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APPENDIX A: GENERIC DESCRIPTION OF THE EIA PROCESS

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process comprises two key phases – the Scoping Phase and the EIA Phase. These phases are described in detail below.

A1. THE SCOPING PHASE

Scoping is the first step in the EIA process. It allows for all role players – stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) - to gain a greater understanding of the project by means of a public participation process. Scoping is also critical in as much as it facilitates the early identification of important natural and social issues that will need to be considered later in the process.

The principal objectives of the Scoping Phase are to:-

- Describe the nature of the proposed project;
- Preliminary identification and assessment of potential environmental issues or impacts to be addressed in the subsequent EIA phase;
- Define the legal, policy and planning context for the proposed project;
- Describe important biophysical and socio-economic characteristics of the affected environment;
- Undertake a public participation process that provides opportunities for all I&APs to be involved;
- Identify feasible alternatives that must be assessed in the EIA phase; and
- Define the Plan of Study (PoS) for the EIA phase.

Each of the steps involved in the scoping phase is discussed in detail below.

A1.1. Project description

A description of the components of the proposed project is provided.

A1.2. Preliminary assessment of the project

Baseline data and information on the proposed development is collected, primarily from the project proponent, but also from preliminary site surveys, published literature from legislation, guidelines and other regulatory instruments, in order to determine the activities for which approval must be sought from the competent environmental authority.

Information sourced from the project proponent includes the proposed location and layout of the development, and the technology to be adopted. A preliminary assessment of this data and information, in the context of legal requirements and an understanding of the receiving environment, is by way of a preliminary risk assessment or fatal flaw analysis. It enables major risks to the project or to the receiving environment to be identified at an early stage in the EIA process, and informs subsequent decisions about aspects of the development identified as being potentially problematic.

A1.3. Legal context

The legislation relevant to the proposed Project is identified and reviewed.

A1.4. Identification of key bio-physical and socio-economic issues

The key biophysical and socio-economic issues related to the project are identified during the Scoping Phase. Relevant information is drawn from as wide a range of sources as possible,

including local authorities, local communities, and specialists.

A1.5. Public Participation Process

A public participation process is an explicit requirement of the NEMA EIA Regulations, and must take place throughout the EIA process. The approach to public consultation depends largely on the location of the proposed development, the nature of the project, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, the previous level of exposure of the public to the EIA process, and the level of education of those who will be affected by the proposed development. Among other things, involvement of the public in the EIA process is an opportunity to gather local knowledge from individuals, communities and organisations.

Key stakeholders are identified and notified of the proposed development and the ways in which they can be involved. These stakeholders include:-

- Local and regional authorities
- Ratepayers associations
- Ward councillors and representatives
- Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
- Landowners adjacent and close to the site of the proposed development.

Stakeholders and I&APs are informed of the proposed development by means of:-

- Advertisements in newspapers
- A background information document (BID)
- Letters to key stakeholders and neighbouring landowners/occupiers
- Notice boards placed at the site

All of the above must include name(s) and contact details - telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address/es to which stakeholders and I&APs can direct written or verbal comments.

Advertisements are placed in a minimum of one local and one regional newspaper, depending on the nature and extent of the proposed development. Stakeholders and I&APs are encouraged to register by sending their names and contact details to the EAP, whereupon they are sent a copy of the BID, and are thereafter kept informed of and involved in all subsequent stages of the EIA process. The BID is a brief document that provides information on the nature and location of the proposed development, and details of how the EIA process will be undertaken. However, it is unlikely that the final design specifications of some proposed developments are known at this stage, and there may be changes to the information presented in the BID as the project progresses.

In addition, public meetings, open house meetings and/or focus group meetings may be held. In the early stages of the Scoping Phase these meetings provide an opportunity for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to present and discuss the information in the BID, to elicit information from local sources, and to register I&APs. Comment forms provide a further way by which comments may be submitted. In the latter stages meetings provide opportunities to discuss the draft version of the Scoping Report before it is submitted to the competent environmental authority.

A1.6. Identification of alternatives

Possible alternatives to the proposed development must be identified during the Scoping Phase. These may include fundamental alternatives, such as maintaining the current land use, or proposing a development of a different nature to the one proposed by the project proponent. Design alternatives are intended to modify certain design aspects of the proposed project, such as

alternative technologies, timing of activities, or the location of infrastructure, so as to minimise negative impacts on the environment. The identification of alternatives must be reasonable and practical.

A1.7. Plan of Study for the EIA Phase

The information and comments received and recorded during the Scoping Phase inform the larger and more comprehensive EIA Phase. This is usually achieved by the development of the Plan of Study (PoS) for the EIA. The PoS defines the actions, steps, and studies that must be undertaken in the EIA Phase.

A1.8. Scoping Report

The data collected during the baseline data collection and public participation processes must be synthesised in a Scoping Report. In line with NEMA regulations, registered I&APs are entitled to comment, in writing, on all written submissions made to the competent authority by the applicant or the EAP managing an application. Accordingly, a Draft Scoping Report is made available for public comment for a minimum period of 30 days. All comments on the draft report must be considered, and necessary changes made to the Draft before it is submitted for review to the competent authority as the Final Scoping Report. This report includes the PoS discussed in A1.7 above.

A2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

The EIA is a comprehensive evaluation and study phase that addresses all the issues raised in the Scoping Phase. It is a substantial phase that has seven key objectives:-

- Describe the biophysical and socio-economic environment that is likely to be affected by the proposed development.
- Undertake specialist studies to address the key biophysical and socio-economic issues.
- Assess the significance of impacts that may occur from the proposed development.
- Assess the alternatives proposed during the Scoping Phase.
- Provide details of mitigation measures and management recommendations to reduce the significance of impacts.
- Provide a framework for the development of Environmental Management Plans.
- Continue with the public participation process.

A2.1. Specialist Studies

Specialist studies are undertaken to provide a detailed and thorough examination of key issues and environmental impacts. Specialists gather relevant data to identify and assess environmental impacts that might occur on the specific component of the environment that they are studying (for instance waste management, air quality, noise, vegetation, water quality and pollution). Once completed, these studies are synthesised in, and presented in full as appendices to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

A2.2. Public Participation Process

The public participation process (PPP) initiated at the beginning of the Scoping Phase continues into the EIA Phase. Once again the PPP provides a platform from which all I&APs are able to voice their concerns and raise issues regarding the project.

A2.3. Assessment of the Significance of Impacts

It is necessary to determine the significance, or seriousness, of any impacts on the natural or social environment. It is common practice in the EIA Phase to use a significance rating scale that determines the spatial and temporal extent, and the severity and certainty of any impact occurring,

including impacts relating to any project alternatives. This allows the overall significance of an impact or benefit to be determined.

The overall intent of undertaking a significance assessment is to provide the competent authority with information on the potential environmental impacts and benefits, thus allowing them to make an informed, balanced and fair decision.

A2.4. Mitigation Measures and Recommendations

Critical to any EIA is the recommendation of practical and reasonable mitigation measures and recommendations. These recommendations relate to the actions that are needed in order to avoid, minimise or offset any negative impacts from the development.

A3.5. Planning Input

An effective EIA process should actively engage and contribute to the project planning process so as to mitigate environmental impacts through improved design and layout.

A3.6. Environmental Impact Report

The above-mentioned tasks are synthesised in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This will allow the assessment of the relationship of environmental impacts to project actions, as well as to assess the overall significance of these impacts. The EIR will also provide sufficient information to allow the competent authority to make an informed decision.

A summary report covering key findings is prepared in a manner that is easy to read and understand. Text will be kept short and technical detail to a minimum, while information will be presented in the form of photographs and figures wherever possible.

A4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

Environmental management and action plans based on the findings and recommendations set out in the EIR are prepared. An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) consists of a set of practical and actionable mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken into account during construction and operation of the proposed development. The aim is to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. These plans include: -

- The standards and guidelines that must be achieved in terms of environmental legislation.
- Mitigation measures and environmental specifications that must be implemented at 'ground level', that is, during construction and operation.
- Provide guidance through method statements to achieve the environmental specifications.
- Define corrective action that must be taken in the event of non-compliance with the specifications of the EMPs and SMPs.
- Prevent long-term or permanent environmental degradation.

A5. ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND APPEALS PROCESS

On thorough examination of the EIR, the competent authority will either issue an Environmental Authorisation or reject the application. Should authorisation be granted, it will carry Conditions of Approval. The proponent is obliged to adhere to these conditions.

I&APs will be notified of DEAs decision and informed of their right to appeal the decision.

APPENDIX B: DEA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT AND COMMENT

Appendix B-1: DEA Acknowledgement of Receipt of Application



environmental affairs

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEA Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/2/900

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PER EMAIL / MAIL

Dear Sir/Madam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF A NEW APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (SCOPING PROCESS) FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The Department confirms having received the application for environmental authorisation for the above mentioned project on 19 January 2016. You have submitted these documents to comply with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

Further note that in terms of regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the time-frames 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 Environmental Affairs
Letter signed by: Ms Senisha Soobramany
Designation: Control Environmental Officer (Grade A): Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Date: 27 January 2016

cc:	Khangelani Methuli Mbanjwa	Brandvalley Wind farm (Pty) Ltd	Email: methuli@g7energies.com
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Mr Alvan Gabriel	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development planning (DEA&DP)	Email: AlIvan.Gabriel@westerncape.gov.za
Mr Bryan Fisher	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Email: bfisher@ncpg.gov.za
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Appendix B-2: DEA Acknowledgement of Receipt of Draft Scoping Report



environmental affairs

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PER EMAIL / MAIL

Dear Sir/Madam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The Department confirms having received the Draft Scoping Report for the above-mentioned project on 25 January 2016.

You are hereby reminded that the activity may not commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.

Yours sincerely

Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Environmental Affairs:
Letter signed by: Ms Khashiwe Masinga
Designation: Director: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support
Date: 03 / 02 / 2016

Appendix B-3: Comment from DEA on the Draft Scoping Report.



environmental affairs

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PER E-MAIL / MAIL

Dear Mr Hardy

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY SOLAR FACILITY NORTH OF LAINSBURG WITHIN THE LAINSBURG AND WITZENBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCES

The draft Scoping Report (SR) dated January 2016 and received by this Department on 19 January 2016, and the acknowledgement letter of the application form and the SR issued by this Department on 27 January 2016 refer.

This Department has the following comments on the abovementioned application:

- i. Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and that it can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description.
- ii. If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final SR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
- iii. Please ensure that the application form is signed by the applicant and that a signed land owner's notification form is submitted to this Department.
- iv. The final SR must provide evidence that all identified and relevant competent authorities have been given an opportunity to comment on the proposed development; particularly the Square Kilometre Array South Africa, the South African Astronomical Observatory, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Mineral Resources.
- v. The final SR must investigate and identify all traffic impacts and geotechnical impacts associated with the proposed development.
- vi. Should in-house specialists be used for any specialist study, then the specialist study must be peer reviewed by an external specialist.
- vii. The final Scoping Report must indicate all private and government nature protection areas in the area, including any Important Bird Areas.
- viii. The final Scoping Report must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area. This must further motivate the desirability of locating the wind energy facility at the preferred location.

- ix. Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the SR from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the Final SR. Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the Final SR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014.
- x. 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 the EIA Regulations, 2014. Alternatively, you should submit written proof of an investigation and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives exist in terms of Appendix 2.
- xi. In accordance with Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, the details of—
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of the EAP to carry out Scoping and Environmental Impact assessment procedures; must be submitted.
- xii. 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.
- xiii. Further note that in terms of Regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations 2014, this application will lapse if the applicant fails to meet any of the timeframes prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless an extension has been granted in terms of Regulation 3(7).

You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, that no activity may commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.

Yours faithfully



Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Environmental Affairs
Signed by: Mr Coenrad Agenbach
Designation: Deputy Director: Strategic Infrastructure Developments
Date: 16/02/2016

cc:	K Mbanjwa	Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd	Email: methuli@g7energies.com
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Appendix B-4: DEA Acknowledgement of Receipt of Final Scoping Report



environmental affairs

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PER EMAIL / MAIL

Dear Sir/Madam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF FINAL SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES

The Department confirms having received the Final Scoping Report for the above-mentioned project on 03 March 2016.

You are hereby reminded that the activity may not commence prior to an environmental authorisation being granted by the Department.

Yours sincerely

Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Environmental Affairs
Letter signed by: Ms Senisha Soobramany
Designation: Environmental Officer (Grade A): Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Date: 8 March 2016

Appendix B-5: DEA Acceptance of Final Scoping Report



environmental affairs

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Telephone Number: (021) 045 0900
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PER EMAIL / MAIL

Dear Mr Hardy

ACCEPTANCE OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED 140 MEGAWATTS (MW) BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY NORTH OF THE TOWN OF LAINGSBURG WITHIN THE LAINGSBURG AND WITZENBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCES

The Scoping Report (SR) and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment (PoSEIA) dated March 2016 and received by this Department on 03 March 2016 refer.

This Department has evaluated the submitted SR and the PoSEIA dated March 2016 and is satisfied that the documents comply with the minimum requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014. The SR is hereby accepted by the Department in terms of Regulation 22 (a) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

You may proceed with the Environmental Impact Assessment process in accordance with the tasks contemplated in the PoSEIA and the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

All comments and recommendations made by all stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in the draft SR and submitted as part of the final SR must be taken into consideration when preparing an Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIAR) in respect of the proposed development. Please ensure that all mitigation measures and recommendations in the specialist studies are addressed and included in the final EIAR and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

Please ensure that comments from all relevant stakeholders are submitted to the Department with the final EIAR. This includes but is not limited to the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the provincial Departments of Agriculture, the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA), the Department of Transport, the Central Karoo District Municipality, the Laingsburg Local Municipality, the Namakwa District Municipality, the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality,

the Cape Winelands District Municipality, the Witzenberg Local Municipality, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL), the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), BirdLife SA, the Department of Mineral Resources, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Environmental Affairs: Directorate Biodiversity and Conservation, and the South African Astronomy Observation (SAAO).

Please be advised that the contact person for renewable projects at the SAAO office is Dr Ramotholo Sefako and he can be contacted on Tel: (011) 447 0025 or E-mail: rrs@saa.ac.za.

You are also required to address all issues raised by Organs of State and I&APs prior to the submission of the EIAr to the Department.

Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the EIAr. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.

The EAP must, in order to give effect to Regulation 8, give registered I&APs access to, and an opportunity to comment on the report in writing within 30 days before submitting the final EIAr to the Department.

In addition, the following additional information is required for the EIAr:

- i. The EIAr must provide an assessment of the impacts and mitigation measures for each of the listed activities applied for.
- ii. The listed activities represented in the EIAr and the application form must be the same and correct.
- iii. The EIAr must provide the technical details for the proposed facility in a table format as well as their description and/or dimensions. A sample for the minimum information required is listed under point 2 of the EIA information required for wind energy facilities below.
- iv. The EIAr must provide the four corner 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.
- v. The EIAr must provide the following:
 - Clear indication of the envisioned area for the proposed wind energy facility; i.e. placing of wind turbines and all associated infrastructure should be mapped at an appropriate scale.
 - Clear description of all associated infrastructure. This description must include, but is not limited to the following:
 - Power lines;
 - Internal roads infrastructure; and;
 - All supporting onsite infrastructure such as laydown area, guard house and control room etc.
 - All necessary details regarding all possible locations and sizes of the proposed satellite substation and the main substation.
- vi. The EIAr must also include a comments and response report in accordance with Appendix 2 h (iii) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.
- vii. The EIAr must include the detail inclusive of the PPP in accordance with Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations.
- viii. Details of the future plans for the site and infrastructure after decommissioning in 20-30 years and the possibility of upgrading the proposed infrastructure to more advanced technologies.
- ix. It is imperative that the relevant authorities are continuously involved throughout the EIAr process as the development property possibly falls within geographically designated areas in terms of GN R. 985 Activity 4(a)(ii)(bb)(cc)(dd)(ee) and 4(f)(i)(aa), Activity 12(a)(i)(ii) and 12(d)(i), Activity

14(x)(xii)(a)(c)(a)(ii)(bb)(ee)(ff) and 14(f)(i)(bb)(dd)(ee)(ff), Activity 18(a)(ii)(bb)(cc)(dd)(ee)(ii) and 18(f)(i)(aa), Written comments must be obtained and submitted to this Department. In addition, a graphical representation of the proposed development within the respective geographical areas must be provided.

- x. The terms of reference for the aquatic impact assessment must include, *inter alia* the following:
 - Site inspection to assess the site and in particular, the areas that are identified as potential risk areas. The site inspection must also gather the necessary information relating to the status of the drainage features (natural and man-made) and existing water storage facilities on site.
- xi. The terms of reference for the ecological assessment must also investigate the following:
 - The property falls within a National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Area (NPAES). The ecological study must assess the impact of the proposed development on the integrity of the NPAES in the area.
 - Must indicate the location of both private and government nature protection areas in the area.
 - Must indicate and describe the competing land uses in the area.
- xii. The terms of reference for the visual assessment must also investigate the following:
 - Assess and rate the cumulative impact of multiple WEFs in the landscape.
 - The South African Astronomy Observatory must be thoroughly engaged and their comments included as part of the EIAr.
- xiii. A significant amount of materials and equipment will be delivered to the site during the construction phase of the development and will thus have impacts on the environment. The impacts of this activity must be fully identified and assessed. A traffic impact assessment must form part of the EIAr and the terms of reference must include, *inter alia* the following:
 - Evaluate the impacts of the proposed development on existing road network and traffic volumes. The study must determine the specific traffic needs during the different phases of implementation, namely wind turbine construction and installation, operation and decommissioning.
 - Identify the position and suitability of the preferred access road alternative.
 - Evaluate the roadway capacity of the road network.
 - Confirm the associated clearances required for the necessary equipment to be transported from the point of delivery to the various sites.
 - Confirm freight and transport requirements during construction, operation and maintenance.
 - Propose origins and destinations of equipment.
 - Determine (Abnormal) Permit requirements if any.
- xiv. The Bat and Avifaunal specialist assessments must assess and make recommendations for definite measurements for the preferred hub heights and rotor diameter.
- xv. Should in-house specialists be used for any specialist study, then the specialist study must be peer reviewed by external specialists.
- xvi. Information on services required on the site, e.g. sewage, refuse removal, water and electricity. Who will supply these services and has an agreement and confirmation of capacity been obtained? Proof of these agreements must be provided.
- xvii. The EIAr must provide a detailed description of the need and desirability, not only providing motivation on the need for clean energy in South Africa of the proposed activity. The need and desirability must also indicate if the proposed development is needed in the region and if the current proposed location is desirable for the proposed activity compared to other sites. The need and desirability must take into account cumulative impacts of the proposed development in the area.
- xviii. A copy of the final site layout map. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout map. Existing infrastructure must be used as far as possible e.g. roads. The layout map must indicate the following:
 - Wind turbine positions and its associated infrastructure;
 - Permanent laydown area footprint;

- Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);
 - Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;
 - The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected by the facility and its associated infrastructure;
 - Substation(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;
 - Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution/transmission network;
 - All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;
 - Buffer areas;
 - Buildings, including accommodation; and
 - All "no-go" areas.
- xix. An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.
- xx. A map combining the final layout map superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.
- xxi. A shapefile of the preferred development layout/footprint must be submitted to this Department. The shapefile must be created using the Hartebeesthoek 94 Datum and the data should be in Decimal Degree Format using the WGS 84 Spheroid. The shapefile must include at a minimum the following extensions i.e. .shp; .shx; .dbf; .prj; and, .xml (Metadata file). If specific symbology was assigned to the file, then the .avl and/or the .lyr file must also be included. Data must be mapped at a scale of 1:10 000 (please specify if an alternative scale was used). The metadata must include a description of the base data used for digitizing. The shapefile must be submitted in a zip file using the EIA application reference number as the title. The shape file must be submitted to:

Postal Address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:

Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Pretoria

For Attention: Muhammad Essop
Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Strategic Infrastructure Developments
Telephone Number: (012) 399 9406
Email Address: MEssop@environment.gov.za

The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) to be submitted as part of the EIA must include the following:

- i. All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIA and the specialist studies conducted.
- ii. The final site layout map.
- iii. Measures as dictated by the final site layout map and micro-siting.
- iv. An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.

- v. A map combining the final layout map superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.
- vi. An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.
- vii. A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.
- viii. A re-vegetation and habitat rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. Restoration must be undertaken as soon as possible after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.
- ix. An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.
- x. A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would result from the increased truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.
- xi. A transportation plan for the transport of components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.
- xii. A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.
- xiii. A fire management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.
- xiv. An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.
- xv. An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.
- xvi. Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, dams and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct or indirect spillage of pollutants.

The EAP must provide detailed motivation if any of the above requirements is not required by the proposed development and not included in the EMPr.

The EIAr must include a **cumulative impact assessment** of the facility if there are other similar facilities in the region. The specialist studies as outlined in the PoSEIA which is incorporated as part of the SR must also assess the facility in terms of potential cumulative impacts.

Please ensure that all the relevant Listing Notice activities are applied for, that the Listing Notice activities applied for are specific and that they can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure in the project description.

You are hereby reminded that should the EIAr fail to comply with the requirements of this acceptance letter, the EIAr will be rejected.

The applicant is hereby reminded to comply with the requirements of Regulation 45 with regard to the time period allowed for complying with the requirements of the Regulations, and Regulations 43 and 44 with regard to the allowance of a comment period for interested and affected parties on all reports submitted to the competent authority for decision-making. The reports referred to are listed in Regulation 43(1).

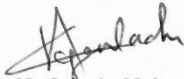
Furthermore, it must be reiterated that, should an application for Environmental Authorisation be subject to the provisions of Chapter II, Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, then this Department will not be able to make nor issue a decision in terms of your application for Environmental Authorisation pending a letter from the pertinent heritage authority categorically stating that the application fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority as described in Chapter II, Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999. Comments from SAHRA and/or the provincial department of heritage must be provided in the EIAR.

You are requested to submit two (2) electronic copies (CD/DVD and two (2) hard copies of the EIAR to the Department as per Regulation 23(1) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

Please also find attached information that must be used in the preparation of the EIAR. This will enable the Department to speedily review the EIAR and make a decision on the application.

You are hereby reminded of Section 24F of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998, as amended, which stipulates that no activity may commence prior to an Environmental Authorisation being granted by the Department.

Yours faithfully



Mr Sabelo Malaza
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Department of Environmental Affairs
Letter Signed by: Coenrad Agenbach
Designation: Deputy Director: Strategic Infrastructure Developments
Date: 15/04/2016

cc:	K Mbanjwa	Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd	Email: methuli@g7energies.com
	A Gabriel	Western Cape DEA & DP	Email: Alvan.Gabriel@westerncape.gov.za
	B Fisher	Northern Cape DENC	Email: bfisher@ncpg.gov.za
	A Grobbelaar	Witzenberg Local Municipality	Email: anita@witzenberg.gov.za
	J Venter	Laingsburg Local Municipality	Email: jventer@lainsburg.gov.za
	G Von Mollendorf	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	Email: khm.municipalmanager@gmail.com

A. EIA INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR WIND ENERGY FACILITIES

1. General site information

The following general site information is required:

- Descriptions of all affected farm portions
- 21 digit Surveyor General codes of all affected farm portions
- Copies of deeds of all affected farm portions
- Photos of areas that give a visual perspective of all parts of the site
- Photographs from sensitive visual receptors (tourism routes, tourism facilities, etc.)
- Wind Energy Facility design specifications including:
 - Type of technology
 - Structure height
 - Surface area to be covered (including associated infrastructure such as roads)
 - Structure orientation
 - Laydown area dimensions (construction period and thereafter)
 - Generation capacity
- Generation capacity of the facility as a whole at delivery points

This information must be indicated on the first page of the EIAr. It is also advised that it be double checked as there are too many mistakes in the applications that have been received that take too much time from authorities to correct.

2. Sample of technical details for the proposed facility

Component	Description/ Dimensions
Location of the site	
Facility area	
SG Codes	
Site access	
Export capacity	
Proposed technology	
Hub height from ground level	
Rotor diameter	
Area occupied by substations	
Area occupied by both permanent and construction laydown areas	
Area occupied by buildings	
Width and length of internal roads	
Proximity to grid connection	
Type and height of fencing	

3. Site maps and GIS information

Site maps and GIS information should include at least the following:

- All maps/information layers must also be provided in ESRI Shapefile format
- All affected farm portions must be indicated
- The exact site of the application must be indicated (the areas that will be occupied by the application)
- A status quo map/layer must be provided that includes the following:
 - Current use of land on the site including:
 - Buildings and other structures
 - Agricultural fields
 - Grazing areas
 - Natural vegetation areas (natural veld not cultivated for the preceding 10 years) with an indication of the vegetation quality as well as fine scale mapping in respect of Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas
 - Critically endangered and endangered vegetation areas that occur on the site
 - Bare areas which may be susceptible to soil erosion
 - Cultural historical sites and elements
 - Rivers, streams and water courses
 - Ridgelines and 20m continuous contours with height references in the GIS database
 - Fountains, boreholes, dams (in-stream as well as off-stream) and reservoirs
 - High potential agricultural areas as defined by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - Buffer zones (also where it is dictated by elements outside the site):
 - 500m from any irrigated agricultural land
 - 1km from residential areas
 - Indicate isolated residential, tourism facilities on or within 1km of the site
- A slope analysis map/layer that include the following slope ranges:
 - Less than 8% slope (preferred areas for WIND TURBINE and infrastructure)
 - between 8% and 12% slope (potentially sensitive to WIND TURBINE and infrastructure)
 - between 12% and 14% slope (highly sensitive to WIND TURBINE and infrastructure)
 - steeper than 18 % slope (unsuitable for WIND TURBINE and infrastructure)
- A site development proposal map(s)/layer(s) that indicate:
 - Foundation footprint
 - Permanent laydown area footprint
 - Construction period laydown footprint
 - Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible)
 - River, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used
 - Substation(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint.
 - Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads)
 - Connection routes to the distribution/transmission network (the connection must form part of the EIA even if the construction and maintenance thereof will be done by another entity such as ESKOM)
 - Cut and fill areas at WIND TURBINE sites along roads and at substation/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill
 - Borrow pits
 - Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material)

- Buildings including accommodation

With the above information authorities will be able to assess the strategic and site impacts of the application.

4. Regional map and GIS information

The regional map and GIS information should include at least the following:

- All maps/information layers must also be provided in ESRI Shapefile format
- The map/layer must cover an area of 20km around the site
- Indicate the following:
 - roads including their types (tarred or gravel) and category (national, provincial, local or private)
 - Railway lines and stations
 - Industrial areas
 - Harbours and airports
 - Electricity transmission and distribution lines and substations
 - Pipelines
 - Waters sources to be utilised during the construction and operational phases
 - A visibility assessment of the areas from where the facility will be visible
 - Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas
 - Critically Endangered and Endangered vegetation areas
 - Agricultural fields
 - Irrigated areas
 - An indication of new road or changes and upgrades that must be done to existing roads in order to get equipment onto the site including cut and fill areas and crossings of rivers and streams

5. Important stakeholders

Amongst other important stakeholders, comments from the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries must be obtained and submitted to the Department. Any application, documentation, notification etc. should be forwarded to the following officials:

Ms Mashudu Marubini
Delegate of the Minister (Act 70 of 1970)
E-mail: MashuduMa@daff.gov.za
Tel 012- 319 7619

Ms Thoko Buthelezi
AgriLand Liaison office
E-mail: ThokoB@daff.gov.za
Tel 012- 319 7634

All hardcopy applications / documentation should be forwarded to the following address:

Physical address:
Delpen Building
Cnr Annie Botha and Union Street
Office 270

Attention: Delegate of the Minister Act 70 of 1970

Postal Address:

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Private Bag X120
Pretoria
0001
Attention: Delegate of the Minister Act 70 of 1970

In addition, comments must be requested from Eskom regarding grid connectivity and capacity.
Request for comment must be submitted to:

Mr John Geeringh
Eskom Transmission
Megawatt Park D1Y38
PO Box 1091
JOHANNESBURG
2000

Tel: 011 516 7233
Fax: 086 661 4064
John.geeringh@eskom.co.za

B. AGRICULTURE STUDY REQUIREMENTS

- Detailed soil assessment of the site in question, incorporating a radius of 50 m surrounding the site, on a scale of 1:10 000 or finer. The soil assessment should include the following:
 - Identification of the soil forms present on site
 - The size of the area where a particular soil form is found
 - GPS readings of soil survey points
 - The depth of the soil at each survey point
 - Soil colour
 - Limiting factors
 - Clay content
 - Slope of the site
 - A detailed map indicating the locality of the soil forms within the specified area,
 - Size of the site
- Exact locality of the site
- Current activities on the site, developments, buildings
- Surrounding developments / land uses and activities in a radius of 500 m of the site
- Access routes and the condition thereof
- Current status of the land (including erosion, vegetation and a degradation assessment)
- Possible land use options for the site
- Water availability, source and quality (if available)
- Detailed descriptions of why agriculture should or should not be the land use of choice
- Impact of the change of land use on the surrounding area
- A shape file containing the soil forms and relevant attribute data as depicted on the map.

C. ASTRONOMY GEOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGE ACT, 2007 (ACT NO. 21 OF 2007)

The purpose of the Act is to preserve the geographic advantage areas that attract investment in astronomy. The entire Northern Cape Province excluding the Sol Plaatjie Municipality had been declared an astronomy advantage area. The Northern Cape optical and radio telescope sites were declared core astronomy advantage areas. The Act allowed for the declaration of the Southern Africa Large Telescope (SALT), MeerKAT and Square Kilometre Array (SKA) as astronomy and related scientific endeavours that had to be protected.

You are requested to indicate the applicability of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, Act No. 21 of 2007 on the application in the BAR/EIR. You must obtain comments from the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) if the proposed development is situated within a declared astronomy advantage area.

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

APPENDIX C-1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

C1.1. BID IN ENGLISH



Return address for comments:

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services

**Belinda Huddy
The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor
76 Regent Road
Sea Point
Cape Town
8005**

**Tel: (021) 045 0900
Fax: (046) 622 6564
Email: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za**

EOH
Coastal & Environmental
Services

AIM OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to ensure that **people interested in or affected by the proposed project** are **provided with information about the proposal, the process being followed** and **provided with an opportunity to be involved** in the EIA process.

Registering as an **Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP)** allows individuals or groups the opportunity to **contribute ideas, issues, and concerns regarding the project**. I&APs also have an opportunity to **review all reports and submit comments** on those reports. All comments received are included in the reports submitted to the Competent Authority.

THE PROPONENT

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd are subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, a leader in the South African renewable energy industry. G7's main focus is on wind energy generation with a portfolio of wind projects in excess of 500 MW of installed capacity (<http://www.g7energies.com/projects>).



THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

EOH COASTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (CES) specialises in impact assessments and environmental management. We were established in 1990 when we were involved as the lead consultants for a large mineral mining Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in South Africa. Since completing that first EIA, we have expanded our scope of work to provide a wide variety of environmental advisory services to public and private-sector clients, both within South Africa and internationally. This has included numerous renewable energy (RE) projects for both government and the private sector.

Environmental Impact Assessments in the renewable energy (RE) sector is a challenging and dynamic procedure, with on-going improvements in the understanding of RE-related impacts on the broader environment. Appropriate environmental management strategies in this sector require a sound understanding of the unique issues related to RE (e.g. avifauna and bats), and the major impacts associated with RE and the human environment (e.g. noise, cultural heritage and visual impacts). As such, careful stakeholder and local community engagement is key to the successful completion of project assessments within the RE field. EOH CES also has experience in environmental control officer (ECO) duties for environmental management of RE projects post-authorisation. This will be of significance especially as the RE sector matures and construction of these facilities begins.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd to undertake the necessary environmental investigations for the wind energy facilities, and to apply for approval from the Competent Authority (the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)), for the construction and operation of the wind energy facilities, as required by South Africa's environmental legislation.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, promulgated in terms of Section 24(5) of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No 107 of 1998, as amended), and the related Lists of Activities (Government Notices (GN) R.983 R.984 and R.985 of 04 December 2014) identify activities that require environmental authorisation through undertaking either a Basic Assessment, or a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment.

The proposed project is subject to a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of the following activities listed in GNR 984 and GNR 985:

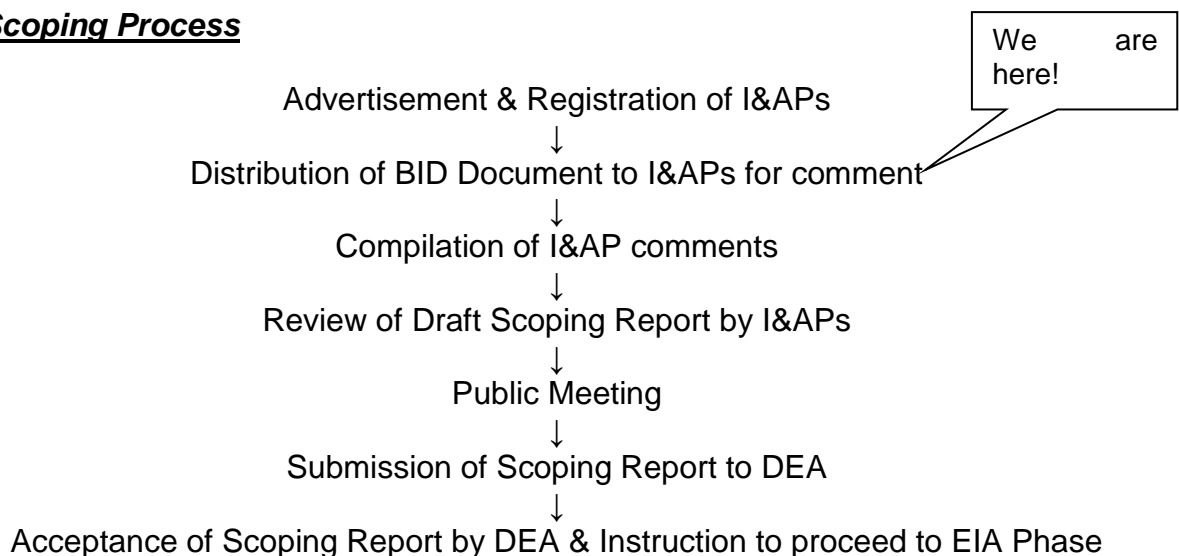
Number of the relevant listing notice	Activity No(s)	Description
Listing Notice 2 of R984 EIA Regulations dates 04 December 2014	(1)	(i) The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, excluding where such development of facilities or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs within an urban area.
		<i>The development of the turbines, the power lines and the associated infrastructure will generate electricity from a renewable resource (wind energy) where the electricity output is likely to be 20 megawatts or more</i>
Listing Notice 2 of R984 EIA Regulations dates 04 December 2014	(9)	(i) The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more, outside an urban area or industrial complex.
		<i>The development of the turbines, the power lines and the associated infrastructure will likely transmit and distribute electricity with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more. The proposed location for the wind energy facility is outside an urban area or industrial complex.</i>
Listing Notice 2 of R984 EIA Regulations dates 04 December 2014	(15)	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-
		(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
		<i>Land clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation is likely to occur during the construction phase of the wind energy facility, a power line, access routes and associated infrastructure.</i>

<p>Listing Notice 3 of R985 EIA Regulations dates 04 December 2014</p>	<p>(4)</p>	<p>The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.</p> <p>f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(aa) Areas containing indigenous vegetation;</p>
		<p><i>The access roads will likely be wider than 4 meters with a reserve less than 13.5 metres, during construction phase.</i></p>
<p>Listing Notice 3 of R985 EIA Regulations dates 04 December 2014</p>	<p>(12)</p>	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. a) Western Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> <p>ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; or</p> <p>iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>
		<p><i>Land clearance of an area of 300 square meters or more of indigenous vegetation if likely to take place during the construction phase of the project.</i></p>

APPROACH TO THIS SCOPING AND EIA REPORT

The EIA for the proposed project is presently in the SCOPING phase. This phase serves primarily to inform the public and relevant authorities about the proposed project and to determine any impacts. These impacts will then be extensively addressed by specialists in the field during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) phase. Only after the full EIA report has been submitted will a decision be made by relevant authorities.

The Scoping Process



The Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

This phase is more complex and more detailed than the Scoping phase, because it focuses on undertaking a number of specialist studies that have been identified during the Scoping phase. These studies provide expert input into the EIA process based on scientific information. I&APs will be consulted again during this phase, and will be given an opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) that will contain the specialist reports. During this phase an Environmental Management Programme must also be prepared for the project.

Environmental Authorisation phase

The Final EIR is submitted to the national Department of Environment Affairs (DEA) who, after considering the report, will make a decision on whether or not to authorise the development. The authorisation of a development carries a number of legally binding conditions, which will be contained in the Environmental Authorisation document. This document will be circulated to all registered I&APs within two weeks of receipt from the DEA.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to develop two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (WEFs) near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa.

The Brandvalley and Rietkloof wind energy facilities will comprise approximately 100 turbines, with hub heights of 100m and rotor diameters of 140m, each generating 2-4MW of power depending on the model and size of turbine selected. The facilities will cover neighbouring properties on northern and southern sections of various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively.

The proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEF projects are intended to feed into the proposed Komsberg Eskom grid, to be constructed in 2016/2017. There are three additional grid connection alternatives for each project. The two facilities will have a maximum generating output of 280 MW, approximately 140MW each.

A wind energy facility, or wind farm consists of one or more wind turbines. The wind turbine is made up of a tower, a nacelle and rotor blades (see diagram below). When the wind blows, the rotor blades rotate. The generator, housed inside the nacelle, then converts the movement into electricity, which can then be transmitted for use. The energy created is considered renewable as it is a non-consumptive use of a natural resource.

Turbine models have different output capacity (e.g. 1MW or 4MW turbine). The main features that differ is the hub height (can be between 80-120 metres high) and rotor blade length (40-140 metres diameter).

The ultimate size of the wind turbines will depend on technical assessments of the wind data gathered on site, but will typically consist of rotor turbines (3 x 56m blades) with rotor diameters of around 110-140 meters atop a 100-120 meter hub height steel or hybrid tower (Figure 1).

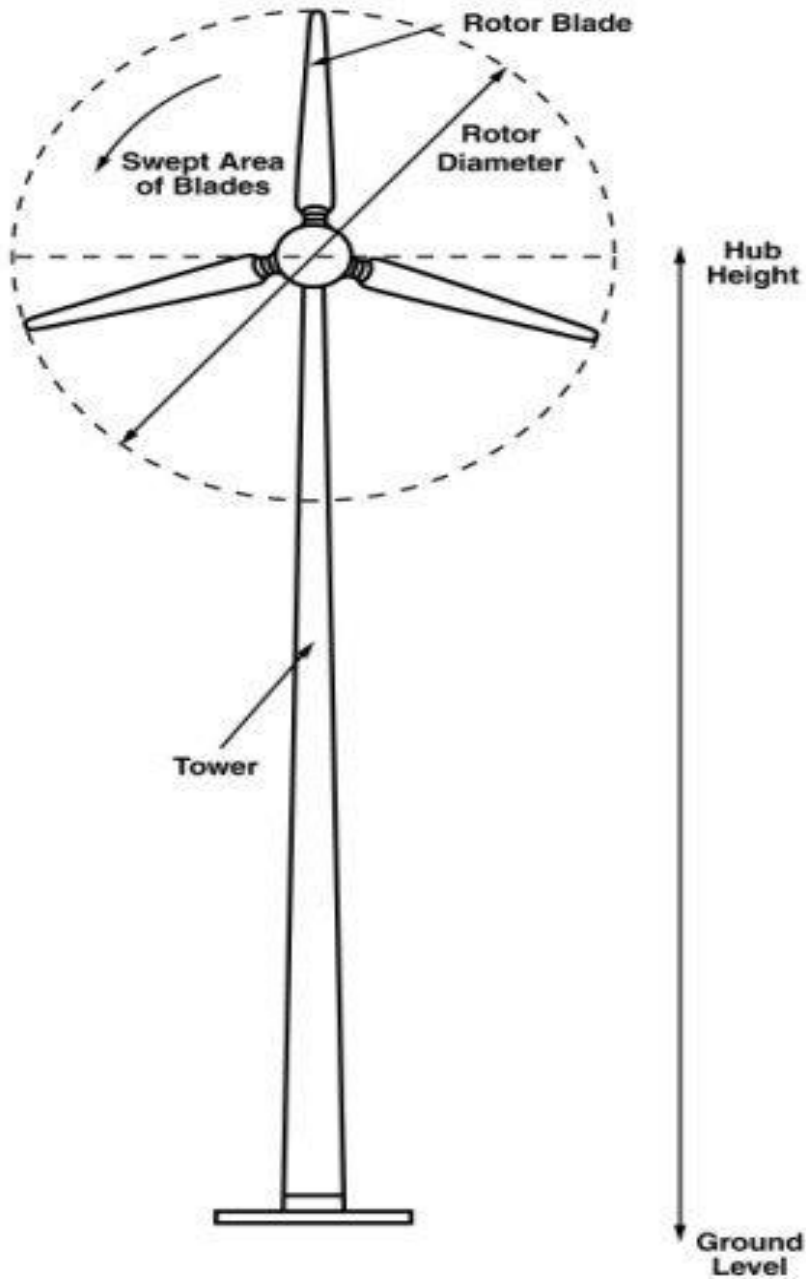


Figure 1. Typical wind turbine structure.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

Site-specific assessments will be undertaken as part of the EIA process in order to confirm the feasibility of the proposal in terms of the environment, and to delineate any areas of environmental sensitivity within the study area. The exact positioning of the wind turbines and the associated infrastructure will be further informed by the results of the wind resource monitoring as well as the environmental sensitivity identified through the EIA process.

The following specialist studies will be conducted within the proposed wind farm site, to ascertain any potential impacts, positive and negative, that may occur as a result of the potential authorization of the project:

- **Visual Impact Assessment**
A wind farm will normally have a high visibility due mainly to the height of the turbines. Accordingly, the visual impacts (with emphasis on the sense of place) of the proposed facilities will be assessed.
- **Noise Impact Assessment**
The noise impact assessment will be conducted in accordance with the South African National Standard (SANS) 10328 “Methods for environmental noise impact assessments”.
- **Socio-economic Impact Assessment**
The potential socio-economic impacts and benefits on surrounding residents and communities will be assessed.
- **Ecological Impact Assessment**
The location of any species of special concern will be identified, and the location noted in order to inform the mitigation and management measures recommended for the project.
- **Agricultural Impact Assessment**
Potential impacts on the agricultural resources, land and soils will be assessed.
- **Avifaunal Impact Assessment**
Potential impacts on birds, particularly migratory species, will be assessed in the form of a 12 month pre-construction bird monitoring programme.
- **Bat Impact Assessment**
Potential impacts on bats will be assessed in the form of a 12 month pre-construction bat monitoring programme.
- **Heritage/Archaeological Impact Assessment**
Potential impacts on South African cultural, heritage, archaeological and palaeontological features will be assessed.
- **Paleontological Impact Assessment**
Potential impacts on paleontological features will be assessed.

Potential Benefits of the Energy Facilities

The South African Government has recognised the country's high level of renewable energy potential and presently has in place targets of 17.8 GW of renewable energy by 2030 (to be produced mainly from wind and solar). This amounts to ~42% share of the new electricity generation capacity to be brought online by 2030.

The proposed project is deemed desirable for the following reasons:-

Electricity supply

Over the last few years, South Africa has been adversely impacted by interruptions in the supply of electricity. The creation of a 'decentralized' power generation facility (i.e. not located in the traditionally centralized power producing regions of the Republic of South Africa) in the vicinity of the loads it proposes to supply, will secure a supplementary energy source for the area, especially during cold fronts and during the winter season when consumption is higher and wind yields are higher. Moreover, the project will contribute towards meeting the national energy target as set by the Department of Energy (DoE) in its 2010 Integrated Resource Plan, of a 42% share of all new power generation being derived from Renewable Energy produced by independent power producers (IPPs) by 2030.

Green energy

Growing concerns such as climate change and the on-going exploitation of non-renewable resources have prompted increased international pressure on countries to increase their share of renewable energy generation. The South African government has recognized the country's high level of renewable energy potential and has placed targets of 17.8 GW of renewable energy capacity on line by 2030. The proposed renewable energy facilities are therefore considered to be of national importance in anticipation of its contribution to electricity supply and reduced reliance on fossil energy sources.

Climate change

The electricity generated by the wind farm will displace some fossil fuel based forms of electricity generation. Throughout its life span, the wind farm is expected to contribute positively towards climate change mitigation.

Other benefits

Further benefits to the local community may include various forms of job creation and contributions to local socio-economic and economic development programmes.

HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED?

A Public Participation Process (PPP) is being conducted as part of the EIA. The aim of the PPP is to allow everyone who is interested in, or likely to be affected by, the proposed development to provide input into the process.

The Public Participation Process will include:

- Advertisements in two newspapers;

- Notice Boards placed on site;
- Circulation of the BID (this document) to all I&APs and stakeholders
- Community and focus group meetings; and
- Review of all comments by registered I&APs and stakeholders.

If you consider yourself an interested and/or affected person/party, it is important that you become and remain involved in the PPP. In order to do so please follow the steps below in order to ensure that you are continually informed of the project developments and will ensure your opportunity to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the project.

STEP 1: Please **register** by responding to our notification and invitation, with your name and contact details (details provided on cover page and below). As a registered I&AP you will be informed of all meetings, report reviews and project developments throughout the EIA process.

STEP 2: Please send us any comments, concerns or queries you may have in relation to the proposed Wind Energy Facilities.

STEP 3: Attend meetings that will be held throughout the EIA process. As a registered I&AP, you will be invited to these meetings.

CES is required to engage with all private and public parties that may be interested and/or affected by the proposed G7 WEFs, in order to distribute information for review and comment in a transparent manner.

In the same light, it is important for I&APs to note the following:

1. In order for EOH CES to continue engaging with you, please **ENSURE** that you register on our database by contacting the person below.
2. As the EIA process is regulated by specific review and comment timeframes, it is your responsibility to submit your comments within these timeframes.

