

PROPOSED GAROB WIND ENERGY FACILITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
No.	RAISED BY	COMMENT	RESPONSE
1. HERITAGE			
1.1	Kathryn Smuts Heritage Officer: Archaeology South Africa Heritage Resources Agency Letter: 14-11-2012	Case Decision: SAHRA supports the recommendations of the author and requires that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the power line alignment, the final route option and pylon positions must be subjected to a walk down, and those sites regarded as no go options on Vogelstruisbult, VGSTR4, NPRT4 and VGSTR12 (Wiltshire 2011) must be avoided. Further, any pans on that farm must be avoided with a 100m buffer zone. In light of the sensitive heritage resources located on the adjacent property, SAHRA recommends that the Garob facility be linked to the on-site Eskom power line. • With regard to the turbine placement, any deviation from the proposed layout must be assessed by an archaeologist. • The presence of the kraal (Site 2) should be marked as a no go zone on all maps and a temporary fence should be erected around it prior to development. • All sites identified in the report should be marked on development maps and these areas need to be avoided. Sites 1, 2 and 3 should be temporarily fenced prior to development proceeding; the fencing should be no less than 10m from the perimeter of the site and no development should occur within the fenced off area. If any of the sites are to be disturbed by development activities or turbine placement, SAHRA will require that mitigation is conducted, in terms of s.35 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). The specialist will require a mitigation permit from the relevant Heritage Resources Authority. On receipt of a satisfactory mitigation (Phase 2) permit report from the archaeologist, the heritage authority will make further recommendations in terms of the site. Very often permission is given for the destruction of the remainder of the archaeological or palaeontological sites. Very rarely, if a site has high heritage significance the 	Comments noted.

		<p>authority may request that it be conserved, that mini-site management plans, interpretive material and possibly protective infrastructure be established.</p> <p>If the recommendations made in the specialist report and in this comment are adhered to, the SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit has no objection to the development (in terms of the archaeological and palaeontological components of the heritage resources). If any new evidence of archaeological sites or artefacts, palaeontological fossils, graves or other heritage resources are found during development or construction, SAHRA and a professional archaeologist and/or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be alerted immediately.</p>	
2. IMPACTS ON THE SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY (SKA) SOUTH AFRICA			
2.1	<p>Adrian Tiplady South African SKA Site Bid Manager</p> <p>Square Kilometre Array (SKA) South Africa</p> <p>Letter: 15-11-2012</p>	<p>This letter serves to confirm that juwi Renewable Energies, represented by yourself, has been engaging with the South African SKA Project Office over the last 6 months regarding the establishment of a wind power facility near Copperton, and the risk it may pose on the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Project. The following points are to be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The location of the proposed facility has been provided by juwi as a Google Earth file, and is located at the following coordinates: 29deg 55' S 22deg 25' E. This proposed facility is located within the Karoo Central Astronomy Advantage Area, to be declared in terms of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage (AGA) Act. The construction and operation of this facility will be required to comply with the strict radio frequency protection threshold levels as required by the AGA regulations and declarations; ii. The nearest SKA stations have been identified as ID 1895, at a distance of approximately 26km, and ID 1890, at a distance of approximately 23km; iii. A high level risk assessment indicates that, due to the specific design characteristics of wind farm facilities, more detailed radio frequency interference (RFI) and electromagnetic interference (EMI) analysis is required on the proposed facility in order to determine the risk it may impose on the SKA 	<p>juwi is discussing with SKA to determine potential impacts of the proposed wind energy facility and potential solutions.</p>

