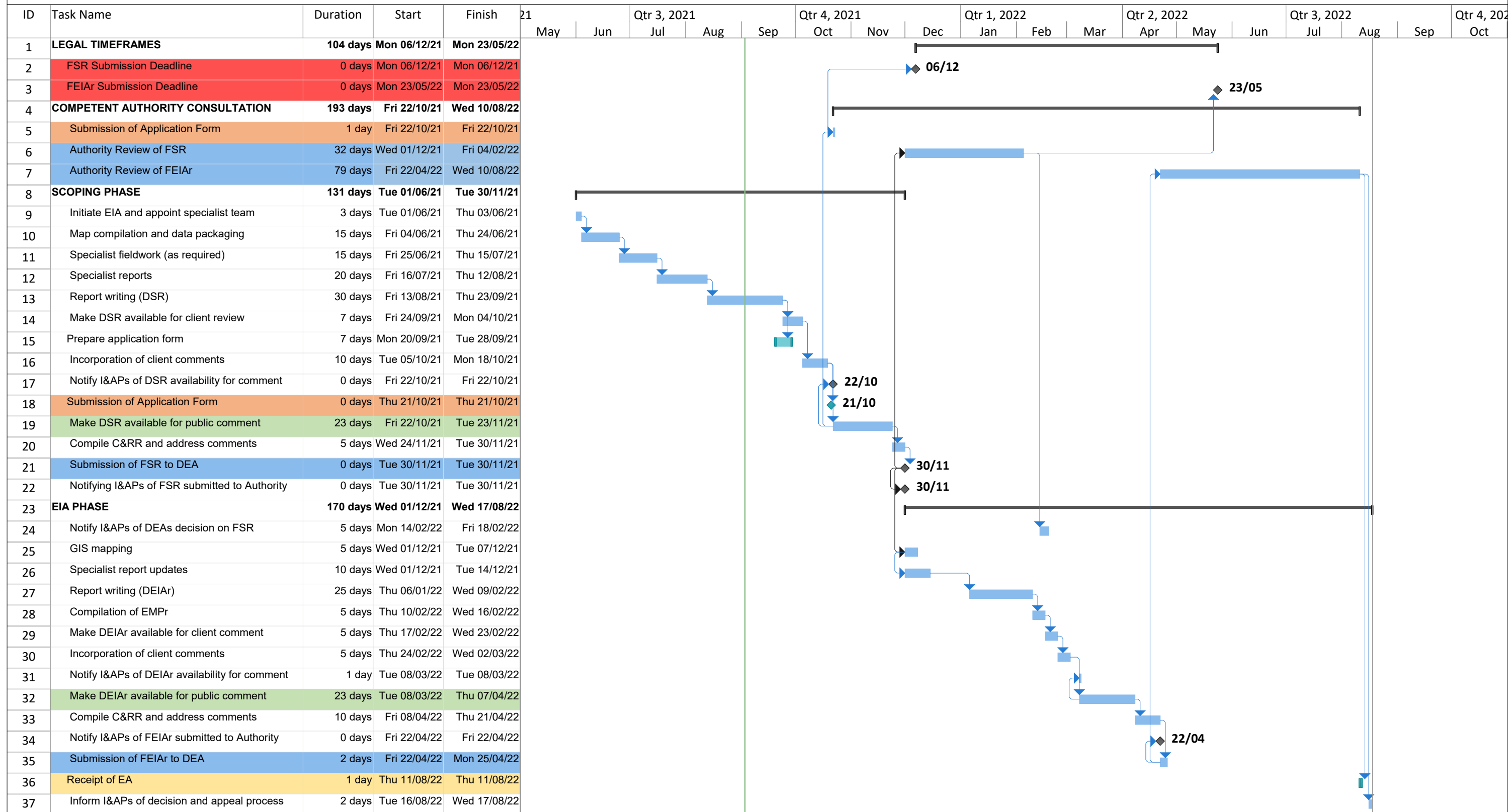
The project schedule is attached in **Appendix A**.



APPENDIX A:

Project Schedule

PROGRAMME TO UNDERTAKE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



EIA PROGRAMME Date: Fri 03/09/21	Task		Project Summary		Inactive Milestone		Manual Summary Rollup		Deadline	
	Split		External Tasks		Inactive Summary		Manual Summary		Progress	
	Milestone		External Milestone		Manual Task		Start-only		Manual Progress	
	Summary		Inactive Task		Duration-only		Finish-only			



SiVEST SA (Pty) Ltd
Environmental Division

4 Pencarrow Crescent
La Lucia Ridge Office Estate,
Umhlanga Rocs. 4320
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
PO Box 1899, Umhlanga Rocks. 4320.
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Tel +27 31 581 1500
Email info@sivest.co.za
www.sivest.com