Who to contact for enquiries and/comments:

Belinda Huddy

**The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor,
76 Regent Road,
Sea Point,
Cape Town.**

Tel: (021) 045 0900

Fax: (046) 622 6564

Email: b.huddy @cesnet.co.za

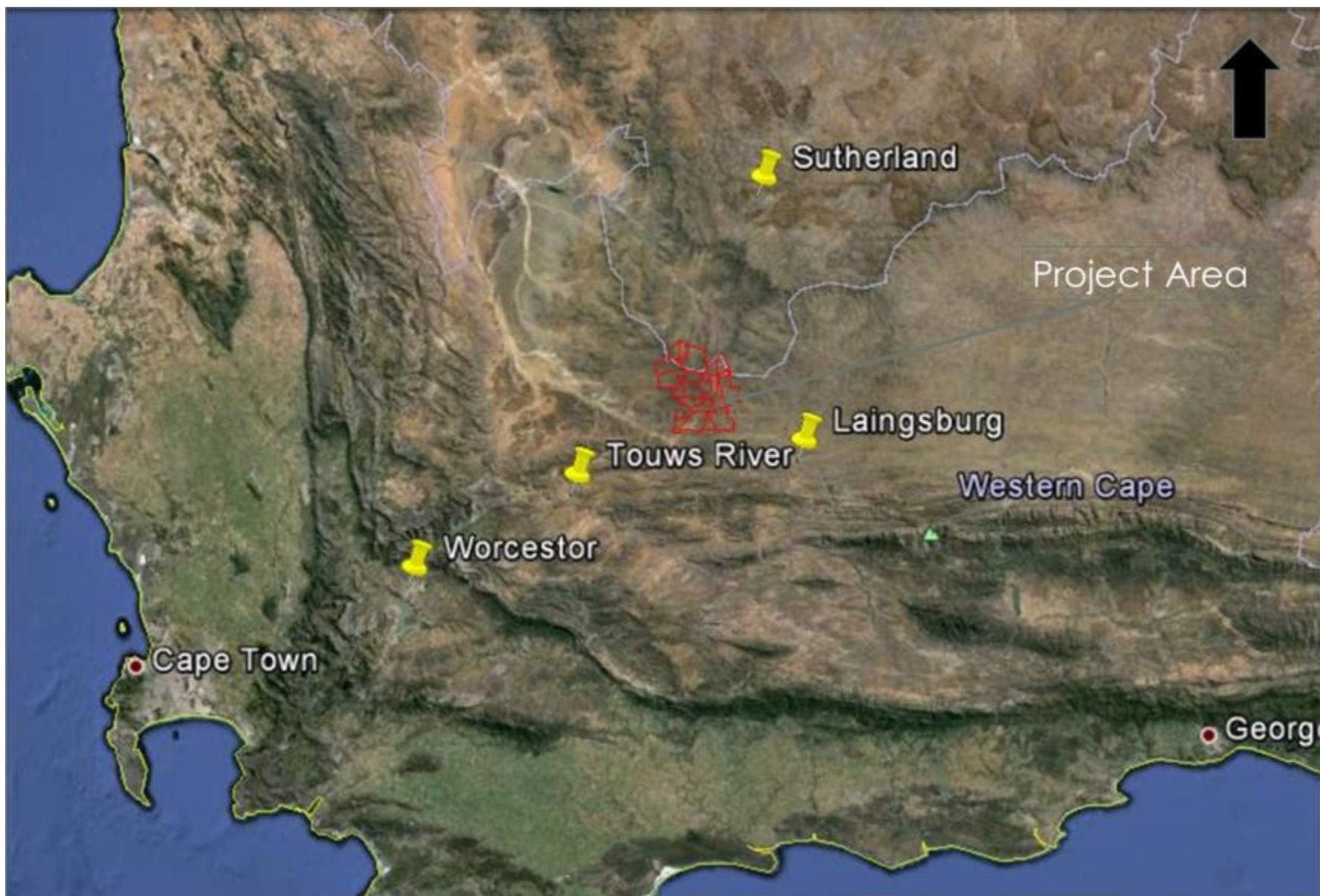


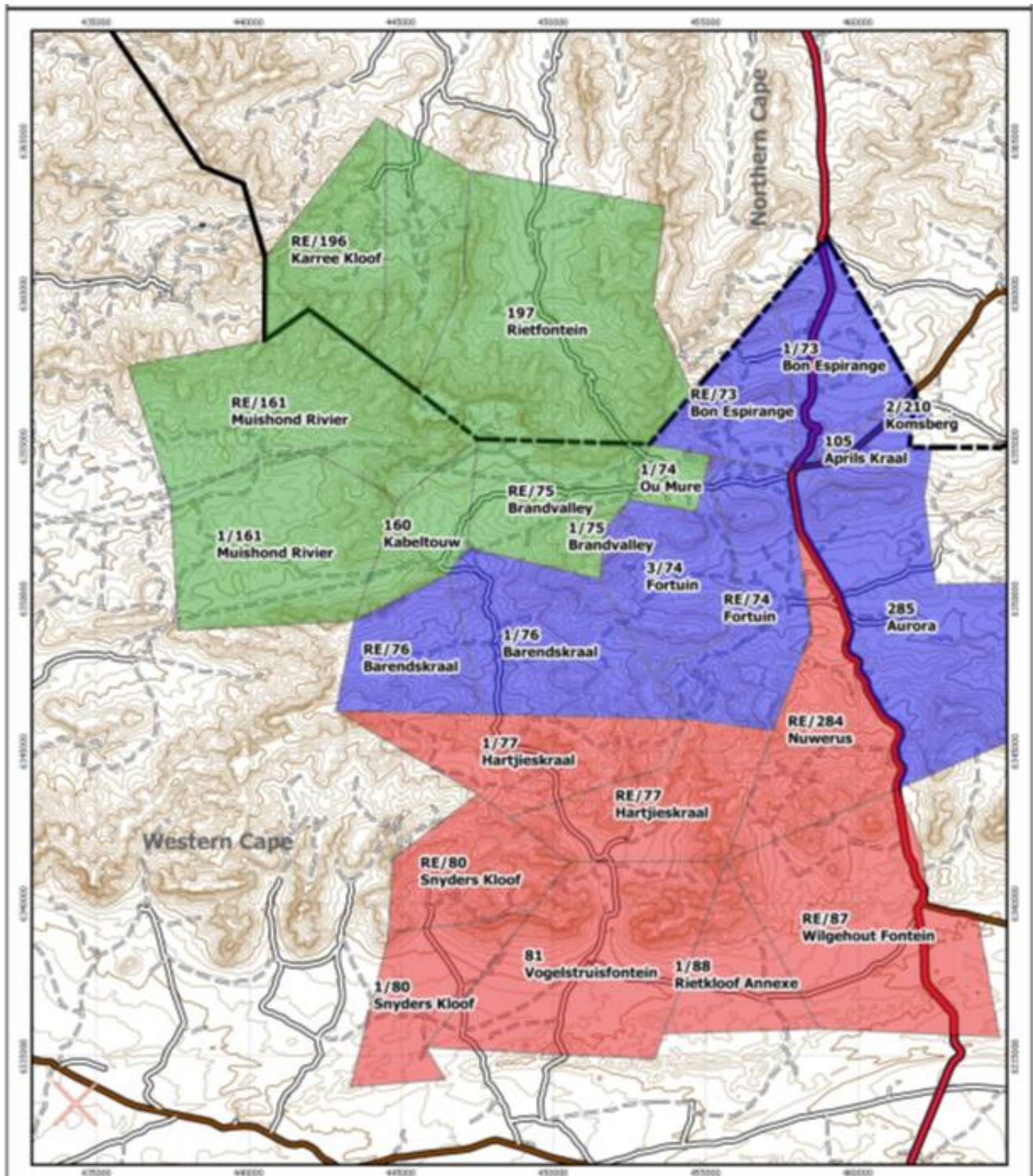
Figure 3: Locality of the G7 Brandvalley And Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities. Located on the border of the Northern and Western Cape, South Africa.

PROPOSED RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES PROPERTY PORTIONS

Farm Name	Property
Ou Mure	1/74
Rietfontein	RE/197
Fortuin	RE/74
Fortuin	3/74
Brandvalley	RE/75
Barendskraal	RE/76
Barendskraal	1/76
Hartjieskraal	1/77
Hartjieskraal	RE/77
Nuwerus	RE/284
Wilgehout Fontein	RE/87
Vogelstruisfontein	81
Rietkloof Annexe	1/88
Snyders Kloof	RE/80
Brandvalley	1/75
Muishond Rivier	RE/161
Muishond Rivier	1/161
Kabeltouw	160
Snyders Kloof	1/80
Karree Kloof	1/196

PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY PROPERTY PORTIONS

Farm Name	Property
Ou Mure	1/74
Rietfontein	RE/197
Fortuin	RE/74
Fortuin	3/74
Brandvalley	RE/75
Barendskraal	RE/76
Barendskraal	1/76
Hartjieskraal	1/77
Hartjieskraal	RE/77
Nuwerus	RE/284
Wilgehout Fontein	RE/87
Vogelstruisfontein	81
Rietkloof Annexe	1/88
Snyders Kloof	RE/80
Brandvalley	1/75
Muishond Rivier	RE/161
Muishond Rivier	1/161
Kabeltouw	160
Snyders Kloof	1/80
Karree Kloof	1/196
Bon Espirange	1/73
Bon Espirange	RE/73
Aprils Kraal	105
Aurora	285



Legend

- Fortuin Wind Farm Properties
- Overlapping Properties
 - Brandvalley Wind Farm
 - Rietkloof Wind Farm
 - Provincial Boundary

- 10m Contours
- 1:50 000 Every 10m
 - 1:200 000 Every 20m
 - 1:50 000 Every 50m
 - 1:200 000 Every 100m
 - Main Roads
 - Secondary Roads
 - Secondary Gravel Roads

Scale: 1:165 000

0 1 2 3 4 km

Revision: 1 Drawn: JS

Reviewed and Approved: SH

Project: Fortuin Wind Farm

Date: 7-7-2015 Size: A4

Coordinate System : UTM Zone 34S

**I hereby wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the
G7 Brandvalley And Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities EIA processes**

Name:

Organization:

Postal

address:

Email:

Phone #: _____ Fax

#: _____

My initial comments, issues or concerns are:

OMGEWINGS IMPAK STUDIE

VIR DIE

BRANDVALLEY EN RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGIE FASILITEITE, IN DIE NOORD EN WESKAAP PROVINSIES, SUID AFRIKA



AGTERGROND INLICHTING DOKUMENT & UITNODIGING OM KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER:

Adres vir kommentaar:

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services

Belinda Huddy
Die Punt, Sakenommer 408, 4^{de} vloer
76 Regent straat
See Punt
Kaapstad
8005

Tel: (021) 045 0900
Faks: (046) 622 6564
E-pos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za



EOH
Coastal & Environmental
Services

Doel van hierdie dokument

Die doel van die dokument is om te verseker dat **belanghebbende persone wat geaffekteer word** deur die voorgestelde projek, voorsien word van die nodige **inligting rakende die voorstelde konstruksie**, die **proses wat gevolg word** en **geleentheid gebied word** om betrokke te raak in die OIS (Omgewings Impak Studie) proses.

Deur te registreer as 'n **Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party** (B&GP) word individue of groepe die geleentheid gebied om by te dra tot idees, kwessies en bekommernisse rakende die projek. B&GPs kry ook die geleentheid om verslae te oordeel en kommentaar daarop te lewer. Alle kommentaar ontvang word in die verslae ingesluit, wat ingedien word aan die Bevoegde Gesag (besluitnemende staatsorganisasie).

die ontwikkelaar

'Brandvalley Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk en 'Rietkloof Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk is beide filiaalmaatskappye van 'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk, tans 'n mark leier in die Suid Afrikaanse herwinbare energie industrie. G7 se hoof fokus is op wind energie met 'n wêreldwye opwekking portefeulje met 'n kapasiteit groter as 500 MW reeds geïnstalleer (<http://www.g7energies.com/projects>).



Die omgewings impak studie praktisyn

COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (CES) spesialiseer in impak studies en omgewings bestuur. Ons is gestig in 1990 toe ons betrokke was as hoof leidende consultant vir 'n groot mineraal ontginnings myn Omgewings Impak Studie (OIS) in Suid Afrika, en sedert die voltooiing van daardie eerste OIS, het ons omvang/bestek van werk uitgebrei om 'n wye verskeidenheid omgewings advise dienste aan die publiek en privaat-sektor kliënte te bied byde binne Suid-Afrika sowel as internasionaal. Dit sluit in 'n talryke hernubare energie (HE) projekte vir beide die staat en privaat sektor. Omgewings impak studies in die HE sektor is 'n uitdagende en dinamiese veld, met deurlopende verbetering en begrip van HE-verwante impakte op die breër omgewing van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse perspektief.

Toepaslike omgewings bestuur strategieë in die sector vereis 'n goeie begrip van die unieke kwessies verwant aan HE (bv. avifauna en vlermuise), en baie van die groot impakte assosieer met HE verwant aan die menslike omgewing (bv. geraas, kulturele erfenis en visuele impak). Sodoende, is versigtige belanghebbende en plaaslike gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid die sleutel tot suksesvolle voltooiing van so 'n HE projek onteleding. CES het ook ondervinding in omgewings beheer beampte (OBB) take vir omgewings bestuur van 'n HE projek post-magtiging. Dit sal van waarde en betekenis wees veral soos die HE sektor groei en konstruksie van die fasiliteite begin.

Die omgewings impak studie proses

Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) is aangestel deur 'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk om die nodige omgewings ondersoek te onderneem vir die wind energie fasiliteit, en om aansoek te doen vir goedkeuring van die Bevoegde Owerheid (Departement van Omgewings Aangeleenthede (DOA)), vir die konstruksie en bedryf van die wind energie fasiliteit, soos vereis deur die Suid Afrikaanse omgewings wetgewing.

TOEPASLIKE WETGEWING

The Omgewings Impak Studie Regulasies (OIS), verklaar in terme van gedeelte 24(5) van hoofstuk 5 in die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur Wet (NEMA) (Wet No 107 van 1998, soos aangepas) tesame met die lys van voorgeskrewe aktiwiteite (Staatskennisgewing (GN) R.983 R.984 and R.985 van 4 Desember 2014), identifiseer aktiwiteite wat nie mag voortgaan sonder die magtiging van die bevoegde owerheid, wat in hierdie geval die Departement van Omgewings Aangeleenthede is (DOA-Nasionaal).

Die voorgestelde projek is onderhewig aan 'n volle Omvangs en Omgewings Impak Studie in terme van die volgende aktiwiteite:

Kennisgewing nommer	Aktiwiteit Nummer	Beskrywing
Lyskennisgewing 2 van R984 OIS Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014	(1)	(i) Die ontwikkeling van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die opwekking van elektrisiteit vanaf 'n hernubare hulpbron waar die elektrisiteit 20 megawatt of meer, uitgesonderd waar sodanige ontwikkeling van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir fotovoltaïese installasies is, en plaasvind binne 'n stedelike gebied.
		<i>Die ontwikkeling van die turbines, vertoonwoordig die konstruksie van kraglyne en die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur om elektrisiteit op te wek uit 'n hernubare hulpbron (wind energie), waar die elektrisiteit uitset heel moontelik meer as 20 megawatt sal wees.</i>
Lyskennisgewing 2 van R984 OIS Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014	(9)	(ii) Die ontwikkeling van fasiliteite of infrastruktuur vir die transmissie en verspreiding van elektrisiteit met 'n kapasiteit van 275 kilovolt of meer, buite 'n stedelike gebied of industriële kompleks.
		<i>Die ontwikkeling van die turbines, vertoonwoordig die konstruksie van kraglyne en die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur om elektrisiteit op te wek uit 'n hernubare hulpbron (wind energie), met 'n kapasiteit van 275 kilovolt of meer. Die voorgestelde ligging vir die wind energie fasiliteit val buite 'n stedelike gebied of industriële kompleks.</i>
Lyskennisgewing 2 van R984 OIS Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014	(15)	Die skoonmaak van 'n gebied van 20 hektaar of meer van inheemse plantegroei, uitgesonderd waar sodanige goedkeuring van inheemse plantegroei nodig is vir-
		(i) die onderneming van 'n lineêre aktiwiteit; of (ii) instandhouding wat gedoen word in ooreenstemming met 'n onderhoud bestuur plan.
		<i>Werwyder van 'n gebied van 20 hektaar of meer van inheemse plantegroei sal moontelik plaasvind tydens die konstruksiefase van die wind energie fasiliteit, die kraglyn, toegangsoetes en verwante infrastruktuur.</i>

Lyskennisgewing 3 van R985 OIS Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014	(4)	<p>Die ontwikkeling van 'n pad wyer as 4 meter met 'n reserwe van minder as 13,5 meter.</p> <p>f) In die Wes- Kaap:</p> <p>i . Areas buite stedelike gebiede;</p> <p>(aa) Gebiede met inheemse plantegroei;</p> <p><i>Die toegangspaaie sal waarskynlik tydens die konstruksiefase wyer as 4 meter of met 'n reserwe van minder as 13,5 meter wees.</i></p>
Lyskennisgewing 3 van R985 OIS Regulasies van 4 Desember 2014	(12)	<p>Die verwydering van 'n gebied van 300 vierkante meter of meer van plantegroei, behalwe waar sulke verwydering plaasvind onder goedkeuring van 'n instandhouding ooreenkoms, met 'n onderhoud bestuur plan.</p> <p>a) Wes-Kaap provinsies:</p> <p>i. Binne 'n kritieke bedreigde area of bedreigde ekosisteem in terme van artikel 52 van die NEMBA, of voor die publikasie van so 'n lys gelys , in 'n gebied wat geïdentifiseer is as krities bedreig in die Nasionale Ruimtelike Biodiversiteit Assessering 2004;</p> <p>ii. Binne kritiese biodiversiteits areas geïdentifiseer in bioruimtelike planne ; of</p> <p>iv. Op land, waar, in die tyd van die intrede van hierdie Kennisgewing of daarna, sodanige grond gesoneer was as oop ruimte, bewaring, of 'n soortgelyke sonering .</p> <p><i>Plantegroei verwydering van 'n gebied van 300 vierkante meter of meer van inheemse plantegroei sal waarskynlik plaasvind tydens die konstruksiefase van die projek.</i></p>

BENADRING TOT DIE BESTEKOPNAME EN OIS VERSLAG

The EIA for the proposed project is presently in the SCOPING phase. This phase serves primarily to inform the public and relevant authorities about the proposed project and to determine any impacts. These impacts will then be extensively addressed by specialists in the field during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) phase. Only after the full EIA report has been submitted will a decision be made by relevant authorities.

Die bestekopname proses



Die Omgewings Impak Studie Fase

Hierdie fase is meer kompleks en meer gedetailleerd as die Omvangsbepalings fase, want dit fokus op die onderneming van 'n aantal spesialis studies wat identifiseer is gedurende die Omvangsbepalings fase.

Hierdie studies voorsien spesialis insette tot die OIS proses, gebaseer op wetenskaplike ingligting. B&GP's sal weer gekonsulteer word gedurende hierdie fase, en sal die geleentheid gegee word om kommentaar te lewer op die Konsep Omgewings Impak Studie (OIS) wat die spesialis verslae sal bevat. Gedurende die fase sal 'n Omgewings Bestuur Program ook voorberei word vir die projek.

Die Omgewings Magtigings Fase

Die finale Omgewings Impak Verslag (OIV) wou aan die nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DEA), wat na oorweging van die verslag, 'n besluit sal neem rakende die magtiging van die ontwikkeling. Die magtiging van 'n ontwikkeling het 'n aantal bindende voorwaardes, wat sal vervat word in die Omgewingsmagtiging dokument na besluitneming. Hierdie dokument sal versprei word aan alle geregistreerde B&GPe binne twee weke van ontvangs vanaf die DEA.

Projek beskrywing

'Brandvalley Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk en 'Rietkloof Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk, beide filiaalmaatskappye van 'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk, stel voor die ontwikkeling van twee (2) 140MW wind energie fasiliteite (WEFs) naby Laingsburg, op die grens van die Noord en die Weskaap Provinsies, Suid Afrika.

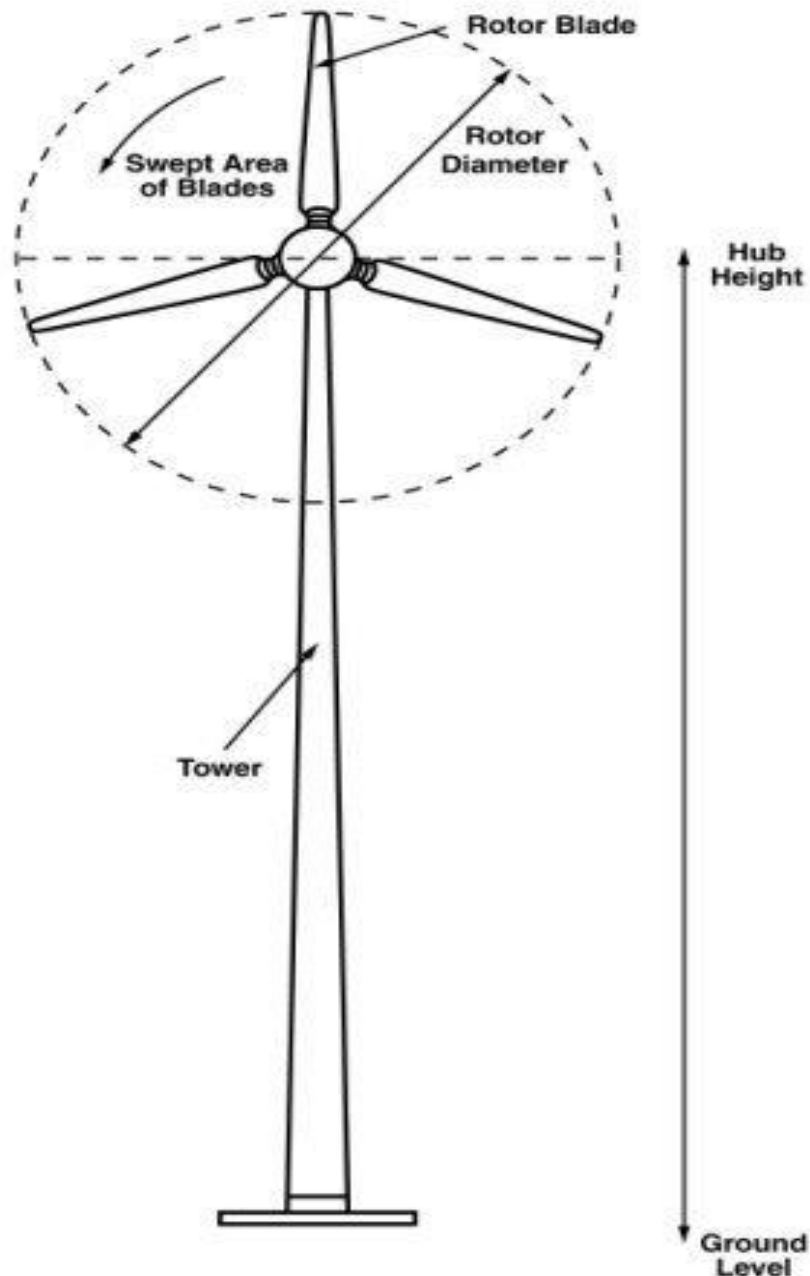
Die Brandvalley en Rietkloof wind energie fasiliteite sal uit ongeveer 100 turbines bestaan, met middelpunt hoogtes van 100m en rotor deursneë van 140m, met elk wat 2-4MW krag opwek, afhangende van die model en die grootte van die gekose turbine tipe. Die fasiliteite sal naburige eiendomme op die noordelike en suidelike dele van verskeie gedeeltes van die land op die Karoo Hoogland beslaan, wat onderskeidelik binne die Witzenberg (Ceres) en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteite val, wat verder binne die Namakwa, die Kaapse Wynland en die Sentraal Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteite val.

Die voorgestelde Brandvalley en Rietkloof WEF projekte is bedoel om in die Komsberg Eskom infrastruktuur in te voer, wat in 2016/2017 gebou sal word. Daar is drie addisionele koppelings alternatiewe vir elke projek. Die twee fasiliteite sal 'n maksimum opwekkings uitset van 280 MW hê, van ongeveer 140 MW elk.

A wind energie fasiliteit (wind plaas) bestaan uit een of meer wind turbines. Die wind turbine bestaan uit 'n toring, 'n gondel en rotorlemme (sien diagram hieronder). Wanneer die wind waai, draai die rotorlemme. Die kragopwekker, gehuisves in die gondel, skakel dan die beweging oor na elektrisiteit, wat dan gebruik kan word. Die energie so geskep word beskou as 'n hernubare bron aangesien dit 'n nie-verbruikende benutting van 'n natuurlike hulpbron verteenwoordig.

Turbine modelle het verskillende opwek kapasiteit (bv 1mW of 4MW turbines). Die belangrikste kenmerke wat verskil is die middelpunt hoogte (wat tussen 80-120 meter hoog kan wees) en rotor lem lengte (40-140 meter in deursneë).

Die finale grootte van die wind turbines sal afhang van die tegniese evaluering op die wind data versamel tydens veldwerk, maar sal tipies bestaan uit rotor turbines (3 x 56m lemme) met rotor deursneë van sowat 110-140 meter, gehuisves op 'n 100-120 meter naafhoogte staal of saamgestelde materiaal torings (Figuur 1) .



Figuur 1. Tipiese wind turbine struktuur.

potensiële impakte en voordele

Tydens veldwerk, sal projek-spesifieke studies onderneem word as deel van die OIS-proses om die lewensvatbaarheid/haalbaarheid van die voorgestelde projek, in terme van die omgewing, te bevestig, en om enige areas van spesiale omgewings sensitiviteit binne die studie area af te baken. Die spesifieke posisie van die wind turbines en die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur sal verder ingelig word deur die resultate van die wind hulpbron monitering sowel as die omgewing sensitiviteite, geïdentifiseer deur die OIS proses.

Na beraming sal die volgende spesialis studies uitgevoer word binne die voorgestelde windplaas projek gebied, om enige potensiële impakte te bepaal, positief en/of negatief, wat moontlik mag voorkom as gevolg van die potensiële magtiging van die projek:

- **Visuele Impak Studie**
A windplaas sal normaalweg 'n hoë sigbaarheid hê, hoofsaaklik te danke aan die hoogte van die turbines. Gevolglik sal die visuele impakte (met die klem op die gemeenskap se 'sin van erfenis' of 'pleksbegrip') van die voorgestelde fasiliteite geassesseer word.
- **Geraas Impak Studie**
Die geraas impak studie sal onderneem word in ooreenstemming met die Suid Afrikaanse Nasionale Standaard (SANS) 10328 "Metodes vir omgewings geraas impak ontledings".
- **Sosio-ekonomies Impak Studie**
Die potensiele impak en voordele van die sosio-ekonomiese gevolge van die projek sal ontleed word.
- **Ekologies Impak Studie**
Die ligging van enige spesies van spesiale kommer/besorgdheid sal identifiseer word, en die ligging aangeteken word om sodoende versagting en bestuur maatreëls vir die projek voor te stel.
- **Landbou Impak Studie**
Potensiele impakte op die landbou hulpbronne sal ontleed word.
- **Voëllewe Impak Studie**
Potensiele impakte op voëls, veral migrerende spesies, sal beoordeel word in die vorm van 'n 12 maande voor-konstruksie voël moniterings program.
- **Vlermuis Impak Studie**
Potensiele impakte op vlermuise sal ontleed word in die vorm van 'n 12 maande voor-konstruksie vlermuis moniterings program.
- **Erfenis/argeologiese Impak Studie**
Potensiele impakte op Suid-Afrikaanse kulturele, erfenis, argeologiese en paleontologiese hulpbronne sal beoordeel word.
- **Paleontologiese Impak Studie**
Potensiele impakte op paleontologiese funksies en hulpbronne sal ontleed word.

Potensiele voordele van wind energie fasiliteite:

Die Suid-Afrikaanse regering erken die land se hoë potensial vlak vir hernubare energie en het tans 'n teiken van 17,8 GW van hernubare energie teen 2030 vasgestel (hoofsaaklik vanaf wind en sonenergie). Dit vereis dat ~ 42% aandeel van die nuwe elektrisiteits produksie vanaf 2030 al bedryf moet word.

The South African Government has recognised the country's high level of renewable energy potential and presently has in place targets of 17.8 GW of renewable energy by 2030 (to be produced mainly from wind and solar). This amounts to ~42% share of the new electricity generation capacity to be brought online by 2030.

Die voorgestelde projek is dus voordelig vir die volgende redes:

Elektrisiteits voorsiening

Oor die laaste paar jaar is Suid-Afrika nadelig aangeraak deur onderbrekings in elektrisiteitsvoorsiening. Die skepping van 'n gedentraliseerde kragopwekking fasiliteit (d.w.s kragopwekking fasiliteite nie in die tradisionele, gesentraliseerde opwek-streke van Suid-Afrika

geleë nie) in die naby omgewing van die teikenmark wat die fasiliteite boog om te voorsien, sal 'n addisionele bron van energie vir sulke gebiede verteenwoordig, veral tydens koue fronte en gedurende die winter seisoen wanneer verbruik en wind opbrengste hoër is. Die projek sal verder bydra tot die nasionale energie teiken, soos deur die Departement van Energie (DvO) in die 2010 Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan uiteen gesit, waar 'n 42% aandeel van nuwe kragopwekking spesifiek vanaf hernubare energie vervaardigers deur onafhanklike kragprodusente (IPP's) teen 2030 gewens word.

Groen Energie

Die groeiende kommer, onder meer te opsigte van klimaat verandering en die voortgaande uitbuiting van nie-hernubare hulpbronne het gelei tot verhoogde internasionale druk op lande om hul aandeel in hernubare energie opwekking te verhoog. Die Suid Afrikaanse regering erken die land se hoë vlak van hernubare energie potensiaal, en het 'n teiken van 17.8 GW gestel op hernubare energie kapasiteit teen die jaar 2030. Die voorgestelde hernubare energie fasiliteit word dus beskou as van nasionale belang, in afwagting van die projek bydrae tot elektrisiteit voorsiening en verminderde afhanklikheid op fossiel energie bronne, landwyd.

Klimaat verandering

Die elektrisiteit opgewek deur die wind plaas sal sommige fossiel-brandstof gebaseerde vorme van elektrisiteit verplaas. Dwaarsdeur die projek se leeftyd, sal van die wind plaas verwag word om positief by te dra tot klimaat verandering versagting.

Ander voordele

Vêrdere voordele vir die plaaslike gemeenskap kan verskeie vorme van werk skepping en bydrae tot die plaaslike sosio-ekonomiese en ekonomiese ontwikkeling programme insluit.

hoe kan u betrokke raak?

'n Publieke Deelname Proses (PDP) word uitgevoer as deel van die OIS. Die doel van die PDP is om almal wat geïnteresseerd is, of moontlik geaffekteer kan word deur die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, geleentheid te bied om insette te lewer in die proses.

Die Publieke Deelname Proses sal insluit:

- Advertensies in twee koerante;
- Kennisgewing borde by die voorgestelde aanleg;
- Verspreiding van die AID (hierdie dokument) aan alle B&GPs en belanghebbendes;
- Gemeenskap en focus groep vergaderings;
- Hersiening van al die kommentaar vanaf die registreerde B&GPs en belanghebbendes.

Indien u uself beskou as 'n geïnteresseerde en/of geaffekteerde persoon/party, is dit belangrik dat u betrokke raak en bly in die PDP. Om dit te kan doen, volg asseblief the stappe hieronder om seker te maak dat u voortdurend ingelig sal word van die projek ontwikkelinge, en dus sal verseker word dat u die geleentheid gegun sal word om aangeleenthede en kwessies met betrekking tot die projek te lig, voor besluitneming.

STAP 1: Registreer asseblief deur te reageer op hierdie kennisgewing en uitnodiging, met u naam en kontak besonderhede (soos voorsien op die dekblad hieronder). As 'n geregistreerde B&GP sal u deurgans in kennis gestel word van alle vergaderings, verslag hersienings en projek ontwikkelings deur die hele OIS proses.

STAP 2: Stuur asb vir ons enige kommentaar, knelpunte of navrae, wat u moontlik mag hê in verband met die voorgestelde Wind Energie Fasiliteit.

STAP 3: Woon vergaderings by wat deur die hele OIS proses gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreerde B&GP, sal u uitgenooi word na die vergaderings.

CES word vereis om in kommunikasie te treë met alle private en publike partye wat moontlik geïnteresseerd en/of geïmpak word deur die voorgestelde projek, om sodoende informasie te versprei vir hersiening en kommentaar op 'n deursigtige manier.

In dieselfde lig, is dit belangrik vir B&GPs op die volgende te let:

1. Om CES in staat te stel om met u betrokke te wees, **MAAK ASB SEKER** dat u registreer op ons databasis deur kontak persoon hieronder u besonderhede te gee, en in kennis te stel van u belangstelling.
2. Aangesien die OIS proses deur spesifieke hersiening en kommentaar tydsraamwerke gereguleer word, is dit u verantwoordlikheid om u kommentaar binne die tydsberaming in te dien.

Kontak persoon vir naevrae en/of kommentaar:

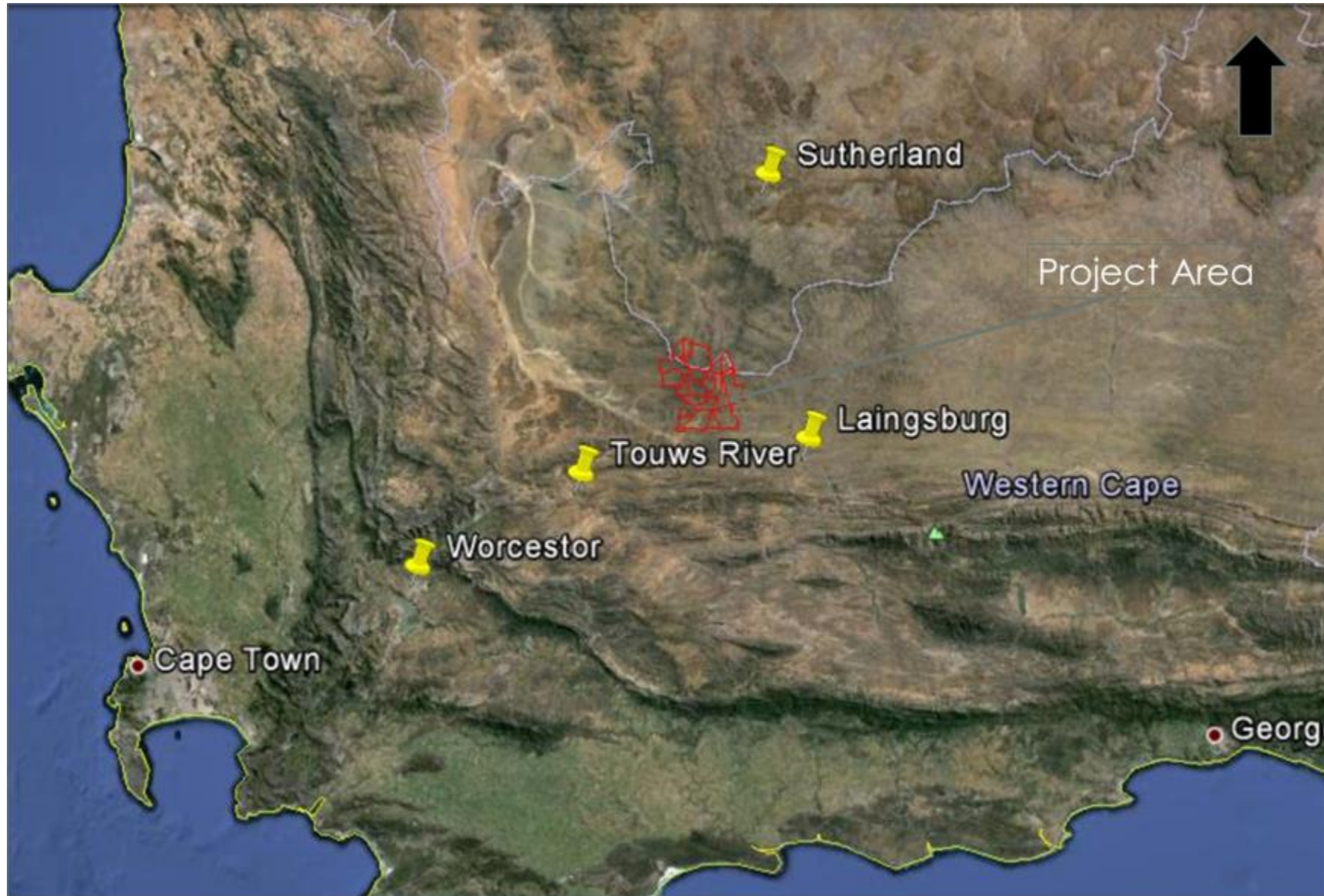
Belinda Huddy

**Die Punt, Sakenommer 408, 4^{de} vloer,
76 Regent Straat,
See Punt,
Kaapstad.**

Tel: (021) 045 0900

Faks: (046) 622 6564

E-pos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za



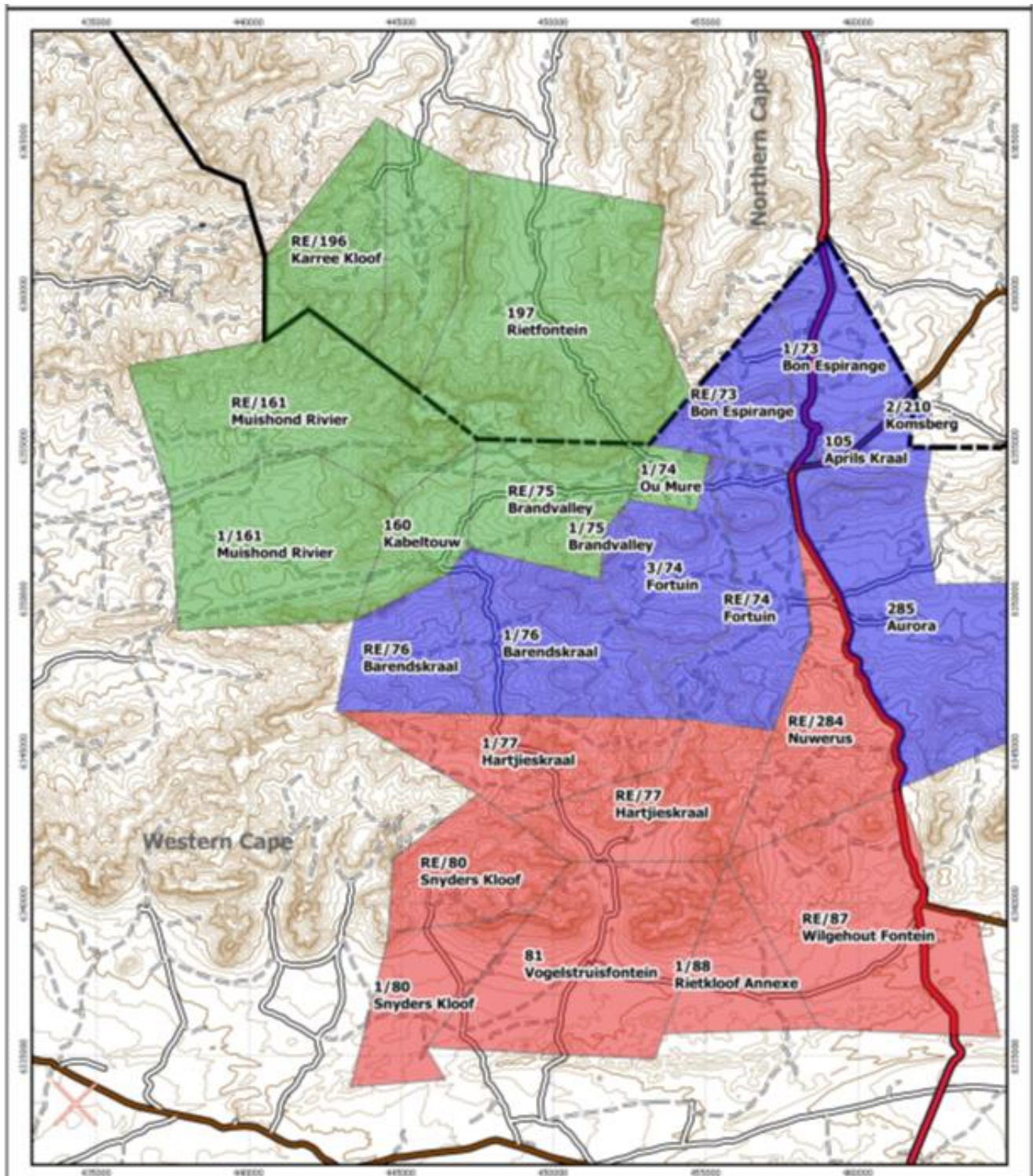
Figuur 3: Ligging van die G7 Brandvalley en Rietkloof Wind Energie Fasiliteite, op die van grens van die Noord en Weskaap, Suid Afrika.

PROPOSED RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES PROPERTY PORTIONS

Farm Name	Property
Ou Mure	1/74
Rietfontein	RE/197
Fortuin	RE/74
Fortuin	3/74
Brandvalley	RE/75
Barendskraal	RE/76
Barendskraal	1/76
Hartjieskraal	1/77
Hartjieskraal	RE/77
Nuwerus	RE/284
Wilgehout Fontein	RE/87
Vogelstruisfontein	81
Rietkloof Annexe	1/88
Snyders Kloof	RE/80
Brandvalley	1/75
Muishond Rivier	RE/161
Muishond Rivier	1/161
Kabeltouw	160
Snyders Kloof	1/80
Karree Kloof	1/196

PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY PROPERTY PORTIONS

Farm Name	Property
Ou Mure	1/74
Rietfontein	RE/197
Fortuin	RE/74
Fortuin	3/74
Brandvalley	RE/75
Barendskraal	RE/76
Barendskraal	1/76
Hartjieskraal	1/77
Hartjieskraal	RE/77
Nuwerus	RE/284
Wilgehout Fontein	RE/87
Vogelstruisfontein	81
Rietkloof Annexe	1/88
Snyders Kloof	RE/80
Brandvalley	1/75
Muishond Rivier	RE/161
Muishond Rivier	1/161
Kabeltouw	160
Snyders Kloof	1/80
Karree Kloof	1/196
Bon Espirange	1/73
Bon Espirange	RE/73
Aprils Kraal	105
Aurora	285



Legend

- Fortuin Wind Farm Properties
- Overlapping Properties
 - Brandvalley Wind Farm
 - Rietkloof Wind Farm
 - Provincial Boundary

10m Contours

- 1:50 000 Every 10m
- 1:200 000 Every 20m
- 1:50 000 Every 50m
- 1:200 000 Every 100m
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Secondary Gravel Roads

Scale: 1:165 000

0 1 2 3 4 km

Revision: 1 Drawn: JS

Reviewed and Approved: SH

Project: Fortuin Wind Farm

Date: 7-7-2015 Size: A4

Coordinate System : UTM Zone 34S

APPENDIX C-2: THE I&AP DATABASE INCLUDING LIST OF LANDOWNERS, NEIGHBOURS, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ORGANS OF STATE AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS.