		<p>telescope;</p> <p>iv. juwi has undertaken to commission the necessary studies to determine the exact nature of RFI and EMI generated from the wind farm facility, and to determine the risk of impact on the SKA. It is understood that these studies will take place over the next 2-3 months;</p> <p>v. The risk of impact will be re-assessed by the South African SKA Project Office following the completion of these studies.</p>	
3. VEGETATION			
3.1	<p>Jacoline Mans Chief Forester: NFA Regulation</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</p> <p>Letter: 3-12-2012</p>	<p>Draft EIA Report comment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Page 40 refers to the NFA and stated that according to s5(1), no person may disturb a protected tree without a License. As indicated above, the relevant sections of the Act are sections 12(1)(d) and s15(1). 2. Page 40 indicates that the Department of Water Affairs is the regulating authority of the National Veld and Forest Fires Act, Act 101 of 1998 (NVFFA). Please note the DAFF is responsible for the implementation of the NVFFA. 3. Page 40 indicated that in terms of s21 of the NVFFA, the applicant would be obliged to burn firebreaks. Please note this statement is incorrect as s21 refers to the making of regulations. The applicable section is s12, which refers to the duty to prepare and maintain firebreaks. 4. Page 45 refers to the schedules contained in the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA) and stated that Schedule 1 contains 'endangered' species. Please note that Schedule 1 contains 'specially protected species'. The same error was made on page 12 of the Ecology Impact Assessment. <p>Ecology Impact Assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Page 21 stated that <i>Boscia albilrunca</i> is present in the Quartzitic Hills Bushveld and is common across the site. It is not clear from any of the reports how many protected <i>B. albilrunca</i> will be affected by the proposed 	<p>Comments noted, the reports have been update accordingly.</p>

		<p>development. Kindly give an indication of the number of trees possibly affected by the proposed development. Also note that the developer must obtain a Forest Act License from the Department of Forestry (DAFF) prior to disturbing any <i>B. albilrunca</i>.</p> <p>6. The Ecology Impact Assessment contains lists of amphibians, reptiles and terrestrial mammals likely to occur at the study site, but no list of plant species. The DAFF is kindly requesting a list of plant species of special concern likely to occur at the site.</p> <p>Draft Environmental Management Programme (EMP):</p> <p>7. Page 30 and 31 refers to the impacts on protected flora during construction. No reference is made to the fact that permits and licenses will be required for the disturbance of protected plant species in the demarcated footprint area. Protected <i>Boscia albilrunca</i> is said to be common throughout the site. Please note that it is a criminal offence to disturb a protected tree without a license (National Forests Act, Act 84 of 1998). Please ensure that the necessary permit (from Nature Conservation) and License (from DAFF) is obtained prior to disturbing any protected plant or tree. Also note that a valid Forest Act License must be available on site.</p>	
4. TECHNICAL			
4.1	<p>Johann Badenhorst Technical Director</p> <p>Siyathembal Local Municipality</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-2-12</p>	<p>The municipality has received a number of rezoning applications for renewable energy facility projects. The municipality supports renewable energy projects.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
4.2	<p>Johann Badenhorst Technical Director</p> <p>Siyathembal Local Municipality</p>	<p>The farm land is rezoned from agricultural zoning to special zoning in order to accommodate wind and solar farms.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

	Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-2-12		
4.3	Johann Badenhorst Technical Director Siyathembal Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12	The rezoning application must be submitted together with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. The rezoning application will commence once the municipality receives confirmation that the final report has been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).	Comment noted.
4.4	Mark van Niekerk Project Manager juwi Renewable Energies Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12	Do you also approve building plans?	Mr J Badenhorst (Siyathemba Local Municipality): Yes
4.5	Chris Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12	What batching plant facilities are available in the area?	Mr Badenhorst (Siyathemba Local Municipality): There is no batching plant in Prieska but there is one in Kimberley and one in Upington. The municipality sources stone aggregate from De Aar. There are, however, a number a quarries around Prieska.
4.6	Pieter Fourie Land Owner Nelspoortjie Guest Farm Public Meeting: 5-12-2012	Where will the operational site office be located?	Chris Bellingham (juwi Renewable Energies): This No site office is proposed at this stage as the facility can be monitored remotely.
4.7	Pieter Fourie	Will you have a storage area to store parts and other service	Chris Bellingham (juwi Renewable Energies): The only building