Contact Person: Michelle Guy
Tel No.: 031 581 1500
Email: michelleg@sivest.co.za

Michelle Guy

From: Thabile Sangweni <TSangweni@environment.gov.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 29 September 2021 20:18
To: Michelle Guy
Cc: Muhammad Essop; Coenrad Agenbach; Michelle Nevette; Ralph Damonse; Anesu Gwata; Nanda Nzimande
Subject: RE: 2021-07-0028: Koup 1 and 2 Pre-app meeting minutes and PP Plan (16017)
Attachments: Process for Submitting files to the CD IEA_01042021.pdf

Dear Michelle

The Department has reviewed the attached PP Plan, submitted in terms of the Directions Regarding Measures to Address, Prevent and Combat the Spread of COVID-19 Relating to National Environmental Management Permits and Licenses. The proposed plan contains suitable public consultation measures, and is hereby approved. The attached minutes are also acknowledged and accepted.

Further note the process for submitting documents to the Competent Authority for consideration. Please ensure that you attach this PP plan, its approval and the minutes of the meeting to the application form, when submitting to the Department.

If you have points of clarity of need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Regards,

Thabile Sangweni


Control Environmental Officer

Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Private Bag X447

Pretoria

0001

 (012) 399 9409

 Tsangweni@environment.gov.za

From: Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 22 September 2021 09:30
To: EIA Applications <EIAApplications@environment.gov.za>; Thabile Sangweni <TSangweni@environment.gov.za>
Cc: Muhammad Essop <MEssop@environment.gov.za>; Coenrad Agenbach <Cagenbach@environment.gov.za>; Michelle Nevette <MichelleN@sivest.co.za>; Ralph Damonse <ralph@genesis-eco.com>; Anesu Gwata <anesu.gwata@genesis-eco.com>
Subject: 2021-07-0028: Koup 1 and 2 Pre-app meeting minutes and PP Plan (16017)

Dear Thabile

Thank you for the pre-application meeting for the Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities.

Please find attached the meeting minutes for your review and approval as well as the PP Plan for the project for approval.

I have used the reference number: **2021-07-0028** for the PP plan which, as discussed, has been drafted inclusive of all projects.

However, as discussed at the pre-app meeting, there are four separate applications that will be submitted for these projects which are outlined as follows:

- Koup 1 WEF and associated infrastructure
- Koup 1 Substation and Power Line
- Koup 2 WEF and associated infrastructure
- Koup 2 Substation and Power Line

Are you able to provide separate reference numbers for the projects for inclusion in the application forms or should we use the same one?

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Michelle Guy (*Pr.Sci.Nat*; Reg. EAP (EAPASA))
Environmental Scientist
SiVEST Environmental Division

D +31 581 1579 | **T** +27 31 581 1500 | **E** michelleg@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



Engineering Consulting | Project Management | Environmental Consulting | Town & Regional Planning | Management Systems Consulting

LEVEL 2 BBBEE CONTRIBUTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Durban | East London | Johannesburg | Pietermaritzburg | Pretoria | Richards Bay www.sivest.co.za
Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

From: EIA Applications [<mailto:EIAApplications@environment.gov.za>]

Sent: Monday, 02 August 2021 13:23

To: Mmamohale Kabasa <MKabasa@environment.gov.za>

Cc: Muhammad Essop <MEssop@environment.gov.za>; Coenrad Agenbach <Cagenbach@environment.gov.za>;

Michelle Guy <MichelleG@sivest.co.za>

Subject: 2021-07-0028

Dear Mmamohale.

Please note that you have been allocated an application:

Type of Application: Pre-Application Meeting Request;

Reference Number: 2021-07-0028;

Date Received: 30/07/2021;

Action Required: Decide on meeting request.

Kindly let Ephron know which date the meeting is to be held, if it will be set.

*EAP/Applicant: please use this reference number when submitting the application for EA/amendment application (page 1 of the application form), as well as attach the approved PP Plan if the application requires a PP process.

EIA Applications

Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Please note that this email is for the receipt and processing of online applications only, and is not monitored for responses. All queries must be directed to EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za.

You are advised that this mailbox has a 48 hour response time.

Please note that this mailbox has a 5mb mail limit. No zip files are to be attached in any email.

From: Michelle Guy [<mailto:MichelleG@sivest.co.za>]
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2021 11:52 AM
To: EIA Applications <EIAApplications@environment.gov.za>
Subject: Request for a pre-application meeting for the development of Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facility

To whom it may concern

Please find attached a meeting request form for the Koup 1 and 2 Wind Energy Facilities.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Michelle Guy (*Pr.Sci.Nat*; Reg. EAP (EAPASA))
Environmental Scientist
SiVEST Environmental Division

D +31 581 1579 | T +27 31 581 1500 | E michelleg@sivest.co.za | www.sivest.com



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Mauritius Daniel Wong Chung Co. Ltd / SiVEST Mauritius: Curepipe www.dwcsivest.com
United Kingdom MBM Consulting: London, England | Tunbridge Wells, England www.mbmconsult.com

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