C2.1. LIST OF LANDOWNERS FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Land Owners	Farm Name	Property
Ou Mure Boerdery (Pty) Ltd c/o Polla van der Westhuizen	Ou Mure (Fortuin)	1/74
JJ le Roux Familie Trust c/o Kobus le Roux	Rietfontein	197
A de V Le Roux Family Trust c/o Andries Le Roux	Fortuin	RE/74
A de V Le Roux Family Trust c/o Andries Le Roux	Fortuin	3/74
Francois Conradie / Marina Conradie	Brandvalley	RE/75
Ou Mure Boerdery (Pty) Ltd c/o Polla van der Westhuizen	Barendskraal	RE/76
Mooi Nooientjies Trust c/o Christo Matthee	Barendskraal	1/76
A de V Le Roux Family Trust c/o Andries Le Roux	Brandvalley	1/75
Van Der Vyver (CJ) Trust c/o Izaak (Sakkie) van der Vyver / Christiaan van der Vyver	Muishond Rivier	RE/161
Kabeltouw Trust c/o Marianne Thomson	Muishond Rivier	1/161
Kabeltouw Trust c/o Marianne Thomson	Kabeltouw	160

C2.2. LIST OF LANDOWNERS/OCCUPIERS OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING AND WITHIN 5KMS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Neighbours	Farm Name	Property
A de V Le Roux Familietrust/ Andries le Roux	Klipbanksfontein	RE/198
Douglas & Esme Caldo	Ek Kraal	1/199
Marina Conradie	Ek Kraal	RE/199
Standvastigheid Familie Trust/ Francois Conradie	Appels Fontein	RE/201
D.R VD Walt or John H Hamman	Klipbanks Fontein	395
Nico van der Merwe	Hasjes Vley	RE/162
Standvastigheid Familie Trust	Standvastigheid	RE/210
Charl Gerhardus du Plessis	Oude Huis	RE/195
Turn Around Trading 101 (Pty) Ltd	Luipaards Kloof	RE/79
Hendrik Jakobus Visser	Oliviers Berg	RE/159
P U UYS FamilieTrust	Oliviers Berg	1/159
J & B Trust	Karree Kloof	RE/196
Gielie Hanekom Family Trust / Gielie	Aurora	285
Douglas & Esme Caldo	Bon Espirange	1/73
Marina Conradie	Bon Espirange	RE/73
Douglas & Esme Caldo	Aprils Kraal	105
Extended Neighbours	Farm Name	Property
Hendrik Jakobus Visser	Gats Rivier	1/156
Hendrik Jakobus Visser	Gats Rivier	RE/156
Aletta Jacoba du Plessis	Brandenburg	RE/164
Koedoesfontein Trust	Amandelboom	1/158
Charl Francois Marais Keuler/ Johan le Roux	Maaitjiegoedhoek	3/193
Koedoesfontein Trust / Johan le Roux	Urias Gat	4/193
Johan le Roux	Urias Gat	RE/193
De List Trust / Johan le Roux	Urias Gat	6/193
Cobie Conradie	Klipbanks Fontein	1/198

Jacobus Hendrik Johannes Steenkamp	Groenland	2/199
Dirk Van Zyl Trust / Erasmus van Zyl	De Hoop	RE/209
Wolwekop Trust	Rheebokke Fontein	3/209
Le Roux Familietrust / Mrs Alta Le Roux	Leeuwenfontein	RE/71
Gielie Hanekom Family Trust	Annex Joseph's Kraal	84
Jozef Martinus Le Roes	Josephs Kraal	1/85
Francois Willem Marais / Elmaree Marais	Hartjieskraal	3/86
Van Der Vyver (CJ) Trust / Izaak (Sakkie) Van Der Vyver / Christiaan Van Der Vyver	Rietfonteinspoort	RE/277
Calvin Francois Trust / Genine Hector	Boelhouer	RE/276
Eerstegeluk Boerdery C C / Mr Steve Swanepoel	Paal Fontein	98
C S W Business Trust	Palmiet Fontein	1/97
Paalfontein Farm C C	Keur Kloof	RE/97
Petterson Trust	Zeekoe Gat	96
C S W Business Trust	Palmiet Fontein	RE/91
Turn Around Trading 101 Pty Ltd / Mr. Riaan Stassen	Luipaards Kloof	1/79
Witzenberg Prop Pty Ltd	Smits Winkel	1/163
M.L. Heyns, on Behlaf of Johannes Abraham Heyns (Propoerty Owner)	Smits Winkel / Alleen Eienaar	163
M.L. Heyns, on Behlaf of Johannes Abraham Heyns (Propoerty Owner)	Smits Winkel / Alleen Eienaar	RE/163

C2.3. LIST OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Government	Affiliation	Designation
Mmamohale Kabasa	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Case officer
Dikeledi Mokotong	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	
Herman Alberts	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	
Ms Thabile Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	
Ms Wilma Lutsch	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	DEA: Directorate Biodiversity and Conservation
Francini van Staden	Department of Environmental Affairs And Development Planning (DEADP)	Directorate: Development Management (Region 3)
Arabel McClelland	Department of Environmental Affairs And Development Planning (DEADP)	Directorate: Development Management (Region 2)
Ms Dineo Moleko	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Assistant Director: Impact Management
Mrs Judy Scholtz	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Personal Assistant to Mr Fisher
Mr Bryan Fisher	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Director: Environmental Quality Management

C2.4. LIST OF OTHER ORGANS OF STATE OF RELEVANCE TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Organs of State	Affiliation	Designation
Colonel Loy de Jager	Department of Defence/ SA Army	Signal Formation
General Fordred	Department of Defence/ SA Army	
Darril Daniels	Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)	
Mary Jean Gabriel (Director)	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	
Ms Mashudu Marubin	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Delegate of the Minister (Act 70 of 1970)

Ms Thoko Buthelezi	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	AgriLand Liaison office
Cor van der Walt	Western Cape Department of Agriculture	
Phyllis Pienaar	Western Cape Department of Agriculture	
Mpho Mabaso	Department of Energy (DoE)	Director: Renewable Energies
Mr Solly Fourie	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	Head of Department
Mr Reddy	Department: Science & Technology	
Sunday Mabaso	Department of Mineral Resources (Northern Cape)	Regional Manager
Duduzile Kunene	Department of Mineral Resources (Western Cape)	Regional Manager
Jacob Dikgang	Department of Transport	Directorate: Environmental Analysis
Lucky Legodi	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	

C2.5. LIST OF IDENTIFIED KEY STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Key Stakeholders	Affiliation	Designation
Chris Sortuin	Namakwa District Municipality (Karoo)	Municipal Manager
Hein Boock	Cape Winelands District Municipality (Witzenberg)	
Stafanus Jooste	Central Karoo District Municipality (Laingsburg)	Municipal Manager
Anita Grobbelaar	Witzenberg (Ceres) Local Municipality	
J. Venter	Laingsburg Local Municipality	
Reginald Badela	Ward	Ward 12 Councilor (Witzenberg)
G. W. Mollendorf	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	Municipal Manager
Ronald Visagie	Ward	Ward 4 Councilor (Witzenberg)
Raadslid JJ van der Colff(Johan)	Ward	Ward 3 Councilor (Karoo Hoogland)
Ms Magie Bobbejee	Ward	Ward 1 Councilor (Laingsburg)
Benjamin Walton	Cape Nature	Central Karoo & Eden District Municipal Areas
Troy Smuts	Heritage Western Cape	
Zwelibanzi Shiceka	Heritage Western Cape (Assistant Director)	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
Lungile Motsisi	Eskom Transmission Land Management	Investigations and Audit
Barbara van Geems	Eskom	Land and development
Philip Hine	SAHRA	Heritage
Natasha Higgitt	SAHRA	Heritage
Ratha Timothy	Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Authority	
Frik Linde	Witteberg Private Nature Reserve	Private Nature Game Reserve
Dr Ramotholo Sefako	SAAO (South African Astronomical Observatory)	Telescope Operations (TOPS)
Administration	SALT (South African Large Telescope)	Administration
Adrian Tiplady	SKA (Square Kilometer Array)	Site BID Manager
J. Zenter	Laingsburg Tourism	IDP Officer
Carl Opperman	Farmer's Association	Chief Executive Officer
Jeanne Boshoff	Farmer's Association	Senior Media Liaison Officer
Christy B.	Renewable Energy Project Manager	EWT

Simon Gear	BirdLife	BirdLife
Samantha Ralston	Birdlife	BirdLife
Riaan Myburgh	SACCA	Senior Manager
Phillip De Lange	ATNS	Manager of the Western and Northern Cape
Philippa Huntly	WESSA	
Nondunmiso Ntonbela	SAWS	
Alisha Viljoen	Sentech	
Elma Louren	SANRAL	
Anne Flynn	Falcon Oil and Gas Ltd	Financial Controller for Falcon
Sas Nel	Falcon Oil and Gas Ltd	Local representative for Falcon based in Durbanville
Kobus Stadler	G7 Renewable Energies	Site Liaison Officer
Daniel Cornelius	Telkom (Network Engineering)	Operations Manager: Wayleave Management
Keverne Thurling	Telkom (National Radio Site Engineering)	
Ms S Grey (Sherly)	MTN	National Property Manager
Charles van Reenen	MTN	MTN – Innovation Centre Engineering
Craig Barnes	Vodacom	Network
Coert Smit	BreedeNet	Network Operations Director
Brian Joubert	Cell C	Senior Projects Manager

C2.6. LIST OF I&APs WHO REQUESTED TO BE REGISTERED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Registered IAPs	Affiliation
Mr. Koos Saailmans, Rietpoort Trust	The Chairman: Rietpoort Trust
Joseph Padbury	Project Developer
Michael Mangnall	Mainstream Country Development Manager
Steve Swanepoel	Eerstegeluk Boerdery Bk and Paalfontein Farm Bk
Warren Petterson	Zeekoegat Plaas (Farm), Matjiesfontein
John Geeringh	Senior Consultant Environmental Management: Eskom GC: Land Development
Connelius Petrus Willemse	Palmiet Fontein Farm
Nicole Abraham	Environmental Coordinator, SANRAL
Anne Flynn	Group Financial Controller Falcon Oil & Gas
Ferdi Smit	System Specialist Radar Technical Services Cape Town International Airport
Phillip De Lange	Manager: Technical Support Technical Services Cape Town International Airport
Matjiesfontein Village	Matjiesfontein Village
Mr Stephen Pienaar	Penta P (Pty) Ltd
Paolo Fagnoli	Roggeveld Wind Power (Pty) Ltd
Karen de Bruyn	G7 Renewable Energies
Matthys Heyns	Professional Valuer

APPENDIX C-3: LETTERS CIRCULATED TO LAND OWNERS, OCCUPIERS OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING AND WITHIN 5KMS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SITE, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, ORGANS OF STATE AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS.

C3.1. LETTER OF NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT FORMS SENT TO LANDOWNERS (IN ENGLISH AND AFRIKAANS).



27 August 2015

To whom it may concern

ATTENTION: OWNER OR PERSON IN CONTROL OF THE LAND WHERE THE ACTIVITY IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF TWO WIND ENERGY PROJECTS NEAR LAINGSBURG ON THE BORDER OF THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (2) (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to notify, *“the occupier of the site and the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken”* as well as give written notice to *“owner, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken”*. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

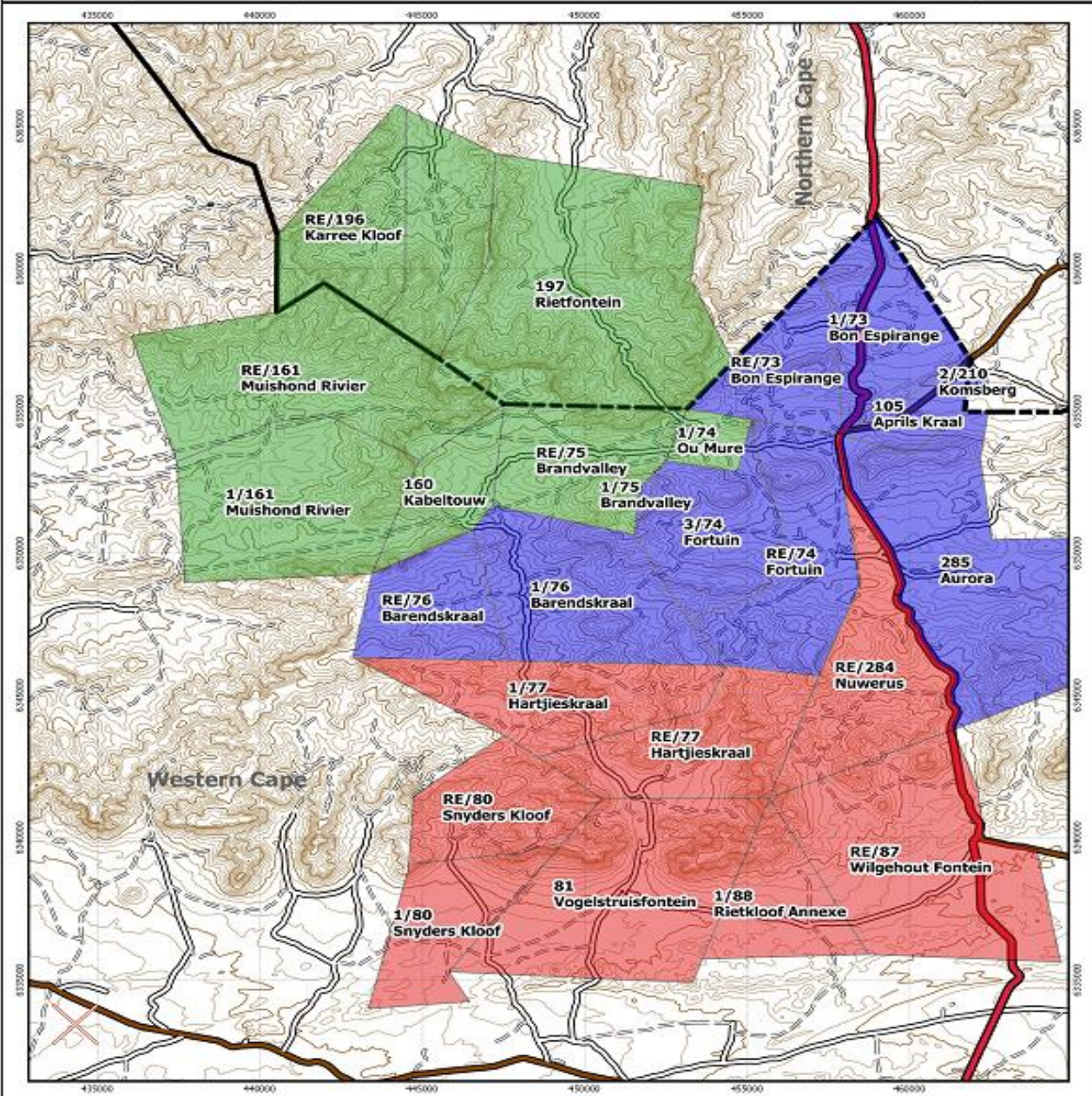
For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Buddy'.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

**Pre-EIA Overview Map For Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Farms
(access Roads, power lines, substations and other infrastructure not shown)**



Legend

- Fortuin Wind Farm Properties**
- Overlapping Properties
 - Brandvalley Wind Farm
 - Rietkloof Wind Farm
 - Provincial Boundary

- 10m Contours**
- 1:50 000 Every 10m
 - 1:200 000 Every 20m
 - 1:50 000 Every 50m
 - 1:200 000 Every 100m
 - Main Roads
 - Secondary Roads
 - Secondary Gravel Roads

Scale: 1:165 000

0 1 2 3 4 km

Revision: 1 Drawn: JS

Reviewed and Approved: SH

Project: Fortuin Wind Farm

Date: 7-7-2015 Size: A4

Coordinate System : UTM Zone 34S



Copyright:
G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd
125 Buitengracht Street
8001 Cape Town
Tel: 021 3000 610
Email: info@g7energies.com
Internet: www.g7energies.com

ATTENTION: OWNER OR PERSON IN CONTROL OF THE LAND WHERE THE ACTIVITY IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

RE: CONSENT IN TERMS OF REGULATION 16(1) OF THE NEMA EIA REGULATIONS FOR UNDERTAKING AN EIA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF TWO WIND ENERGY PROJECTS NEAR LAINGSBURG ON THE BORDER OF THE NORTHERN CAPE AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd proposes to construct and operate two 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province in South Africa. The proposed project will entail the construction and operation of approximately 100 wind turbines, each generating 2-4MW of power with a total generating capacity of approximately 280MW.

This form is to be completed by the owner or authorized person in control of the land to provide consent for the undertaking of an EIA on the property for the purpose of the above-mentioned activities.

Property Details

Landowner name:.....	
Property Portion(s):	
Property address:.....	
Contact number:.....	telephone
Contact address:.....	email

The landowner is entitled to participate in the public participation process as contemplated in regulation 54, and will be provided with sufficient information to enable him / her to participate.

Declaration

I....., the undersigned, ID no..... being the owner or authorized persons in control of the land, hereby acknowledge that I have been adequately informed of the intention to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment on the above-mentioned property and of my right to participate in the public participation process. I thereby give consent to the undertaking of the proposed activities that will be the subject of an EIA process for the proposed wind farm, subject to environmental authorization for these activities being obtained.	
Signature:.....	
Date:.....	

Additional comments by landowner:
.....
.....

27 Augustus 2015

Wie dit mag aangaan:

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED.

KENNISGEWING: OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOORDKAAP-WESKAAP GRENSLYN.

In gevolg die vereistes voortgelê deur gedeelte 41 (2)(b), artikel 24 in terme van die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) Regulasies (2014), vasgestel deur die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (Wet Nr 107 van 1998) soos gewysig, is ons vereis om "die inwoner van die perseël en die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseël waar die voorgestelde aktiwiteit onderneem sal word, of enige alternatiewe terrein waar die aktiwiteit onderneem sal word" in kennis te stel, sowel as skriftelike kennisgewing te lewer aan "die eienaar, persone in beheer van, en bewoners van grond aangrensend die terrein waar die aktiwiteit is of onderneem gaan word, of enige alternatiewe terrein waar die aktiwiteit onderneem staan te word". In ooreenstemming met hierdie vereiste, vind asseblief hierdie brief van kennisgewing vir 'n omgewingsimpakstudie, uitgevoer deur 'EOH Coastal en Environmental Services', ten opsigte van die bogenoemde projek.

G7 Renewable Energies (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou, op die grens van die Noord-Kaap en Wes-Kaap Provinsie in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek sal op verskeie gedeeltes van die noordelike en suidelike gebiede van die Karoo Hoogland Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, die Witzenberg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit (Ceres), en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit geleë wees, onderskeidelik vervat binne die Namakwa Distrik Munisipaliteit, die Kaapse Wynland Distriksmunisipaliteit en die Sentraal Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteit. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 windenergie turbines, elke met 'n opwek kapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

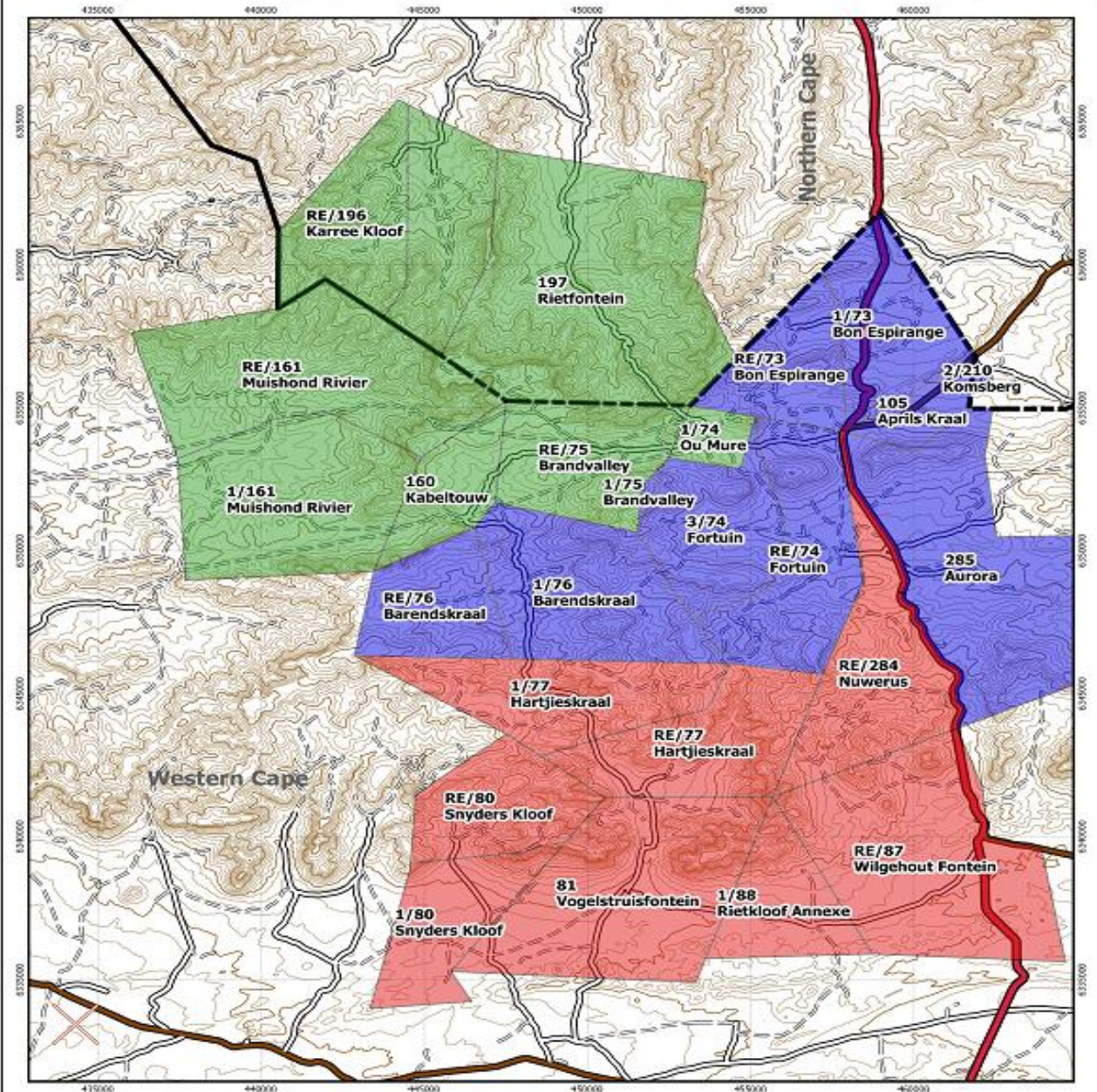
- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) Kaapstad, - is aangestel deur G7 Renewable Energies (Edms) Bpk ten einde die Omvangsbepaling en twee Omgewingsimpakstudies vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling uit te voer. Die aktiwiteite wat ons glo veroorsaak sal word deur die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, word in die aansoek, en die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID), albei hieraan geheg, bevat.
- Ook aangeheg is 'n toestemmingsbrief, wat deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, voltooi moet word om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite. U word vriendelik genooi om die vorm te voltooi en terug te stuur sodra moontelik.
- EOH CES sal dit hoogs waardeer as u **u ontvangs van hierdie kennisgewing** met e-pos, faks, telefoon of met pos **kan bevestig**. Vir meer inligting, skakel gerus die EOH CES kantoor in Kaapstad, op die kontak besonderhede hieronder vertoon.

Die Uwe,



Amber Jackson
Omgewingskonsultant

**Pre-EIA Overview Map For Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Farms
(access Roads, power lines, substations and other infrastructure not shown)**



Legend Fortuin Wind Farm Properties Overlapping Properties Brandvalley Wind Farm Rietkloof Wind Farm Provincial Boundary		10m Contours 1:50 000 Every 10m 1:200 000 Every 20m 1:50 000 Every 50m 1:200 000 Every 100m Main Roads Secondary Roads Secondary Gravel Roads	Scale: 1:165 000 0 1 2 3 4 km Revision: 1 Drawn: JS Reviewed and Approved: SH Project: Fortuin Wind Farm Date: 7-7-2015 Size: A4 Coordinate System : UTM Zone 34S	 Copyright: G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd 125 Buitengracht Street 8001 Cape Town Tel: 021 3000 610 Email: info@g7energies.com Internet: www.g7energies.com
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AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou en te bedryf, op die provinsiale grens van die Noord en Wes Kaap in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 wind turbines, elke met 'n opwek kapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam:.....
Eiendom gedeelte(s):
Eiendom adres:.....
Kontak telefoon nommer:.....
Kontak epos adres:.....

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

Ek....., die ondertekene, ID nommer....., synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaas is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtiging sal wees).
Handtekening:.....
Datum:.....

Addisionele kommentaar:

.....

.....

C3.2 LETTER OF NOTIFICATION SENT TO OCCUPIERS OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING AND WITHIN 5KMS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT.



27 August 2014

To whom it may concern

ATTENTION: OWNERS AND/OR OCCUPIERS OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING OR WITHIN 5KM RADIUS OF FARMS INVOLVED IN PROJECT

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to give written notice to the owner or person in control of the land where the activity is to take place. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Buddy'.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing

Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Tel: +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th floor, 76 Regent Road
Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07

C3.3. LETTERS OF NOTIFICATION SENT TO ORGANS OF STATE, KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND OTHER IA&Ps.



27 August 2015

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
Directorate: Development Facilitation
Private Bag X9086,
Cape Town,
8000

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (2) (b) (v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to, "give written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Buddy'.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
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Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



27 August 2015

Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
Director: Environmental Quality Management
Private Bag X6120
Kimberley
8300

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (2) (b) (v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to, "give written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Belinda Huddy'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Tel: +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th floor, 76 Regent Road
Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



27 August 2014

To whom it may concern

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (2) (b) (v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to, "give written notice to any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity". In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Buddy'.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Tel: +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th floor, 76 Regent Road
Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



19 October 2015

Dear Interested and Affected Parties

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to notify all Interested and Affected Parties. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental basic assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Tel: +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th floor, 76 Regent Road
Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



10 July 2015

To whom it may concern

ATTENTION: OWNER OR PERSON IN CONTROL OF THE LAND WHERE THE ACTIVITY IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF TWO WIND ENERGY PROJECTS NEAR LAINGSBURG ON THE BORDER OF THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (2) (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to notify, *"the occupier of the site and the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken"* as well as give written notice to *"owner, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken"*. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd is proposing to construct two 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province in South Africa. The proposed project will be located on Northern and Southern sections of various portions within the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa District Municipality, the Cape Winelands District Municipality and the Central Karoo District Municipality, respectively. The proposed project will entail the construction and operation of approximately 100 wind turbines, each generating 2-4MW of power with a total generating capacity of approximately 280MW.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) of Cape-Town have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct Scoping and two Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development. The activities that we believe will be triggered by the proposed development are listed in the application and the Background Information Document (BID) that is attached to this letter.
- Attached is a consent form to be completed by the owner or authorized person in control of the land to provide consent for the undertaking of an EIA on the property for the purpose of the above-mentioned activities. Kindly complete and return the form at your earliest convenience.
- EOH CES would highly appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post. For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amber Jackson'.

Amber Jackson
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
tel: +27 46 622 2364 | fax: +27 46 622 6564
76 Regent Road The Point / Checkers Centre,
Sea Point Cape Town, 8005 , South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



Coastal & Environmental
Services

27 August 2014

To whom it may concern

ATTENTION: OWNERS AND/OR OCCUPIERS OF LAND IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING OR WITHIN 5KM RADIUS OF FARMS INVOLVED IN PROJECT

NOTIFICATION: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

In accordance with the requirements of section 41 (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended, we are required to give written notice to the owner or person in control of the land where the activity is to take place. In accordance with this requirement, please find here-with a letter of notification for an environmental impact assessment being carried out by EOH Coastal and Environmental Services in respect of the above-mentioned project.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) propose constructing two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg, on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province, South Africa. The proposed project will be located on various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities, respectively. The proposed facilities will comprise of 50 turbines on each wind farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) have been appointed by G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, to conduct the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessments for the proposed development.
- Following the release of the Scoping and EIA report a public meeting will be held to present the project and to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed development. You will be notified of the date, time and venue for the public meeting accordingly.
- EOH CES would appreciate it if you could **confirm** your **receipt** of this notification via email, fax, phone or post.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Tel: +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th floor, 76 Regent Road
Sea Point, 8000, Cape Town, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07

C3.4. LETTER OF NOTIFICATION OF RELEASE OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW SENT TO ALL IA&Ps.



Coastal & Environmental Services

25 January 2016

Dear Interested and Affected Party,

NOTIFICATION: RELEASE OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, subsidiary of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to construct a wind energy facility (WEF) also referred to as a wind farm, with an energy generating capacity of up to 140MW, near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Provinces in South Africa. The proposed Brandvalley WEF is located within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities. The proposed project will entail the construction and operation of up to 70 potential wind turbines each generating between 1.5MW and 4MW in capacity, each with a foundation of 25m in diameter and 4m in depth.

An application to apply for Environmental Authorisation will be undertaken through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the NEMA, EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (EOH CES) would like to notify I&APs of the release of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for public review and comment. The review period is from **25 January 2016** until **23 February 2016**. Please ensure that comments are submitted on or before 23 February 2016.

The full DSR can be accessed from:

- Copies of the Draft Scoping Report will be available for review at the following locations:
- Laingsburg Public Library (Van Riebeeck Street, Laingsburg).
- Touw River Public Library (Corner Jane and Logan Streets Touws River).
- Electronic copies available on the link (<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> and <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>).

A public meeting will be held for all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to find out more information on the proposed projects, to raise any issues and to pose questions to the project team.

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
T +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa
reg no: 2012/151672/07
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za

Directors: A Bohbot, JW King, and AM Ayo



Coastal & Environmental Services

When: Thursday the 11th February 2016
Where: Laingsburg Flood Museum Auditorium
Time: The Project Team will be available at the venue from 15:00 to 18:00 for an Open House and 18:00 to 19:30 for a Public Meeting.

For more information, please feel free to contact the undersigned at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Buddy' in a cursive, stylized script.

Belinda Huddy
Environmental Consultant

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
T +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa
reg no: 2012/151672/07
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za

Directors: A Babbot, JW King, and AM Avo

C3.5. LETTER OF NOTIFICATION OF EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD FOR DRAFT SCOPING REPORT PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD SENT TO ALL I&APS TO WHICH THE NOTIFICATION EMAIL BOUNCED.



Coastal & Environmental Services

04 February 2016

Dear Interested and Affected Party,

NOTIFICATION: EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD FOR RELEASE OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, subsidiary of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to construct a wind energy facility (WEF) also referred to as a wind farm, with an energy generating capacity of up to 140MW, near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Provinces in South Africa. The proposed Brandvalley WEF is located within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities. The proposed project will entail the construction and operation of up to 70 potential wind turbines each generating between 1.5MW and 4MW in capacity, each with a foundation of 25m in diameter and 4m in depth.

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 41 of the EIA Regulations (2014) made in terms of section 24 of the NEMA, EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (EOH CES) would like to remind I&APs of the release of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for public review and comment.

In reference to previous correspondence, dated 29 January 2016, please note that the comment period has been extended to **Monday 29 February 2016**.

The full DSR can be accessed from:

- Copies of the Draft Scoping Report will be available for review at the following locations:
- Laingsburg Public Library (Van Riebeeck Street, Laingsburg).
- Touw River Public Library (Corner Jane and Logan Streets Touws River).
- Electronic copies available on the link (<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> and <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>).

A public meeting will be held for all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to find out more information on the proposed projects, to raise any issues and to pose questions to the project team.

<p>When: Thursday the 11th February 2016 Where: Laingsburg Flood Museum Auditorium Time: The Project Team will be available at the venue from 15:00 to 18:00 for an Open House and 18:00 to 19:30 for a Public Meeting.</p>
--

For more information, please feel free to contact the undersigned at the EOH CES Cape Town office numbers shown below.

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
T +27 21 045 0900
The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa
reg no: 2012/151672/07
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za

Directors: A Boshoff, W King, and AM Awin

C3.6. PROOF OF NOTIFICATION OF RELEASE OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT.

Brandvalley Interested And Affected Parties

Switch report ▾

Overview Activity ▾ Links Social eCommerce360 Conversations Analytics360

80 Recipients

List: Brandvalley Interested & Affected Parties

Delivered: Mon, Jan 25, 2016 3:30 pm

Subject: Release of Draft Scoping Report for Proposed Brandvalley WEF

[View email](#) · [Download](#) · [Print](#) · [Share](#)

Open rate	27.4%	Click rate	0%
List average	23.8%	List average	0.0%
Industry average (Other)	18.8%	Industry average (Other)	2.1%

20 Opened	0 Clicked	7 Bounced	0 Unsubscribed
Successful deliveries	73 91.3%	Clicks per unique opens	0%
Total opens	165	Total clicks	0
Last opened	2/16/16 7:19AM	Last clicked	N/A
Forwarded	0	Abuse reports	0

[Explain these metrics](#)

24-hour performance



Brandvalley Interested And Affected Parties

Switch report ▾

Overview **Activity** ▾ Links Social eCommerce360 Conversations Analytics360

Campaign sent

Export As CSV

What's Exported?

1 - 80 of 80

Email Address	First Name	Member Rating	Last Changed
troy.smuts@westerncape.gov.za >	Troy Smuts	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
zweibanzl.shiceka@westerncape.g... >	Zweibanzl Shiceka	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
vgeemsb@eskom.co.za >	Barbara van Geems	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
chriss@namakwa-dm.gov.za >	Chris Sortuin	★★★★☆	1/25/16 3:37PM
hein@capwinelands.gov.za >	Hein Boock	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
stefanus@skdm.co.za >	Stefanus Jooste	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
anita@witzenberg.gov.za >	Anita Grobbelaar	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
jventer@laingsburg.gov.za >	J. Venter	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
rbadela@witzenberg.gov.za >	Reginald Badela	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
khm.municipalmanager@gmail.com >	G. W. Mollendorf	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
jdrc@mtnloaded.co.za >	Raadslid JJ van der Coff(Johan)	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
laingsburg@xsinet.co.za >	Ms Magie Bobbejee	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
landusegeorge@capenature.co.za >	Benjamin Walton	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
MotsisL@eskom.co.za >	Lungile Motsisi	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
phine@sahra.org.za >	Philip Hine	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
frik@witteberg.co.za >	Frik Linde	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
rrs@saa.ac.za >	Dr Ramotholo Sefako	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
carl@awk.co.za >	Carl Opperman	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
jeanne@awk.co.za >	Jeanne Boshoff	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
christyb@ewt.org.za >	Christy B.	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
energy@birdlife.org.za >	Samantha Ralston	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
myburghr@caa.co.za >	Riaan Myburgh	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
philipd@atns.co.za >	Phillip De Lange	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM
philippa@wessa.co.za >	Philippa Huntly	★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:35AM

Volume 1: Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Appendices

nondunmiso.ntonbela@weathersa....	>	Nondunmiso Ntonbela	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
viljoena@sentech.co.za	>	Alisha Viljoen	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
lourense@nra.co.za	>	Elma Louren	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
damo@iafrica.com	>	Mr. Koes Saalmans, Rietpoort Trust	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
polla@tempowp.co.za	>	Ou Mure Boerdery c/o Polla van der Westhuizen	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
klipfontein@breede.co.za	>	JJ le Roux Familie Trust c/o Kobus le Roux	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
fortuin@roggeveld.co.za	>	A D V Le Roux Family Trust c/o Andries Le Roux	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
christom@vodamail.co.za	>	Mooi Noolenjes Trust c/o Christo Matthee	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
amarcia.marais@gmail.com	>	FRANCOIS WILLEM MARAIS c/o Elmaree Marais	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
fdconradie@roggeveld.co.za	>	Francois Conradie and Marina Conradie	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
svdv@lantic.net	>	Van Der Vyver (CJ) Trust c/o Izaak (Sakkie) van der Vyver and Christiaan van der Vyver	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
doctort@mweb.co.za	>	Kabeltouw Trust c/o Marianne Thomson	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
charlde@sanlam4u.co.za	>	Charl Gerhardus du Plessis	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
ecallido@telkomsa.net	>	Douglas and Esme Calido	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
soverby@adept.co.za	>	Gielie Hanekom Family Trust c/o Gielie Hanekom	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
pieter@witzen.co.za	>	WITZENBERG PROP PTY LTD	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
riaanstassen1953@gmail.com	>	Turn Around Trading 101 (Pty) Ltd	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
anetenhenni@worldonline.co.za	>	Hendrik Jakobus Visser	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
pietmika@gmail.com	>	P U UYS FamilieTrust	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
bernise@telkomsa.net	>	J & B Trust	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
letchmee@grcgroup.co.za	>	CALVIN FRANCOIS TRUST c/o Genine Hector	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
boesmansfontein@gmail.com	>	KOEDOESFONTEIN TRUST	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
alta@d-e-c-a.co.za	>	CHARL FRANCOIS MARAIS KEULER c/o Johan le Roux	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
steenkamp@groenland.co.za	>	Jacobus Hendrik ACOBUS HENDRIK and JOHANNES STEENKAMP	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
dvdv@lantic.net	>	Van Der Vyver (CJ) Trust c/o Izaak (Sakkie) van der Vyver and Christiaan van der Vyver	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
genine@grcgroup.co.za	>	CALVIN FRANCOIS TRUST c/o Genine Hector	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
Paalfontein@gmail.com	>	C S W BUSINESS TRUST	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
keurkloof@mweb.co.za	>	EERSTEGELUK BOERDERY C C c/o Mr Steve Swanepoel	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
dehoop@roggeveld.co.za	>	DIRK VAN ZYL TRUST c/o Mary Waller of of Pikwe Wartie	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
b.huddy@cesnet.co.za	>	Belinda Huddy	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:48PM

Volume 1: Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Appendices

aflynn@falconoilandgas.com	>	Anne Flynn	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
annamarie.heyns@gmail.com	>	M.L. Heyns, on behalf of Johannes Abraham Heyns	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
barnesc@vodacom.co.za	>	Craig Barnes	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
ljoubert@cellic.co.za	>	Brian Joubert	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
coerts@breedenet.co.za	>	Coert Smit	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
daneel@pointbreak.com.na	>	D.R VD Walt	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
francoispeitersen@yahoo.com	>	Francois Peitersen	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:37PM
GeerinJH@eskom.co.za	>	John Geeringh	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
gry_s@mtn.co.za	>	Ms S Grey (Sheryl)	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:49PM
info@namakwa-dm.gov.za	>	Chris Sortuin	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
jctadler17@gmail.com	>	Kobus Stadler	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
john@pointbreak.com.na	>	John H Hamman	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
joseph.padbury@gmail.com	>	Joseph Padbury	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
mike.mangnall@mainstreamrp.com	>	Michael Mangnall	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
mikhail.fredericks@corline.co.za	>	Daniel Cornelius	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
mikhail.fredericks@corline.co.za	>	Daniel Cornelius	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
mheyns@wispernet.co.za	>	M.L. Heyns, on behalf of Johannes Abraham Heyns	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
pieter@timco.co.za	>	Witzenberg Properties Pty Ltd c/o Pieter Graaff	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:37PM
salt@salt.ac.za	>	SALT	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
snel@falconoilandgas.com	>	Sas Nel	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
steve.s@mweb.co.za	>	Steve Swanepoel	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
Thurling@telkom.co.za	>	Keverne Thurling	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
vanree_c@mtn.co.za	>	Charles van Reenen	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:50PM
warren@wpplanning.co.za	>	Warren Petterson	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
wjleroes@yahoo.com	>	Cobie Conradie	★★★★★	1/25/16 3:36PM
advocacy@birdlife.org.za	>	Simon Gear	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:35AM
ronald@witzenberg.gov.za	>	Ronald Visagie	★★★★★	1/25/16 11:27AM

Bounced

Export As CSV

7 Total bounces (5.8% of 80 sent)	1 Soft bounces What's this?	6 Hard bounces What's this?
--	--	--

Email Address	Bounce Type	First Name	Member Rating	Last Changed	Bounce Reason
chris@namakwa-dm.gov.za	hard	Chris Sortain	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:37PM	Bounce Reason
b.huddy@cesnet.co.za	soft	Belinda Huddy	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:48PM	Bounce Reason
francoispeitersen@yahoo.com	hard	Francois Peitersen	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:37PM	Bounce Reason
gry_s@mtn.co.za	hard	Ms S Gray (Sharly)	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:49PM	Bounce Reason
pieter@timco.co.za	hard	Witzenberg Properties Pty Ltd c/o Pieter Graaff	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:37PM	Bounce Reason
vanree_c@mtn.co.za	hard	Charles van Reenen	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:50PM	Bounce Reason
wjleroes@yahoo.com	hard	Cobie Conradie	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:36PM	Bounce Reason

Brandvalley Organs Of State

Switch report ▾

Overview Activity ▾ Links Social eCommerce360 Conversations Analytics360

19 Recipients

List: Brandvalley Organs of State

Delivered: Mon, Jan 25, 2016 3:40 pm

Subject: Release of Draft Scoping Report for the Proposed Brandvalley WEF

[View email](#) · [Download](#) · [Print](#) · [Share](#)

Open rate	33.3%	Click rate	0%
List average	31.6%	List average	0.0%
Industry average (Other)	18.8%	Industry average (Other)	2.1%

6 Opened	0 Clicked	1 Bounced	0 Unsubscribed
--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

Volume 1: Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Appendices

Successful deliveries	18	94.7%	Clicks per unique opens	0%
Total opens	64		Total clicks	0
Last opened	2/2/16	12:36PM	Last clicked	N/A
Forwarded	0		Abuse reports	0

[Explain these metrics](#)

24-hour performance

Opens Clicks



Brandvalley Organs Of State

[Switch report](#)

Overview [Activity](#) [Links](#) [Social](#) [eCommerce360](#) [Conversations](#) [Analytics360](#)

Campaign sent

[Export As CSV](#)

[What's Exported?](#)

1 - 19 of 19

Email Address	First Name	Last Name	Member Rating	Last Changed
danielsd@dwa.gov.za	Darril Daniels		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
maryjeang@daff.gov.za	Mary Jean Gabriel		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
ecohead@westerncape.gov.za	Mr Solly Fourie		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
MKabasa@environment.gov.za	Mmamohale Kabasa		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
DMokotong@environment.gov.za	Dikeledi Mokotong		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
HAlberts@environment.gov.za	Herman Alberts		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
Andre.Oosthuizen@westerncape.gov.za	Andre Oosthuizen		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM
dmoleko@ncpg.gov.za	Ms Dineo Moleko		★★★★☆	1/25/16 10:42AM

Volume 1: Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Appendices

judyscholtz@ncpg.gov.za	>	Mrs Judy Scholtz	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
bfisher@ncpg.gov.za	>	Mr Bryan Fisher	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
corvdw@elsenburg.com	>	Cor van der Walt	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
Mpho.mabaso@energy.gov.za	>	Mpho Mabaso	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
reddylu@eskom.co.za	>	Mr Reddy	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
Duduzile.Kunene@dmr.gov.za	>	Duduzile Kunene	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
phyllisp@elsenburg.com	>	Phyllis Pienaar	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:43AM
Alvan.Gabriel@westerncape.gov.za	>	Alvan Gabriel	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
loydejager@hotmail.com	>	Colonel Loy de Jager	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM
cnian.fordred@dod.mil.za	>	General Fordred	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:44PM
sunday.mabaso@dmr.gov.za	>	Sunday Mabaso	★★★★★	1/25/16 10:42AM

Brandvalley Organs Of State

[Switch report](#) ▾

Overview [Activity](#) ▾ [Links](#) [Social](#) [eCommerce360](#) [Conversations](#) [Analytics360](#)

Bounced

[Export As CSV](#)

1 Total bounces (5.3% of 19 sent)	0 Soft bounces What's this?	1 Hard bounces What's this?
--	--	--

Email Address	Bounce Type	First Name	Last Name	Member Rating	Last Changed	Bounce Reason
cnian.fordred@dod.mil.za >	hard	General	Fordred	★☆☆☆☆	1/25/16 3:44PM	Bounce Reason

REGISTERED MAIL TO I&APs WITHOUT EMAIL ADDRESSED ON THE DATABASE - 25 January 2016

List of REGISTERED LETTERS
Lys van GEREGISTREERDE BRIEWE
(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor



Name and address of sender: EOH Coastal & Environmental Services
 Naam en adres van afseender: Suite 408, 4th Floor The Point 76, Breebaart Road
Sea Point, 8005

Enquiries/Navrae
 ShareCall
 number/nummer
0800 111 502
 www.postoffice.co.za

	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadresseerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Postgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor-Kliëntaanskrif
1	<u>ANITA SU PRINS</u> <u>PO BOX 10 TOLUW RIVER 6880</u>					REGISTERED LETTER with insurance option/opsie with document/verskeurde dokument RC 064 627 963 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 33-0201
2	<u>NEELI WILHELM</u> <u>PO Box 190 WINGSBURG 6700</u>					REGISTERED LETTER with insurance option/opsie with document/verskeurde dokument RC 064 627 972 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 33-0201
3	<u>PIJ ALTO DE ROUX</u> <u>89 ERASMUS AV. COMUTION 0157</u>					REGISTERED LETTER with insurance option/opsie with document/verskeurde dokument RC 064 627 946 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 33-0201
4	<u>JURET MARTINUS DE WAAS</u> <u>22 HOSPITAL STREET 6700</u>					REGISTERED LETTER with insurance option/opsie with document/verskeurde dokument RC 064 627 950 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 33-0201
5	<u>ROSE ANNE WILHELM</u> <u>PO Box 183 WINGSBURG 6700</u>					REGISTERED LETTER with insurance option/opsie with document/verskeurde dokument RC 064 627 800 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 33-0201
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Number of letters posted 5 Total **R R R R**
 Getal briewe gepos

Signature of client [Signature]
 Handtekening van klient

Signature of accepting officer [Signature]
 Handtekening van aanneembeampte

The value of the contents of these letters is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100,00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance of up to R2 000,00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie briewe is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100,00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering van tot R2 000,00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.



GOOD IMPRESSIONS

701248

REGISTERED MAIL TO I&APs TO WHOM THE NOTIFICATION EMAIL BOUNCED - 29 January 2016

List of REGISTERED LETTERS
Lys van GEREGISTREERDE BRIEWE
 (with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)

Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor



Name and address of sender: EOH COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 Naam en adres van afsender:
 SUITE 408, 4TH FLOOR THE POINT, 76 REGENT ROAD
 Sea Point, South Africa, 8005

Enquiries/Navras
 ShareCall
 number/nommer
0800 111 502
 www.postoffice.co.za

	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadresseerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Postgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak volg-en-Spoor-Kliëntafskrif
1	Pieter Graaff PO Box 92, Ixora, 6035					REGISTERED LETTER RC 064 625 210 ZA
2	Corie Conradie PO Box 36, Loringburg 6900					REGISTERED LETTER RC 064 625 225 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 30/01/16
3	Gerne Hector PO Box 360, Junction HWY, ESTERHUIS 1532					REGISTERED LETTER RC 064 625 242 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 31/01/16
4	Comnelius Pomyu PO Box 165, Loringburg, 6900					REGISTERED LETTER RC 064 625 333 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 30/01/16
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Number of letters posted / Total briewe gepos: 4/4
 Total
 R R R R

Signature of client / Handtekening van klient: *[Signature]*

Signature of accepting officer / Handtekening van aanneembeampte: *[Signature]*

The value of the contents of these letters is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100,00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance of up to R2 000,00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie briewe is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100,00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering van tot R2 000,00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binnelandse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.