	Land Owner Nelspoortjie Guest Farm Public Meeting: 5-12-2012	equipment during operation?	proposed at this stage would be a small guard house at the entrance to the site.
5. INTEGRATION WITH THE ESKOM GRID			
5.1	Chris Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12	Do you know what the plans for the power line are?	Mr Badenhorst (Siyathemba Local Municipality): Mr J Basson the Local Economic Development (LED) and Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Manager for the municipality is engaging with Eskom and the Department of Energy in terms of the plan to upgrade the power lines.
6. COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT			
6.1	Johann Badenhorst Technical Director Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12	The municipality does not provide comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Reports as we believe the EIA consultants are professional companies and DEA would not issue an Environmental Authorisation if it is not satisfied with the information on the reports.	Comment noted.
7. ROADS AND SITE ACCESS			
7.1	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	Where will the site be accessed from?	Bongani Khupe (Savannah Environmental): An access road is proposed just off the R357.
7.2	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of	Will you be using existing roads and do you have a detailed design of the roads?	Shawn Johnston (Sustainable Futures ZA): Existing access roads will be used as far as possible and new access roads will also be constructed as per the proposed layout provided.

	Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12		
7.3	Pieter Fourie Land Owner Nelspoortje Guest Farm Public Meeting: 5-12-12	Where will the access to the facility be located?	Bongani Khupe (Savannah Environmental): The access road will be located approximately 500 m to 600 m north-east of the access of the existing guest farm.
8. WATER			
8.1	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	Do you have a detailed storm water plan in place?	Bongani Khupe: A storm water management plan has been drafted and will form part of the EMP.
8.2	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	Will turbines be placed in or near drainage areas?	Mark van Niekerk (juwi Renewable Energies): Turbines will not be placed in drainage lines.
8.3	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	Do you have exact positions where the access roads will cross the drainage lines? Both new and proposed.	Mark van Niekerk (juwi Renewable Energies): Eight crossings have been identified at this stage.
8.4	Christopher Cebekhulu	Where will you source water from for the construction period?	Mark van Niekerk (juwi Renewable Energies): The current proposal is to source water from the Alkantpan Testing Range.

	Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12		
8.5	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	Is the Alkantpan Testing Range a registered water user and do they have capacity to supply the project with water?	Mark van Niekerk (Juwi Renewable Energies): We have been informed that the Alkantpan Testing Range is a registered water user. The capacity of water which they will provide will be confirmed at a later stage.
8.6	Mark van Niekerk Project Manager Juwi Renewable Energies Site Meeting: 5-12-12	What is the best method to cross the drainage lines?	Christopher Cebekhulu (Department of Water Affairs): Only your technical assessments and designs can recommend the right methods for crossing the drainage lines. However, as the Department we will make recommendation on your proposed crossings should that be required.
8.7	Christopher Cebekhulu Department of Water Affairs Site Meeting: 5-12-12	The following information will be required to obtain the water use licence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Coordinates of each of the crossings » Where water for construction be sourced from » Rezoning information » Environmental Authorisation » Lease agreement » Landowners title deed <p>However, the water use licence can only be issued once the project has been awarded preferred bidder status. Another site visit would be required at that stage.</p>	Comment noted.
9.	AVIFAUNA		
9.1	Carolyn Ah Shene-Verdoorn Policy & Advocacy Manager BirdLife South	We do note that, based on the information currently available, the impacts of the proposed wind farm on avifauna are unlikely to be of high negative significance. However, the findings of the Avifauna Impact Assessment Study are preliminary, as they are based on monitoring over just two seasons.	Comments noted.