GOOD IMPRESSIONS

701248

REGISTERED MAIL TO INFORM I&APs TO WHOM THE NOTIFICATION EMAIL BOUNCED TO INFORM THEM OF THE EXTENDED PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD – 03 February 2016

List of REGISTERED LETTERS
Lys van GEREGISTREERDE BRIEWE
(with an insurance option/met 'n versekeringsopsie)
Full tracking and tracing/Volledige volg en spoor



Name and address of sender: EOH Coastal & Environmental Services
 Naam en adres van afseender: Suite 208, 4th Floor, The Point, 76 Regent Road,
Sea Point, South Africa, 8005

Enquiries/Navrae
 ShareCall
 number/nommer
0800 111 502
 www.postoffice.co.za

	Name and address of addressee Naam en adres van geadresseerde	Insured amount Versekerde bedrag	Insurance fee Versekeringsgeld	Postage Posgeld	Service fee Diensgeld	Affix Track and Trace customer copy Plak Volg-en-Spoor- klantafskrif
1	Pieter Grooff PO Box 98 Ceres, 6835					REGISTERED LETTER with a domestic insurance option 0800 111 502 www.postoffice.co.za RC 064 625 684 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 501021R
2	Cobie Conradie PO Box 36 Laingsburg, 6900					REGISTERED LETTER with a domestic insurance option 0800 111 502 www.postoffice.co.za RC 064 625 698 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 501021R
3	Genine Hector PO Box 300 Sankam Hof, Bellville, 7532					REGISTERED LETTER with a domestic insurance option 0800 111 502 www.postoffice.co.za RC 064 625 675 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 501021R
4	Cornelius Petrus PO Box 185, Laingsburg, 6900					REGISTERED LETTER with a domestic insurance option 0800 111 502 www.postoffice.co.za RC 064 625 667 ZA CUSTOMER COPY 501021R
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Number of letters posted
 Getal briewe gepos

Total Totaal	R	R	R	R
-----------------	---	---	---	---

Signature of client
 Handtekening van klient: 4/febr

Signature of accepting officer
 Handtekening van aanneembcampte: [Signature]

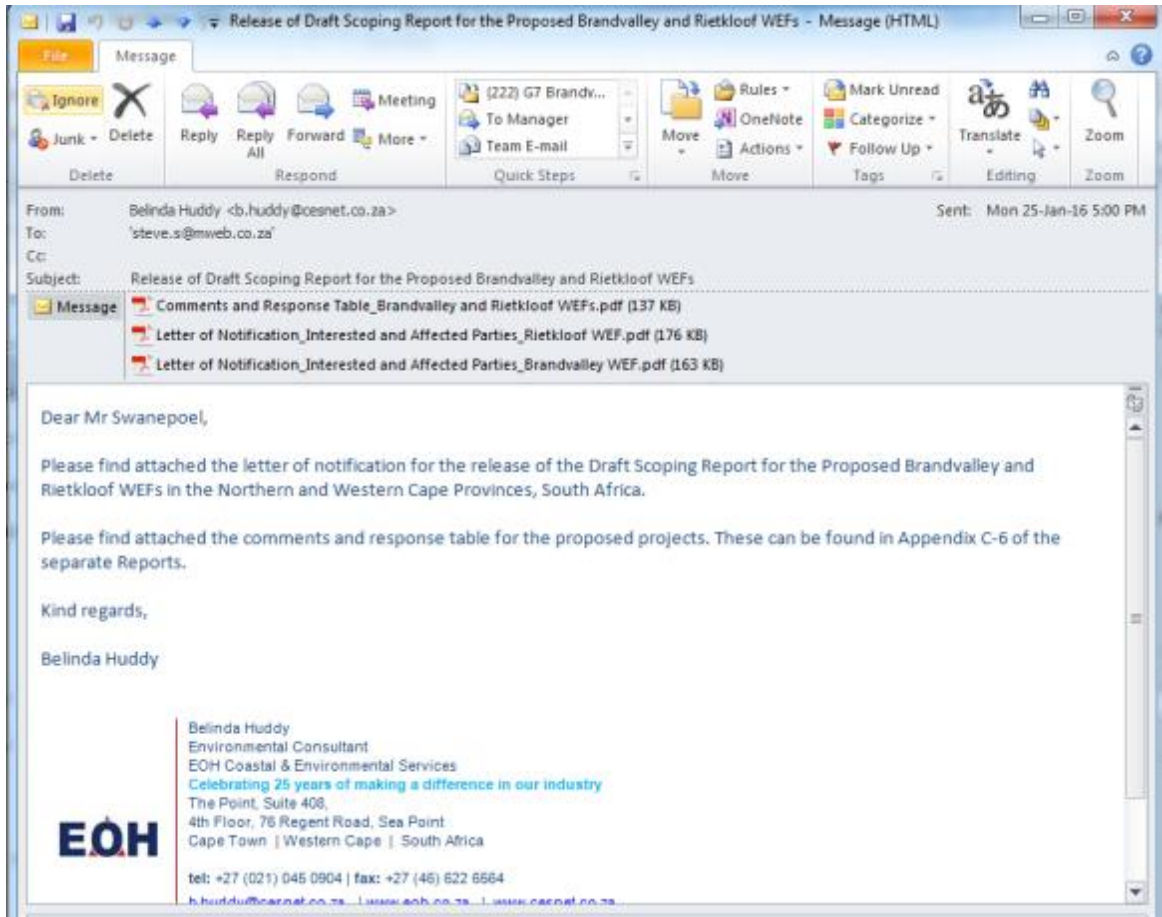
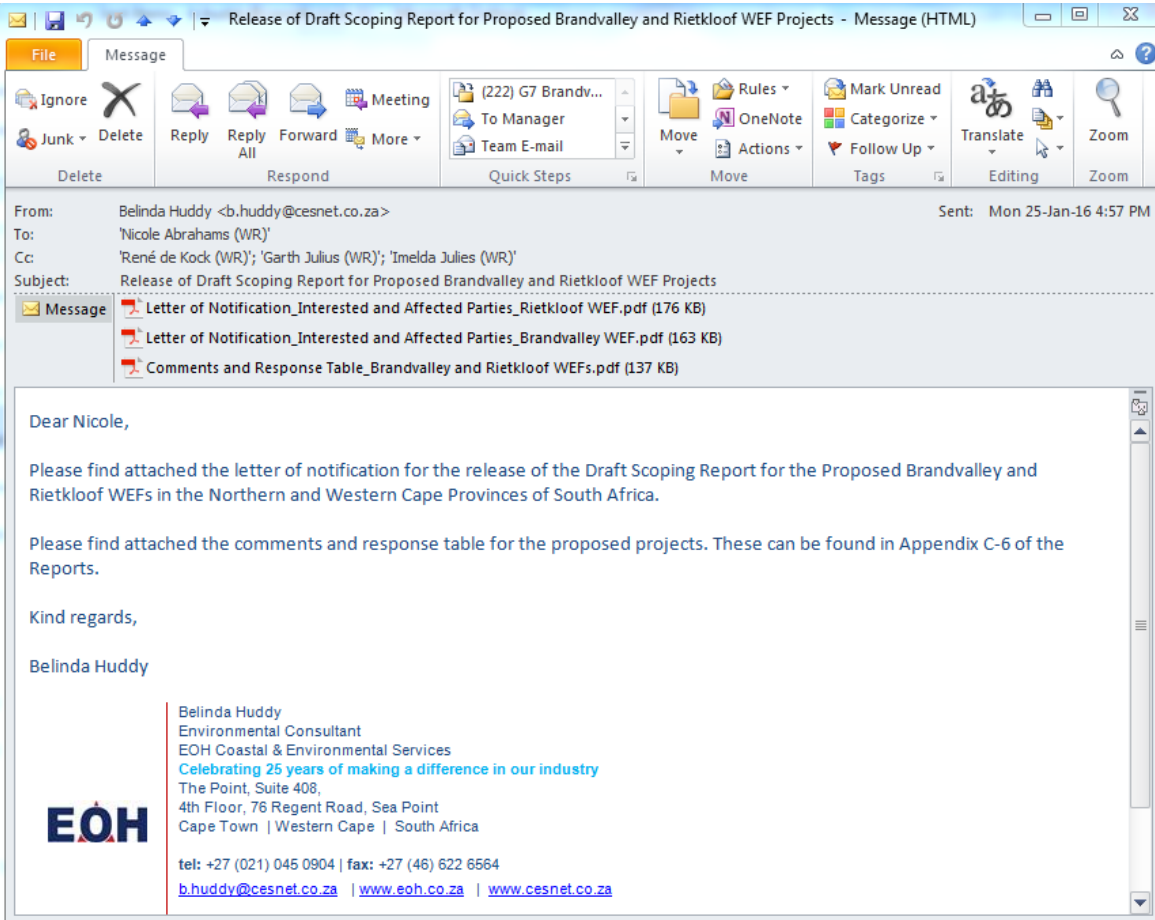
The value of the contents of these letters is as indicated and compensation is not payable for a letter received unconditionally. Compensation is limited to R100,00. No compensation is payable without documentary proof. Optional insurance of up to R2 000,00 is available and applies to domestic registered letters only.

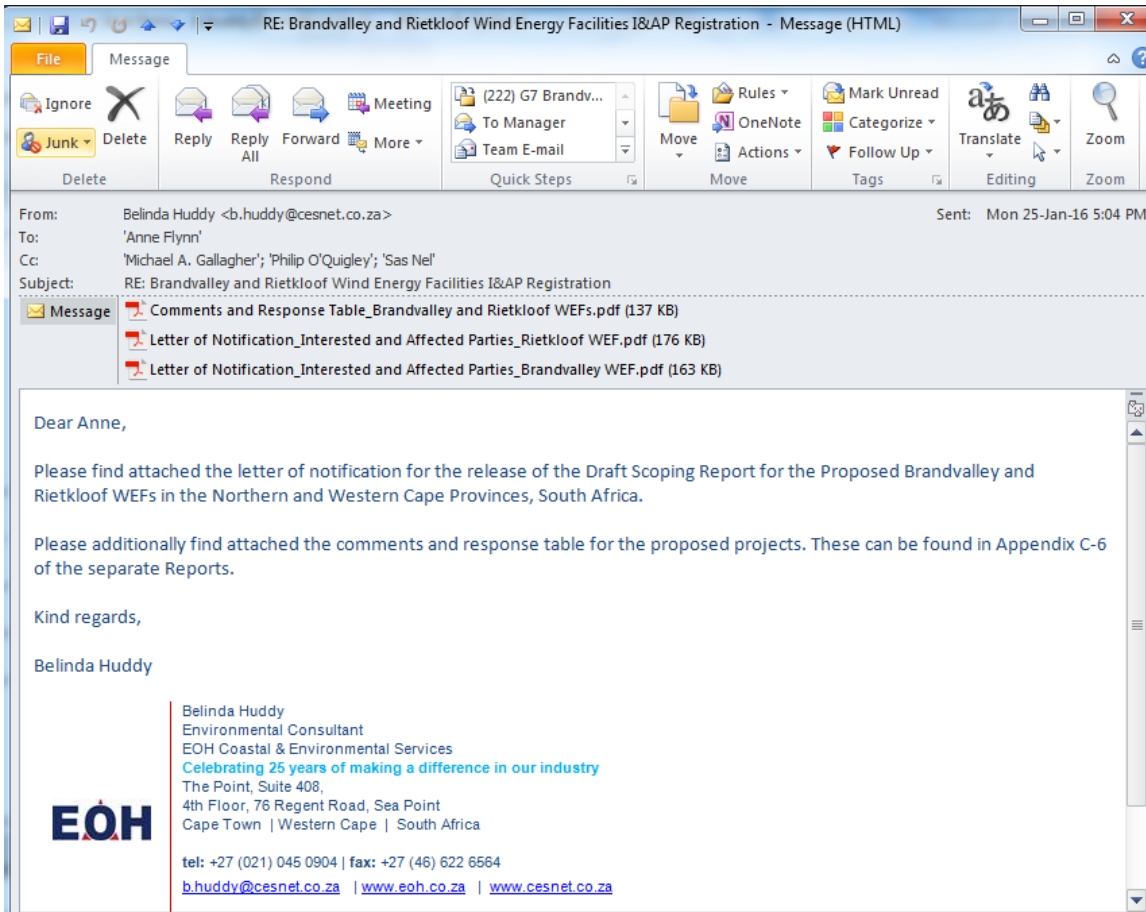
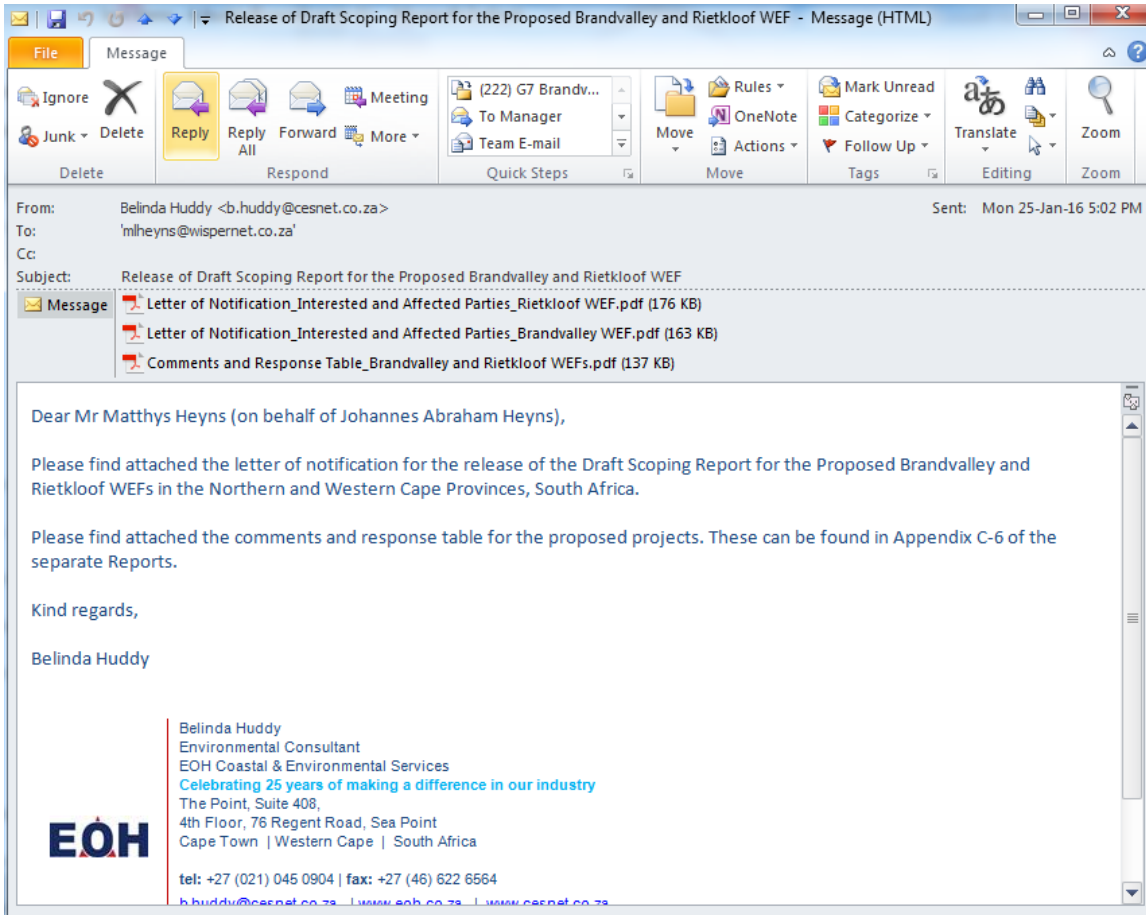
Die waarde van die inhoud van hierdie briewe is soos aangedui en vergoeding sal nie betaal word vir 'n brief wat sonder voorbehoud ontvang word nie. Vergoeding is beperk tot R100,00. Geen vergoeding is sonder dokumentêre bewys betaalbaar nie. Opsionele versekering van tot R2 000,00 is beskikbaar en is slegs op binne landse geregistreerde briewe van toepassing.

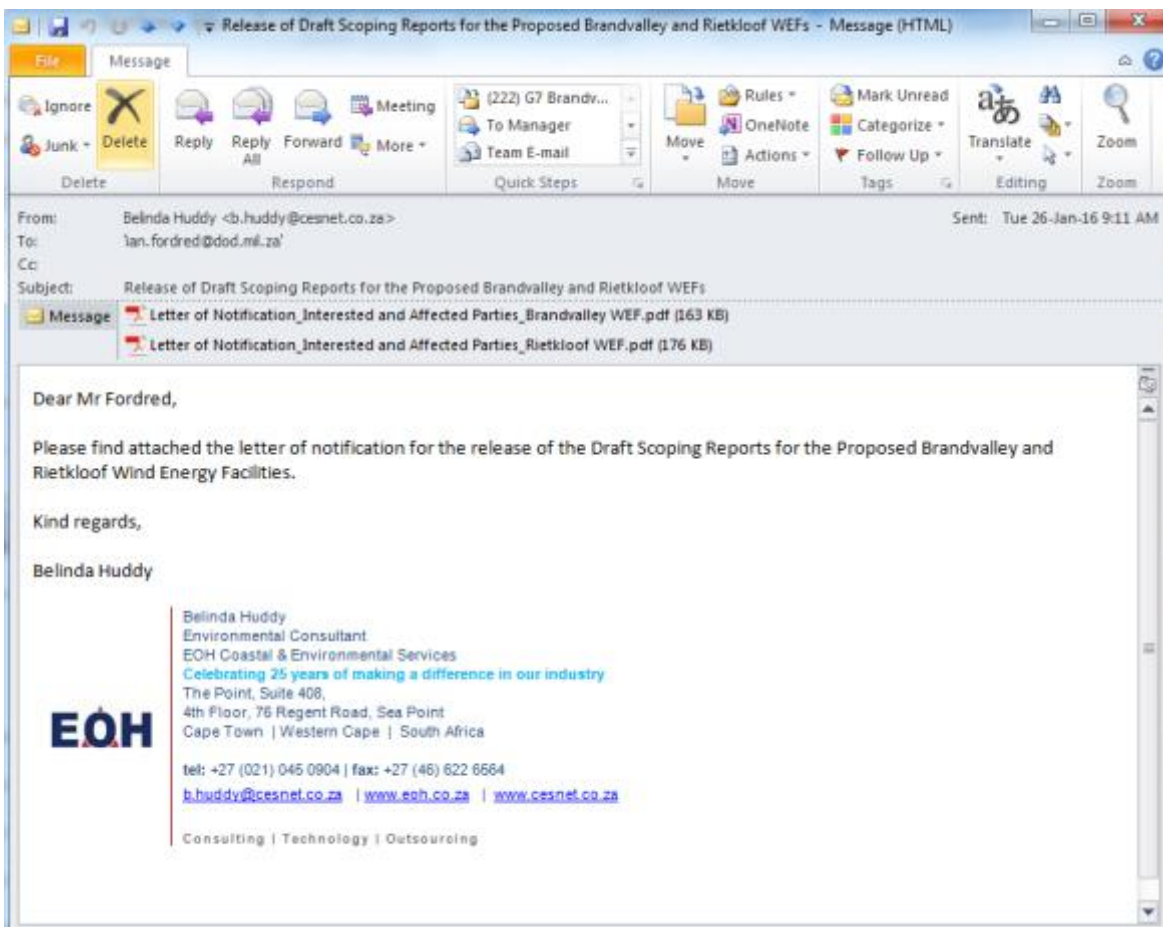
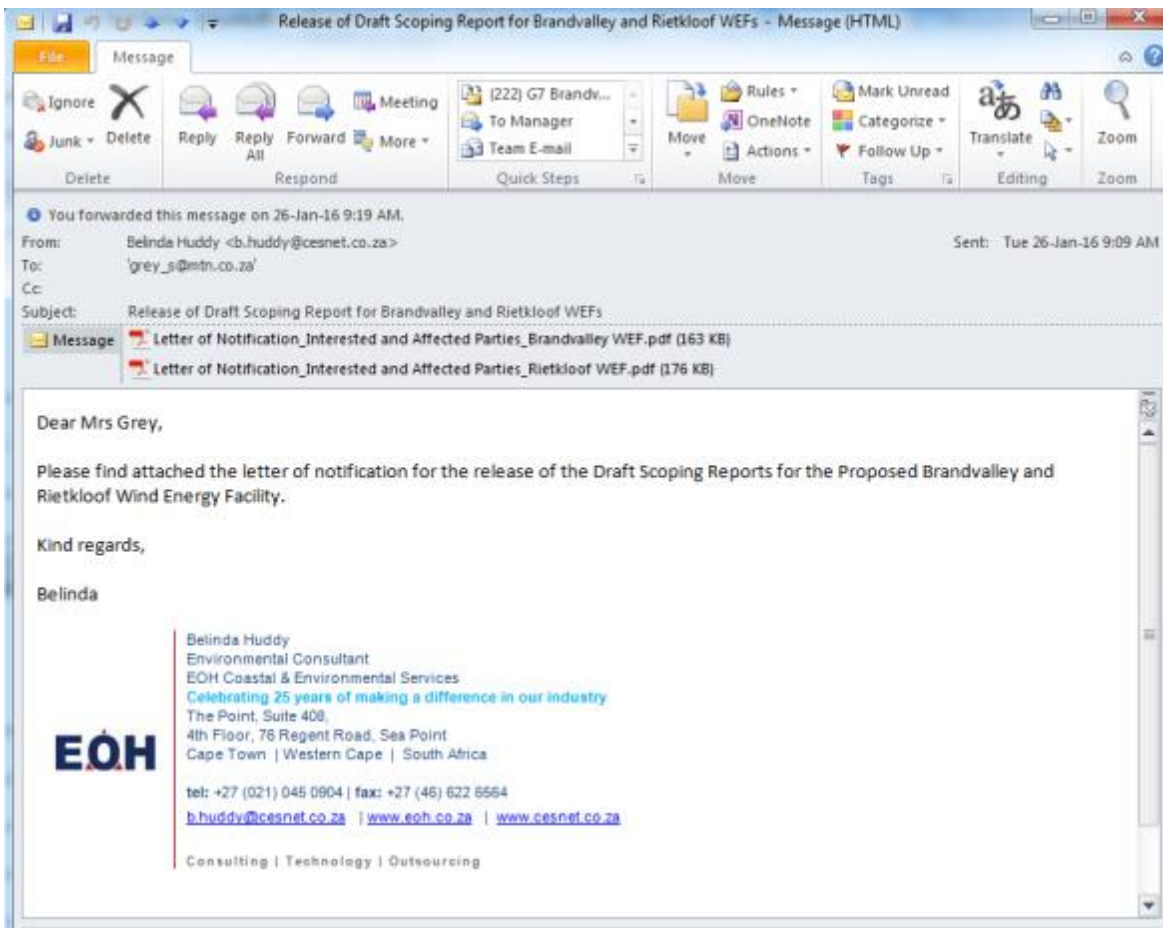
Date stamp
SEA POINT P.O.
 03 FEB 2016
 COUNTER 2
 8005
 Datumstempel

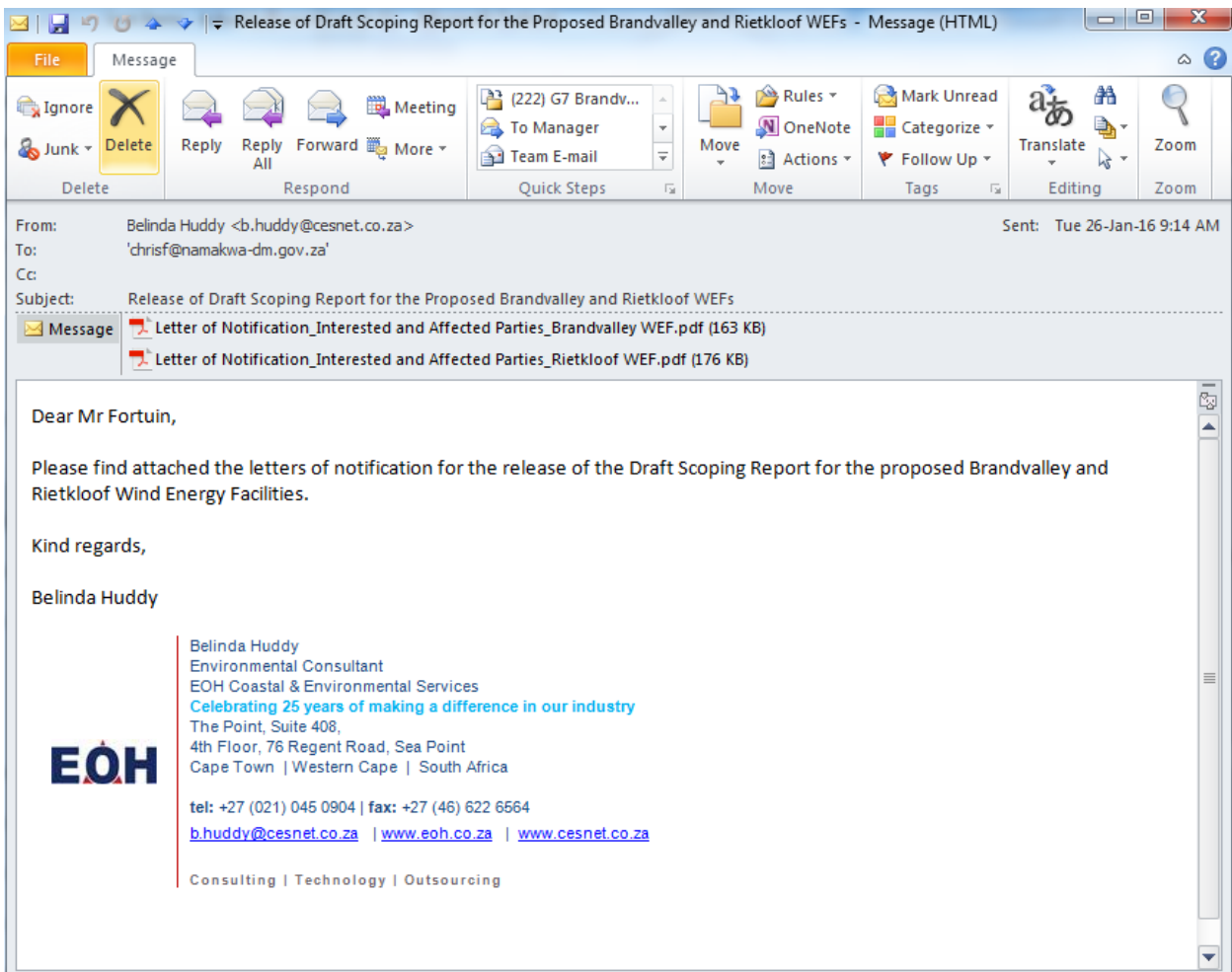
701248

ADDITIONAL EMAILS SENT TO I&APS TO CIRCULATE THE COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TABLE

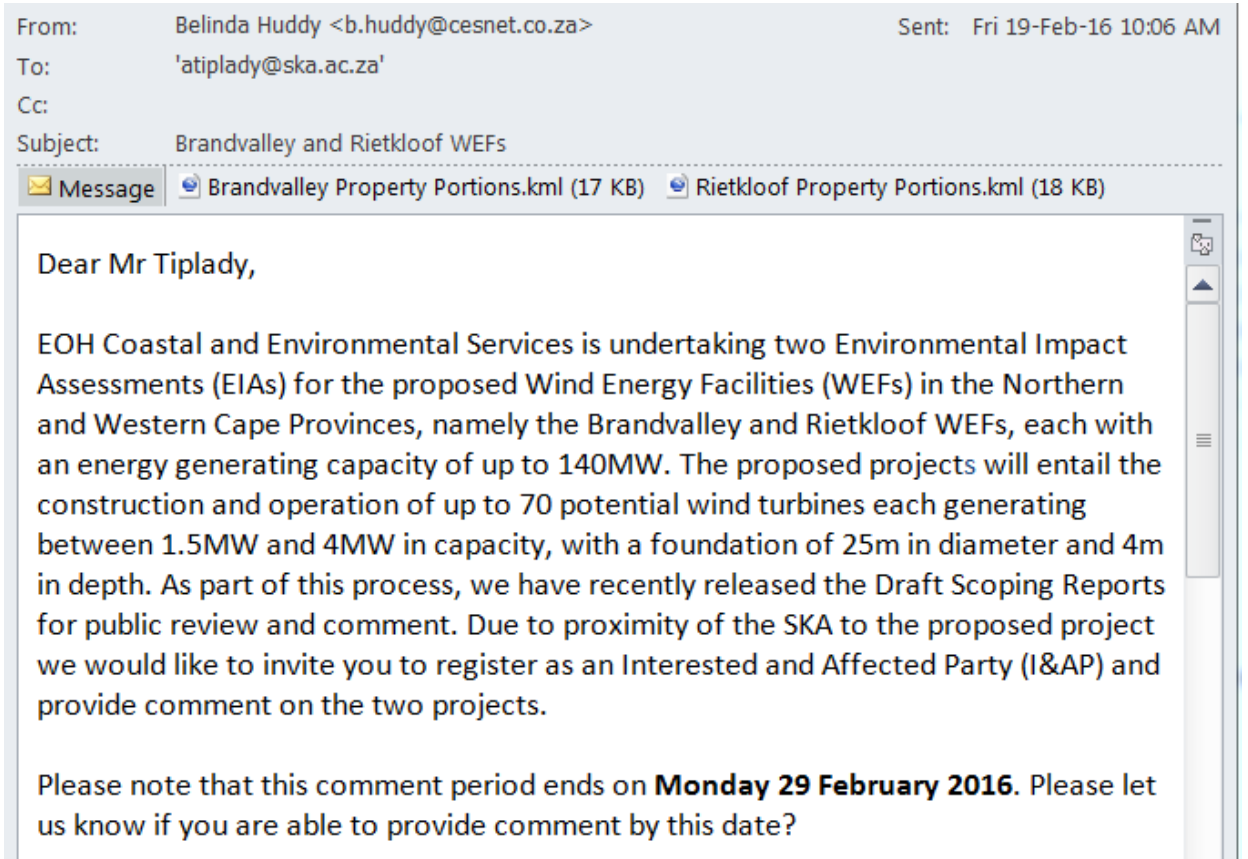








PROOF OF NOTIFICATION SENT TO SKA



The full DSR can be accessed from:

- Copies of the Draft Scoping Report will be available for review at the following locations:
 - o Laingsburg Public Library (Van Riebeeck Street, Laingsburg).
 - o Touw River Public Library (Corner Jane and Logan Streets Touws River).
- Electronic copies available on the link
<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> and
<http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>.

I have attached KML files indicating the proposed property portions of the WEFs.

For more information, please feel free to contact me on the contact detail provided below.

Kind regards,

Belinda Huddy

PROOF OF COURIER OF CDs TO ESKOM, AS REQUESTED DURING COMMENT PERIOD FOR DSR.



I&APs REMOVED FROM THE DATABASE AND THE REASONING.

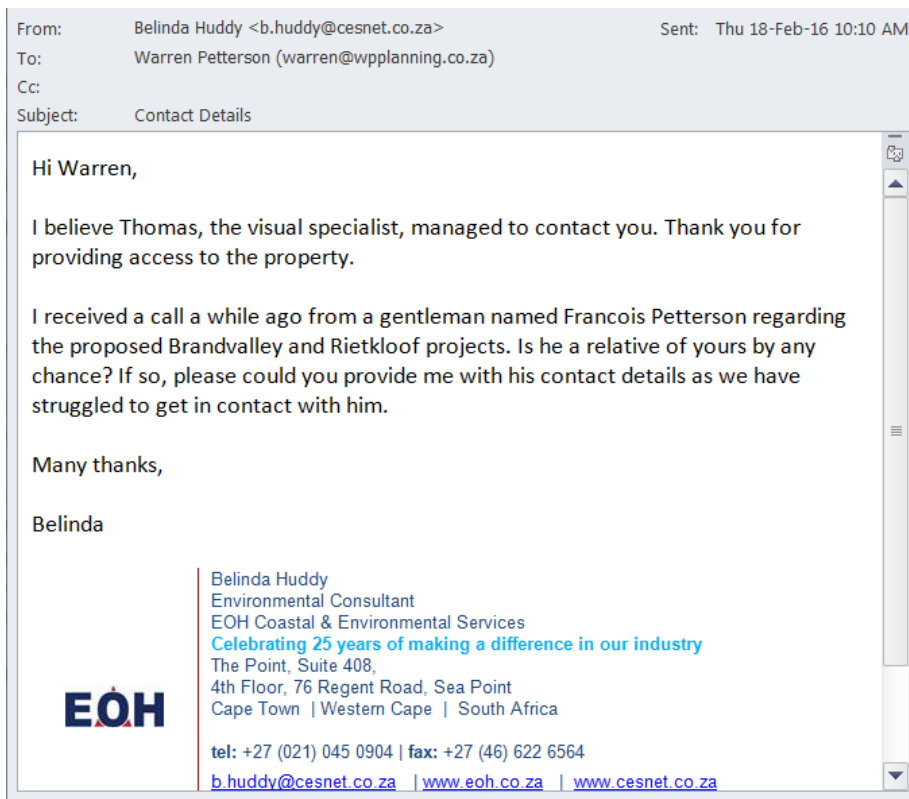
Name	Affiliation		Reason
Witzenberg Properties Pty Ltd/ Pieter Graaff	Hasjes Vley	RE/162	No longer a landowner as the property was sold.
Francois Peitersen	I&AP		Contact details provided were incorrect. Attempts have been made to contact him.

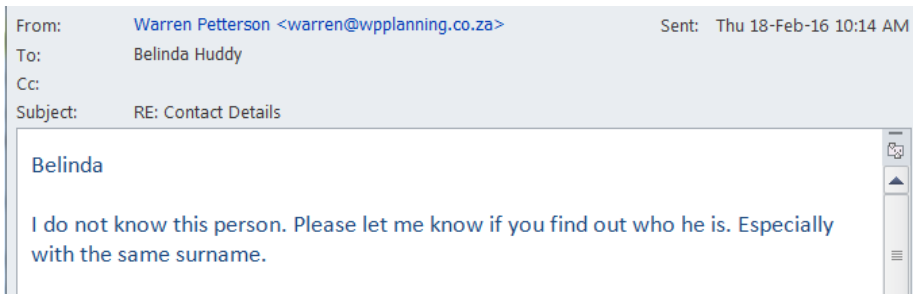
PROOF OF ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT I&APS

Email from Farmer's Association offering to contact members in the area who are affected by the proposed project. The Farmer's Association is registered on the I&AP database and had been informed of the project throughout the process.



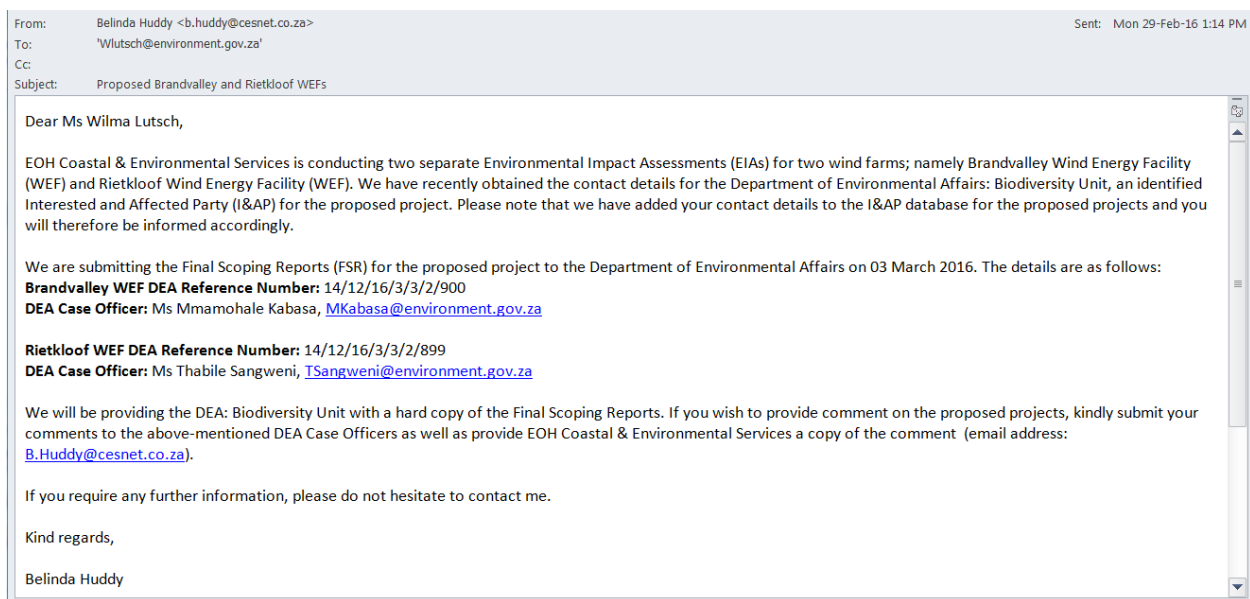
Attempts were made to contact Francois Petterson/Pieterse whose email bounced. Other landowners in the area were additionally contacted for his contact details.





PROOF OF NOTIFICATION SENT TO DEA: BIODIVERSITY UNIT TO INFORM OF SUBMISSION OF FSR

A hard copy of the Final Scoping Report was additionally be provided to DEA: Directorate Biodiversity and Conservation.



PROOF OF NOTIFICATION SENT TO ORGANS OF STATE TO INFORM OF SUBMISSION OF FINAL SCOPING REPORT

The following Organs of State were notified of the submission of the Final Scoping Report (FSR) and informed that any outstanding comments were to be directed to the DEA:

- Department of Defence
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
- Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
- Western Cape Department of Agriculture
- Department of Energy
- Department of Economic Development and Tourism
- Department of Science and Technology
- Department of Mineral Resources
- Heritage Western Cape
- South African Heritage Resources Agency

Volume 1: Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Appendices

From: Belinda Huddy <b.huddy@cesnet.co.za> Sent: Mon 29-Feb-16 3:15 PM
To: Belinda Huddy (b.huddy@cesnet.co.za)
Cc:
Bcc: 'loydejager@hotmail.com'; 'ian.fordred@dod.mil.za'; 'danielsd@dwa.gov.za'; 'manyjeang@daff.gov.za'; 'corvdw@elsenburg.com'; 'phyllisp@elsenburg.com'; 'Mpho.mabaso@energy.gov.za'; 'ecohead@westerncape.gov.za'; 'reddylu@eskom.co.za'
Subject: Comment on the proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs

To whom it may concern,

Please note that the 30-day comment period for the Environmental Scoping Reports for the proposed Brandvalley WEF and the proposed Rietkloof WEF has ended. The Final Scoping Report will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) on 03 March 2016.

If you wish to comment on the proposed projects, kindly send your comments to the following DEA Case Officers as well as to EOH Coastal & Environmental Services:

Brandvalley WEF DEA Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/900

DEA Case Officer: Ms Mmamohale Kabasa, MKabasa@environment.gov.za

Rietkloof WEF DEA Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/899

DEA Case Officer: Ms Thabile Sangweni, TSangweni@environment.gov.za

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services: Belinda Huddy

Email: B.Huddy@cesnet.co.za

Kind regards,

Belinda Huddy

From: Belinda Huddy <b.huddy@cesnet.co.za> Sent: Mon 29-Feb-16 3:21 PM
To: Belinda Huddy (b.huddy@cesnet.co.za)
Cc:
Bcc: 'Alvan.Gabriel@westerncape.gov.za'; 'Andre.Oosthuizen@westerncape.gov.za'; 'sunday.mabaso@dmr.gov.za'; 'Duduzile.Kunene@dmr.gov.za'; 'troy.smuts@westerncape.gov.za'; 'zweilibanzi.shiceka@westerncape.gov.za'; 'phine@sahra.org.za'; 'GeerinJH@eskom.co.za'
Subject: Comment on the proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs

To whom it may concern,

Please note that the 30-day comment period for the Environmental Scoping Reports for the proposed Brandvalley WEF and the proposed Rietkloof WEF has ended. The Final Scoping Report will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) on 03 March 2016.

If you wish to comment on the proposed projects, kindly send your comments to the following DEA Case Officers as well as to EOH Coastal & Environmental Services:

Brandvalley WEF DEA Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/900

DEA Case Officer: Ms Mmamohale Kabasa, MKabasa@environment.gov.za

Rietkloof WEF DEA Reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/899

DEA Case Officer: Ms Thabile Sangweni, TSangweni@environment.gov.za

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services: Belinda Huddy

Email: B.Huddy@cesnet.co.za

Kind regards,

Belinda Huddy

APPENDIX C-4: COPY OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED TO NOTIFY I&APS AT PROJECT INITIATION AND FOR RELEASE OF DSR AND PROOF OF AVAILABILITY OF DSR.

NOTIFYING I&APS OF THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY PROJECT:

C4.1 DIE BEELD (PROVINCIAL) – 27 August 2015

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE-PROSES

BEOOGDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDVALLEI- EN RIETKLOOF-WINDENERGIEFASILITEITE IN DIE NOORD-KAAP EN WES-KAAP, SUID-AFRIKA.

Kennis word hiermee gegee ingevolge Regulasie 41 van die Omgewingsimpakstudieregulasies (OIS), gepubliseer in die Staatskoerant-no. 982, No. 38282 van 4 Desember 2014, kragtens artikel 24 (5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet-no. 107 van 1998), met die doel om 'n OIS-proses te inisieer vir die bogenoemde projek.

Voorgestelde Projek: Brandvalley Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk. en Rietkloof Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk., beide filiaalmaatskappye van G7 Renewable Energies (Edms.) Bpk., beplan om twee (2) 140 MW-windenergiefasiliteite (windplase) naby Laingsburg op te rig, op die grens van die Noord-Kaap- en Wes-Kaap-provinsies in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde Brandvallei- en Rietkloof-windenergiefasiliteite (WEF) sal geleë wees op die naburige eiendomme van verskeie gedeeltes van die noordelike en suidelike dele van die Karoo Hoogland Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, die Witzenberg (Ceres) Plaaslike Munisipaliteit en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, wat onderskeidelik binne die Namakwa-, die Kaapse Wynland- en die Sentraal-Karoo-distriksmunisipaliteite val. Die voorgestelde projek sal die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 50 windturbines, elke met 'n opwekvermoë van 2-4 MW- energie, met 'n gesamentlike opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 140 MW per windplaas, behels.

In ooreenstemming met die OIB-regulasies, sal die voorgestelde ontwikkeling 'n volle bestekopname en OIS-proses vereis. G7 Renewable Energies het EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) aangestel om die OIS-proses uit te voer, as onafhanklike konsultante. Die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) sal die besluitnemende owerheid vir hierdie aansoek wees.



U word hiermee uitgenooi om **te registreer** as 'n **belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party**.

Skakel asseblief die projekbestuurder:

Me. Belinda Huddy

The Point, Suite 408, 4^{de} verdieping,
Regentweg 76, Seepunt, Kaapstad, 8005;

Tel: **021 045 0904**; of e-pos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

PROOF OF PLACEMENT

2 NIEUW

Beeld - Donderdag 27 Augustus 2015

Al die reus. Allet behandel. www.nieuw24.com

G'n keer aan goue Wayde

VIDEO: Die 23-jarige Wayde van Niekirk het Woensdag Suid-Afrika se eerste Wêreldkampioen in die 400 m (4:34,8 s) geword. "Jy maak jou pa se hart so bly," het sy stiefpa, Steven Swarts, gesê. Te midde van tranes in sy ouerhuis toe hy eerste oor die wenstreep by die Wêreldkampioenskappe in Beijing hardloop, het sy familieleden ook op en af gespring van opgewondenheid.

'Manie Groenewald het Baardskeerdersbos op map gesit' - Liedjieboer

VIDEO: Manie Groenewald, wat verlede week in die ouderdom van 78 orlede is, is nie net bekend as die stem van Baardskeerdersbos-orkes nie. Hy het as 'ware die Strandveldse dorpie "op die map gesit"; vertel Anton Goosen. Kom luister na die musiek wat wyle Manie Groenewald bekend gemaak het.

Beeld

Powerball

[03] [04] [05] [06] [07] [08] [09] [10]	[11] [12] [13] [14] [15]
1 + powerball	R 80
2 + powerball	R 170,000,00
3 + powerball	R 10,700,00
4 + powerball	R 280,00
5 + powerball	R 380,70
6 + powerball	R 18,00
7 + powerball	R 12,00
8 + powerball	R 10,20
9 + powerball	R 10,20

Bel Beeld... 011 703 0022, 011 703 0060, 012 485 9021, 012 485 9000

ONGEWISSIGHEID INPAAK BY LEWIS-PROBES
BEHOEVE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDEKLEIN-EN
RETAIL-OP-ANWENDBARHEID VAN DIE MIDDELS-
KLAAR EN DIE KLAAR BUREAU-APRIL.

...
EQH



Sy video wys hoe hy 2 op TV skiet

Afgedankte plaas dit op Twitter voor selfdood

'N Afgedankte TV-verslaggewer het die ystergoedende video wat hy geneek berispeel by twee outkloegas in 'n bekende TV-uitnodig dandage-geleentheid op Twitter dae voorheen geplaas.

...
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 ...



Die oomblik dat die geluur het op TV verslaggewer.



Die skiet, Venter Lee Flanagan.



Alison Parker en Adam Ward. Foto: MIDDY BELT/REUTERS

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BYNES SLAGTERY

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IMPOTENSIE? Die antwoord... VACURECT

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Wat sê jy? Beeld

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MEDIA24

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C4.2 THE CAPE TIMES (PROVINCIAL) – 27 August 2015

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in the Government Notice No. 982 in Government Gazette No 38282 of 04 December 2014, under Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) for the intent to undertake EIA processes.

Proposed Project: Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to construct two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province in South Africa. The proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEF projects will be located on neighbouring properties on northern and southern sections of various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities respectively. The proposed project will entail the construction and operation of approximately 50 wind turbines each generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total maximum generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In accordance with the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full Scoping and EIA process. G7 Renewable Energies has appointed EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) to conduct the EIA process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for this application.



You are invited to **register** as an **interested and affected party**.

Please contact:

Ms. Belinda Huddy
The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor,
76 Regent Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8005;
Tel: **021 045 0904**; or Email: **b.huddy@cesnet.co.za**

PROOF OF PLACEMENT

2 WORLD NEWS

Russia, Nato need common rules to reduce risk of war

BRUSSELS: Russia and Nato must agree common rules to handle unexpected military encounters to reduce the risk of inadvertent triggering a war between Moscow and the West, a group of former foreign and defence ministers warned yesterday.

Ukraine, incidents such as mid-air face-offs between rival military jets are on the rise. Calling for a high-level Nato-Russia meeting, the group of 14 – including former Russian foreign minister Igor Ivanov, ex-German defence minister Volker Ruess and colleagues from Britain, France, Spain and Turkey – said rules for communication at sea and in the air were paramount.

possibility of war, said it had recorded 66 "close military encounters" between Russian and Nato military forces, and between Russia and neutral Sweden and Finland, which Nato counts as partners.

It has been keeping quiet since March 2014, when Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula from Ukraine. The following month, a separatist war broke out in eastern Ukraine between pro-Russian rebels and government forces.

But Nato rejected any suggestion that its military exercises in Europe were more likely and said even before any new agreements were made, Russia could take steps to ease tensions.

world

Two killed during live broadcast

Two television journalists were shot and killed in Virginia in the US yesterday morning while conducting a live television interview, the station said.

Three deaths at violent India rally

At least three people were killed yesterday in clashes between police and protesters in Gujarat, India, after a rally by a powerful clan demanding more government jobs and college places.

Nine police stations and 30 buses were set fire, police said. Prime Minister Narendra Modi called for calm after a curfew was imposed and an army unit deployed in the state he ran for more than a decade before leading his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to victory in last year's election. – Reuters

Blasts: China sacks safety official

China has sacked the head of its work safety regulator for suspected corruption, state news agency Xinhua said yesterday following blasts that killed more than 100 people in the port city of Tianjin this month.

The ruling Communist Party's graft watchdog began an investigation into Yang Dongliang last week following the massive explosions in a chemicals warehouse. A total of 150 people are now confirmed dead, and 34 remain missing. – Reuters

'Bigoted, boorish' mayor wants no Gay Pride marches

The mayor of Venice, who this month had a public row with British rock star Elton John over family values, has said he never wants to see a Gay Pride parade take place in the lagoon city while he is in charge.

Luigi Brugnaro, a businessman who was elected mayor on a centre-right ticket in June, told a Republican daily that gay pride marches were the "height of kitsch" and "there will never be a Gay Pride in my city", he was quoted as saying. "Let them go and do it in Milan, or in front of their own homes," he said.

Italy's rights group Arcigay holds Gay Pride parades in numerous Italian cities each year, last visiting Venice in 2014. It angrily denounced Brugnaro's broadside.

"Venice is not his city. At the moment he is governing it, but he won't last long given the fact he is making of himself," said Arcigay president Flavio Romani. "He is becoming obsessive about this. Venice does not deserve it," Romani told Reuters.

Elton John used his Instagram page to condemn the move, calling Brugnaro "boorishly bigoted". – Reuters

President signs deal to end war in South Sudan

JUBA: South Sudan's president signed a peace deal yesterday to end a 20-month conflict with rebels, but he told regional African leaders at the ceremony that he had "serious reservations".

President Salva Kiir, who has led South Sudan since it seceded from Sudan in 2011, had asked for more time for consultations last week, drawing threats of UN sanctions if he failed to do it within a two-week deadline.

With all those reservations that we have, we will sign this document," he told African leaders.

His long-time rival and rebel leader Riek Machar, who is expected to become the first vice-president under the deal, put his pen to the document last week in the Ethiopian capital.

The conflict erupted in December 2013 after a power struggle between Machar, an ethnic Nuer, and Kiir, from the dominant Dinka group. Fighting has increasingly followed ethnic lines.

Thousands of people have been killed, many of the 11 million population have been driven to the brink of starvation and 2 million people have fled their homes.

The deal follows months of on-off negotiations, hosted by Ethiopia, and several broken ceasefire agreements.

Rebels said they captured a town south of Juba yesterday after their troops were attacked, and there had been other bouts of fighting with government forces.

Kiir said the ceremony that rebels launched a raid in the north of the country earlier in the day. "Now you can see who is for peace and who is for continued war," the president said.

Machar was Kiir's deputy until he was sacked last week. Mediators have said Kiir had voiced concerns about a demand that Juba be given demilitarised zones and conditions that he cannot the first vice-president on policy.

Machar has also conveyed doubts about aspects of power sharing. – Reuters



DIVINE RITES: Naga sadhus, or naked Hindu holy men, participate in a procession during the Kumbh Mela, a pitcher festival, at Trimbakeswar in Nashik, India, yesterday. Millions are expected to attend this year's two-month festival, which began last month and runs until the end of September. Picture: AP

INDONESIA, MALAYSIA DEPLOY RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS

Special force to fight piracy

South East Asia has become the world's maritime armed robbery and piracy hotspot

SINGAPORE: Malaysia and Indonesia are deploying rapid response teams to combat a soaring number of piracy attacks on merchant vessels in one of the world's busiest shipping chokepoints, a Malaysian admiral said.

While the MMEA director would respond to robbery and hijacking incidents, team members would sometimes be deployed on merchant ships operated by Malaysian government-linked firms, he said.

Shipping and security experts welcomed the latest move, but urged a more active approach. "There remains a need for a proactive, permanent security presence in the area during the hours of darkness," said Mark Thomas, Asia Pacific regional manager at maritime security consultancy Dryad Maritime in Singapore.

South East Asia has become the world's maritime armed robbery and piracy hotspot, registering 84 out of 106 global incidents in the first half of this year. Data shows the most recent spate of attacks took place in Indonesian waters within 48 hours, suggesting a single group of attackers.

Don't phone Libya, no one will answer...

TRIPOLI: Libya's landline phone system broke down in much of the country after unknown people damaged submarine cables in an area held by Islamic State, officials said yesterday in another sign of the country's collapse.

Libya is in chaos, with governments allied to the UN and the country's eastern and western governments fighting for control five years after the ousting of Muammar Gaddafi, while Islamic State has expanded by exploiting a security vacuum.

gas and electricity production got a trickle, disrupted the flow of wheat, food and hospital supplies and scared away foreign investors and airlines. The ministry in Tripoli said land phone connections in the eastern and southern regions stopped due to deliberate acts against a submarine cable station in Sirte, a western city on Libya's Mediterranean coast.

It added that the lack of security made it impossible to fix the damage. – Reuters

Thailand destroys over two tons of ivory

BANGKOK: Wildlife officials in Thailand destroyed more than two tons of confiscated ivory worth around \$3 million yesterday in what one rights group called a milestone in the fight against the illegal trade.

Thailand is a top destination for African ivory smuggling in Asia and has come under increasing pressure to crack down on the trade.

The government has rolled out public awareness campaigns aimed at stopping ivory from being smuggled in and out of the country in January, new legislation was passed to control the possession and trade of ivory and in April, customs officials seized four tons of ivory worth \$1m.

Steven Galster, executive director of FreeWild, an anti-trafficking NGO, said: "Today's act shows that the Thai government is taking wildlife crime more seriously which is very important since Thailand has served as one of the world's largest transit points for global wildlife trafficking." – Reuters

Advertisement for EOH Coastal & Environmental Services, featuring a map of the Cape Times area and social media links.

Extensive plans on Hungarian border over migrants

ROSZKE: Hungary made plans yesterday to reinforce its southern border with helicopters, mounted police and dogs, and was also considering using the army as record numbers of migrants, many of them Syrian refugees, passed through coils of razor wire into Europe.

They don't have and will not get an order to shoot

More than 2,500 mainly Syrians, Afghans and Pakistanis crossed from Serbia into the EU on Tuesday, one, under or around a razor-wire barrier into the hands of an overstretched police force that struggled to fingerprint and process them.

1300 were detained by 9.30am. In Germany, which expects to receive 800,000 asylum seekers this year, Chancellor Angela Merkel was in the eastern town of Heidenau, near Dresden, the weekend involving far-right militants protesting against the arrival of about 250 refugees, underscoring the social tension unleashed by the influx.

Of the extensive security measures and personnel, police commissioner Karoly Papp said: "They don't have and will not get an order to shoot."

Authorities said over 140,000 migrants had entered Hungary from Serbia to far this year. The numbers travelling through the Balkans have soared in recent weeks, with 3,000 crossing into Macedonia daily from Greece, then whisked by train and bus north to Serbia and beyond.

C4.3 DIE WINDPOMP NUUSBRIEF (LOCAL) – 27 August 2015

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE-PROSES**BEOOGDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDVALLEI- EN RIETKLOOF-WINDENERGIEFASILITEITE IN DIE NOORD-KAAP EN WES-KAAP, SUID-AFRIKA.**

Kennis word hiermee gegee ingevolge Regulasie 41 van die Omgewingsimpakstudieregulasies (OIS), gepubliseer in die Staatskoerant-no. 982, No. 38282 van 4 Desember 2014, kragtens artikel 24 (5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet-no. 107 van 1998), met die doel om 'n OIS-proses te inisieer vir die bogenoemde projek.

Voorgestelde Projek: Brandvalley Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk. en Rietkloof Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk., beide filiaalmaatskappye van G7 Renewable Energies (Edms.) Bpk., beplan om twee (2) 140 MW-windenergiefasiliteite (windplase) naby Laingsburg op te rig, op die grens van die Noord-Kaap- en Wes-Kaap-provinsies in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde Brandvallei- en Rietkloof-windenergiefasiliteite (WEF) sal geleë wees op die naburige eiendom van verskeie gedeeltes van die noordelike en suidelike dele van die Karoo Hoogland Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, die Witzenberg (Ceres) Plaaslike Munisipaliteit en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, wat onderskeidelik binne die Namakwa-, die Kaapse Wynland- en die Sentraal-Karoo-distriksmunisipaliteite val. Die voorgestelde projek sal die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 50 windturbines, elke met 'n opwekvermoë van 2-4 MW- energie, met 'n gesamentlike opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 140 MW per windplaas, behels.

In ooreenstemming met die OIB-regulasies, sal die voorgestelde ontwikkeling 'n volle bestekopname en OIS-proses vereis. G7 Renewable Energies het EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) aangestel om die OIS-proses uit te voer, as onafhanklike konsultante. Die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) sal die besluitnemende owerheid vir hierdie aansoek wees.

U word hiermee uitgenooi om **te registreer** as 'n **belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party**.



Skakel asseblief die projekbestuurder:

Me. Belinda Huddy

The Point, Suite 408, 4^{de} verdieping,
Regentweg 76, Seepunt, Kaapstad, 8005;

Tel: **021 045 0904**; of e-pos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

PROOF OF PLACEMENT IN DIE WINDPOMP

KENNISGEWING

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE-PROSES

BEOOGDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDVALLEI- EN RIETKLOOF-WINDENERGIEFASILITEITE IN DIE NOORD-KAAP EN WES-KAAP, SUID-AFRIKA.

Kennis word hiermee gegee ingevolge Regulasie 41 van die Omgewingsimpakstudieregulasies (OIS), gepubliseer in die Staatskoerant-no. 982, No. 38282 van 4 Desember 2014, kragtens artikel 24 (5) van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur, 1998 (Wet-no. 107 van 1998), met die doel om 'n OIS-proses te inisieer vir die bogenoemde projek.

Voorgestelde Projek: Brandvalley Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk. en Rietkloof Wind Farm (Edms.) Bpk., beide filiaalmaatskappye van G7 Renewable Energies (Edms.) Bpk., beplan om twee (2) 140 MW-windenergiefasiliteite (windplase) naby Laingsburg op te rig, op die grens van die Noord-Kaap- en Wes-Kaap-provinsies in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde Brandvallei- en Rietkloof-windenergiefasiliteite (WEF) sal geleë wees op die naburige eiendomme van verskeie gedeeltes van die noordelike en suidelike dele van die Karoo Hoogland Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, die Witzenberg (Ceres) Plaaslike Munisipaliteit en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, wat onderskeidelik binne die Namakwa-, die Kaapse Wynland- en die Sentraal-Karoo-distriksmunisipaliteite val. Die voorgestelde projek sal die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 50 windturbines, elke met 'n opwekvermoë van 2-4 MW-energie, met 'n gesamentlike opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 140 MW per windplaas, behels.

In ooreenstemming met die OIB-regulasies, sal die voorgestelde ontwikkeling 'n volle bestekopname en OIS-proses vereis. G7 Renewable Energies het EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) aangestel om die OIS-proses uit te voer, as onafhanklike konsultante. Die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) sal die besluitnemende owerheid vir hierdie aansoek wees.

U word hiermee uitgenooi om te registreer as 'n belanghebbende en geaffekteerde party.

Skakel asseblief die projekbestuurder:

Me. Belinda Huddy
The Point, Suite 408, 4de verdieping,
Regentweg 76, Seepunt, Kaapstad, 8005;
Tel: 021 045 0904; of e-pos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za



NOTIFYING I&APS OF THE RELEASE OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY PROJECT:

C4.4 DIE VOLKSBLAD (PROVINCIAL) – 27 January 2016

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE PROSES VIR DIE BEOOGDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGIE AANLEG IN DIE NOORD- EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIES, SUID-AFRIKA.

KENNISGEWING RAKENDE DIE OPENBARE DEELNAME PROSES: VRYSTELLING VAN DIE KONSEP OMVANGSBEPALINGSVERSLAG EN DIE GEPAARDGAANDE OPENBARE VERGADERING.

Voorgestelde projek: 'Brandvalley Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk beoog om 'n wind energie aanleg (WEA) of windplaas, te bou, met 'n energie opwekkingsvermoë van tot en met 140 MW, naby Laingsburg, Wes van die R354 pad. Die projek is geleë op die grens van die Noord- en Wes-Kaap Provinsies van Suid-Afrika.

Die voorgestelde Brandvalley WEA projek sal geleë wees op verskeie gedeeltes van die Karoo Hoogland, die Witzenberg (Ceres) en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteite, wat onderskeidelik binne die Namakwa-, die Kaapse Wynland- en die Sentraal-Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteite val. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van tot en met 70 potensiële wind turbines, elk met 'n opwekkingsvermoë van tussen 1.5MW en 4MW, en 'n fondament van 25m in deursnee en 4m in diepte.



Die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslag is reeds vrygestel vir openbare insae. Die oorsig periode is vanaf **Maandag 25 Januarie 2016 tot Dinsdag 23 Februarie 2016**. Maak asseblief seker dat u kommentaar ons bereik voor of op 23 Februarie 2016. Registreer asseblief as 'n Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party om ons in staat te stel om u op hoogte te hou van die OIB proses, deur Belinda Huddy van EOH CES (kontak besonderhede hieronder) te kontak.

Waar kan u toegang tot die verslae kry: Afskrifte van die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslag sal beskikbaar wees aan die publiek by die volgende plekke:

- Laingsburg Openbase Biblioteek (Van Riebeeck Straat, Laingsburg).
- Touws Rivier Openbare Biblioteek (Hoek van Jane en Logan Straat, Touws River).
- Elektroniese afskrifte is beskikbaar vanaf die volgende skakel (<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> en <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>).

Openbase vergadering: 'n Openbare vergadering sal gehou word vir alle Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GPe) om meer uit te vind en inligting te kry oor die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, en om enige kwessies en vrae aan die projek span te rig. As u wil bywoon, RSVP asseblief by Mev. Belinda Huddy (sien assebliefkontak besonderhede hieronder).

Wanneer: Donderdag 11 Februarie 2016 **Waar:** Laingsburg Vloed Museum auditorium

Tyd: Die projek span is beskikbaar by die lokaal vanaf 15:00 tot en met 18:00 vir die ope-huis en vanaf 16:00-19:30 vir 'n publieke vergadering.

Kontak besonderhede: Vir meer inligting, skakel gerus: Mev. Belinda Huddy van EOH CES

Tel: 021 045 0904; of Epos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

C4.5 DIE BURGER (PROVINCIAL) – 25 January 2016

OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE PROSESSE VIR DIE BEOOGDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE BRANDVALLEY EN RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGIE AANLEGTE IN DIE NOORD- EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIES, SUID-AFRIKA.**KENNISGEWING RAKENDE DIE OPENBARE DEELNAME PROSES: VRYSTELLING VAN DIE KONSEP OMVANGBEPALINGSVERSLAE EN DIE GEPAARDGAANDE OPENBARE VERGADERING.**

Kennis word hiermee gegee in terme van Regulasie 41 van die Omgewingsinvloedbepaling (OIB) Regulasies gepubliseer in Goewerment Kennisgewing Nr. 982 in Staatskoerant Nr 38282 van 4 Desember 2014, kragtens Artikel 24 van die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur 1998 (Wet No 107 van 1998) (WNOB), soos gewysig, vir die vrystelling van die twee Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslae (OBV), vir die bogenoemde projekte, vir openbare insae.

Voorgestelde projekte: 'Brandvalley Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk en 'Rietkloof Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk, beoog om twee (2) wind energie aanlegte (WEAs) of windplase, te bou, met 'n energie opwekkingsvermoë van tot en met 140 MW elk, naby Laingsburg, Wes van die R354 pad. Die projekte is geleë op die grens van die Noord- en Wes-Kaap Provinsies van Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde Brandvalley en Rietkloof WEAs projekte sal geleë wees op die aangrensende eiendomme van die noordelike en suidelike dele van verskeie gedeeltes van die Karoo Hoogland, die Witzenberg (Ceres) en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteite, wat onderskeidelik binne die Namakwa-, die Kaapse Wynland- en die Sentraal-Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteite val. Albei voorgestelde projekte behels die konstruksie en bedryf van tot en met 70 potensiële wind turbines, elk met 'n opwekkingsvermoë van tussen 1.5MW en 4MW, en 'n fondament van 25m in deursnee en 4m in diepte. Die aansoeke sluit die gepaardgaande infrastruktuur in.

Volgens die OIB Regulasies, vereis elk van die voorgestelde ontwikkelings 'n volledige Omvangbepalings en OIB-proses. 'EOH Coastal and Environmental Services' (CES) is aangestel om die twee OIB prosesse en die gekombineerde proses van openbare deelname uit te voer. Die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS) is die besluitnemende owerheid vir beide aansoeke.



Die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslae is reeds vrygestel vir openbare insae. Die oorsig periode is vanaf **Maandag 25 Januarie 2016** tot **Dinsdag 23 Februarie 2016**. Maak asseblief seker dat u kommentaar ons bereik voor of op 23 Februarie 2016. Registreer asseblief as 'n Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party om ons in staat te stel om u op hoogte te hou van die twee OIB prosesse, deur Belinda Huddy van EOH CES (kontak besonderhede hieronder) te kontak.

Waar kan u toegang tot die verslae kry: Afskrifte van die Konsep Omvangbepalingsverslae sal beskikbaar wees aan die publiek by die volgende plekke:

- Laingsburg Openbase Biblioteek (Van Riebeeck Straat, Laingsburg).
- Touws Rivier Openbare Biblioteek (Hoek van Jane en Logan Straat, Touws River).
- Elektroniese afskrifte is beskikbaar vanaf die volgende skakel (<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> en <http://data.g7energies.com/eia/rietskloof>).

Openbase vergadering: 'n Openbare vergadering sal gehou word vir alle Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GPe) om meer uit te vind en inligting te kry oor die voorgestelde ontwikkelings, en om enige kwessies en vrae aan die projek span te rig. As u wil bywoon, RSVP asseblief by Mev. Belinda Huddy (sien assebliefkontak besonderhede hieronder).

Wanneer: Donderdag 11 Februarie 2016 **Waar:** Laingsburg Vloed Museum auditorium
Tyd: Die projek span is beskikbaar by die lokaal vanaf 15:00 tot en met 19:30 vir die opehuis.

Kontak besonderhede: Vir meer inligting, skakel gerus: Mev. Belinda Huddy van EOH CES
The Point, Suite 408, 4^e Vloer, 76 Regent Straat, See Punt, Kaapstad, 8005
Tel: 021 045 0904; of Epos: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

C4.6 DIE NOORDWESTER (LOCAL) – 29 January 2016

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESSES FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA. NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORTS AND A PUBLIC MEETING

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in the Government Notice No. 982 in Government Gazette No 38282 of 4 December 2014, under Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended, for the release of the two Draft Scoping Reports (DSRs), for the abovementioned projects, for public review.

Proposed Projects: Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to construct two (2) wind energy facilities (WEFs) or wind farms, with an energy generating capacity of up to 140MW each, near Laingsburg west of the R354 road. The projects are located on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province in South Africa. The proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEF projects will be located on neighbouring properties on northern and southern sections of various portions of land across the Karoo Hoogland, the Witzenberg (Ceres) and the Laingsburg Local Municipalities, which fall within the Namakwa, the Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo District Municipalities respectively. Each of the proposed projects will entail the construction and operation of up to 90 potential wind turbines, each with a generating capacity between 1.5MW and 4MW and a foundation of 25m in diameter and 4m in depth. Associated infrastructure will also be applied for.

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, each of the proposed developments require a full Scoping and EIA process. EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) has been appointed to conduct the two EIA processes and the combined public participation process. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) will be the decision making authority for these applications.



The DSRs have been released for public review. The review period is from Monday 25th of January 2016 until Tuesday the 23rd of February 2016. Please ensure that your comments reach us on or before 23 February 2016. In order to be kept informed throughout the two EIA processes, please register as an Interested and Affected Party by contacting Belinda Huddy from EOH CES (contact details below).

Where can you access the reports: Copies of the Draft Scoping Reports will be available for review at the following locations:

- Laingsburg Public Library (Van Riebeeck Street, Laingsburg).
- Touws River Public Library (Corner of Jane and Logan Street Touws River).
- Electronic copies are available via the following links (<http://data.g7energies.com/ela/brandvalley>; <http://data.g7energies.com/ela/rietkloof> and <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>).

Public meeting: A public meeting will be held for all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to find out more information on the proposed projects, to raise any issues and to pose questions to the project team. If you would like to attend, please RSVP to Belinda Huddy – please see contact details below.

When: Thursday 11 February 2016

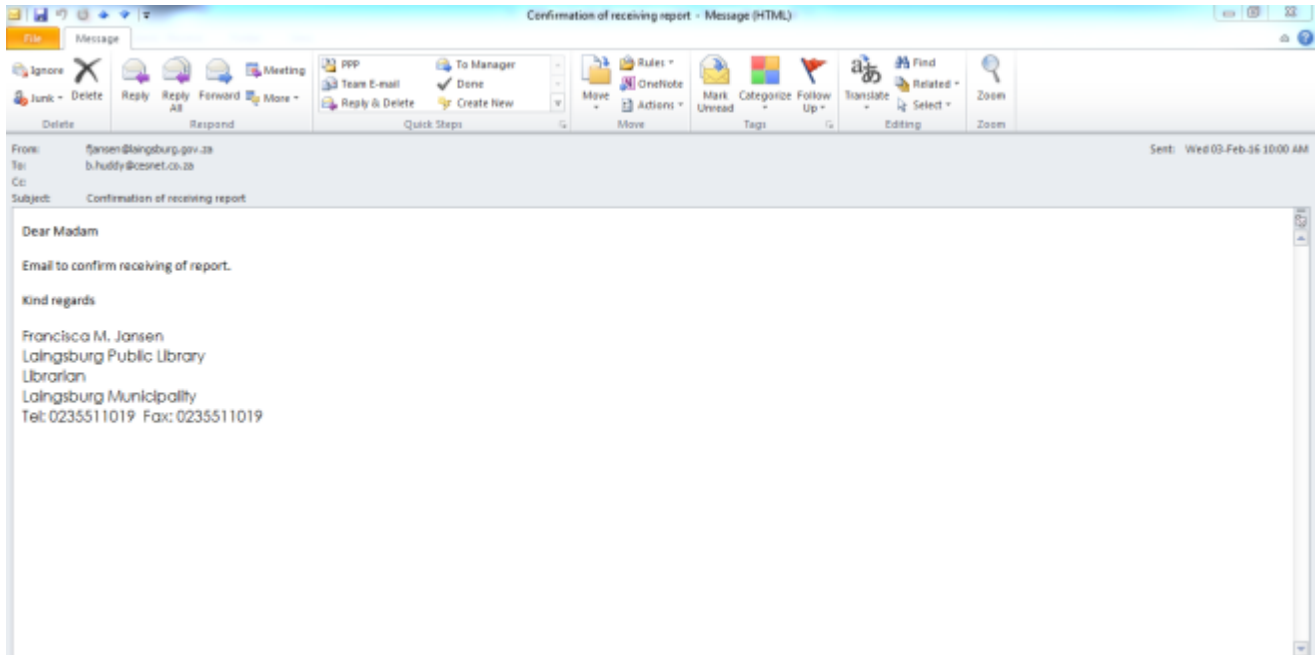
Where: Laingsburg Flood Museum Auditorium

Time: The Project Team will be available at the venue from 15:00 to 18:00 for an Open House and 18:00 to 19:30 for a Public Meeting.

Contact details: For more information, please contact **Ms. Belinda Huddy** from EOH CES The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, 8005
Tel: 021 045 0904; or Email: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

PROOF OF AVAILABILITY OF DSR FOR PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD:



C4.7. PROOF OF PLACEMENT OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT IN THE LAINGSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY.



		0861 388 883 www.globeflight.com Reg. No. 1998/009052/07 / VAT NO: 4850175351		2715380913				
DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	COST CENTRE	SHIPPER'S REFERENCE	ORIGIN	DESTINATION	NO. OF PIECES	ACTUAL WEIGHT	
21/01/16	210919					1	1,5kg	
SHIPPER: (YOUR NAME) JESSICA			TO: (RECIPIENT'S NAME) Francisca Jansen (Librarian)				PIECES	DIMENSIONS
COMPANY NAME: COASTAL AND ENVIROMENTAL SERVICES			COMPANY NAME: Laingsburg Library				40	30 x 03
STREET ADDRESS: 76 REGENT STREET			STREET ADDRESS: Laingsburg public library				X	X
SUITE 408			Van Rebeck street				X	X
CITY SEA POINT			CITY Laingsburg				X	X
COUNTRY: CAPE TOWN			POST/ZIP CODE: South Africa		POST/ZIP CODE: 6900		X	X
TELEPHONE NUMBER & E-MAIL: 021 045 0900			TELEPHONE NUMBER & E-MAIL: 023 557 1019				IMPORT & EXPORT CODE	
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES	GLOBAL DOCUMENT EXPRESS	DOMESTIC SERVICES	OVERNIGHT EXPRESS	DOMESTIC SERVICES	SAME DAY		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	
	GLOBAL PARCEL EXPRESS		IN CITY DELIVERY		DAWN DELIVERY BY 09H00			
	GLOBAL MAIL		BUDGET CARGO 21-48 HRS		SATURDAY DELIVERY			
	AIRFREIGHT		ROAD FREIGHT 48-96 HRS		AFTER HOURS			
CROSS BORDER ROAD FREIGHT		PUBLIC HOLIDAY		DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS				
CUSTOMS VALUE		WE HAVE SEEN AND AGREE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE OF GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS		RECEIVED BY GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS		RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION		
HAZARDOUS CARGO? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PRINT NAME: Belinda HUDDY		PRINT NAME: Jackson		PRINT NAME: Francisca		
INSURANCE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE:		
AMOUNT: /		DATE: 21/01/16 TIME: /		DATE: 21/01/16 TIME: /		DATE: 21/01/16 TIME: 11H05		

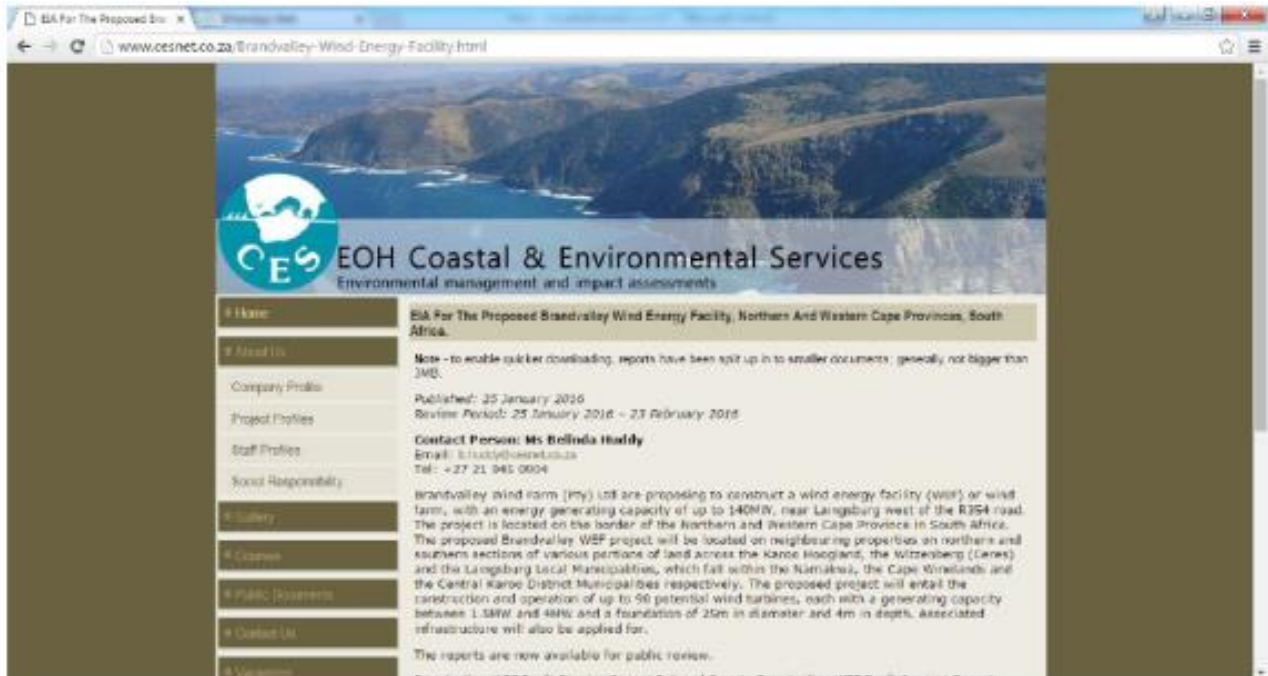
Globeflight reserves the right to choose the service "Budget" should no service label be selected

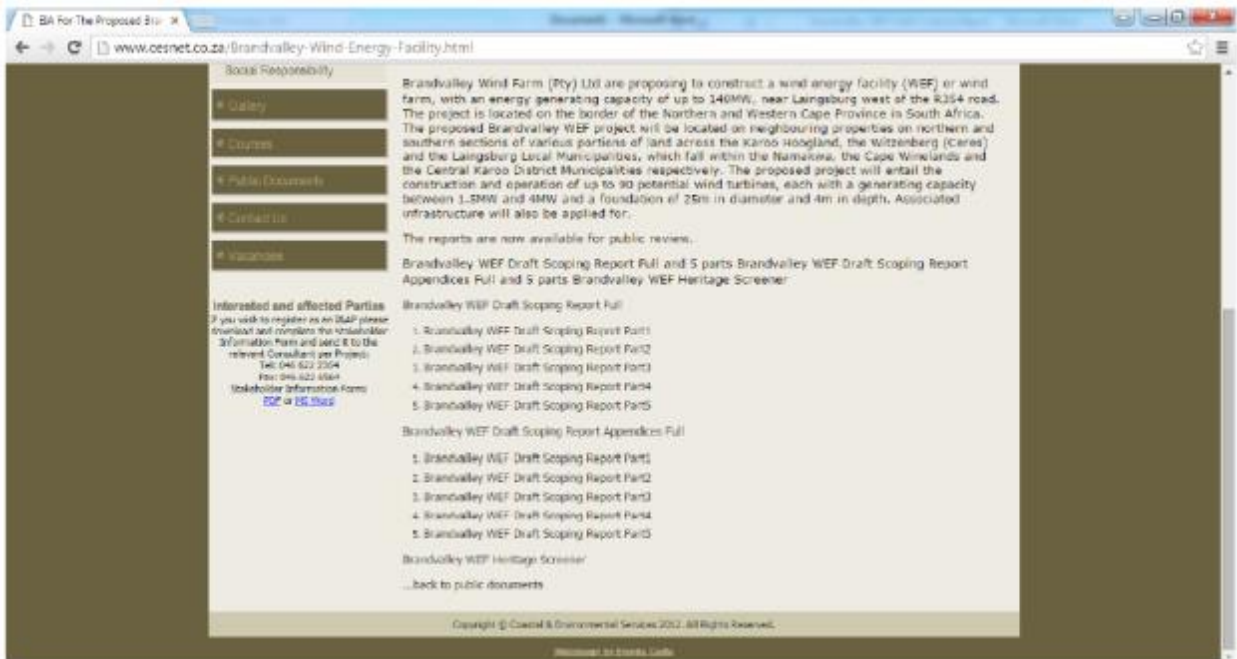
C4.8. PROOF OF PLACEMENT OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT IN THE TOUWS RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

 0861 388 863 www.globeflight.com Reg No. 1939/009052/07 / VAT NO. 4550175351				2715380921		
DATE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	COST CENTRE	SHIPPER'S REFERENCE	ORIGIN	DESTINATION / No. OF PIECES	ACTUAL WEIGHT
21/01/16	Z10919				1	1,6kg
SHIPPER: (YOUR NAME) JESSICA Official Supplier To:			TO: (RECIPIENT'S NAME) Charlotte Manuel (Librarian)			PIECES
COMPANY NAME: COASTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES			COMPANY NAME: TOUWS RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY			DIMENSIONS
STREET ADDRESS: 76 REGENT STREET			STREET ADDRESS: Jane Street			100 x 30 x 04
SUITE 408			TOWNSHIP / BOX NO. Touws River			X X
CITY SEA POINT			CITY Touws River			X X
COUNTRY: CAPE TOWN		POST/ZIP CODE:	COUNTRY: South Africa	POST/ZIP CODE: 6880		X X
TELEPHONE NUMBER & E-MAIL: 021 045 0900			TELEPHONE NUMBER & E-MAIL: 023 2581181			IMPORT & EXPORT CODE
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES		DOMESTIC SERVICES		DOMESTIC SERVICES		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> GLOBAL DOCUMENT EXPRESS <input type="checkbox"/> GLOBAL PARCEL EXPRESS <input type="checkbox"/> GLOBAL MAIL <input type="checkbox"/> AIRFREIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> CROSS BORDER ROAD FREIGHT		<input type="checkbox"/> OVERNIGHT EXPRESS <input type="checkbox"/> IN CITY DELIVERY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUDGET CARGO 21-48 HRS <input type="checkbox"/> ROAD FREIGHT 48-96 HRS		<input type="checkbox"/> SAME DAY <input type="checkbox"/> DAWN DELIVERY BY 05H00 <input type="checkbox"/> SATURDAY DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> AFTER HOURS <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC HOLIDAY		DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS
CUSTOMS VALUE		WE HAVE SEEN AND AGREE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE OF GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS		RECEIVED BY GLOBEFLIGHT WORLDWIDE EXPRESS		
HAZARDOUS CARGO? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		RECEIVED BY: Belinda Huddy		RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION		
INSURANCE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		SIGNATURE: Belinda		SIGNATURE: Manuel		
AMOUNT: /		DATE: 21/01/16 TIME: /		DATE: 26/01/16 TIME: 13:30		

GlobeFlight reserves the right to choose the service "Budget" should no service label be selected

C4.9. PROOF OF PLACEMENT OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT ON EOH CES WEBSITE





APPENDIX C-5: COPY OF SITE NOTICE TEXT AND POSTERS PLACED AT VARIOUS POINTS NOTIFYING I&APS OF THE PROPOSED WIND ENERGY PROJECT AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF PLACEMENT

C5.1 SITE NOTICE AND PROOF OF PLACEMENT

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.
NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESSES**

Notice is given in terms of Regulation 41 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in Government Notice R982 in Government Gazette No 38282 of 04 December 2014, under Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998), as amended, that Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd, subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd, are proposing to construct two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities (wind farms) near Laingsburg on the border of the Northern and Western Cape Province in South Africa.

The proposed wind energy projects will entail the construction and operation of approximately 50 wind turbines on each farm, generating 2-4MW of power per turbine with a total generating capacity of approximately 140MW per wind farm.

In terms of the EIA regulations, the proposed development will require a full scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd has appointed EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (CES) to undertake the EIA Processes. The application will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

If you have any comments or queries, or if you require further information, please contact Ms. Belinda Huddy at:-
Tel: 021 045 0900; or Fax: 046 622 6564; or Email: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za



Locations of site notice erection



Plate C5 – 1: Site notice 1 erected at the Ou Mure/Brandvallei Farm Turnoff from the R354.



Plate C5 – 2: Site notice 2 erected at the Rietkloof Farm Turnoff from the R354.



Plate C5 – 3: Site notice 3 erected at the Keurkloof Farm Turnoff from the R354, near the N1.

C5.2 POSTER (ENGLISH AND AFRIKAANS) AND PROOF OF PLACEMENT

BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

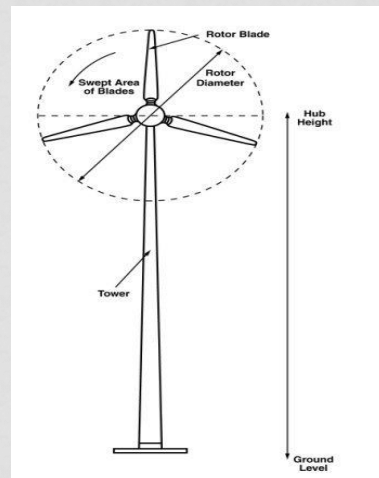
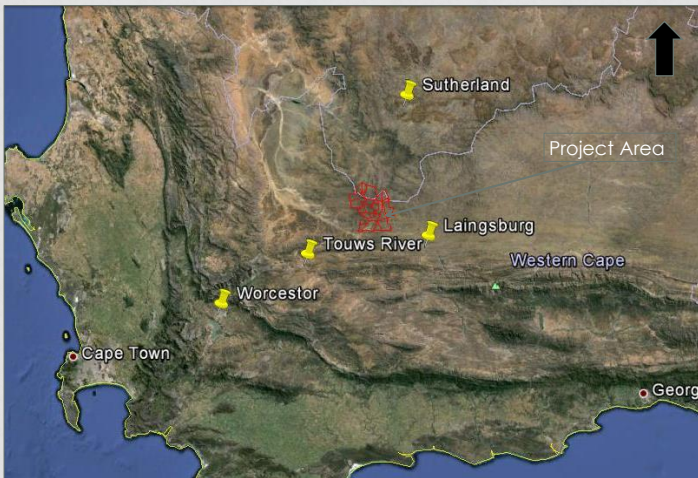
Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd) - propose constructing **two (2) 140MW wind energy facilities** (wind farms) near Laingsburg on the **border of the Northern and Western Cape Province**, South Africa. The proposed facility will comprise of:

- 100 turbines
- Each generate 2-4MW of power
- 280 MW total Power

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) has been appointed by **G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Limited** to undertake environmental assessments for the wind farms, and to apply for approval from the national Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), for construction and operation, as required by South Africa's environmental legislation.

STAY INFORMED

For further information or to register as an interested and affected party please contact Belinda Huddy
 Email: B.Huddy@cesnet.co.za
 Tel: 021 045 0900
 Fax: 046 622 6564



**BRANDVALLEY EN RIETKLOOF WINDENERGIE
FASILITEITE, IN DIE NOORD EN WES KAAP, SUID-AFRIKA.**

PROJEK BESKRYWING

'Brandvalley Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk en 'Rietkloof Wind Farm' (Edms) Bpk (albei filiaalmaatskappye van 'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk - beoog die **konstruksie en bedryf van twee (2) 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite** (wind plase), naby Laingsburg, op die **grens tussen die Noord en Wes-Kaap Provinsies**, Suid-Afrika. Die beplande aanleg sal uit die volgende bestaan:

- 100 turbines
- Elke turbine wek 2-4MW krag
- 'n Totale krag uitset van 280 MW

'EOH Coastal & Environmental Services' (CES) is deur 'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Beperk aangestel om verskeie omgewings assesserings uit te voer vir die wind plase, en om aansoek te doen vir omgewings goedkeuring vanaf die nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DOS), vir die konstruksie en bedryf, soos vereis deur die omgewingswetgewing van Suid-Afrika.

BLY INGELIG

Vir meer inligting, of om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en geaffekteerde party, kontak: Mev. Belinda Huddy
E-pos: B.Huddy@cesnet.co.za
Tel: 021 045 0900
Faks: 046 622 6564

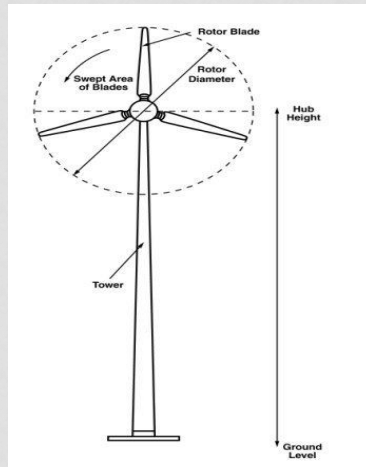
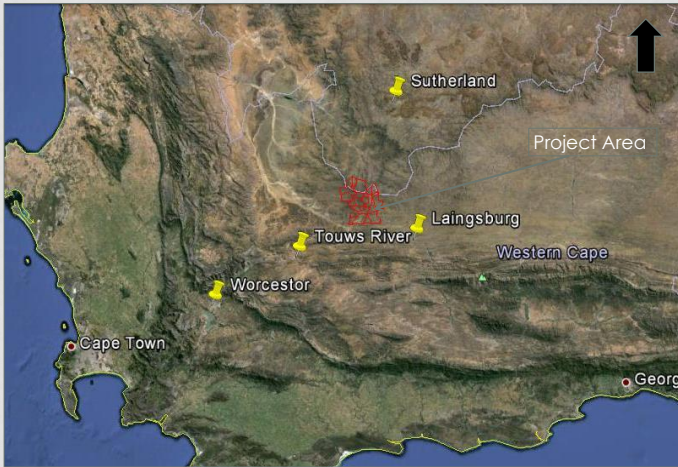




Plate C5 – 4: Posters Places at the Municipal Building in Laingsburg.



Plate C5 – 4: Posters Places at the the Laingsburg and Touw River Public Libraries.

APPENDIX C-6: COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TABLE AND MINUTES FROM PUBLIC MEETING

A Background Information Document (BID) per project was circulated from 27 August 2015 during which potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) were afforded the opportunity to submit comments and or concerns on the proposed wind farm developments. All comments received were recorded in the table below, along with responses from the EAP and the applicant.

The Draft Scoping Report was circulated for a 30-day period from 25 January 2016 to 23 February 2016. All comments received during this public participation period are recorded below in Table 2. An open day and a public meeting was held on the 11th of February 2016. All comments or questions asked during this meeting was recorded in Table 3 below, along as the responses from the EAP and the applicant.

Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.