	<p>Africa</p> <p>Email: 11-12-12</p>	<p>We would like to remind you that the purpose of an environmental impact assessment process goes beyond simply identifying “red flags” to development. EIAs are intended to help identify the best practicable environmental option. In this instance, further information on the presence and movements of birds is required to ensure that this has been identified. Please see the attached document which deals with this issue further.</p> <p>Should the proposed development be approved, based on this limited data, we would like to suggest the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although there will be a need for micro-siting, based on the information currently available, no-go and buffer areas should be clearly defined and agreed to by the applicant. 2. Pre- and post-construction monitoring must be implemented in accordance with BirdLife South Africa / Endangered Wildlife Trust: best practice guidelines for avian monitoring and impact mitigation at proposed wind energy development sites in southern Africa . This includes, but is not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre-construction monitoring spanning a minimum of four visits over all four seasons for both the development site and a reference site to be completed before construction may commence. b. Post-construction monitoring should use similar methodology as pre-construction monitoring to ensure comparability of results, but should also include the collection of mortality data. c. Post-construction monitoring should start within 6 months of the turbines becoming operational and should span a period of at least 12 months. 3. Bird monitoring reports, as well as the raw monitoring data, should be publically available and forwarded to DEA, BirdLife South Africa and the Endangered Wildlife Trust any other relevant party identified by DEA. 4. The results of post-construction monitoring may highlight the need for additional mitigation measures that may need to be incorporated in the environmental management programme. The applicant must be 	
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		<p>required to take all feasible and reasonable steps to reduce significant impacts on avifauna.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. The environmental management programme should be reviewed annually for the first five years of the operational phase of the facility. BirdLife South Africa and EWT (and any other party nominated by DEA) should be given the opportunity to comment on the bird monitoring specifications every year for as long as post construction monitoring continues.6. If turbines are to be lit at night, lighting should be kept to a minimum and should preferably not be white light. Flashing strobe-like lights should be used where possible.7. Lighting of the wind farm (for example security lights) should be kept to a minimum. Lights should be directed downwards.8. Where possible the applicant should be encouraged conduct controlled experiments to test the effectiveness mitigation measures that may increase the visibility of wind turbines and associated infrastructure and reduce bird collision rates.9. Clearing of natural vegetation during construction should be kept to a minimum.10. Sufficient drainage should be provided along access roads to prevent erosion and pollution of adjacent watercourses or wetlands.11. Hunting of birdlife must be prohibited on site.12. All powerlines linking wind turbines to each other and to the internal substation must be buried. Only powerlines linking the wind energy facility to the grid may be above ground. Where these cross rivers, other movement corridors or habitat capable of supporting sensitive species, these should be buried below ground or in cases where this is not feasible, lines must be fitted with bird flight diverters. Only Eskom approved bird friendly pole structures may be used.13. The use of guyed towers (for example for wind monitoring or communication) should be minimised and if necessary steps should be taken to increase the visibility of the guy wires through the use of markers.14. Maintenance staff should be encouraged to keep noise	
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		<p>and other disturbances to a minimum. Where possible maintenance should take place outside of the breeding season of priority bird species.</p> <p>15. In addition to formal post-construction monitoring, maintenance staff should report bird mortalities through a formalised reporting system.</p> <p>16. Land management practices beneath the towers should not attract raptors or other species vulnerable to collision. Structures should be designed to reduce the availability of perching sites.</p>	
10. GENERAL			
10.1	<p>Johann Badenhorst Technical Director</p> <p>Siyathembal Local Municipality</p> <p>Focus Group Meeting: 6-12-12</p>	<p>The Municipality fully supports the development of renewable energy facilities.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
10.2	<p>Pieter Fourie Land Owner</p> <p>Nelspoortjie Guest Farm</p> <p>Public Meeting: 5-12-2012</p>	<p>Who is going to manage the employment process and the benefits to the community?</p>	<p>We are currently looking at various options in terms of socio-economic development. A community trust will also be set up as per Department of Energy's requirements.</p>

PROPOSED GAROB WIND ENERGY FACILITY SCOPING PHASE				
No.	RAISED BY	COMMENT	RESPONDENT	RESPONSE
ISSUE 1: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS AND DRAFT SCOPING REPORT REVIEW PERIOD				
1.1	Mr P Novellie SANParks Email: 29/05/2012	SANParks has no interest in the Copperton area and will not be registering as an interested and affected party.		Noted.
1.2	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	You will not be met with resistance to the implementation of renewable energy projects in the municipality. The council and community are exploring ways in which to improve the local economy by tapping into the renewable energy sector.		Noted.
1.3	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Since the municipality is investigating ways in which to utilise renewable energy, I propose that a briefing session regarding the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) be arranged.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	A meeting will be arranged with the specialist that will be undertaking the Social Impact Assessment during the EIA phase. The meeting would focus on the municipality's strategy for renewable energy and the social impacts that would emerge as a result of the project.
1.4	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Will we (the farmers) be notified when specialists intend to access the site?	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Proper protocol needs to be followed when requesting access to the site. Savannah Environmental will ensure that farmers are notified before the specialists access the sites.
1.5	Mr M Sirenya Department of Water Affairs Letter: 11 June 2012	Your letter dated 7 June 2012 refers. This office acknowledges receipt of you letter. With reference to your letter to this office, we distributed your request with the Department for recommendations. This could take about six to eight weeks to finalize.		Noted.