Table 1: Parties who submitted comments

No	I&AP	Date received
COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT		
1.	Mr Matthys L. Heys, on behalf of J.A. Heyns (property owner)	<u>16 September 2015</u>
2.	Ms Nicole Abrahams (South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL))	<u>21 September 2015</u>
3.	Mr Steve Swanepoel	<u>2 October 2015</u>
4.	Ms Anne Flynn (Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd)	<u>21 October 2015</u>
5.	Mr Connelius Petrus Willemse (C.S.W. Boerdery)	<u>26 October 2015</u>
COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT		
6.	Serame Motlhake and Alishea Viljoen (Sentech)	<u>02 February 2016</u>
7.	Warren Petterson (Zeekoegat)	<u>09 February 2016</u>
8.	John Geeringh (Eskom, Senior Consultant Environmental Management)	<u>12 February 2016</u>
9.	Warren Petterson (Zeekoegat)	<u>15 February 2016</u>
10.	Arabel McClelland (DEA&DP)	<u>23 February 2016</u>
11.	Fancini van Staden (DEA&DP)	<u>23 February 2016</u>
12.	Dr Ramotholo Sefako (South African Astronomical Observatory – SAAO)	<u>23 February 2016</u>
13.	Adrian Tiplady (SKA)	<u>24 February 2016</u>
14.	Benjamin Walton (CapeNature)	<u>25 February 2016</u>
15.	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	<u>25 February 2016</u>
16.	Heritage Western Cape (HWC)	<u>01 March 2016</u>

Table 2: Comments and Responses

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
1	Mr Matthys L. Heyns, on behalf of J.A. Heyns (property owner)	My father, J.A. Heyns owns the farm Smidwinkel 163 in the Ceres District. The farm is part of the land involved in the project. We support the project and want to be informed on the progress.	Your support for these projects are noted. As requested, you have been registered as an I&AP for the proposed project and will therefore be informed accordingly.
2	Ms Nicole Abrahams	The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has	Please see the responses below that correlates to the numbering of your

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
	(SANRAL)	<p>received information regarding the above 2 proposed projects relating to the establishment of wind energy facilities/farms. The following comments should be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If abnormal loads have to be transported by road to the proposed site, a permit has to be obtained from the provincial government. b. SANRAL requires detail plans for approval of any alteration or upgrading measures that are required at any access - intersection with N1 National Road. The plans must be produced by an ECSA registered consulting engineer. All cost associated with road alteration or upgrading will be for the applicants account. c. Access information - Kilometre distance nearest to the access (see attached form, on which you can see the blue marker boards every 200m along the National Road). The status of the access – gravel or surfaced roads, with or without turning lanes. d. If services need to be constructed parallel within 60m measured from the road reserve fence, over or under the national road, (in this case the N1) the service owner must apply for a written permission from SANRAL, before any work may be carried out. Attached please find an application form for the proposed encroachment. e. Transport plan f. SANRAL must be consulted before the transport of abnormal loads commence on national roads. Please forward Transport Traffic Plan to Mr Garth Julius from this office at juliusg@nra.co.za. 	<p>comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An abnormal load application will be submitted should the project be awarded preferred bidder status under the REIPPPP. b. No alteration or upgrades of the N1 are contemplated at this stage, however, if required the plans will be communicated to SANRAL as requested. c. Information on access will be shared throughout the EIA and the relevant forms will be submitted to SANRAL for consideration. d. At this stage it is unknown whether any services parallel within 60m to the N1 will be required. Should this be required in the future, the relevant work permission/ approvals will be applied for. e. It is unclear what the meaning of comment “e” is, but please note that a transport plan will be prepared should this project be selected as a preferred bidder under the REIPPPP. <p>SANRAL will be consulted as requested.</p>
3	Mr Steve Swanepoel	<p>“Aangeheg hierby, met betrekking tot ekologiese, kommersiële en maatskaplike kwessies”.</p> <p>Attached hereby, with regards to</p>	<p>We note your objection to the projects and endeavour to provide sufficient information that is available at this stage to address your concerns. As per your request, Mr Pettersen was registered as an I&AP and will therefore</p>

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		<p>ecological, commercial and social issues.</p> <p>Comment: The Karoo is world-renowned for its great expanse, beauty and clear skies. Most notably, the reason for the establishment of the SALT array at Sutherland. Botanists, Herpologists, palaeontologists and tourists frequent the Karoo (and fly in on our registered airstrip) as a result of the wide selection of fauna and flora and traces of early civilisation. In short, the Karoo is a special place with a fragile eco-system, as a result of the harsh climate. This is an area which should never be disfigured or disturbed.</p> <p>We respectively, run guest houses on adjoining properties, which are frequented by nature-lovers and people seeking unspoilt nature and tranquillity.</p>	<p>be kept informed throughout the process.</p> <p>We note your concern that the proposed wind energy facilities (WEFs) will impact on the registered airstrip. The Civil Aviation Authority has been informed of the proposed development and will ensure that the proposed WEFs does not impact on any aviation related activities in terms of the Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act 13 of 2009). If any potential impacts are identified, mitigation or avoidance measures will be considered before the construction of the development. Therefore, the registered airstrip referred to in your comment will certainly be protected in terms of the Civil Aviation Act, 2009 (Act 13 of 2009).</p> <p>We agree that the Karoo is a unique environment that is characterised by all the qualities stated. In order to avoid or reduce any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts associated with the wind farms on this area, various specialist studies will be undertaken to inform the EIA phase. Impacts will be assessed and mitigation measures will be recommended. All mitigation measures will be included in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). In order to ensure that the EMP is implemented during the construction an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO), as well as external auditors, will undertake regular audits to ensure compliance. If the proposed development is authorised, the applicant is obliged, by law, to implement all the conditions of approval and the EMP. A draft EMP and all specialist assessment reports will be made available for review and input during the EIA phase. The EIA process will ensure that the impacts can be reduced to an acceptable level before the project is authorised and can be managed in reasonable manner during the construction and operational phases.</p> <p>It is noted that you operate a guest houses on the adjoining properties that may also benefit from the project site team during the various stages of development.</p> <p>Please see the below responses to address your concerns regarding the Karoo, which correlates to the numbering of your specific comment:</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>We wish to object to the erection of a proposed wind-farm in the Matjiesfontein area, as this would result in:</p> <p>1. Unsightly structures defacing the unspoilt countryside.</p>	<p>1. Various aspects associated with the visual impact of wind turbines will be assessed in detail in a visual impact assessment. This assessment will determine sensitive receptors (areas and/or people that falls within the zone of influence) i.e. the areas from where the turbines will be visible from. This will assist the visual specialist to determine the level and extent of visual impacts and to determine/recommend mitigation measures to reduce visual impacts.</p>
		<p>2. Damage or destruction of ecology during and after construction.</p>	<p>2. An ecological impact assessment will be undertaken by a specialist in order to identify ecological sensitivities resulting from the project before, during and after construction, including both fauna and flora. The impacts will be assessed and suitable mitigation measures will be recommended for implementation.</p>
		<p>3. Further construction to establish the infrastructure required for operating a concern in such a remote location would bring about further disruptions.</p>	<p>3. The design of the wind farm aimed to keep the footprint as small as feasibly possible and use existing infrastructure as far as possible i.e. opted for the upgrade of existing farm access roads as opposed to developing new routes. Regardless, new infrastructure will be required. The identification of any potential disruptions and the assessment of associated impacts will be undertaken by a suite of specialists including visual, ecology, noise, traffic, socio-economic, heritage, birds, bats, agriculture and aquatic.</p>
		<p>4. Erection of conduits (pylons, etc) would deface the countryside and pose a threat to already beleaguered fauna and flora.</p>	<p>4. Please note that the overhead powerlines will be assessed in a separate environmental process and are not included in the scope of this assessment. This future process will also be informed by a visual impact assessment in order to determine the impact of the electrical infrastructure. The proposed project areas are within close proximity of existing high voltage powerlines (specifically, two 400kV and one 765kV line), running north of the site. The impact on the additional infrastructure will therefore not be a new impact on the already tampered landscape but would potentially contribute to the existing visual impact. Please also note that specialists will assess the proposed route for the powerlines to ensure that the impacts on flora and fauna (including birds and bats) are assessed.</p>
		<p>5. The viability of such a venture, by nature of its actual objective, is questionable.</p>	<p>5. The applicant has been measuring the wind resource in the area for the past five years. This monitoring data has confirmed</p>

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			<p>that this area has a very good wind resource which would make it viable (economically and technically) for the generation of electricity. Should the two proposed projects received environmental authorisations, the applicant intends to submit the projects to the Department of Energy under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) with the aim to obtain a power purchase agreement from Eskom to feed electricity to the grid. Under the REIPPPP, projects compete (based on 70% price/tariff and 30% economic development plans) to be selected as a preferred bidder. Qualifying projects with the lowest tariff and high scores of economic development have a high chance to be selected. The high wind resource in the proposed site area guarantees the project to have low tariff and high chances of success in the REIPPPP. Generating power from wind energy in South Africa is currently the cheapest technology as a result of the competitive REIPPPP programme. For more information on this programme, please see the draft scoping report.</p>
		<p>6. Have alternative locations, such as those in proximity of industrial areas been investigated or considered.</p>	<p>6. An environmental and technical pre-feasibility assessment was undertaken in order to determine which areas of South Africa could potentially be suitable for wind farm developments. After much consideration from initial 11 potential sites, the applicant selected this area (part of 4 from the 11) based on the wind resource, the proximity to existing Eskom substations to connect to the national grid, site extent, land suitability, the landowner support for clean energy development and no foreseeable environmental fatal flaw. The pre-feasibility assessment confirmed mainly technical viability and the focus of the EIA process is for detailed environmental assessment (both biophysical and social) feasibility of the project area.</p>
		<p>7. What impact studies have been carried out to date and do they justify the erection of such a concern in this location?</p>	<p>7. As mentioned under point 6, a pre-feasibility assessment was undertaken to determine the technical feasibility of the projects. Desktop assessments based on open source environmental data was undertaken, and reported on in the draft scoping report, to determine whether there are any environmental flaws associated with the proposed site. No environmental limitations were identified, but this will be</p>

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		<p>8. Would the local population be utilised for the construction labour and if not, would this create a sustainable source of employment to them. Migrant labour could seriously disadvantage locals and would bring no economical value to the locals, only to the operators of such a concern.</p>	<p>confirmed by the specialist assessments.</p> <p>8. Local labour will be used during the construction period as far as possible, however the project is of a specialised nature and therefore skilled staff will also be required during construction. Depending on the locally available skills, some staff will have to be employed from other parts of the country and internationally. The details of all the proposed project's employment numbers will be included in the bid intended for submission under the REIPPPP as part of the socio-economic development plans. Local procurement and employment are part of the socio-economic development scoring on which REIPPPP bids are adjudicated. Should the project be successful under the REIPPPP, it will be audited against the commitments made to ensure that local labour are employed as specified. The operational phase of the project has lower employment requirements and mainly skilled technicians. Bursaries and training on operation would be part of proposals for the project's economic development contributions. A socio-economic impact assessment will also be undertaken to inform the EIA phase.</p>
		<p>9. Do the proponents of this venture place any value on local upliftment or relief of poverty to the local population, which is already prevalent in the area.</p>	<p>9. One of requirements under the REIPPPP is that each project must commit a specific percentage of the revenue toward a community upliftment programme within 50km of the project site. This is also part of the socio-economic development contributions that would be submitted to the bidding programme. The surrounding local communities will be consulted prior to construction to determine the needs of the community and to establish a trust that be used as a vehicle to spend the fund on determined community projects. The implementation will be audited against the commitments made in the bid which are contractually binding.</p>
		<p>10. Would the contractors guarantee the upholding of points raised in 8 and 9.</p>	<p>10. As briefly mentioned under points 8 and 9, the commitments will be contractually binding to the project once it has been selected as a preferred bidder. A quarterly reporting of all the contributions made by the project and the Department of Energy conducts regular audits of information submitted. The project may incur penalties and may even have its power-purchase agreement revoked if not compliant.</p>
		<p>11. What compensation could be</p>	<p>11. A socio-economic impact assessment</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>expected to the landowners and/or local population in the event of the concern becoming in breach of points 8,9 and 10, with particular reference to loss of any kind, such as decline in tourism, business and framing operations in the area.</p>	<p>will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to determine whether the proposed project could potentially impact farming, result in a loss of tourism or other business activities in the area. There is no compensation contemplated for local individuals or businesses beyond the socio-economic development obligations discussed above as that may prove impractical. The consequences of not adhering to commitments made in terms of the REIPPP regarding points 8, 9 and 10 is discussed above.</p>
4	<p>Ms Anne Flynn (Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd)</p>	<p>Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd (“Falcon”) is the holder of a Technical Co-operation Permit (“TCP”) with reference number 12/2/013/1 issued in terms of section 77 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (“the MPRDA”) over an area of 30,356.958 square kilometres in the Western Karoo. Falcon was issued with a TCP as early as 27 August 2009 and applied for exploration rights on 31 August 2010. As the holder of a TCP, Falcon has, in terms of section 78 of the MPRDA, the exclusive right to apply for an be granted an exploration right.</p> <p>The establishment of the G7 Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Faciliteis on land in respect of which Falcon holds a TCP and expects to explore potentially curtails Falcon’s ability to exercise these rights to the fullest extent.</p> <p>From an exploration point of view, Falcon’s proposed seismic survey to be conducted in the second year of its exploration program, was planned on lands with no major industrial and/or civil activities in the vicinity of the proposed seismic lines. From a technological point of view, the seismic method is imaging the sub-surface by transmitting seismic waves towards the Earth’s interior and then recording the reflected seismic waves. Noise generated in the neighbourhood of a seismic line will disturb seismic data acquisition and hamper the high-resolution and good quality imaging of</p>	<p>The information regarding the Falcon TCP is noted. We refer to the contents of the TCP as below:</p> <p><i>6.1 This Technical Co-operation Permit will commence on the Effective Date and, unless abandoned, cancelled, relinquished, suspended and/or terminated, will continue to be in force and effect for a period not exceeding 1 (one) year from the Effective Date.</i></p> <p>Although the one terminated on 27 October 2010, the TCP remains in force in terms of Section 79 (5) of the MPRDA due to the lodging of the application for an exploration right. The TCP is issued for a 12-month period in terms of section 77(1) of the MPRDA, which allows the permit holder to conduct a desktop study (e.g. acquire existing seismic and other data, etc.), but does not allow for any actual exploration activities. Falcon has not been granted an exploration right.</p> <p>Therefore, the only right that Falcon has is to apply for exploration right, which has been exercised. Lodging an application for an exploration right in terms of the MPRDA does not provide exclusive development rights, as under the South African legislation all applications are considered on merit to be decided by the competent authority. In other words, the mere lodging of an application for an exploration right in terms of the MPRDA and acceptance of the application by the DMR does not afford exclusive development rights to Falcon.</p> <p>The application for exploration is still pending. It may or may not be approved by the DMR. It would be administratively unfair (and legally indefensible) to deny</p>

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		<p>the underlying geological strata. Construction or daily operation of a windfarm will generate high levels of ground vibration and above surface noise that would obstruct Falcon's seismic data gathering.</p> <p>From a field development point of view the adverse effect of the G7 Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities on Falcon's planned shale gas project is significant. Drilling activities, infrastructure development, gas transmission (pipelines), etc. would all be severely curtailed to render the co-existence with a densely populated windmill platform in the area potentially impossible.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed wind farm on Falcon's rights and proposed activities needs to be assessed as part of the EIA process. A proposed method of assessment has to be developed in consultation with interested parties and approved by competent authority.</p>	<p>Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd and or Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd a right to develop and construct a project on the basis of a potential exploration, which may or may not be approved by the DMR.</p> <p>The developer itself has secured the necessary land rights to the project development site through notarised and registered lease agreements with the landowners of the area, some of which date back 2010. Falcon seeks to engage in exploration for shale gas. The manner which this would be done and the areas on the Project Site are at this stage unknown - although clearly this will involve invasive exploration methods.</p> <p>In the developer's opinion, Brandvalley and Rietkloof does not affect any right which Falcon holds in terms of the TCP. The proposed Brandvalley wind farm makes up much less than 1% of the proposed exploration site and accordingly, it is unclear how wind turbines on such 1% will have the effect of severely curtailing Falcon's rights or activities. In addition, it must be noted that the vast majority of the proposed Rietkloof wind farm falls outside the area for which Falcon is applying for an exploration right. A map demonstrating this will be included in the environmental impact report.</p> <p>It is not practical to pre-empt the decision of the exploration permit application, hence, solutions can be discussed if/when the environmental authorisation has been granted and Falcon has been granted an exploration right.</p> <p>The developer will remain available to engage further with Falcon should they receive an exploration right. Apart from rerouting the draft seismic survey line, a range of technical solutions could be explored.</p> <p>An assessment of rights falls outside of the scope of the EIA as per the requirements listed in Appendix 3 of the NEMA EIA Regulations 982 of 2014.</p>
5	<p>Mr Connelius Petrus Willemse (C.S.W. Boerdery)</p>	<p>Ek wil net vra dat die area wat gebruik word toegekamp sal word vir diere wat miskien daar kan loop, en om te keer dat mense ook daar kan seerkry, of stout is.</p>	<p>Dankie vir u kommentaar. Om die projek area te omhein bykommend tot bestaande plaas omheinings word nie tans beplan nie as gevolg van die kostes betrokke by die oprig en instandhouding van nuwe</p>

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		<p>Translated: I would just like to ask for the area that will be used to be fenced for animals that could walk in the area, as well as to ensure that no persons (such as those who are naughty) get hurt.</p>	<p>omheinings rondom strukture wat dit nie benodig in terme van sekuriteit nie. Die substasie wat beplan word vir op die terrein sal omhein word om seker te maak die mense in die area is veilig. Tydens die konstruksie en operasionele fases sal verskeidenheid gesondheids- en veiligheid prosedures in terme van toepaslike wetgewing in plek wees om veiligheid van alle mense op terrein te verseker. Alhoewel daar beheerde toegang in plek sal wees vir die projek area, sal die projek bestuurder sekuriteit personeel aanstel tydens die operasionele fase wat ongemagtigde toegang tot die projek area sal monitor.</p> <p>Translated: Thank you for your comment. It is unlikely that the project area will be fenced in addition to existing fences around farms due to the financial costs of erecting and maintaining new fences around structures that does not require this safety measure. The onsite substation will likely be fenced off with access limited to authorized personal to ensure the safety of people within the project area. During the construction and operational phases, various health and safety procedures compliant with relevant legislation will be in place to ensure safety of all people onsite. Only construction workers will be allowed on site during the construction phase. These staff members will be familiar with all the site protocols and what is acceptable behavior. Any transgressions will be subject to a fine system to ensure adherence to the policies and plans. While the project site will have a controlled access, the project operator will appoint security personnel during the operational phase who will monitor and ensure that there are no unauthorised persons on the project site.</p>
6.	<p>Serame Motlhake and Alishea Viljoen (Sentech)</p>	<p>There will be no impact (preliminary studies done in July 2015) on any of the Sentech networks because of remote location of the plant.</p>	<p>Thank you for the comment on the proposed project. We have taken note of the response and will continue to inform Sentech throughout the Environmental Impact Assessment process.</p>
7.	<p>Warren Petterson (Zeekoegat)</p>	<p>Thank you for your recent correspondence. As close neighbours to the proposed wind farm I would like to raise certain concerns. I have the farm as a means of enjoying and appreciating the pristine environment it is located in.</p>	<p>We note your concerns regarding the projects and endeavour to provide sufficient information that is available at this stage to address your concerns. Please note that the closest Rietkloof wind turbine is approximately 9km from your property and the closest Brandvalley wind turbine is approximately 16km away.</p>

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		<p>We believe that there is already an approval in place for a wind farm (or two) adjacent to the proposed Rietkloof and Brandvalley farms. Although this makes sense in terms of centralising services and minimising operational costs, I believe that the scale of the proposed operation in total will have an unacceptable impact on the area.</p>	<p>Correct, there are three Wind Energy Facilities (WEFs) (Roggeveld, Soetwater and Karusa) in close proximity of the Eskom Komsberg substation previously awarded preferred bidder status under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) managed by the Department of Energy. Only one of them (Roggeveld) is adjacent to the proposed Brandvalley project, but not adjacent to the proposed Rietkloof project.</p> <p>The construction of these projects will likely commence during the second half of 2016. There are many environmental, cost and social benefits to group wind energy facilities in one area, and this was the key objective of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) conducted by the CSIR from 2013-2015 that has subsequently identified several of these countrywide. The grouping of facilities in this Rietkloof and Brandvalley project areas are supported by the above mentioned SEA. The SEAs Electrical Grid Infrastructure component identifies this area as a corridor for electrical infrastructure expansion, and the proposed expansion of the Komsberg Substation will serve to accommodate additional projects in future. Please see Chapter 4 of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for more information on the project need and desirability.</p> <p>The combined (cumulative) impacts can be of a higher significance as opposed to the impact of one wind energy facility only. To ensure that the project does not result in unacceptable impacts, the cumulative impacts associated with all proposed projects in the study area will be assessed by the specialists to inform the Brandvalley and Rietkloof Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).</p>
		<p>All the studies have taken the each individual proposal as a standalone unit, no reference is made to the entire project and the significance of that. I am sure that you will agree that the projects together make a massive wind farm. This will have a far greater impact on the Heritage of the area, the nature of the area and of course the visual impact will be substantial. Surely a proposal of this scale needs more than just a Heritage Screener.</p>	<p>As indicated in the draft scoping report, all specialists will consider and assess the potential cumulative impacts assuming the worst case scenario i.e. that all projects proposed will be constructed.</p> <p>A heritage impact assessment will be undertaken to determine the impact on heritage features. A Notice of Intent to Develop was submitted to the Heritage Western Cape and the South African Heritage Resources Agency to determine whether a Palaeontology Impact</p>

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			Assessment will be required. The findings of the heritage impact assessment will be made available for public comment during the EIA Phase.
		Creating buffers along roads to minimise what can be seen when driving by, does not solve the proliferation of the countryside beyond, which is visible from many of the surrounding farms including ours.	A visual impact assessment (VIA) will determine the areas sensitive to change in the landscape which can include nearby houses, tourist destinations etc. Viewshed analyses will be undertaken to determine the visibility of the wind farm from these various sensitive points*. The findings of the visual impact assessment will be made available for public comment during the EIA Phase. *Should you wish our farm to be included in the VIA, kindly provide us with GPS coordinates of the viewpoint(s) on your farm you want assessed.
		Any natural environment can absorb or sustain a certain amount of negative input. Once again the accumulative size of this proposal will have a negative impact on a massive area of pristine countryside with significant historical and heritage value.	Both the visual and heritage specialists will assess cumulative impacts.
		Furthermore, from an economic point of view, we believe that although wind farms such as these are generally built to assist our struggling state energy supplier, they are predominantly done as a lucrative commercial venture by foreign investors. All the infrastructure is costed in foreign currency, which would of increased substantially with the current exchange rate scenario. As the selling price of the energy is fixed in ZAR (actually cents) the payback terms and timeframes become more difficult. As a result the risk of failure increases. One should ask is the sacrifice of the natural landscape worth it? possibly as a reasonable scale.	<p><i>G7's response follows:</i></p> <p>Under the REIPPPP, financial model parameters (payback terms, return on equity, capex with up-to-date foreign exchange assumptions etc.) are finalised at what's referred to as "Financial Close", the time when all contracts for construction and financing of a wind farm are finalised. This occurs shortly before start of construction but 1-2 years after being appointed Preferred Bidder (which in turn can only come after obtaining environmental authorisation).</p> <p>If at that point the project is no longer economically feasible for whatever reason, Financial Close cannot be achieved as no funding can be raised for construction, the project will not be built and no environmental impacts will occur. If at that point the project is economically feasible, exchange rate hedges ensure that no adverse consequences occur during the construction period. In addition, the REIPPPP allows certain adjustments to the electricity tariff to be made for any exchange rate fluctuations between the day an REIPPPP bid is submitted and Financial Close.</p> <p>Finally, since operational costs for wind farms are very low compared to most other</p>

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			<p>forms of electricity generation and since almost all operation and maintenance is done locally, exchange rate fluctuations have very little impact on the viability of a wind farm once it has been built.</p> <p>For these reasons, there is no "risk of failure" in this context. If the wind farm is built, it will be viable and not fail. Otherwise the wind farm simply won't be built.</p>
		<p>Further risks on the success of the establishments are changing weather patterns. Sure the wind factor is measured for a long period, however as a resident I can assure you that the weather patterns have changed over the past few years, one of the most significant changes being the reduction in windy days. This will impact on potential power outputs as well as the potential income for those farmers who signed agreements whereby they receive a percentage of the revenue generated by each turbine.</p>	<p>Wind resources have already been studied over an extensive period of time and compared with historical data with the intention to assess and account for such interannual variations. Such information has already been taken into account by the developer to determine the viability of the proposed wind farms. In addition, under the REIPPPP and sound investment practices (which all private capital to be employed here is bound by), neither Preferred Bidder nor Financial Close can be reached without a detailed analysis of this aspect. However, such analysis is unfortunately beyond the scope of the EIA.</p>
		<p>From an environmental perspective, there is a tremendous amount of small wildlife spread across this area. I am no specialist, however the traffic, presence of people, and the turbines themselves giving off some sounds and vibrations is sure to ensure that the animals disappear.</p>	<p>The potential ecological, noise, social and traffic impacts will be assessed to inform the EIA phase. Various mitigation measures will be recommended in order to reduce or avoid negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. All mitigation measures will be included in an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). In order to ensure that the EMPr is implemented during the construction phase, an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO), as well as external auditors, will undertake regular audits to ensure compliance. If the proposed development is authorised, the applicant is obliged, by law, to implement all the conditions of approval and the EMP. A draft EMPr and all specialist assessment reports will be made available for review and input during the EIA phase. The EIA process will ensure that the impacts can be reduced to an acceptable level before the project is authorised and can be managed in reasonable manner during the construction and operational phases.</p>
		<p>In terms of where to place these WEF's, surely alternatives should be looked at. I may have missed that part, however it is my understanding that part of an Environmental Study should involve looking at alternatives.</p>	<p>Please note that various alternatives were identified and included in Chapter 3 in the DSRs. Alternatives to be considered also include access road location alternatives, construction camp location alternatives, onsite substation location alternatives as well</p>

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		<p>We look forward to seeing what alternatives were considered in your Draft EIR, which is what I believe to be the next step in this process.</p>	<p>as incremental alternatives for turbine locations. In addition, the no-go alternative will also be assessed. As noted in the DSR numerous (14) sites were subject to a feasibility study conducted by CES in 2009.</p>
		<p>Firstly more “disturbed” areas possibly closer to urbanisation and the required power sub stations and grids are more ideally located. Although wind is a prerequisite, I am sure that there are areas along or close to the coast that have enough wind, are more disturbed and a lot closer to the required substations and power lines. It is difficult to believe that destroying a massive part of the Karoo is the best solution?</p>	<p>An environmental and technical pre-feasibility assessment was undertaken in order to determine which areas of South Africa could potentially be suitable for wind farm developments. After much deliberations, the applicant selected this area based on the following:</p>
			<p>Wind resource: Analysis of publicly available information, proprietary information and specialist analysis of five years' worth of on-site weather data indicated that the site has sufficient wind resource to make a wind energy facility financially viable.</p>
			<p>Site extent: Sufficient land can be secured under long-term lease agreements to allow for the required number of wind turbines to make the project feasible.</p>
			<p>Grid access: Grid access and the distance to a viable connection point were key considerations in terms of prioritising appropriate sites. Ease of access into the Eskom electricity grid is vital to the viability of a wind facility. Projects which are in close proximity to a connection point and/or demand centre are favourable, and reduce the losses associated with power transmission. Grid access is deemed favourable for this site due to the existence of the existing Eskom Komsberg Substation. Eskom is currently considering the Komsberg Substation as a hub for connecting several renewable energy projects being developed in the area.</p>
			<p>Land suitability: The current land use of the site properties is an important consideration for site selection in terms of limiting disruption to existing land use practices. Agricultural land was preferred as the majority of farming practices can continue in tandem to the operation of the wind farm once the construction and commissioning of the project is complete. Sites that facilitate easy construction conditions (relatively flat, limited</p>

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			watercourse crossings, lack of major rock outcrops) are also favoured during site selection.
			Proximity to aerodromes: The proximity to aerodromes and possible interactions with these facilities was considered as part of site selection.
			Landowner support: The selection of sites where the landowners are supportive of the development of renewable energy is essential for ensuring the success of the project. The landowners do not view the development as a conflict with their current land use practices.
8.	John Geeringh (Senior Consultant Environmental management, Eskom)	Please find attached Eskom requirements for works at or near Eskom infrastructure. Please send me copies of all reports on CD via registered mail.	Copies of all reports were sent to John Geeringh and receipt was confirmed.
9.	Warren Petterson (Zeekoegat)	<p><u>Highlights and red text were provided by Warren Petterson. This comment should be read in conjunction with the comment recorded in line 7.</u></p> <p>We note your concerns regarding the projects and endeavour to provide sufficient information that is available at this stage to address your concerns. Please note that the closest Rietkloof wind turbine is approximately 9km from your property and the closest Brandvalley wind turbine is approximately 16km away. This is very close in the Karoo.</p>	We note your concern.
		Correct, there are three Wind Energy Facilities (WEFs) (Roggeveld, Soetwater and Karusa) in close proximity of the Eskom Komsberg substation previously awarded preferred bidder status under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) managed by the Department of Energy. Only one of them (Roggeveld) is adjacent to the proposed Brandvalley project, but not adjacent to the proposed Rietkloof project.	<p>All specialists will assess cumulative impacts within the planning context of this area considering that the area is earmarked for renewable energy development (see the Renewable Energy Development Zones and Strategic Environmental Assessment for Electrical Grid Infrastructure).</p> <p>Potential positive environmental benefits include the 1) protection of heritage features as without identifying heritage features and protecting it as part of this project, farming practices might continue to impact on it; 2) energy generation from a renewable energy</p>

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		<p>I believe that all these WEF's will abut each other and create a massive facility that will almost industrialise the area and magnify the impacts that we are trying to avoid.</p> <p>The construction of these projects will likely commence during the second half of 2016. There are many environmental, cost and social benefits to group wind energy facilities in one area, and this was the key objective of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) conducted by the CSIR from 2013-2015 that has subsequently identified several of these countrywide. The grouping of facilities in this Rietkloof and Brandvalley project areas are supported by the above mentioned SEA. The SEAs Electrical Grid Infrastructure component identifies this area as a corridor for electrical infrastructure expansion, and the proposed expansion of the Komsberg Substation will serve to accommodate additional projects in future. Please see Chapter 4 of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for more information on the project need and desirability.</p> <p>It cannot be possible that there are in fact "Environmental benefits", possibly cost and social?</p> <p>A visual impact assessment (VIA) will determine the areas sensitive to change in the landscape which can include nearby houses, tourist destinations etc. Viewshed analyses will be undertaken to determine the visibility of the wind farm from these various sensitive points*. The findings of the visual impact assessment will be made available for public comment during the EIA Phase. *Should you wish our farm to be included in the VIA, kindly provide us with GPS coordinates of the viewpoint(s) on your farm you want assessed. Please see attached kmz with 3 of</p>	<p>resource will help South Africa to move towards the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It will also increase the generation capacity in line with the Integrated Resource Plan for South Africa and 3) social and financial benefits to the local community in terms of job creation, secondary spending in the area, need for goods and services that will stimulate the local economy, skills transfer and community upliftment. The EIA report together with all the specialist reports will outline exactly what environmental benefits there will be, if any.</p> <p>Thank you for providing the three viewpoints. The visual specialist will include these as potential sensitive visual receptors in the visual impact assessment. From recent satellite imagery it appears as if there are no development at these viewpoints, so do those viewpoints refer to existing or proposed developments?</p>

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		<p>the many possible Viewpoints.</p> <p>Please note that various alternatives were identified and included in Chapter 3 in the DSRs. Alternatives to be considered also include access road location alternatives, construction camp location alternatives, onsite substation location alternatives as well as incremental alternatives for turbine locations. In addition, the no-go alternative will also be assessed.</p> <p>These are local scale alternatives</p> <p>As noted in the DSR numerous (14) sites were subject to a feasibility study conducted by CES in 2009. These are the alternatives that we want a better understanding of, and the reasoning behind the noncompliance/failure of the other 12 sites?</p>	<p>The Department of Environmental Affairs has very specific requirements for the identification of alternatives as stated in Appendix 2 of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. It is not a requirement to consider potential alternatives on a larger scale.</p> <p>Although this is not a requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment processes, the pre-feasibility assessment was a high level assessment undertaken to assess sites in Beaufort West, Calvinia, Klaver, Kleinsee, Lamberts Bay, Richtersveld, Struisbay, Sutherland, Swartbergvlei, Swellendam, Uitvlugt, Vredendal and Witberg. Subsequent to this pre-feasibility assessment the applicant continued to pursue some of these areas as well as other new identified areas based on confirmed wind resources, the landowner support, proximity of grid access, site extent and land suitability. Most of the sites initially investigated were not pursued due to potentially higher environmental impacts</p>
		<p>Site extent: Sufficient land can be secured under long-term lease agreements to allow for the required number of wind turbines to make the project feasible. Some argue that you are taking advantage of a generally poor farming community</p>	<p>The response from the community during the recent public meeting held on 11 February 2016 was overwhelmingly positive and the local community fully support and welcome this development. The mayor of Laingsburg correctly indicated that 1% of the turnover will be given to the community which exceeds Municipal income tax. These funds will result in direct community upliftment. Others may argue that a generally poor or struggling farming community is taking advantage of wind farms as a means to sustainable income.</p>
		<p>Grid access: Grid access and the distance to a viable connection point were key considerations in terms of prioritising appropriate sites. Ease of access into the Eskom electricity grid is vital to the viability of a wind facility. Projects which are in close proximity to a connection point and/or</p>	<p>Eskom intends to expand the existing Eskom Komsberg substation and are thereby attracting more renewable energy development to the area. The Karoo covers a large area within the middle of South Africa. It would therefore not be possible to avoid all impacts associated with electrical infrastructure to the Karoo. By expanding the</p>

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		<p>demand centre are favourable, and reduce the losses associated with power transmission. Grid access is deemed favourable for this site due to the existence of the existing Eskom Komsberg Substation. Eskom is currently considering the Komsberg Substation as a hub for connecting several renewable energy projects being developed in the area. You are not answering the question. Komsberg is in the Karoo. The Karoo is undisturbed. Why destroy it.</p>	<p>existing substation it reduces the need for a greenfield development at a different location which is preferred from an environmental and cost perspective. Also, this part of the Karoo has been disturbed for many years. Two very large 400kV power lines were built here in the 1970's and an even larger 765kV power line in 2015. Three large 140MW wind farms have recently been approved here and will enter construction in late 2015. This does not "destroy" the Karoo as more than 99% of the vegetation in the area is left intact.</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Arabel McClelland (DEADP)</p>	<p>1. The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) dated 20 January 2016 that were received by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (hereinafter referred to as "the Department") on 25 January 2016, and the telephonic conversation on 23 February 2016, refer.</p> <p>2. It is understood that the applicant, Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Lt, proposes the following development:</p> <p>2.1 The development of a 140 megawatt (MW) wind energy facility comprising of 70 turbines; 2.2 Each turbine will have a generating capacity between 1.5MW and 4MW; 2.3 Each turbine will have a foundation of 25m in diameter and 4m in depth; 2.4 The turbine structures will have a maximum hub height of up to 120m per turbine and a rotor diameter of up to 140m; and 2.5 Associated substation and ancillary infrastructure (access roads, overhead power lines, electrical transformers, wind measuring lattice masts etc.).</p> <p>The following consolidated comment by various directorates in Department is hereby offered:</p> <p>3. Directorate: Development</p>	<p>Thank you for the comment on the proposed Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility. Your understanding of the proposed project is correct.</p> <p>3. Please note that the contact details provided were included in the updated Interested and Affected Party database.</p>

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		<p>Management (Region 2) – Arabel McClelland Arabel.McClelland@westerncape.gov.za; Tel: (021) 483 2660): 3.1 Please include the Department of Environmental Affairs’ reference number in future documentation for referencing purposes.</p>	<p>3.1 The DEA reference number will be included in all future correspondence.</p>
		<p>3.2 With respect to the applicable 2014 EIA listed activities listed in Table 1-1 of the DSR, the following is noted: 3.2.1 Activity 20 of Government Notice (GN) No. R. 983 refers to an activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 20014) (NEM:BA). Please note that such activities identified in terms of section 53(1) of the NEM:BA have not yet been gazetted and as such, activity 30 of this listing notice should be excluded from the application. 3.2.2 Activities 12 and 14 of the GN No. R. 985 refer to systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans. Please note that these plans have not been formally adopted by the competent authority of the Western Cape. 3.2.3. Activity 14 of GN No. R. 985 also refers to “sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority.” Similarly, please be advised that the draft Environmental Management Framework for the Cape Winelands District Municipality has not been formally adopted by the competent authority.</p>	<p>3.2.1 It is noted, and the application form will be updated accordingly. 3.2.2 It is noted, and the application form will be updated accordingly. 3.2.3 It is noted, and the application form will be updated accordingly.</p>
		<p>3.3 The pages number of Chapter 1 should be amended as they are not sequential.</p>	<p>3.3 The numbering will be corrected for the submission of the Final Scoping Report.</p>

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		<p>3.4 Section 1.3 of the DSR incorrectly refers to the triggering of at least one listed activity in GN No. R. 985, which require a full Scoping and EIA process to be followed. This should be amended to GN No. R. 984.</p>	<p>3.4 Section 1.3 will be corrected to reflect the triggering of at least one activity in GN No. R. 984, which requires a full Scoping and EIA process to be followed.</p>
		<p>3.5. Clarity on the following is required and must be address in the EIA Report: 3.5.1 Chapter 2, sub-section 2.4.1(3)(ii)(h) of the DSR refers to the site being “rehabilitated where practical and reasonable.” It is recommended that additional information be provided with respect to the proposed rehabilitation measures, management thereof and responsible parties. 3.5.2 Section 3.3 of the DSR outline “incremental alternatives” with respect to the turbine layouts and positions and briefly mentions some factors that may influence this. However, the project description states that “up to 70 wind turbine positions” may be proposed. The description allows for an expansive range of turbine positions; therefore it is recommended that clarity is provided either on how factors influence the selection and placement of the turbines, or how the potential positions are eliminated based on the maximise number of wind turbines. 3.5.3 Figure 6-11 depicts the Critically Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Area (ESAs) within the proposed project area. However, the titles of the first two maps have been incorrectly labelled and should be switched so that the first map (top left) refers to the Cape Winelands DM. 3.5.4 This Directorate supports the identified specialist studies indicated in the Plan of Study for the EIA that are to be undertaken to inform the EIA phase of the application.</p>	<p>Please note that additional information will be provided in the EIA Report for the following: 3.5.1 Rehabilitation measures and management thereof will be included in the Environmental Management Plan as recommended by the various specialist assessments. 3.5.2 Please see the information provided on the factors that influence the placement of the 70 positions. The layout of turbines will furthermore be informed and amended to accommodate the findings from the specialist assessments during the EIA phase. 3.5.3 The titles were corrected to reflect the correct municipality. 3.5.4 We note your support for the identified specialist studies as indicated in the Plan of Study for EIA.</p>

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		<p>3.6 Given the scale and location of the proposed development, it is recommended that the potential impacts for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases be clearly distinguished. Furthermore, due to the scale of the construction works in relatively remote location and the substantial size of the construction site (~10ha) and on-site concrete batching plant (a further ~1ha), it is recommended that the potential impacts associated with the contractor's base camp include provision of basic services for the site and personnel, as well as the construction work spread out across a more expansive area, be adequately considered and assessed in the EIA Report. In addition, it is recommended that the approximate size of the workforce required during the construction phase be indicated in the EIA Report.</p>	<p>3.6 The potential impacts for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases will be more clearly separated in the EIA Report and Environmental Management Plan. All specialist assessments will consider and assess the potential impacts associated with the proposed construction camp and concrete batching plant. Additional information on the workforce will be provided during the EIA phase.</p>
11.	<p>Fancini van Staden (DEADP)</p>	<p>4. Directorate: Development Management (Region 3) – Fracini van staden Fancini.vanStaden@westerncape.gov.za; Tel (044) 805 8617):</p> <p>4.1. Based on information contained in the DSR, this Directorate requires that the following impacts pertaining to the receiving environment be assessed and taken into account with the final design and layout of the proposed wind energy facility:</p> <p>4.1.1 Biophysical Impacts</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Potential impacts on surface water resources that occur in close proximity to the site and possible riparian zones;</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Potential impacts of increased surface water run-off (viz. increased soil erosion) associated with the establishment of hard surfaces and vegetation clearing (mainly during the construction phase);</p>	<p>Please note that the contact details provided were included in the updated Interested and Affected Party database</p> <p>As requested, the biophysical impacts will be considered in aquatic, ecology and agricultural impact assessments during the EIA Phase. Potential increase in noise generation on the receiving environment will be considered in the Noise Impact Assessment. Dust impacts will be considered by the EAP and recommendations to mitigate will be included in the EMP.</p>

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		<p>4.1.1.3 Potential impacts on ground and surface water quality due to hydrocarbon spillages from vehicles during construction and operational phase of the development;</p> <p>4.1.1.5 Destruction of flora within development area ranging from construction activities such as vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping within the site;</p> <p>4.1.1.6 The disruption of ecological processes and loss of landscape connectivity;</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Faunal displacement mainly during the construction phase of the project and adverse impacts on avifauna as a result of potential habitat loss;</p> <p>4.1.1.8 Potential biophysical impacts of the development on formally and informally protected areas;</p> <p>4.1.1.9 Potential impacts of the development on the soil and agricultural potential of the site;</p> <p>4.1.1.10 Potential impacts of the proposed development on subsurface drainage patterns; and</p> <p>4.1.1.11 Potential increase in dust and noise generation on the receiving environment during the construction phase.</p>	
		<p>4.1.2 Development site</p> <p>4.1.2.1 A thorough assessment of the turbine footprints for the aforementioned anticipated biophysical and other impacts must be conducted, as well as the development footprint of any associated development components or facilities (e.g. ancillary infrastructure, substation and other electrical infrastructure development, etc.).</p>	<p>The proposed turbine footprints and associated infrastructure will be ground-truthed and assessed in the EIA Phase of the proposed project.</p>
		<p>4.1.3 Socio-Economic</p> <p>4.1.3.1 A thorough assessment of road transport and access safety pertaining to the delivery of turbine components for the proposed</p>	<p>Please note that a transport plan can only be compiled once the turbine model and turbine manufacturer are selected and the number of turbines are confirmed. Such a detailed study will be undertaken post-EIA once the</p>


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		<p>development;</p> <p>4.1.3.2 The potential job creation during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development; and</p> <p>4.1.3.3 The potential for education and training development initiatives to enable the youth to develop skills, especially in the fields of science and technology.</p>	<p>information becomes available. In order to ensure that the project will not impact on traffic, various mitigation measures will be included in the EMP. The Socio-Economic Assessment will consider the potential for job creation and the potential for education and training initiatives in the EIA Phase. Please also note that the details of community upliftment projects are not known at this stage and will be determined through a collaborative process with the local community. What will be assessed though is the potential for the WEF to financially contribute to community upliftment projects.</p>
		<p>4.2 According to the DSR, the proposed Brandvalley wind energy facility may connect to a shared onsite Eskom 33/132kV substation, which could then be connected via an off-site overhead 132kV power line to the Komsberg substation. Proof of consultation and/ or any preliminary agreements with Eskom in this regard must be included in the EIA Report.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, there's no preliminary agreement with Eskom that can be shared. Correspondence involving grid connection is confidential of nature as this directly affects the tariff per kwh. The grid connection can only be discussed with Eskom once the next bid date for the REIPPPP is confirmed. Grid connection will be secured through a cost estimate letter which will only be in place post-EIA. Eskom is a registered Interested and Affected Party in the EIA process.</p>
		<p>4.3 According to the DSR, a site selection process was following which resulted in the proposal of the wind energy facility on the proposed development site. It is furthermore notes that an access road, construction camp and substation site alternatives will be assessed. It is recommended that the EIA Report provide a more detailed assessment of the different types of technology alternatives (e.g. wind energy vs. solar energy) and a detailed description why the proposed wind energy facility is considered more feasible that other alternatives.</p>	<p>Please see Appendix 1 to the CRR.</p>
		<p>4.4 According to the DSR, the development site falls within a CBA and ESA. Development proposed which are not aligned to the management goals of CBAs and ESAs should not be supported. The desired management outcomes for the</p>	<p>Mitigation and rehabilitation measures will be explored for any unavoidable residual impacts to ensure that the proposed projects are in accordance with the CBA and ESA management aims.</p>

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		<p>CBA is to maintain natural land, rehabilitation degraded land to a natural or near natural state and to manage for no further degradation. In this regard the mitigation hierarchy must be followed and unacceptable impacts on CBAs and ESAs should firstly be avoided. If after having investigated alternatives to avoid the impacts altogether, it can be shown that avoidance is not possible, then alternatives to mitigate and manage the impacts must be explored. Unavoidable residual impacts should be rehabilitated. If after rehabilitation certain residual impacts of medium or high significance will remain, then option to offset the biodiversity impacts should be explored.</p>	
		<p>5. Please direct all enquired to the officials indicated in this correspondence should you require any further clarity on any of the issues/comments provided.</p>	<p>The officials indicated in the correspondence provided by DEA&DP will be notified going forward.</p>
		<p>6. The Department reserved the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on the information received</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Dr Ramotholo Sefako (SAAO)</p>	<p>We have studied your draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process for the proposed construction of the Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy facilities in Northern and Western Cape provinces around the Karoo.</p> <p>We note that parts of the proposed facilities are within the Sutherland Central Astronomy Advantage Areas, which was declared by the Minister of Science and Technology and published in the Government Gazette (No. 37434, Notice 199 of 2014) on 12 March 2014 as part of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage (AGA) Act 2007.</p> <p>A Central Astronomy Advantage Area</p>	<p>Thank you for the comment relating to both the Rietkloof and Brandvalley wind farm projects. Please note that the document this comment pertains to, is the Draft Scoping Report and the EIA Report will be made available at a later stage. One farm portion of the proposed Brandvalley wind farm, namely Farm 197 Rietfontein, is located within the Sutherland Central Astronomy Advantage Area (AAA). The closest turbine on this property is approximately 73km from the SALT. The proposed Rietkloof wind farm falls outside of the Sutherland Central AAA.</p> <p>We acknowledge that the SALT is sensitive to dust, light and other interferences that may visually obstruct viewing. Mitigation measures to reduce potential light and dust pollution during the construction and operational stages of the Brandvalley wind</p>

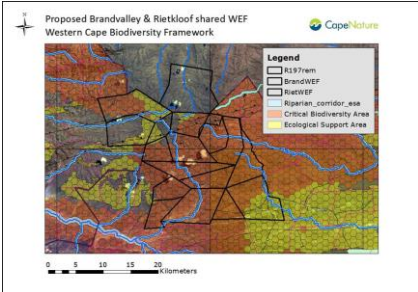
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		<p>(Central AAA) is defined as <i>an area declared by the Minister so that activities, which may affect astronomy and related scientific endeavours, or astronomy advantage, such as light pollution or radio frequency interference, may be restricted or prohibited in the Central AAA to ensure or facilitate the protection of a Core Astronomy Advantage Area (Core AAA) from such activities.</i> Basically activities that may be detrimental to astronomy and related endeavours may be restricted or prohibited in the Central AAA.</p> <p>Our main concern with the proposed facilities is with regard to any night lighting associated with the wind turbines, dust pollution during construction of the facilities and/or any other aspect of the development that will cause light/or air pollution. Accordingly, we wish to point out that all development near Sutherland and surrounding areas must conform to the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act Regulations.</p> <p>You draft document does not mention optical astronomy or how the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT), the largest optical telescope in the Southern Hemisphere, will be protected against light and dust emissions as a result of the development of your facilities. It is important that potential impacts to astronomy relating to dust and lighting at night and mitigation measures that will be taken to protect optical astronomy at SALT are part of the EIA process.</p> <p>The SAAO reserves the right to object to the proposed construction of the Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities, if they are found to</p>	<p>energy facility will be included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The SAAO will be afforded the opportunity to comment on these mitigation measures. Discussions will be advanced (outside of the EIA process) with the SAAO/SALT and the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in order to ensure that proposed mitigations accommodate the lighting requirements in accordance with the Civil Aviation Act 13 of 2009 and the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act 21 of 2007.</p>

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		pose a threat to optical astronomy at SAAO's observing station near Sutherland.	
13.	Adrian Tiplady (SKA)	<p>This letter is in response to your email request, to provide an assessment on the potential development of Brandvalley/Rietkloof wind electricity generation facility and the risk it may pose on the Square Kilometre Array Project.</p> <p>A high level risk assessment has been conducted at the South African SKA Project Office to determine the potential impact of such facility on the Square Kilometre Array. This letter serves to confirm the outcomes of the risk assessment, and proposals for any future investigations associated with this facility.</p> <p>I. The nearest SKA station has been identified as SKA Station SKA-2379, at approximately 75km/78km from the proposed location of Brandvalley wind facility;</p> <p>II. Based on the distance to the nearest SKA station, and the information currently available on the detailed design of wind facilities, this wind energy facility poses a very low risk of detrimental impact on the SKA;</p> <p>III. Any transmitters that are to be established, or have been established, at the site for the purposes of voice and data communication will be required to comply with the relevant AGA regulations concerning the restriction of use of the radio frequency spectrum that applies in the area concerned;</p> <p>IV. As a result of the very low risk associated with the Brandvalley/Rietkloof wind facility, no mitigation measures would be required at this stage. However, the South African SKA Project Office would like to be kept informed of progress with this project, and reserves the right to further risk assessments at a later stage.</p>	<p>Thank you for confirming that the proposed Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility would pose a very low risk to the SKA and therefore no mitigation measures are required at this stage. Kindly provide us with the coordinates of SKA-2379 for future reference. Please note that the SKA will be kept informed throughout the project, as requested.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

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		This technical advice is provided by the South African SKA Project Office on the basis of the protection requirements of the SKA in South Africa, and does not constitute legal approval of the renewable energy projects in terms of the Astronomy Geographic Advantage Act, the Management Authority, and its regulations or declarations.	
14.	Benjamin Walton (CapeNature)	<p>CapeNature, as a custodian of biodiversity in the Western Cape, would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed change of land use and development activities, and wish to make the following comment. The covering letters dated 20 January with hard- and electronic copies of the draft Scoping Reports (SR) and Plan of Study for EIA (POSEIA) concerning the above-mentioned applications, namely Rietkloof and Brandvalley; received per mail from <i>Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd</i> by Scientific Services on the 22nd of January 2016, refers.</p> <p>1. Based on limited internal staff capacity constraints CapeNature has insufficient time available to scrutinize the document in depth; and can only provide limited input and advice at this stage. Various diagrams show the proposed development area which is not only “shared” with another application, the proposed Rietkloof Wind Energy Facility (WEF), but has differing project domains which is unclear. In addition, clarity is sought on why the application is “shared” with another and not submitted as a single application. For the interests of brevity the third project map in Appendix G of both reports is referred to the “project area” (see Fig. 1).</p>	<p>Please note that two separate applications and two EIAs are currently undertaken i.e. one per wind farm. The two proposed projects have three overlapping properties, but the project footprints does not overlap. CES, please refer them to a map showing this. The proposed projects are subjected to two separate EIA processes in order to apply for 140MW capacity per WEF in accordance with the maximum generation capacity per WEF as stipulated under the Department of Energy’s Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPPP).</p>

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		 <p>Figure 1: Showing the project area proposed for the Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs over the great escarpment of the Groot Karoo (image courtesy of Google Earth).</p> <p>2. CapeNature supports the development of renewable energy facilities, including wind driven turbines. However, it must be recognised that the potential impacts on biodiversity of this relatively new technology are not yet fully understood in South Africa. We are concerned that the cumulative impacts of these facilities, if not properly considered and planned for, could be quite significant. It is therefore essential that a precautionary approach is taken and that turbines are placed outside of ecologically sensitive area. It is also vital that a clear monitoring and reporting protocol is established so that lessons learned from newly established facilities can be shared with the wider community. CapeNature requires at least two season worth of bat and bird monitoring data; as well as affected small mammal monitoring data.</p> <p>3. CapeNature required concise Botanical / Freshwater Assessments of properties which are untransformed or designated sensitive areas, to be conducted by suitably qualified Botanists / Freshwater specialists. Please consult TOR for the Fynbos Forum Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessments in that regard, as well as contextualising a</p>	<p>The support of renewable energy facilities has been noted. We additionally note your concern regarding the gaps in our knowledge with respect to wind energy technologies in South Africa. Project induced cumulative impacts will be considered in the EIA Phase by all specialists. Due to the complex and dynamic nature of the environment and gaps in knowledge, the Precautionary Principle will be adopted throughout the EIA Process to account for uncertainty. All mitigation measures to manage impacts, will be recorded in the EMP. The EMP is considered a living document and allows for amendments possibly from industry lessons learned.</p> <p>An Ecological Impact Assessment and an Aquatic Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA stage of the project. The specialists will be cognisant of the ToR provided in the Fynbos Forum Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessments, the Biodiversity Sector Plans and the National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Area (NFEPA) map. Please note that the NFEPA were considered in the desktop</p>

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		<p>survey i.t.o. the published Biodiversity Sector Plans, as well as the National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas map; available at http://bgis.sanbi.org. In this regard CapeNature also requires specific input from avifaunal and faunal specialists concerning impacts to bats, birds and small mammals.</p>	<p>analysis of the receiving environment in the Scoping Report. An Avifaunal Impact Assessment and a Bat Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to supplement the 12-month avifaunal and bat monitoring currently underway. The findings will be included in the EIA and made available for I&APs to comment on. Impacts on fauna will be assessed in the Ecological Impact Assessment undertaken in the EIA Phase.</p>
		<p>4. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT The mapped vegetation units predominantly occurring at the affected properties are: <i>unprotected</i> Central Mountain Shale Renosterveld (FRs 5); <i>hardly protected</i> Koedoesberge-Moordenaars Karoo (SKv 6); and <i>moderately protected</i> Tanqua Wash Riviere (AZi 7).</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
		<p>5. SENSITIVE AREAS: CBAs and ESAs CapeNature will not support further loss of threatened ecosystems, the transformation of identified sensitive areas or untransformed natural areas; and neither incompatible land uses for biodiversity conservation objectives. Selecting remaining areas of natural vegetation and habitat have been designated as either: declared Protected Areas; Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), as habitat required as part of the CBA conservation network; in addition to Other Natural Areas. Intact CBAs and ESAs are required to prevent further degradation of the landscape, and ecosystem functioning and services by maintaining ecological and hydrological corridor linkages. Degraded lands within identified sensitive areas have also been selected to maintain ecological connectivity. Most of the property falls within a designated sensitive area (see Fig. 2) selected for various criteria. A restricted form of</p>	<p>We note your concerns regarding the Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and the Ecological Sensitive Areas (ESAs). The desktop analysis of the proposed location does confirm that the project area falls within mapped CBAs and ESAs. Please note that the area proposed for development was previously transformed through grazing and other agricultural activities. These areas will therefore be groundtruthed by the ecologist to determine the status of the vegetation and recommendations will be provided as to the turbine positions and the associated infrastructure.</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>infrastructural development is permissible within the Critical Biodiversity Areas network (Western Cape Biodiversity Framework) based on merit; whereas it is advisable to avoid intact sensitive vegetation and sensitive wetlands / riparian corridors and related features by placing Tower Points outside of rivers and associated foodplains.</p>  <p>Figure 2: Showing the project area proposed for the Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs in context of the Western Cape Biodiversity Framework with the Remainder of Farm Rietfontein No. 197 shown in the Northern Cape Province.</p>	
		<p>6. SENSITIVE AREAS: FEPAs</p> <p>The project area straddles numerous Upstream River Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas (FEPA) and associated sub-quaternary catchment areas. The implications for management for River FEPAs and associated sub-quaternary catchments is that surrounding land and smaller stream networks need to be managed to maintain the current condition of river reaches; and improve the conditions of rivers and rehabilitate rivers to their former condition where required. Long term maintenance of the hydrological and ecological structure and functioning of rivers is important for protection of ecological infrastructure. Thus ground water and surface watercourses must not be contaminated by pollutants, and measures placed to prevent erosion and increased storm water</p>	<p>An Aquatic Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase of the project. The ToR of the assessment includes the identification of aquatic features and assessing impacts on specifically the NFEPA features, important wetlands and rivers; the determination of the ecological state of any aquatic system, estimating their biodiversity, conservation and ecosystem services; recommendations for buffer zones and no-go areas around delineated wetlands areas; assessment of potential impacts and the provision of mitigation measures to minimise any negative impacts on identified aquatic features.</p> <p>The relevant aspects., such as the avoidance of ground water and surface water contamination and preventative measures for soil erosion will be provide in the Environmental Management / Monitoring Plans.</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>runoff impacting on land and watercourses everywhere. The project area has a high degree topographical variability, with many kloofs (ravines) and is a high priority un-fragmented landscape being the source area for the Groot River, amongst others.</p>	
		<p>7. Should the EAP responsible for drafting the SR conduct biophysical assessments internally then a review of the required assessments (e.g. botanical and freshwater) must be done by an independent specialist who meets the requirements of Regulation 13 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014.</p>	<p>The specialist reports that are conducted internally (including the Agricultural Impact Assessment and the Visual Impact Assessment) will be externally reviewed. All other specialist studies (including the Ecological Impact Assessment and the Aquatic Impact Assessment) will be conducted by external and independent specialists.</p>
		<p>8. CapeNature require: 8.1 Detailed baselines assessments of watercourses, wetlands and associated features; and botanical / ecological assessment of the vegetation communities; baseline assessments of avifaunal and faunal occurrence; and also assessments of archaeological, paleontological and heritage features within the study domain. 8.2 The depiction of the proposed road network also provided for as a GIS shapefiles; 8.3 The depiction of the proposed transmission and distribution line servitudes and potential substations; 8.4 Proof of assurance of supply of water; 8.5 Description and source of gravel surfacing material; 8.6 No-Go areas delineated for protection of designated sensitive areas or untransformed areas. 8.7 The description of the Wind Turbine positions also provided for as a GIS shapefiles.</p> <p>CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any</p>	<p>8.1 All specialist reports, including but not limited to the Aquatic, Ecological, Heritage, Avifaunal and Bat Impact Assessments will assess the baseline and will be released for comment with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report. These will be provided to CapeNature for comment. Whether a Palaeontology Impact Assessment is required will be confirmed by the Heritage Western Cape and SAHRA. 8.2 Please find attached the shapefiles for the proposed infrastructure. Please note that this infrastructure is preliminary and that the alternatives will be further considered in the EIA Phase. 8.3 The proposed transmission and distribution line will be assessed in two separate Basic Assessments (BAs) – one for Brandvalley WEF and one for Rietkloof WEF. CapeNature will continue to be registered as an I&AP for these projects and will be informed accordingly. The substation alternatives will be provided with the shapefiles referred to in 8.2. 8.4 Information regarding the supply of water will only become available after the EIA was undertaken and the preferred construction camp are confirmed. Water will likely be sourced from boreholes which will be subjected to the required permit applications to obtain approval in terms of the National</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>additional information that may be received. Your concern for the environment is appreciated.</p>	<p>Water Act (No. 36, 1998).</p> <p>8.5 Information regarding the gravel surfacing material will be available post-EIA Phase of the project once the footprint of the project are confirmed based on the number of authorised turbine positions etc. Material will either be transported from existing quarries or borrow pits, or a separate environmental process will be undertaken to apply for authorisation should a new borrow pit be established.</p> <p>8.6 The no-go areas will be recommended by all specialists once groundtruthing has been undertaken.</p> <p>8.7 The proposed turbine positions will be provided.</p>
15.	<p>South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)</p>	<p>EOH Coastal and Environmental Services have been appointed to conduct a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility (WEF) near Majiesfontein, Western Cape Province and in the Northern Cape Province. The proposed project will cover 270 km², and will include wind turbines, underground cables, internal access roads, 33kV overhead powerlines, construction camps, possible new boreholes and temporary water tanks, 132kV overhead powerlines and an extension of the existing 400kV Komsberg substation.</p> <p>A small section of the project area is located within the Northern Cape Province i.e farm Rietfontein 197. It must be noted that SAHRA cannot comment on the section of the development within the Western Cape. Comments from Heritage Western Cape (HWC) must be sought for the areas of the proposed development located within the Western Cape Province.</p> <p>EOH Coastal and Environmental Services appointed Ceder Tower</p>	<p>These comments have been a noted. Please note that a Heritage, Palaeontology and Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken to inform the EIA process. See Appendix H.</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>Services (Pty) Ltd to conduct the Heritage studies for the project.</p> <p>Galimberti, Bluff and Wiltshire, 2016. Heritage Screener for the Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility.</p> <p>According to the maps provided, 8 proposed turbines are to be located within the Northern Cape. The Heritage Screener report has noted that the area in which these turbines are to be located is an area that has been subjected to previous heritage studies, including palaeontological studies. The section of the proposed development in the Northern Cape is located in an area of very high palaeontological sensitivity. Additionally the proposed project area is underlain by formations of moderate and very high fossil sensitivity. According to a map provided, one heritage resources is located within the Northern Cape section of the proposed development. The Heritage Statement for the area noted that heritage resources in the landscape include stone walling and burial grounds and graves.</p> <p>Recommendations provided in the report are as follows (as they pertain to the Northern Cape sections of the proposed development): Area A (an area recommended by the authors) will only require a walk-through by an archaeologist once the position of the turbines is finalised; and A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is to be conducted on Area A and comments issued on the Roggeveld WEF must be taken into account.</p> <p>Interim Comment</p> <p>Regarding archaeological and</p>	

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>palaeontological heritage resources, the SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit accepts the submitted Heritage Screener Report. However, we cannot promote the recommendation that a HIA not be conducted for the proposed development Area A. While there have been many other studies conducted over the properties in questions, they have not assessed the specific impacts of the proposed development.</p> <p>The following conditions must be adhered to and must form part of the Scoping and EIA phase of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Heritage component must be included in the Scoping Report. This must be in the form of a Heritage Scoping report where detailed background is provide on the heritage resources within the area to inform the EIA phase of the project; • A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) must be completed for the proposed Brandvalley EIA phase. • The heritage reports must CLEARLY state which heritage resources are located within the Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces to allow the relevant Heritage Resource Authority (HRA) to provide comments. The report must also clearly state the distance between each proposed project activity and identified resources via detailed descriptions and a map; • The HIA must include the following studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An Archaeological Impact Assessment 	

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>(AIA);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA); ○ An assessment of Burial Grounds and Graves, if relevant; ○ Incorporate comments regarding heritage resources recorded during the public consultation phase of the project; and ○ A VIA must be completed on identified heritage resources. <p>The applicant is responsible for ensuring that comments from HWC are received regarding the areas of the proposed development located in the Western Cape Province.</p> <p>Final comments will be published once the above has been submitted along with the Scoping and EIA for the project.</p> <p>Decisions regarding Built Environment will be provided by Ngwao-Boswa Jwa Kapa Bokone (NBKB), the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Authority (Ratha Timothy - rtimothy@nbkb.org.za / 053 8312537). Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</p>	
16.	Heritage Western Cape (HWC)	<p>Notification of Intent to Develop: Proposed Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility on Remainder and Portion 1 of Farm Barenskraal 76, Remainder and Portion 1 of Farm Brandvalley 75 and Portion 3 of Farm Fortuin 74, Laingsburg, Central Karoo, Submitted in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</p>	<p>These comments have been a noted. Please note that a Heritage, Palaeontology and Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken to inform the EIA process. See Appendix H.</p> <p>Dear Mr September,</p> <p>Thank you for comment from Heritage Western Cape on the Brandvalley WEF. We have, however, picked up a slight error in the</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>Case Number: 15110409AS0219E</p> <p>Notification of Intent to Develop: Proposed Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility on the Remainder of Kabeltouw 160, the Remainder and Portion1 of farm Muishond River 161, Witzenberg, Submitted in terms of Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)</p> <p>Case Number: 1602170101AS0219E</p> <p>Heritage Western Cape is in receipt of your application for the above matter received on 19 February 2016. This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers meeting held on 29 February 2016.</p> <p>You are hereby notified that since there is reason to believe that the proposed wind energy facility will impact on heritage resources, HWC required that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that satisfies the provisions of section 38(3) of the NHRA be submitted. This HIA must have specific reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts to archaeological heritage resources - Impacts to palaeontological heritage resources - Visual impacts of the proposed development - Impact to the built environment including a detailed site development plan <p>The required HIA must have an integrated set of recommendations.</p> <p>The comments of relevant registered conservation bodies and the relevant Municipality must be requested and included in the HIA where provided.</p>	<p>property portions. The comment makes reference to Portion 1 and 3 of Fortuin 74 which should be Remainder and Portion 3 of Fortuin 74. Please could I request that this is amended?</p> <p>Please find attached a KML of the property portions for your information.</p> <p>Many thanks,</p> <p>Belinda Huddy</p>

	COMMENT BY	COMMENT/ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
		<p>Proof of these requests must be supplied.</p> <p>HWC reserves the right to request additional information as required.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.</p>	

APPENDIX 1 TO THE COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TABLE: Supplementary information to location alternatives

The information underlined below was included to Chapter 3 (alternatives) of the Final Scoping Report in order to address comments from Interested and Affected Parties.

The project proponent has undertaken various extensive processes in order to determine and select the current site location namely Brandvalley wind farm. The process involved integrated feasibility assessments (including spatial, environmental and technical) using a combination of internal tools and external input from third party stakeholders such as consultants, landowners and authorities.

The project area selection process has been considered from the following perspectives:

- National – consideration of the potential development sites from various locations within the borders of South Africa, using predetermined criteria, including environmental, legislative and technical.
- Regional – determination of the suitability of positioning of the site within a chosen locality using evaluative spatial, technical and legal parameters.
- Local – detailed evaluation of factors that influence project feasibility and the optimal location of the project infrastructure within the site boundaries.

A detailed overview of the site selection process is provided below.

National Alternatives

The wind resource is the main determining factor of project success due to the highly competitive nature of the REIPPPP, however environmental and social considerations are also crucial to ensure sustainable development. The applicant therefore identified fourteen areas in South Africa that could potentially have significant wind resources (see Figure 1). These areas were subjected to an environmental and social pre-feasibility assessment that was undertaken by CES during 2009. The high level assessment determined the significance of the environmental and socio-economic issues, potential fatal flaws and to rank the sites.

The pre-feasibility assessment considered the following key factors:

- Visual impact including proximity to scenic areas, sense of place, prevailing land use, areas of conservation or recreational use, topography, proximity to dense settlements and shadow flicker;
- Noise/ acoustic considerations including proximity to existing ambient noise sources and settlements;
- Impacts to avifauna (birds) and bats based on proximity to important bird areas, migratory routes and local bird and bat data;
- Terrestrial ecology (fauna and flora) assessed in terms of local species and biomes;
- Hydrology impacts in terms of the presence of wetlands and surface water features, potential alterations to watercourses and the associated permit requirements;
- Heritage impacts to local heritage features;
- Road access and power line servitudes;
- Potential safety impact considerations; and
- Proximity to airfields in terms of the restrictions imposed by Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Regulations.

The pre-feasibility assessment determined that two sites namely Swellendam 2 and Uitvlugt are potentially fatally flawed as indicated in Table 1. Although the other sites had various areas of concern/ risk¹ they were not deemed fatally flawed from an environmental and social perspective.

The applicant proceeded to assess the remaining twelve sites to determine technical feasibility, including:

- Wind resource: Analysis of publicly available information, proprietary information and specialist on-site analysis of weather data to determine the wind resource.
- Site extent to ensure that sufficient land can be secured under long-term lease agreements to allow for a minimum number of wind turbines to make the project feasible.
- Grid access: Grid access and the distance to a viable connection point were key considerations in terms of prioritising appropriate sites. Ease of access into the Eskom electricity grid is vital to the viability of a wind facility. Projects which are in close proximity to a connection point and/or demand centre are favourable, and reduce the losses associated with power transmission.
- Land suitability: The current land use of the site properties was an important consideration for site selection in terms of limiting disruption to existing land use practices. Agricultural land was preferred as the majority of farming practices can continue in tandem to the operation of the wind farm once the construction and commissioning of the project is complete. Sites that facilitate easy construction conditions (relatively flat, limited watercourse crossings, lack of major rock outcrops) were also favoured during site selection.
- Proximity to aerodromes: The proximity to aerodromes and possible interactions with these facilities was considered as part of site selection.
- Landowner support: The selection of sites where the landowners are supportive of the development of renewable energy is essential for ensuring the success of the project.

¹ Extreme risk: Significant mitigatory actions required to reduce these risks and in some cases it may not be possible to mitigate. Major risk: These risks are of a serious nature, and without effective mitigation measures would be major hindrances to the project proceeding. Medium risk: These risks are of a less serious nature but still important, and need to be reduced to as low as reasonably possible for the benefit of the environment or social network affected. Minor risk: These risks are generally acceptable to the project and environment, and mitigation is desirable but not essential.

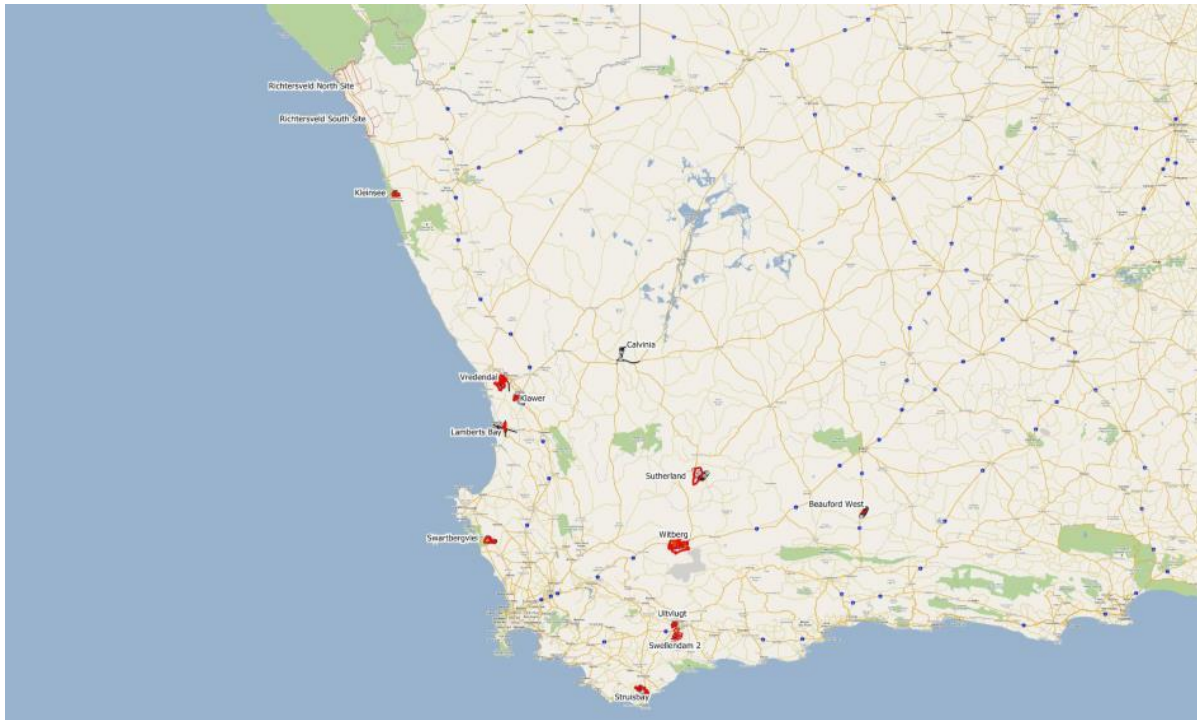


Figure 1: Potential suitable areas investigated in the 2009 pre-feasibility assessment
 Table 1: Outcome of the environmental and social pre-feasibility assessment

Overall Risk Categorisation											
Site	Visual	Acoustic	Birds	Bats	Fauna	Flora	Hydrology	Heritage	Access	Safety	Fatally Flawed
<u>Kleinsme</u>	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Major Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	No
<u>Richtersveld South</u>	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	No
<u>Richtersveld North</u>	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Medium Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	No
<u>Lamberts</u>	Extreme	Minor Risk	Medium Risk	Major Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	Minor Risk	No

<u>Bay</u>	<u>Risk</u>		<u>Risk</u>	<u>Risk</u>	<u>Risk</u>	<u>Risk</u>		<u>Risk</u>		<u>Risk</u>	
<u>Witberg</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Beaufort West</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Sutherland</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Vredendal</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Calvinia</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Klawer</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Struisbaai</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Swartbergvllei</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Extreme Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Major Risk</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Uitvlugt</u>	<u>Extreme</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Extreme</u>	<u>Extreme</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Minor Risk</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Potentially</u>

	<u>Risk</u>		<u>Risk</u>	<u>me</u> <u>Ris</u> <u>k</u>	<u>Risk</u>	<u>m</u> <u>Ris</u> <u>k</u>		<u>Risk</u>		<u>Risk</u>	
<u>Swell</u> <u>enda</u> <u>m 2</u>	<u>Extre</u> <u>me</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Extre</u> <u>me</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Extr</u> <u>eme</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Maj</u> <u>or</u> <u>Ris</u> <u>k</u>	<u>Mino</u> <u>r</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Me</u> <u>diu</u> <u>Ris</u> <u>k</u>	<u>Minor</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Mino</u> <u>r</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Minor</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Medi</u> <u>um</u> <u>Risk</u>	<u>Poten</u> <u>tially</u>

Table 2: Technical considerations of the sites assessed to be environmentally feasible sites

Overall Risk Categorisation		
Site	Go / No-go (not necessarily the <i>status quo</i>)	Motivation
<u>Kleinsee</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>The Kleinsee mining area where this site is located was subjected to a tender for land rights with conditions seen technically and financially unfeasible to the developer.</u>
<u>Richtersveld South</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>Unfavorable wind conditions.</u>
<u>Richtersveld North</u>	<u>The applicant proceeded with the development of this site.</u>	<u>All technical and environmental pre-screenings seemed to be favorable.</u>
<u>Lamberts Bay</u>	<u>The applicant proceeded with the development of this site.</u>	<u>All technical and environmental pre-screenings seemed to be favorable. Further wind resource evaluation showed that the site had low wind resources.</u>
<u>Witberg</u>	<u>The applicant proceeded with the development of this site.</u>	<u>All technical and environmental pre-screenings seemed to be favorable.</u>
<u>Beaufort West</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>Unfavorable wind conditions</u>
<u>Sutherland</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>Unfavorable wind conditions</u>
<u>Vredendal</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>High environmental risk and less favorable wind conditions</u>
<u>Calvinia</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>Limited space and grid connection options for a feasible wind farm.</u>
<u>Klawer</u>	<u>The applicant proceeded with the development of this site.</u>	<u>All technical and environmental pre-screenings seemed to be favorable.</u>
<u>Struisbay</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>High environmental risks in terms of birds and bats.</u>
<u>Swartbergvlei</u>	<u>This project was considered a no-go.</u>	<u>High environmental risks in terms of birds and bats.</u>

These initial pre-feasibility assessments assisted G7 with forthcoming decisions as to which site alternatives to be prioritised for the development of wind energy facilities. Even though the Roggeveld area per se was not included in this national assessment, the Sutherland site was taken as a proxy regarding environmental risks before environmental impact assessment processes commenced in mid-2010. The final environmental impact assessment report and resulting environmental authorisation in 2014 confirmed that the area had comparatively low environmental sensitivities and that bird and bat risks were actually lower than originally thought for Sutherland.

In addition, the DEA's strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for wind and solar farms identified an area of about 160x60km, centred on Eskom's Komsberg substation, as one of only a few priority areas for wind farm development in South Africa. The SEA itself is based on a large number of environmental and technical criteria and therefore supports the applicant's findings.

Regional Alternatives

Apart from the sites described in Table 2, the applicant also proceeded with researching the greater Roggeveld area. An environmental impact assessment (EIA) process commenced in mid-2010 for a 750MW WEF. Before completing the process, DEA requested that separate EIA processes be undertaken for each 140MW WEF in accordance with the maximum generation capacity per WEF as stipulated under the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP). The original 750MW project was therefore divided into various phases, each with a potential to generate 140MW.

These detailed environmental impact assessments done as part of the earlier 750MW project Roggeveld lead the developer to believe that there is an acceptable risk of environmental impacts by wind farms in this area. Based on high quality wind measurements conducted since 2010, the wind resource in this area also proved to be exceptionally high, further evidenced by the first phase's ability to bid the lowest tariff (R0.56/kWh) of all wind farm projects in round 4 of the REIPPPP in August 2014. Advanced 3-dimensional wind modelling conducted for an area about 25km around the first phase showed that the surrounding terrain (which includes the Brandvalley site) held very similar, if not better wind potential and therefore was considered to be feasible for further wind farm development.

A number of possible 140MW phases were investigated further. Phase 2, now the Karreebosch wind farm, lies north of the Roggeveld wind farm (phase 1) and obtained environmental authorisation in January 2015. Another two phases, 3 and 4, now referred to as the Brandvalley and Rietkloof wind farms respectively, are currently undergoing their environmental impact assessment process.

As an alternative, a fifth phase located immediately southwest of the current Brandvalley project site was considered for potential project development, but was considered no-go for wind farm development for reasons described below.

Phase 5 alternative

Phase 5 consisted of the properties immediately southwest of Brandvalley, up to about 13km away where the terrain falls off into the southern tips of the comparatively flat Tankwa Karoo. According to the applicant's wind map this region exhibits even better wind resources than phase 1 (Roggeveld Wind Farm) due to the presence of many elongated mountain ridges which are ideally

exposed to the prevailing wind directions. The area was also expected to have similar ecological sensitivities to Roggeveld due to the comparable biophysical environment.

However, this alternative proved infeasible due to the fact that none of the affected landowners were open to the idea of wind energy development on their properties. All further assessments and investigations therefore did not progress any further.

Local alternatives

The main project components are the wind turbines themselves which inform the layout of associated infrastructure such as roads, crane pads, substation positions or power lines. Within the Brandvalley area, detailed consideration was given to selecting areas that would be suitable for turbine placement or project infrastructure. In the selection process some alternative areas were eliminated for the following reasons:

Wind resources

An extensive wind measurement campaign has been undertaken for the greater Roggeveld area for over five years which, together with short duration wind data from 80m masts on site, was used to compute a high resolution wind map for the Brandvalley study area to inform the turbine placement within.

In order to ensure that a project has a good chance of being constructed in the highly competitive REIPPPP market, wind turbines must be placed in the areas with the highest wind resources. Typically, ridgelines prove most suitable in this respect due to flow acceleration effects which occur in such exposed spots and no wind shading from surrounding hills. Average wind speeds in the valleys between tend to be very low for the opposite reasons.

However, within the ridge systems present on site, some of them do not show the expected high wind resources due to lower exposure (shorter and/or smaller slopes upwind) at these locations. This can also be caused by wind shading caused by neighbouring ridgelines or unfavourable predominant wind direction compared to the topographical layout of a location, although their wind potential is still higher than any position in the valleys.

An overview of the wind resources (red= high, yellow = average, green/blue = low) measured and modelled for Brandvalley site (red dotted line), the demarcation of the buildable areas (black polygons mainly around the ridge tops) and the 70 selected most feasible turbine positions are indicated in the in the Figure 2 below.

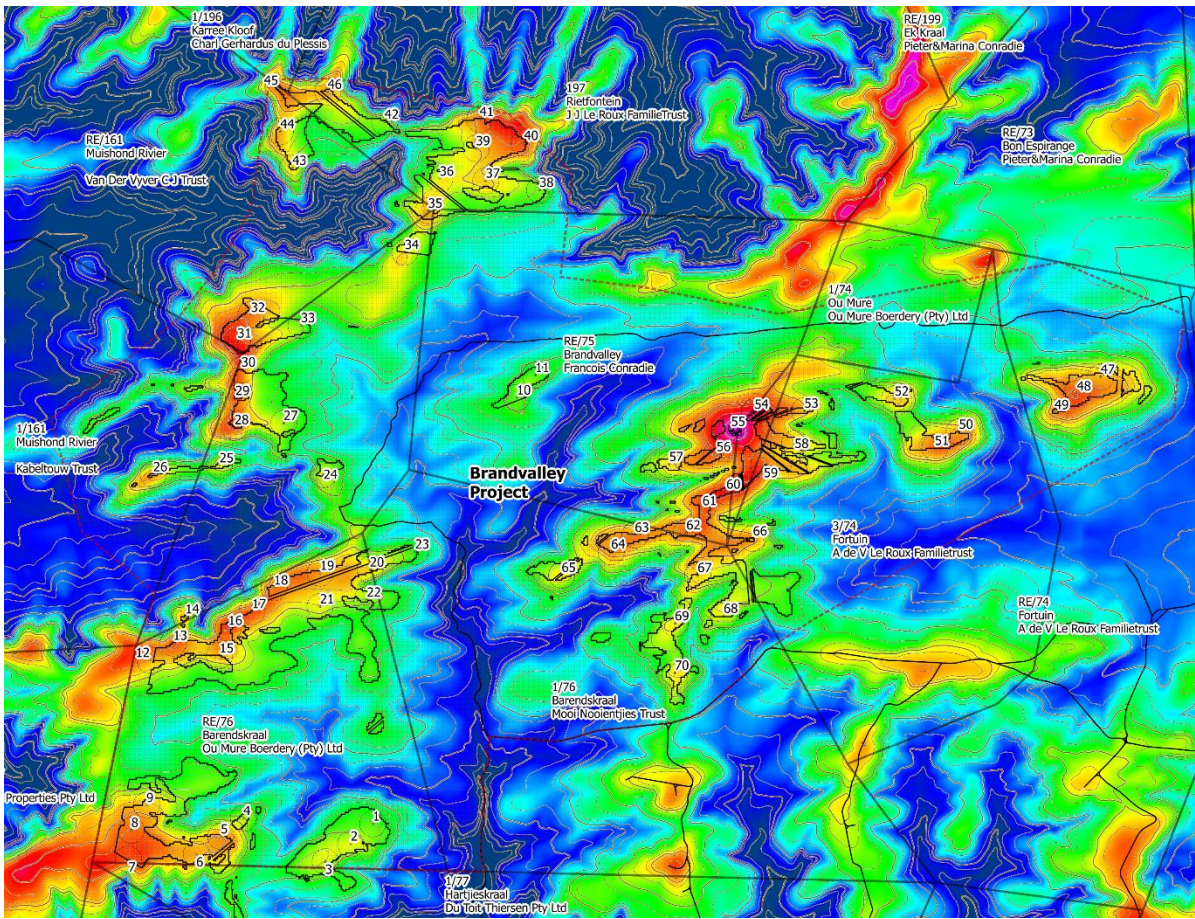


Figure 2: wind resources for the Brandvalley wind energy facility

As indicated in Figure 2, the southeast corner and the northern section, certain ridges to the have medium or high wind resources, but were disqualified as potential alternatives for turbine placement either because they were not within a “buildable area” or as a result of landowner input as explained below.

Buildable Areas

Buildable Areas are custom defined areas based on all preliminary technical and environmental parameters (before EIA and in-depth technical studies) which demarcate where turbine placement is feasible and exclude areas where not. They are based on maximum allowable slopes, setbacks from farmsteads, setbacks from neighbouring farms required by provincial land use regulations and finally required buffers from Eskom power lines. In addition, the process of identifying buildable areas takes into account certain no-go zones to avoid potential electromagnetic interference on existing telecommunication infrastructure.

The buildable areas for the Brandvalley Wind Farm exclude high slopes of more than 8 degrees for civil and electrical engineering design and environmental reasons (due to sensitive vegetation on slopes), erosion control and slope stability. Setbacks of 3 times tip height from existing Eskom transmission lines (400kV and 765kV) were applied. All direct point to point links of telecommunication providers available at the time of the application were buffered adequately to avoid potential risk of interference. These included the providers Eskom, Telkom, Sentech, Transnet, Cell C, MTN, Vodacom and Breede Net who have facilities in the area. The providers are part of the the I&AP list and are therefore not only informed of the development, but also have the chance to comment in case there are any issues.

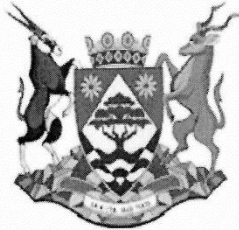
In terms of the applicable Zoning Scheme regulations in the Western Cape, renewable energy projects may be granted a Consent Use on an Agriculture Zone when an application has been submitted to the relevant municipality. One of the key parameters for wind turbine placement is that the structure must be positioned at a distance of 1.5 times tip height (from foundation to tip of the blade). This parameter was applied to positioning all the turbines from the outer boundaries of the project properties.

Landowner input

The project proponent and the landowners entered into negotiation for a long-term lease agreement for the land to be used for project development. During these discussions, the landowners had the opportunity to state preference for certain areas of their properties to be excluded from the development. The applicant also consulted with the landowners during the conceptualisation phase to discuss the site development plans. The landowners, in turn, expressed a preference for certain infrastructure to be placed at different locations within their properties. This meant that some areas of potential development would be excluded due to landowner preferences. In case of this Brandvalley project, alternative positions for siting of infrastructure had to be considered in light of landowner input.

Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments.

PROOF OF RECEIPT OF DSR FROM DENC



the denc

Department:
Environment & Nature Conservation
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X6102, Kimberley, 8300, Metlife Towers, T-Floor, Tel: 053 807 7300, Fax: 053 807 7328

Enquiries :
Dipatlisiso : O Ndzumo
Navrae :
Imibuzo :

Date :
Letha : 10th February 2016
Datum:
Umhla :

Reference :
Tshupelo : NC/NAT/NAM/BLA1/2016
Verwysing : 14/12/16/3/3/2/900
Isalathiso :

Belinda Huddy
Coastal and Environmental Services (pty) Ltd
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76 Regent Road
Sea Point
Cape Town
8000

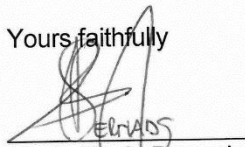
Email: b.huddy@cesnet.zco.za

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH-AFRICA.

The Department confirms having received the **Draft scoping report and X 1 CD** for public review for environmental authorisation of the above mentioned project on the **08th February 2016**. As required in term of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

The application has been assigned the reference number **NC/NAT/ZFM/KHE/BLA1/2016**. Kindly quote this reference number in any future correspondence in respect of the application. Please note the responsible officer is going to be **Ms. Onwabile Ndzumo** and can be contacted at **(027) 718 8800**.

Yours faithfully


Ms. L. Tools-Bernado
EIA: Administration

PUBLIC MEETING AND PRESENTATION G7 BRANDVALLEY AND RIEKTLOOF WEF’S: Thursday 11 February 2016.

LOCATION:	Laingsburg Flood Museum, Laingsburg
DATE:	Thursday 11 February 2016
TIME:	Open- house from 15:00- 18:00. Formal presentation 18:00 to 19:00 followed by questions and answers session.
ATTENDEES:	Please see register of attendees below

Agenda:

1. An open house was held from 15:00 – 18:00.
2. Belinda Huddy presented on the Draft Scoping Report, including:
 - An introduction to the proposed project and the project team.
 - An explanation of the EIA process.
 - A brief outline on the Renewable Energy plans and programme in South Africa and how the proposed wind farms fit into the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP).
 - A description of the proposed projects, including their location and the proposed infrastructure.
 - The potential environmental impacts that have been identified to date and the proposed specialist studies to be undertaken in the EIA Phase of the project.
 - An explanation of the Public Participation Process and how the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) can get involved in the proposed projects.
 - Details on how the I&APs can provide comments on the proposed projects.
3. The presentation was followed by a questions and answer session.
4. The questions and answers are not repeated verbatim, but notes are recorded in Table 2.

1. Table 1: Notes on questions and answers

MH – Marc Hardy (Environmental Assessment Practitioner from EOH CES), **MM** – Methuli Mbanjwa (Representative from G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd), **KdB** – Karen de Bruyn (Representative from G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd)

Item	Question / Issue – Participant	Response
1	How many Volts are involved in terms of production from each WEF? I understand the generation capacity, but how many volts does each WEF generate.	MH: Each turbine can generate between 1.5 and 4 megawatt (MW). KdB: The electricity is generated at 690V which is then stepped up to 33kV at the turbine. The 33kV is then transmitted via overhead or underground 33kV transmission lines to an onsite 33/132kV substation. From there the electricity gets distributed to the national grid via overhead 132kV distribution lines.
2	We are experienced in these projects, have had previous WEFs around. One item that will definitely be a problem is road access. [Participant] wants G7 to use the same access roads in order to avoid vegetation loss (because it doesn't rain in this region and thus won't grow well in future). One road to be used and only one road.	MH & KdB: Existing roads will be used as far as possible. KdB: Existing farm roads are favoured where possible to reduce the number of new roads to be established.
3	Test holes previously made – complaint that persons didn't manage the on-site incident well. Moved off and onto access roads, causing mud and vegetation loss.	MH: Unfortunately, your on-site management is only as good as your Environmental Control Office (ECO), but special care will be taken. KdB: All contractors must adhere to site rules that are in place to avoid incidences like this. Special care will continue to be taken and

Item	Question / Issue – Participant	Response
4	Before test holes are dug they need to create one access road and stick to it	<p>contractors will be penalised for contraventions.</p> <p>MH: We will appoint an ECO earlier in the planning process – i.e. to incorporate ECO into planning and contractor issues, with specific emphasis on enforcement.</p> <p>KdB: Site rules with penalties were communicated to the wind farm landowners for input. All contractors must adhere to the site rules that are in place.</p> <p>Correction: an ECO will be appointed to oversee the construction phase. Prior to the construction phase, site rules will govern onsite activities during the planning phase to mitigate impacts to the environment.</p>
5	What are the social benefits of the project for the community? Wilhelm Theron stated that 1% of the turnover should be given to community in shareholding agreement. Trustees are already settled in the community and payment structure would already be set up. Municipal income tax will be much less than what can be done with that sort of capital (1% turnover). Mentioned building community centres and schools and such as the benefactor of this proposed fund.	<p>MH: The social side is part of the investigation. DoE and developer need to settle on the money and remuneration. MH stated community has latitude to arrange with the developer.</p> <p>Further comment on socio-economic benefits: The Department of Energy ‘s Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) adjudicates project submitted through criteria and scoring that are based on 70% price (tariff) and 30% economic development. The REIPPPP rules stipulate socio-economic contributions to the local community (with 30km radius).</p>
6	We are currently in El Niño. Will the WEFs change rainfall patterns?	<p>MH: No studies show any influence on rain, only microclimate affected in terms of air movement.</p>
7	How long will EIA take. Won't it need to be completed within Eskom timeframes (i.e. REIPPPP timeframes)	<p>MH: replied the process takes roughly 9 months, i.e. hopefully we have a RoD by end October 2016, but that is best case scenario and won't necessarily happen.</p>
8	Has G7 received the money to build substation for the first phase?	<p>KdB: Yes, Bon Espirange will be built by Roggeveld Wind Power (Pty) Ltd. In the future, it will be open for use by other preferred bidder projects through a co-operative initiative in agreement with Eskom.</p> <p>Comment: Roggeveld Wind Power will have the necessary funding to construct the project and the Bon Espirange substation once the project has reached financial close.</p>
	Who will own the substation then?	<p>KdB: Eskom regards Bon Espirange as being a potential hub for future development, and want to avoid multiple lines crossing the R354 to Komsberg. All high voltage infrastructure needs</p>

Item	Question / Issue – Participant	Response
		to be ceded to Eskom and therefore, once constructed, the high voltage part of Bon Espirange will be managed by Eskom. MH: Until Eskom unbundles distribution.
9	Where is Bon Espirange?	[Participant]: on Piet's farm. Please note: "Piet's farm" refers to the Remainder of Farm 73 Bon Espirange owned by Mr Piet Conradie.
10	Will Komsberg be used?	Yes, a 132kV overhead distribution line will connect Bon Espirange to Komsberg. Other preferred bidder projects connecting to Komsberg will be responsible for part of the cost of connection.
11	Has the sister WEF been continued in terms of process? (Participant referred to ACED (Hidden Valley) Karus and Soetwater WEF projects)	The projects were awarded preferred bidder status during the same round (Bid Window 4 and 4.5) as Roggeveld Wind Power, but we are unsure what progress have been made.
	Francois Conradie indicated that they are only just now completing their holes. Holes are only dug to test soil and formations.	MH: Holes refer to geotechnical assessments to determine the geological formation to inform the foundation designs. Comment: Mr F Conradie owns some properties that are leased for the Hidden Valley project.
12	Birds and Bats and such are usually problems, do we see the same for this project?	MH: The specialists are almost done with the monitoring schemes (completed in May 2016 for bats, February 2016 for avifauna). KdB: Preliminary results indicate that it is not a high sensitivity, but it will be confirmed by the final monitoring results. MH: The results will be included in the EIA report and will be given to the DEA.
13	Douglas Caldo bemoaned that VIA that says someone can't develop but there are already 'millions' of power cables there. Do CES have inset there? (i.e. appeal for CES to use VIA results with certain background understanding). Douglas Caldo stated that they do not care about how the turbines look as they think it is quite beautiful.	MH: We do take visual impact into consideration, but it is highly personal in nature. These studies only show where the turbines can be seen, not 'how' it will impact (i.e. personal interpretation).
	Most attendees agreed turbines are pretty.	MH: Most of his previous projects – visual impact is the first thing that comes up, but is it worse than power stations in Witbank? Participant stated landowners prefer turbines, while neighbours don't (participants suggesting that it is likely so because neighbours are not compensated).
14	Are turbines usually in valley floors, or in the mountains?	MH: Usually in the mountains. KdB: The turbines are proposed on the ridges as that is where the best wind resource is. In terms of placement on the ridges, the turbines would preferably be placed on the crest which is less sensitive botanically than the side slopes.