ISSUE 2: HERITAGE RESOURCES				
2.1	<p>Mrs C Scheermeyer</p> <p>SAHRA: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite Unit</p> <p>Email: 29/05/2012</p>	<p>In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or paleontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer (or mine) to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.</p> <p>In the Background Information Document received by SAHRA there was no indication of such an assessment of the paleontological or archaeological resources. The quickest way forward is to contact suitably qualified specialists to provide a Phase 1 Paleontological and/or Archaeological Impact Assessment Report.</p> <p>The Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38) about the process to be followed. For example, there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the sites.</p> <p>Where bedrock is to be affected, or where there are coastal sediments, or marine or river terraces and in potentially fossiliferous superficial deposits, a Paleontological study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon paleontological</p>	<p>Mr B Khupe</p> <p>Savannah Environmental</p> <p>Email: 15/06/2012</p>	<p>Thank you very much for you response and comments on the proposed Garob Wind Energy Facility project.</p> <p>Please note, the draft scoping report for the proposed development has be prepared and is currently available for review.</p> <p>As part of the scoping phase studies a Heritage Scoping Study was conducted to determine the potential for heritage resources on site.</p> <p>A copy of the Scoping report which includes the Heritage Scoping Study was sent to SAHRA's offices for comments (see attached cover letter).</p> <p>The review period for the scoping report is between 7 June 2012 and 9 July 2012.</p> <p>In the event that the report has not yet reached your desk, please follow the link below for access to the electronic copy of the report on our web page.</p> <p>http://www.savannahsa.com/projects/index.php#88</p>

		<p>resources – or at least a letter of exemption from a Palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive, a full Phase 1 Paleontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary. (See attached list of accredited Palaeontologists).</p> <p>If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority to indicate that there is no necessity for any further assessment.</p> <p>Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be addressed.</p>		
2.2	<p>Ms C Scheermeyer</p> <p>SAHRA: Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorite Unit</p> <p>Letter: 16 July 2012</p>	<p>Proposed Garob Wind Energy Facility Project, Northern Cape Province (DEA Ref No. 14/12/16/3/3/2/279)</p> <p>Van der Walt, J. April 2012 Heritage Scoping Report for the Proposed Garob Wind Energy Facility Project, Copperton, Northern Cape</p> <p>Garob Wind Farms (Pty) Ltd has proposed the establishment of a wind farm on 5520 ha of Portion 5 of Farm Nelspoortjie 103, near Copperton in the Northern Cape. Project infrastructure will include up to 55 2-3 MW turbines built on concrete foundations, connected by cables laid underground where possible as well as on-site substations, an overhead power line, internal access roads to each turbine and maintenance and storage facilities. The receiving area is largely flat, with several drainage lines traversing the site, but no major landscape</p>		<p>Comment noted.</p>

		<p>features. The vegetation is Karoo scrub and grass, with some thorn trees.</p> <p>The author prepared a Scoping Report, which incorporated a literature survey, and consultation of databases and maps. A survey of local heritage work revealed that ESA, MSA and LSA sites are known from the area, with MSA and LSA sites more densely concentrated around sources of water. Stone kraals have also been identified. An archival history of the farm Nelspoortjie could not be established, although it appears in documents between 1889 and 1890.</p> <p>Decision: SAHRA supports the recommendations of the author and requires that a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment be conducted in order to locate, identify, describe and record all heritage resources on the property. The significance of these resources should be determined and recommendations should be made regarding the process to be followed (as indicated in section 38). For example, there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site.</p> <p>As already mentioned in the Scoping Report, a Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will also be conducted.</p> <p>Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.</p>		
ISSUE 3: IMPACTS ON ROADS				
3.1	Ms C Runkel	The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has no comment with regards	Ms G Wood	Thank you for your comment with regard to the proposed Garob Wind Energy Facility. Your response

	SANRAL Statutory Control Email: 14/06/2012	to the Garob wind energy facility as it does not affect a national road under SANRAL's jurisdiction. SANRAL Ref No.: NC11/2/1	Savannah Environmental Email: 15/06/2012	has been noted and will be captured in the Comments and Responses Report which will be appended to the Final Scoping Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs.
3.2	Mr H Greef Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The R357 has a building line restriction of 95m (measured from the centre line of the road). No development is permitted to take place within the 95m.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
3.3	Mr H Greef Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The developer must take cognisance of the following in their planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the height restrictions of bridges and railway underpasses in the area; and • the tonnage of delivery and construction vehicles and the impacts this would have on the culverts. 	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Public Meeting 21/06/2012	A full traffic impact assessment (TIA) will be undertaken at a later phase in the project. This will be communicated to the Department.
3.4	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Public Meeting 21/06/2012	What could be done to accommodate the turning angle of the trucks carrying the blades?	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The TIA engineers would be able to provide information on this. They have modelling software which would determine the best possible options. The Northern Cape Department of Transport and Public Works would need to be consulted in this regard.
3.5	Mr H Greef Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	There may be a need backfill to reduce the gradient of the access road to the site. Would this form part of the EIA?	Mr B Khupe Savannah Environmental Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	This would form part of the EIA under the Traffic Management Plan.
3.6	Mr BK Markman	The Department of Roads and Public Works is the		Comment noted.

	Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works District Manager Letter 3/07/2012	road authority in the Northern Cape. Man Road 771 will be affected by your proposal. The following conditions apply for the road: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no new buildings and/or structures should be constructed within a 95m corridor along the road measured from the centre line of the road. • No new access should be constructed or upgraded, and • No new access roads crossing should be constructed or upgraded; and • No new power line or water line crossings should be constructed without the approval of the local road authority. 		
ISSUE 4: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR				
4.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	The municipality has recently signed an MOU with the Department of Energy (DoE) for the development of 6000ha of land for solar energy facilities. 1000ha of land would be developed by private developers while 5000ha of land would be developed by government. This initiative is funded by the Central Energy Fund. The (DoE) will develop the area as part of the Solar Park Corridor.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
4.2	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	The municipality and the DoE aim to establish a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to manage the community trusts for the renewable energy related projects. The municipality would want to ensure that private developers are contributing 5% to the community trusts as required.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
4.3	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	I would recommend that you engage the Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism with regard to the Biosphere Programme.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.

ISSUE 5: TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT				
5.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Is there sufficient wind in the area where the project is proposed?	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	There is sufficient wind to generate electricity. The wind speed is above 6.5 knots at 80km above ground.
5.2	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Meeting: 21/06/2012	Are wind projects also granted 20 permits?	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Meeting: 21/06/2012	Yes.
ISSUE 6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES				
6.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	There are plans to upgrade the Eskom 132kV power line to a 400kV power line. This would mean that a new power line would need to be built to connect to the Caprum substation.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Integration between Eskom and the project is crucial.
6.2	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	There is a large water pipeline which lies adjacent to the farm. The project can utilise water from the pipeline. The developers would need to consult the municipality in this regard. The developers must investigate other technical requirements such as a batching site; borrow pits etc. prior to commencing the project.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.

6.3	Mr M Van Niekerk juwi Renewable Energies Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Are there batching plants in this area?	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	The nearest batching plants are in De Aar and Kimberley.
6.4	Mr H Greef Northern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Borrow-pit applications would need to be addressed in the EIA.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted. The developer must determine where they will source aggregates from for internal and arterial roads.
ISSUE 7: NOISE IMPACTS				
7.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Were any noise impacts identified in terms of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) project?	Mr B Khupe Savannah Environmental Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	We need to determine whether the site falls within or outside-of the SKA boundary. The noise specialist would measure the noise impacts during the EIA phase. We will advise him to liaise with representatives from the SKA. Noise buffer areas will be proposed in the Noise Impact Assessment.
ISSUE 8: MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING				
8.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Renewable Energy is not addressed in the Pixely Kasema District Municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF) or the Province's Provincial Management Framework (PMF).	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
ISSUE 9: AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS				
9.1	Mr J Basson	The municipality needs to understand the	Mr S Johnston	Comment noted.

	Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	agricultural potential of the land proposed for the development.	Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	
ISSUE 10: SOCIAL IMPACTS				
10.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	One of the major challenges in the municipality is that there are very few skilled and semi-skilled people living within the municipality. If the project is to be developed, there would be a significant influx of skilled and semi-skilled people into the area. This would have implications in terms of housing development and the development of amenities.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
10.2	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group Meeting: 21/06/2012	The municipality will ensure that the developers comply with BEE components in terms of job creation, procurement, secondary industries and social contributions.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Meeting: 21/06/2012	
10.3	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Wind Farms will have a tourism attraction value.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
ISSUE 11: ROLE OF ORGANS OF STATE IN THE PROJECT				
11.1	Mr J Basson Siyathemba Local Municipality Focus Group	The municipality will ensure that the developers comply with BEE components in terms of job creation, procurement, secondary industries and social contributions.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Focus Group	Comment noted.

	Meeting: 21/06/2012		Meeting: 21/06/2012	
ISSUE 12: OTHER PROJECTS / INITIATIVES PROPOSED FOR THE COPPERTON AREA				
12.1	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Three renewable energy facilities are proposed for the area located north-west of the farm.	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The developers that are proposing the renewable energy facilities are Mililo, Mainstream and Plan 8. The three independent power producers' developers need to be registered on the project's I&AP database.
12.2	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	An EIA is being undertaken to relocate the airstrip.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The Civil Aviation Authority would need to comment in this regard.
12.3	Mr C Bellingham juwi Renewable Energies Public Meeting 21/06/2012	Would the Department of Environmental Affairs view the cumulative effect of developing wind and solar energy facilities in the same vicinity positively or negatively?	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	The fact that all the infrastructure is consolidated in one area may not necessarily be viewed negatively.
12.4	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Would the redevelopment of the Copperton Mine not have an impact on the grid connectivity in the area?	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	juwi Renewable Energies would need to clarify this with the mine and with Eskom.
12.5	Mr P Fourie Farm Nelspoortjie Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	We need to emphasise the positives of the development i.e. that there are a lot of energy users in the area.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
ISSUE 13: IMPACTS ON FAUNA AND FLORA				

13.1	Ms G Wood Savannah Environmental Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	"Witgat" trees (<i>Boscia albitrana</i>) are present on the farm. This is a protected species.	Mr S Johnston Sustainable Futures ZA Public Meeting: 21/06/2012	Comment noted.
ISSUE 14: IMPACTS ON EXISTING ELECTRICAL GRID				
14.1	Mr J. Geeringh Eskom GC Land Deelopment	Please find attached Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure. The Development does not however seem to have any direct impact on Eskom Transmission assets. Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes. 3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur 		

		<p>with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.</p> <p>7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction.</p> <p>8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.</p> <p>9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working</p>		
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		<p>days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager</p> <p>Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it.</p> <p>10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with.</p> <p>11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p> <p>12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).</p> <p>13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p> <p>14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human</p>		
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		<p>beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p> <p>15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.</p> <p>16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant.</p> <p>17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude.</p> <p>18. Eskom request that any wind turbine structures be placed at least four (4) times the blade diameter of the wind turbine to be used away from any Eskom High voltage power line servitudes (220kV and above). This is to allow for future possible expansion of the Eskom servitude to allow for additional power lines to be constructed parallel to existing lines, upgrading of existing lines to higher voltage Transmission power lines in future, combat the effects of turbulence from the turbines on the power lines, limit the possible effect of electromagnetic interference and to decrease the risk of catastrophic failure of the turbine to impact on the power line. Eskom does a lot of live line maintenance work on High Voltage lines and thus use</p>		
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		helicopters in close proximity to high voltage lines. Turbines in close proximity to Eskom Microwave radio sites and substations should also not be placed within the line of site of the antennae on such sites and towers.		
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