Item	Question / Issue – Participant	Response
15	Sand and water? Where would that come from?	<p>MH: Water still undecided, will be used for drinking and washing and batching.</p> <p>KdB: Very low quantities of water will be required for the operational phase and the bulk of the water requirements are required for construction activities. Roggeveld Wind Power recently obtained permission from the Department of Water and Sanitation to obtain water from existing boreholes.</p> <p>MM: For phase one (Roggeveld Wind Power), we have already identified an existing batching plant location on Siegfriedts plant and have put in applications to DWS for use of two boreholes during construction, maybe we use the same for this one.</p>
	Can you transfer water rights and can you abstract from any borehole?	KdB & MM: No, you would need to submit a new application for the specific water abstraction proposed to the Department of Water Affairs for approval.
16	To what degree will roads be upgraded?	MH: Laterite surfacing, not tar.
17	Will farm owners still have access after the WEF is constructed?	MH & KdB: Yes, landowners will continue to have access.
18	Will Brandvalley and Rietkloof be seen as one project?	<p>MH: No, under REIPPPP it will be split due to 140MW cap.</p> <p>KdB: If both are authorised and awarded preferred bidder status at the same time, then there could be some overlap during the construction phase. The overlap also depends on who will be appointed for the implementation of the projects. To minimise environmental impacts, the project footprint and costs one will want to combine as far as possible but at this point we don't know.</p>
19	Who is building the phase one for G7?	MM: Roggeveld Wind Power will appoint a contractor soon and it is likely to be Acciona Energy (Spanish company). The appointed contractor will supply turbines and will subcontract others to do wetworking, cabling, substation and power lines etc.
20	What material will the turbines be?	<p>MH: Steel turbines will be used.</p> <p>KdB: It could be steel or concrete as steel towers are currently highly in demand and thus concrete can be used depending on availability. Concrete towers are assembled onsite by fitting a number of keystones to one another.</p>
21	Timespan – how long is construction?	KdB: Between 18-24months, but there are many incentives to complete the construction phase faster.
22	When do you imagine construction it will begin? (not this project, but the previous one).	KdB: At this stage there are some aspects to address and it depends on a number of things. It will likely be towards the middle/end of 2016

Item	Question / Issue – Participant	Response
		or early 2017.
23	Construction phase – what work opportunities will there be? Surely someone will be appointed to do grunt work.	<p>MH: This is one of our recommendations. SANCO municipal labour desk will be main person to drive that.</p> <p>MM: Contractor is obliged to use local labour and procure local services by Department of Energy. If services cannot be procured locally, contractors will source services from elsewhere. Participant stated a few projects are now running completed, so this will be a good influx of work.</p>
24	BUT – how many people estimates will be used?	<p>[Participant]: They wouldn't know, as they aren't the contractors.</p> <p>MH: At least 100 people.</p> <p>Correction: <i>the number of employees will vary throughout the construction phase and will typically be ramped up during peak construction periods. The employment opportunities can range up to 300.</i></p>
25	Will construction workers stay over on site? (accommodation)	<p>MH: People won't sleep over, but there will be a construction camp.</p> <p>MM: All equipment will be stored onsite, but labourers will be transported in and out daily.</p> <p>KdB: Security staff will stay overnight.</p>

MH thanked everyone for coming, and KdB said that people will be kept involved and should contact if they have any questions.

REGSITER OF I&APS WHO ATTENDED THE OPEN DAY AND PUBLIC MEETING HELD ON 11th FEBRUARY 2016

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Project:	Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs
Meeting:	Open House and Public Meeting
Venue:	Laingsburg Flood Museum Auditorium
Date:	11.02.2016

Name	Affiliation	Contact details	Signature
C Neels CORNELIUS	Harm Palmied Vereen.	083 5511 641 Sd. 08340 28400	
Esme Calde	Swartland	0235511812	
Douglas Calde	Swartland	0235511812	
Francis Louwrie	Swartland	023-5511817	
Wilhelm Theron	Vogelstruispaleis		
JANNIE THOM	PATATS Rivier	0725157515	
SE Stadler	G7	082 739 1061	
JEFFREY LEON	Nanobus	082 4432752	
Aristo Matthee	Barendshoek	0825683002	

Name	Affiliation	Contact details	Signature
E. L. Marais	Hartjieskraal	0839935152	
Methuli Mbanjwa	G7	021 3000610	
karen de Bruyn	G7	0838229629	
Wilhelm Theron	WilgehoofFontein	0834474227	

APPENDIX C-7: LANDOWNER CONSENT FORMS



Coastal & Environmental Services

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou en te bedryf, op die provinsiale grens van die Noord en Wes Kaap in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 wind turbines, elke met 'n opwek kapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam:	<i>On Mrs E Bordeley (E) Bpk</i>
Eiendom gedeelte(s):	<i>Streke 1/74 "On 11211"</i>
	<i>Streke 12/16 "Korrelsland"</i>
Eiendom adres:	<i>On Mrs Mrs. Kuisdal, Laingsburg Distrik</i>
Kontak telefoon nommer:	<i>(021) 8500860 (082) 9596047</i>
Kontak epos adres:	<i>polia@tempur.co.za</i>

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

EK... *H.N. vd. Nesthuysen*....., die ondertekene, ID nommer *62071924088* synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaa is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtigings sal wees).

Handtekening: *[Signature]*

Datum: *27 Julie 2015*

Addisionele kommentaar: *NU?*

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Bohbot and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
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reg no: 2012/151672/07



Coastal & Environmental Services

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

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Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam: Mooi Nooientjies Trust
 Eiendom gedeelte(s): Barendskraal 1/76, Laingsburg
 Eiendom adres: Barendskraal, Laingsburg
 Kontak telefoon nommer: 0825683002
 Kontak epos adres: christom@vodamail.co.za

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

Ek, Christo Japie Matthee, die ondertekene, ID nommer 511055088087 synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaas is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtiging sal wees).

Handtekening: [Signature]
 Datum: 28.7.2015

Addisionele kommentaar:

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
 Directors: AM Avis (MD), A Rohrbol and JW King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
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 reg no: 2012/151672/07



AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou en te bedryf, op die provinsiale grens van die Noord en Wes Kaap in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 wind turbines, elke met 'n opwek kapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam: H. THOMSON Kabeltouw Trust.....
 Eindom gedeelte(s):
 RE/160 Kabeltouw.....
 1/161 Muishond Rivier.....

 Eiendom adres: KABELTOUW + MUISSHONDRIVIER, LAINGSBURG
 Kontak telefoon nommer: 023 347 7577.....
 Kontak epos adres: doctort@mweb.co.za.....

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

Ek, CORNELIUS VAN DER HEYDEN....., die ondertekene, ID nommer 6811045083080
 synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaas is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtiging sal wees).
 Handtekening: [Handwritten Signature]
 Datum: 2 Desember 2015

Addisionele kommentaar:



Coastal & Environmental Services

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIVITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEË WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

'G7 Renewable Energies' (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou en te bedryf, op die provinsiale grens van die Noord en Wes Kaap in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 wind turbines, elke met 'n opwek kapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam: Francois Conradie.....
Eiendom gedeelte(s): RE/75 Brandvalley
Eiendom address: Saaiplaas, Laingsburg, 6900.....
Kontak telefoon nommer: 023 551 1817.....
Kontak epos adres: fdconradie@roggeveld.co.za.....

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

Ek..... <i>F. D. Conradie</i>, die ondertekene, ID nommer... <i>5601025051087</i> synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaas is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtiging sal wees).
Handtekening:..... <i>F. D. Conradie</i>
Datum:..... <i>7 Des. 2015</i>

Addisionele kommentaar:

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: A.M. Avis (MD), A. Eohobot and J.W. King

Coastal and Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
tel: +27 46 622 2364 | fax: +27 46 622 6564
76 Regent Road, The Point / Checkers Centre,
Sea Point Cape Town, 8005, South Africa
www.eoh.co.za | www.cesnet.co.za
reg no: 2012/151672/07



Coastal & Environmental
Services

10 Julie 2015

Wie dit mag aangaan:

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED.

KENNISGEWING: OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOORDKAAP-WESKAAP GRENSLYN.

In gevolg die vereistes voortgelê deur gedeelte 41 (2)(b), artikel 24 in terme van die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) Regulasies (2014), vasgestel deur die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsbestuur (Wet Nr 107 van 1998) soos gewysig, is ons vereis om "die inwoner van die perseël en die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseël waar die voorgestelde aktiwiteit onderneem sal word, of enige alternatiewe terrein waar die aktiwiteit onderneem sal word" in kennis te stel, sowel as skriftelike kennisgewing te lewer aan "die eienaar, persone in beheer van, en bewoners van grond aangrensend die terrein waar die aktiwiteit is of onderneem gaan word, of enige alternatiewe terrein waar die aktiwiteit onderneem staan te word". In ooreenstemming met hierdie vereiste, vind asseblief hierdie brief van kennisgewing vir 'n omgewingsimpakstudie, uitgevoer deur 'EOH Coastal en Environmental Services', ten opsigte van die bogenoemde projek.

G7 Renewable Energies (Edms) Bpk beoog om twee 140 MW windenergie fasiliteite (wind plase) naby Laingsburg te bou, op die grens van die Noord-Kaap en Wes-Kaap Provinsie in Suid-Afrika. Die voorgestelde projek sal op verskeie gedeeltes van die noordelike en suidelike gebiede van die Karoo Hoogland Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, die Witzenberg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit (Ceres), en die Laingsburg Plaaslike Munisipaliteit geleë wees, onderskeidelik vervat binne die Namakwa Distrik Munisipaliteit, die Kaapse Wynland Distriksmunisipaliteit en die Sentraal Karoo Distriksmunisipaliteit. Die voorgestelde projek behels die konstruksie en bedryf van ongeveer 100 windenergie turbines, elke met 'n opwekkingskapasiteit van 2-4MW, met 'n totale opwekkingsvermoë van ongeveer 280MW.

- EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) Kaapstad, - is aangestel deur G7 Renewable Energies (Edms) Bpk ten einde die Omvangsbepaling en twee Omgewingsimpakstudies vir die voorgestelde ontwikkeling uit te voer. Die aktiwiteite wat ons glo veroorsaak sal word deur die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, word in die aansoek, en die Agtergrondinligtingsdokument (AID), albei hieraan geheg, bevat.
- Ook aangeheg is 'n toestemmingsbrief, wat deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, voltooi moet word om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite. U word vriendelik genooi om die vorm te voltooi en terug te stuur sodra moontlik.
- EOH CES sal dit hoogs waardeer as u **ontvangs van hierdie kennisgewing met e-pos, faks, telefoon of met pos kan bevestig**. Vir meer inligting, skakel gerus die EOH CES kantoor in Kaapstad, op die kontak besonderhede hieronder vertoon.

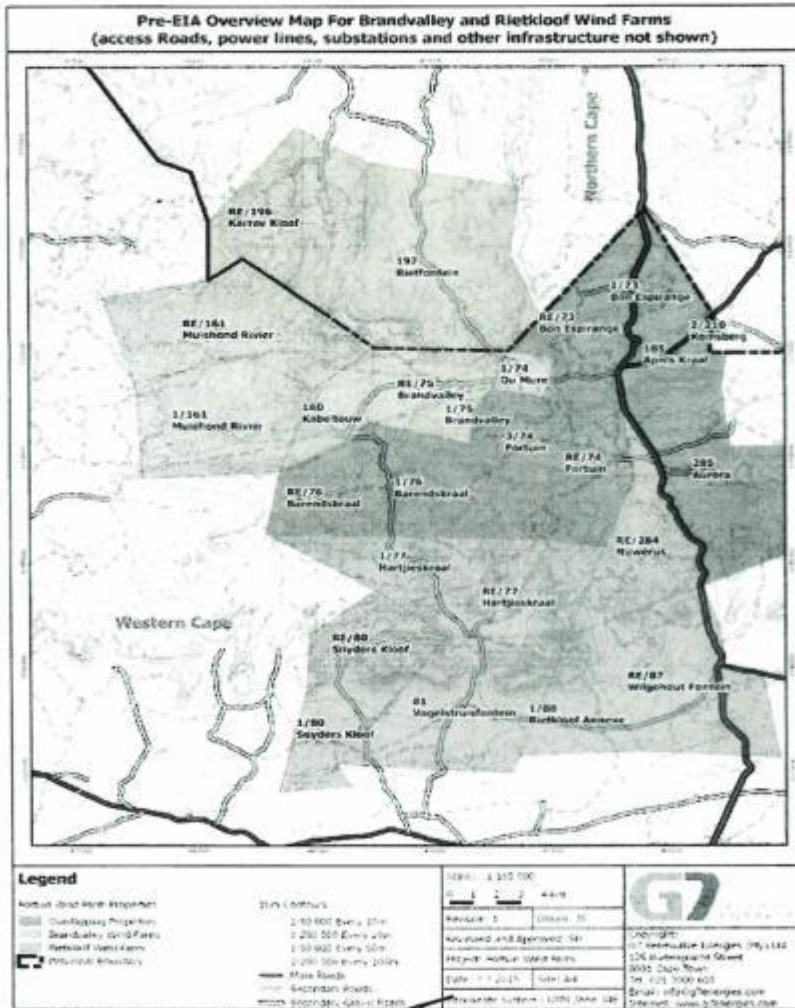
Die Uwe,

Amber Jackson
Omgewingskonsultant

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing

Director: AM April (M) | A Reelz | 081 311 1111

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 reg no: 2012/15167267



Coastal & Environmental
Services

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEË WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

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Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam:.....	JJ Le Roux Family Trust.....
Eiendom gedeelte(s):
.....
.....	197 Rietfontein
.....
Eiendom address:.....	Klipfontein, Laingsburg, 6900.....
.....
Kontak telefoon nommer:.....	023 004 0230.....
Kontak epos adres:.....	klipfontein@breede.co.za.....

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring

Ek.....	<i>JJ Le Roux</i>	die ondertekene, ID nommer.....
synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplaa is (onderhawig aan omgewingsmagtiging sal wees).		
Handtekening:.....	<i>JJ Le Roux</i>	
Datum:.....	
.....	

Addisionele kommentaar:

.....

.....

Consulting | Technology | Outsourcing
Directors: AM, Ane, MCH, A. B. (in and out)

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EOH

AANDAG: EIENAAR, OF PERSOON IN BEHEER VAN GROND WAAROP DIE VOORGESTELDE AKTIWITEIT SAL GESKIED

RE: TOESTEMMING IN TERME VAN REGULASIE 16(1) VAN DIE NEMA REGULASIES, VIR DIE UITVOERING VAN 'N OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN TWEE WINDENERGIE PROJEKTE NABY LAINGSBURG, DIREK OP EN TEENAAN DIE NOOR-KAAP EN WES-KAAP PROVINSIALE GRENS, SUID-AFRIKA.

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Hierdie vorm moet voltooi word deur die eienaar of gemagtigde persoon in beheer van die land, om toestemming te verleen aan die onderneming van 'n OIB op die eiendom, spesifiek gerig op die bogenoemde aktiwiteite.

Eiendom besonderhede

Grondeienaar naam:	A. de V. le Roux Familie Trust
Eiendom gedeelte(s):	Gedeelte 3 van die pluss Fortuin nr. 74 Gedeelte 1 van die pluss Brandvalley nr. 75 Kestand van die pluss Fortuin nr. 74
Eiendom adres:	Fortuin, Laingsburg
Kontak telefoon nommer:	023 4040 138
Kontak epos adres:	f.vlamin@omgeveld.co.za

Die grondeienaar is geregtig om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname soos uitgelê in regulasie 54, en sal voorsien word met voldoende inligting om hom/haar in staat te stel om deel te neem aan die proses.

Verklaring


Ek.....	A. de V. le Roux	die ondertekene, ID nommer 7907185193092
synde die eienaar of gemagtigde persone in beheer van die land, erken hiermee dat ek voldoende in kennis gestel is van die voorneme om 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie te onderneem op die bogenoemde eiendom/me, en van my reg om deel te neem in die proses van openbare deelname. Hiermee gee ek toestemming tot die onderneming van die voorgestelde aktiwiteite, wat die onderwerp van 'n OIB-proses vir die voorgestelde windplase is (onderhewig aan omgewingsmagtigings sal wees).		
Handtekening:	[Handwritten Signature]	
Datum:	27/07/2015	

Addisionele kommentaar:

.....

.....

APPENDIX C-8: MINUTES FROM MEETING WITH DEA

 <p>Coastal & Environmental Services An EOH Company.</p> <p>The Point, Suite 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point, 8005 Cape Town Western Cape South Africa tel: +27 (21) 045 0900 fax: +27 (46) 622 6564</p>	MEETING MINUTES	
	PRE-APPLICATION MEETING	
	DATE	14 July 2015
	VENUE	Department of Environmental Affairs, A2-2-14, 473 Steve Biko Rd, Environmental House, Pretoria.
	TIME OF MEETING	11h00
	MINUTES BY	Amber Jackson
	PROJECT	Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Farms

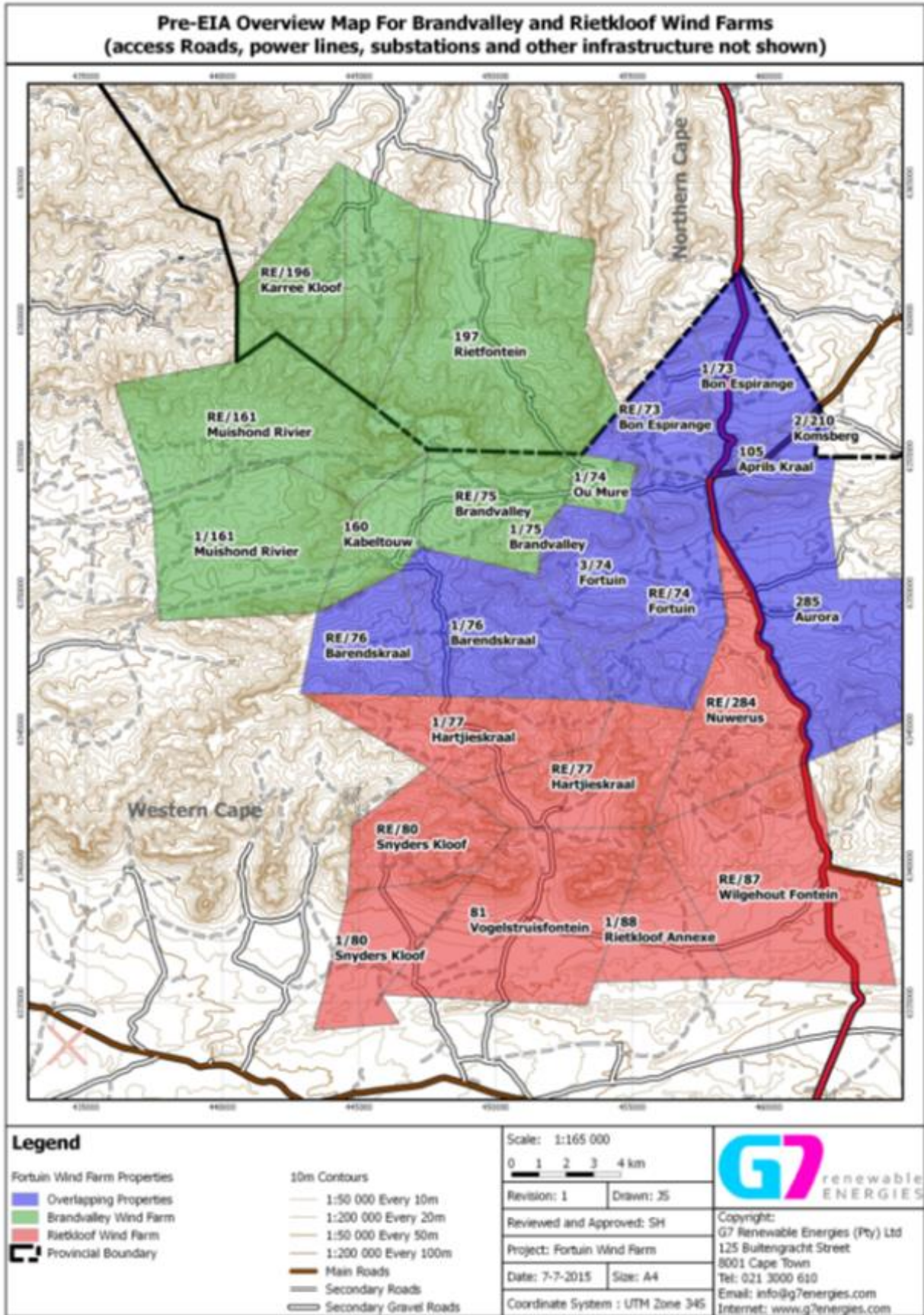
ATTENDED BY			
NAME	AFFILIATION	CONTACT DETAILS	
		Email	Number
Mmamohale Kabasa	DEA (likely case officer)	MKabasa@environment.gov.za	012 399 8801
Dikeledi Mokotong	DEA (strategic infrastructure projects)	DMokotong@environment.gov.za	012 399 9420
Herman Alberts	DEA (Environmental Officer Specialised Production - Strategic Infrastructure Developments)	HAlberts@environment.gov.za	012 399 9371
Kilian Hagemann	G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	kilian@g7energies.com	021 300 0610
Amber Jackson	EOH Coastal and Environmental Services	a.jackson@cesnet.co.za	021 045 0900
Via telecom			
Methuli Mbanjwa	G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	methuli@g7energies.com	021 300 0610
Sebastian Hirschmann	G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	sebastian@g7energies.com	021 300 0610

A pre-application meeting was held with the applicant, environmental consultant and DEA to determine and clarify the appropriate way forward to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities (WEF). Topics of discussion and outcomes are outline below.

Topic	Discussion	Outcome
Application	The applications discussed are for the next two phases (3 and 4) of the Roggeveld WEF. The Roggeveld WEF received a positive environmental authorisation in August 2014. The two projects are directly adjacent to each other, but the exact boundary is not yet known.	DEA requested that no splitting occurs and that two different applications should be submitted.
	To address this uncertainty, should G7 lodge one application and split it later or submit two separate applications from the beginning?	
	Therefore the applications will be lodged by two separate entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd Both are subsidiaries of G7 Renewable Energies (Pty) Ltd	
	Refer to Figure 1 below. The Brandvalley WEF (green) and Rietkloof WEF (red) are on neighbouring properties. Both WEF's occupy a	DEA confirmed that the two separate applications can include the same property

	<p>portion of the adjoining properties (blue). I.e. each WEF has some infrastructure (a few turbines, powerlines and/or roads) on different portions on the adjoining properties. Brandvalley the northern portion and Rietkloof the southern portion of the same adjoining properties.</p>	<p>portions.</p>
Grid connection	<p>Eskom have proposed a new grid connection hub at Komsberg (not yet existing but to be built in 2016/2017) to allow all renewable energy projects in the area sufficient access to the grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEF projects are proposed to feed into the Eskom grid at Komsberg. • There are 3 grid connection alternatives proposed for each WEF. • Should both applications receive positive authorisation and be appointed Preferred Bidder in terms of the REIPPPP, Eskom may require that the facilities share one grid connection rather than run their own 132kV lines to Komsberg in order to reduce clutter. • Should only one WEF receive authorisation or become Preferred Bidder, it is likely the grid connection will differ from the shared alternative connection. 	<p>DEA confirmed that the same grid connection (i.e. same substation/power line footprint) can be authorised for two separate applications in order to give flexibility for later in terms which of the two projects will actually build it.</p> <p>Should only one of the two WEF's achieve Preferred Bidder status the authorised connection may be different to that required of the approved facility. If a project then has to change the authorised grid layout, DEA confirmed that only an amendment to the authorisation would be required (not a full basic assessment/EIA), provided that all connection alternatives were assessed and clearly included in the original EIA report.</p>
Pre-construction Bird and Bat Monitoring.	<p>The bird and bat monitoring requirements continually have shifting goal posts as time goes on with new and improved information. Due to the new Regulated EIA timeframes the entire environmental assessment timeframe hinges on the finalisation of the monitoring. G7 and CES would prefer to not do the monitoring and have the guidelines change halfway into the monitoring delaying the process as a whole, jeopardising the tightly regulated timeframes in the new 2014 regulations.</p>	<p>DEA confirmed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most recent guidelines as at the time of the submission of the EIA application are to be used throughout the EIA, • The monitoring must comply to those guidelines and • The monitoring must be representative of the site (e.g. no single bat mast in the corner of the site). <p>The monitoring would not be required to adjust or be redone retrospectively if new guidelines or monitoring criteria are released post EIA application.</p>
WUL requirements in Scoping phase	<p>Are there any new requirements to pre-empt the application of the water-use licence in the scoping phase?</p>	<p>Scoping phase is only required to assess the normal environmental factors such as the presence of any drainage lines, rivers and wetlands.</p>
Timelines	<p>Should more information be required on the Scoping report, do the timeframes start again or is there a prescribed amount of time to address the request?</p>	<p>The DEA will comment on the Draft Scoping report and should they request any information it must be</p>

	<p>What happens when the DEA finds any issues with the EIA report which would result in a rejection instead of authorisation?</p>	<p>included in the Final Scoping report. The DEA will decide if the request has been adequately addressed in the FSR and will either accept or reject the FSR. Should the report be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepted- the applicant can proceed to EIA phase. • Rejected- the applicant will need to start again and lodge a new application. • Accepted with conditions- the applicant can proceed with the EIA provided the conditions are adhered to. <p>The same applies to EIA Reports - the DEA will from now on comment on <i>Draft</i> EIA Reports regarding any issues or flaws in the report, which may then be addressed in the final report submitted for authorisation. This is distinctly different from past practise where DEA would never comment on draft reports and any issues found later lead to rejections.</p>
Report submissions	Quantity and method of report submission	Only 2 colour bound hard copies and 2 CD's are required for submission of reports.
PPP	Language of the public participation information: Newspapers adverts, site notices and BIDs. Is English sufficient or just the language of the area?	The information needs to be disseminated in the language most accessible to the population living in the affected area. The information must be presented in English and also in the local language (Afrikaans in this case)
Closing remarks	Note	When submitting the application and scoping report CES should submit a copy of these minutes with them.




APPENDIX C-9: POSTERS AND PRESENTATION GIVEN AT THE PUBLIC MEETING

C9.1 POSTERS PLACED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING


THE PROPOSED BRANDVALLEY AND RIETKLOOF WIND ENERGY FACILITIES IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA.

Brandvalley Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd is proposing to develop Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility (WEF):

- > 140 megawatt (MW).
- > 70 turbines.
- > Generating capacity of each turbine: 1.5 – 4MW each.



Brandvalley Wind Farm




Rietkloof Wind Farm

Rietkloof Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd is proposing to develop Rietkloof WEF:

- > 140 MW.
- > 70 turbines.
- > Generating capacity of each turbine: 1.5 – 4MW each.

EOH Coastal & Environmental Services (CES) has been appointed to undertake two (2) Environmental Impact Assessments and two (2) Basic Assessments (BAs) for the proposed WEFs and distribution infrastructure.

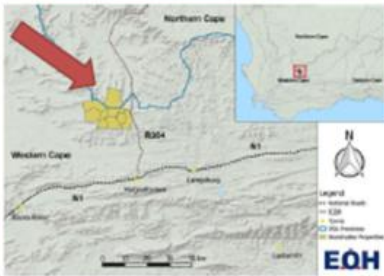


EOH
Coastal and Environmental Services

PROPOSED LOCATION

BRANDVALLEY WEF

- Western and Northern Cape Provinces.
- Karoo Hoogland, Witzberg (Ceres) and Laingsburg LM within the Namakwa, Cape Winelands and the Central Karoo DM.



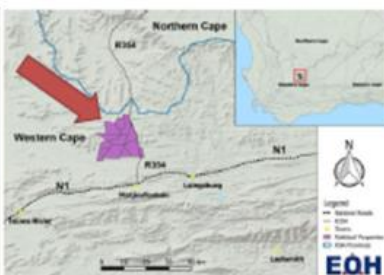
Legend

- National Parks
- EOH
- Town
- Road
- National Provinces
- International

EOH

RIETKLOOF WEF

- Western Cape Province.
- Witzberg (Ceres) and Laingsburg LM within the Winelands and the Central Karoo DM.



Legend

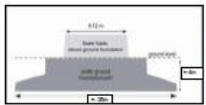
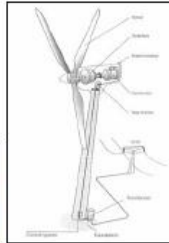
- National Parks
- EOH
- Town
- National Provinces
- International

EOH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Technical details of the proposed facilities	
Generation capacity (at point of grid feed-in)	Maximum 140MW
Number of turbines	Approximately 70, between 1.5MW and 4MW in capacity each
Turbine foundation	25m in diameter and 4m in depth
Turbine hub height	Up to 120 m
Rotor Diameter	Up to 142 m
Laydown area (for each turbine)	70m x 50m, total 31.5ha
Electrical turbine transformers	690V/33kV, footprint from 2m x 2m up to 10m x 10m.
Cabling	Underground 33kV cabling between turbines
Internal Access Roads	Up to 12m wide, including structures for storm-water control and turning circles would be required to access each turbine location. Where possible, existing roads will be upgraded.
Overhead power lines	33kV overhead power lines linking groups of wind turbines to onsite 33/132kV substation(s).
Onsite substation	Potential 33/132kV onsite substation location(s) will be assessed.
Wind measuring lattice masts	4 x 120m, strategically placed within the wind farm development footprint to collect data on wind conditions during the operational phase.

Temporary infrastructure	
Construction camp	~10ha
On-site concrete batching plant	~1ha
Borrow pits and quarries	~4.5ha
Fencing	~4m (height)



Turbine foundation



Turbine construction

Turbine components

THE EIA PROCESS

PRE-ASSESSMENT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP) PHASE

- Identification of key stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)
- Distribution of PPP Documents (Background Information Document, Notification letters, placement of posters and site notices)



SCOPING PHASE (44 DAYS)

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME
Submission of Application	-
Authority Acknowledgement	10 days after receipt of Application
Public Review of Draft Scoping Report (CSR)	30 days
Submission of Final Scoping Report (FSR)	44 days from receipt of acknowledgement of Application
Consideration by Authorities	43 days from receipt of FSR



SPECIALIST PHASE



EIA PHASE (106 DAYS)

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME
Public Review of Draft Environmental Impact Report (DER) and Environmental Management Programme (EMP)	30 days
Submission of Final Environmental Impact Report (FER) and Environmental Management Programme (EMP)	106 days from Acceptance of Scoping Report
Notification of extension of additional 50 days	Must be lodged within 106 days of Acceptance of Scoping Report. Extension period allows for a further 50 days to submit the EIR (i.e. within 156 days).
Environmental Authorisation Decision	107 days from receipt of FER
EA Notification	Authority to notify Applicant within 5 days 14 days to notify I&APs
Environmental Authorisation Appeal Finalised	90 days from Environmental Authorisation Decision

WE ARE HERE

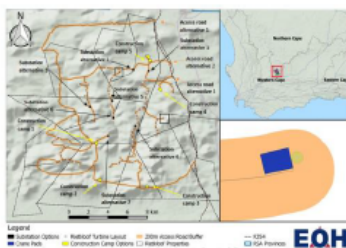
ALTERNATIVES

BRANDVALLEY WEF



- Fundamental alternatives:**
- Project area location alternative: one project location alternative (Brandvalley Wind Farm).
 - Access road location alternatives: two access road alternatives (access road alternative 1 and access road alternative 2).
 - Three construction camp alternatives (construction camp 1, 2, or 3).
 - Four onsite substation location alternatives (substation alternative 1, 2, 3 or 4).
 - Technology alternative: One technology alternative (a WEF).
- Incremental alternatives:**
- Turbine layout alternatives
 - 200m buffer on access roads for sensitivity alternatives
- No-go alternative**

RIETKLOOF WEF

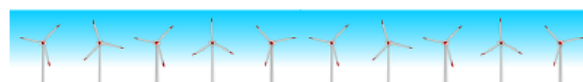


- Fundamental alternatives:**
- Project area location alternative: one project location alternative (Rietkloof Wind Farm).
 - Access road alternatives: three access road alternatives (access road alternative 1, access road alternative 2 and access road alternative 3).
 - Five construction camp alternatives (construction camp 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5).
 - Seven onsite substation location alternatives (substation alternative 1, 2, 3 or 4).
 - Technology alternative: One technology alternative (a WEF).
- Incremental alternatives:**
- Turbine layout alternatives
 - 200m buffer on access roads for sensitivity alternatives
- No-go alternative**

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

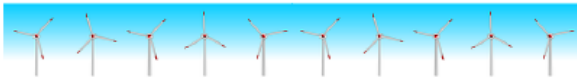
The following potential impacts were identified:

- Impacts on topography and geology;
- Change in land use from agricultural to power generation;
- Removal of top soil resulting in soil erosion;
- Impacts on surface and groundwater resources;
- Disruption to terrestrial ecosystems;
- Disruption to aquatic ecosystems;
- Impacts on fauna (including birds and bats) and flora;
- Health and safety;
- Impacts on archaeological, paleontological and/or cultural sites;
- Social disruptions;
- Social benefits from the project including employment opportunities, social investment, training and skills development opportunities;
- Traffic impacts;
- Noise impacts;
- Air quality impacts in the form of additional dust;
- Alignment with planning instruments; and
- Impact on energy production.



PROPOSED SPECIALIST STUDIES: EIAs

- Archaeological Impact Assessment
- Agricultural Impact Assessment
- Aquatic Impact Assessment
- Avifaunal Impact Assessment
- Bat Impact Assessment
- Ecological Impact Assessment
- Heritage Impact Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Visual Assessment Specialist



THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

WHY GET INVOLVED: REGISTER AS AN I&AP

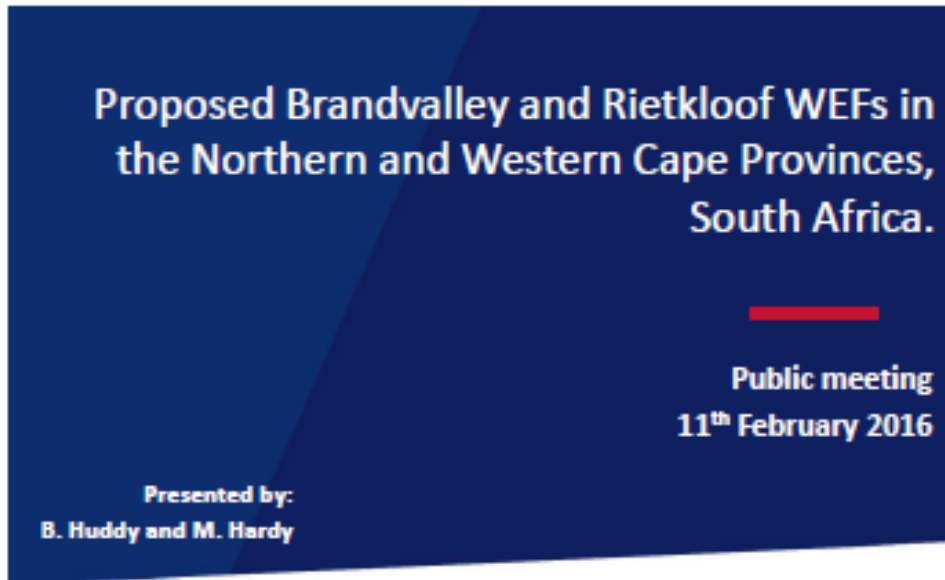
Complete registration/
comment sheet
or
Contact EOH CES:

Ms Belinda Huddy
Tel: 021 045 0900
Fax: 046 622 2364

Email: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za
Postal Address: The Point, Suit 408,
4th Floor, 76 Regent Road,
Sea Point, 8005.



C9.2 PRESENTATION GIVEN AT THE PUBLIC MEETING



**Proposed Brandvalley and Rietkloof WEFs in
the Northern and Western Cape Provinces,
South Africa.**

**Public meeting
11th February 2016**

**Presented by:
B. Huddy and M. Hardy**

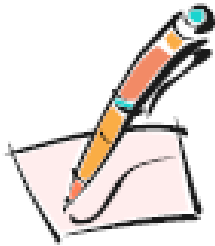


Agenda



- Introduction
- EIA Process
- Renewable Energy in SA
- Project Location
- Project Description
- Potential Impacts
- Specialist Studies
- Public Participation Process (PPP)
- Get Involved

Welcome



Coastal and Environmental Services



- Grahamstown based environmental consultancy established in 1990.
- Specialise in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).
- Offices located in Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth and Maputo.
- Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).



Coastal and Environmental Services

G7

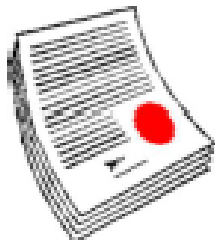


Holding Company: G7 Renewable Energies

- Brandvalley Wind Farm (Ltd) Pty
- Rietkloof Wind Farm (Ltd) Pty



Legislative Requirement



- Brandvalley WEF and Rietkloof WEF each require Environmental Authorisation through two (2) separate Scoping & Environmental impact Assessments (EIAs) undertaken by EOH CES.
- The two (2) EIAs to be conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.
 - Both developments trigger listed activities in 2014 EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1 (GNR R983), Notice 2 (GNR 984) and Notice 3 (GNR 985).

The EIA Processes



EIAs undertaken in several phases:



Renewable Energy in SA



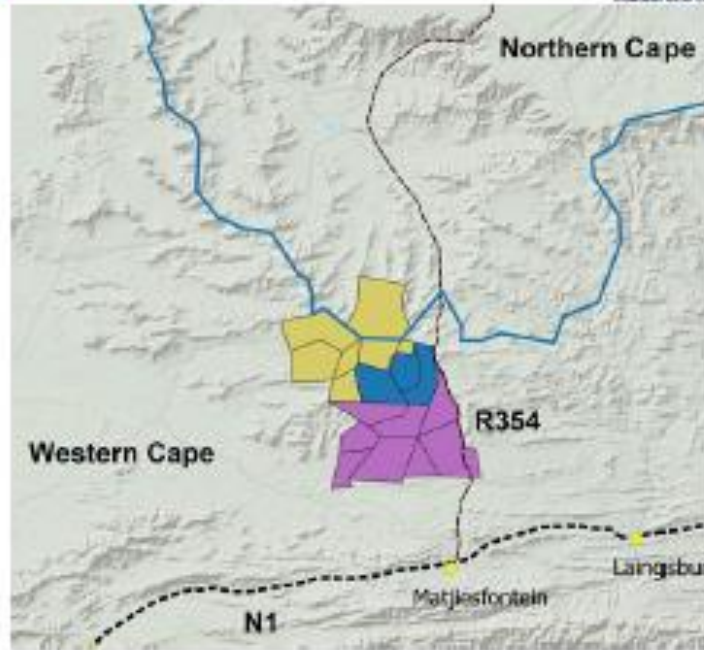
- South Africa experiencing constrained power supply → drive for alternative forms of power generation.
- Plans and programmes:
 - National Development Plan (NDP)
 - Integrated Resources Plan 2010 – 2030 (IRP)
 - Independent Power Producer Programme (IPPP)
 - Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPP)



Project Location

EOH

Coastal and Environmental Services



Project Description (for each WEF)

EOH

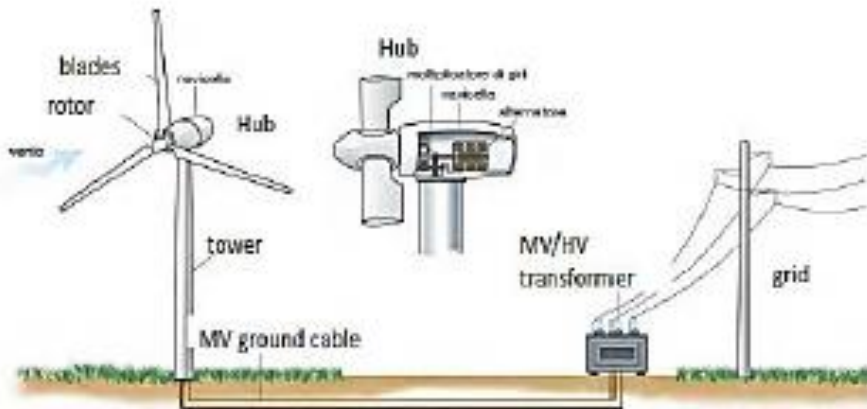
Coastal and Environmental Services


Technical details of the proposed facilities	
Generation capacity (at point of grid feed-in)	Maximum 140MW
Number of turbines	Approximately 70, between 1.5MW and 4MW in capacity each
Turbine foundation	25m in diameter and 4m in depth
Turbine hub height	Up to 120 m
Rotor Diameter	Up to 140 m
Laydown area (for each turbine)	70m x 50m, total 31.5ha
Electrical turbine transformers	690V/33kV, footprint from 2m x 2m up to 10m x 10m.
Cabling	Underground 33kV cabling between turbines
Internal Access Roads	Up to 12m wide, including structures for storm-water control and turning circles would be required to access each turbine location. Where possible, existing roads will be upgraded.
Overhead power lines	33kV overhead power lines linking groups of wind turbines to onsite 33/132kV substation(s).
Onsite substation	Potential 33/132kV onsite substation location(s) will be assessed.
Wind measuring lattice masts	4 x 120m, strategically placed within the wind farm development footprint to collect data on wind conditions during the operational phase.

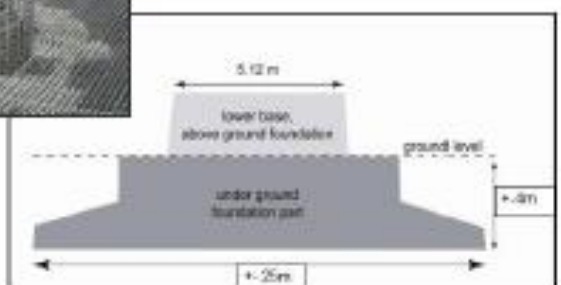
Project Description



Temporary Infrastructure	
Construction camp	~10ha
On-site concrete batching plant	~1ha
Borrow pits and quarries	~4.5ha
Fencing	~4m (height)





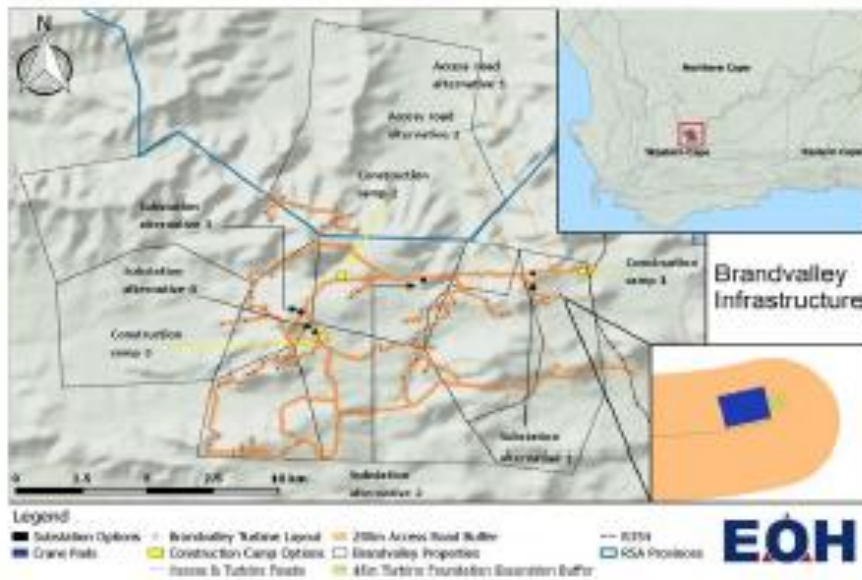


The total footprint for each turbine will be approximately 700m² (including construction platform and working area)



Infrastructure Layout

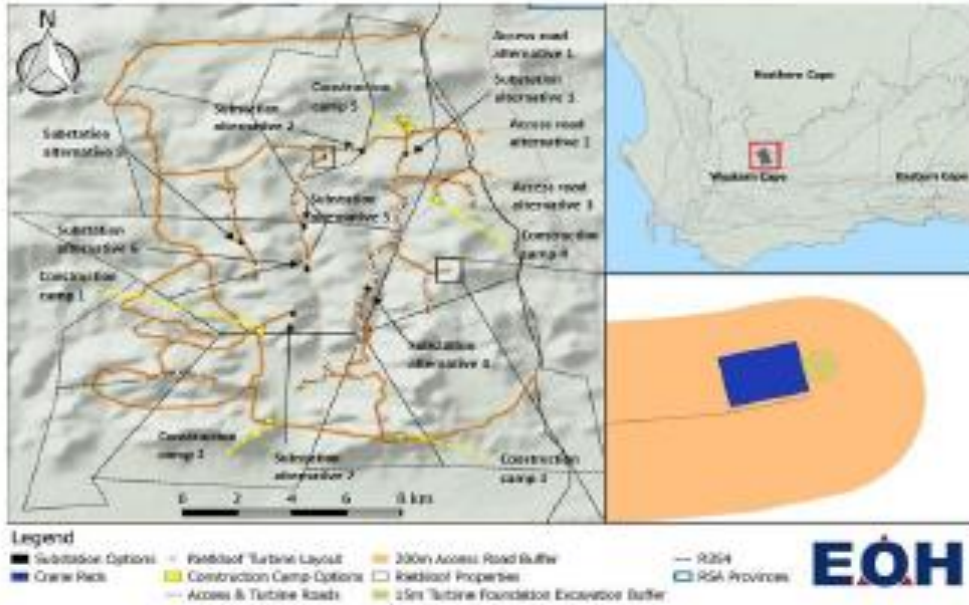
Brandvalley WEF

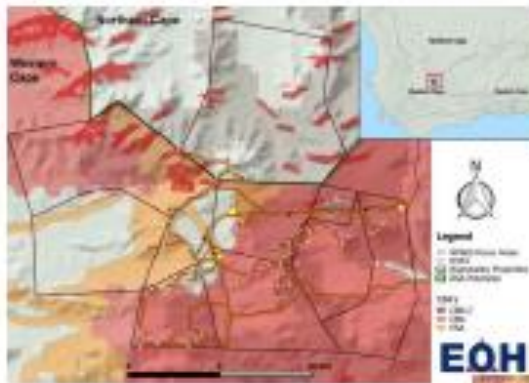


Infrastructure Layout



Rietkloof WEF





Potential Impacts

EOH
Coastal and Environmental Services

- Topography and geology;
- Land use;
- Soil erosion;
- Surface and groundwater resources;
- Terrestrial ecosystems;
- Aquatic ecosystems;
- Fauna (including birds and bats) and flora;
- Health and safety;
- Archaeological, paleontological and/or cultural sites;
- Social disruptions;
- Social benefits;
- Traffic;
- Noise;
- Air quality; and
- Energy production.



Specialist Studies



- The following specialist studies to be undertaken as part of EIA :
 - Archaeological Impact Assessment
 - Agricultural Impact Assessment
 - Aquatic Impact Assessment
 - Avifaunal Impact Assessment
 - Bat Impact Assessment
 - Ecological Impact Assessment
 - Heritage Impact Assessment
 - Noise Impact Assessment
 - Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
 - Visual Assessment Specialist



Public Participation Process (PPP)

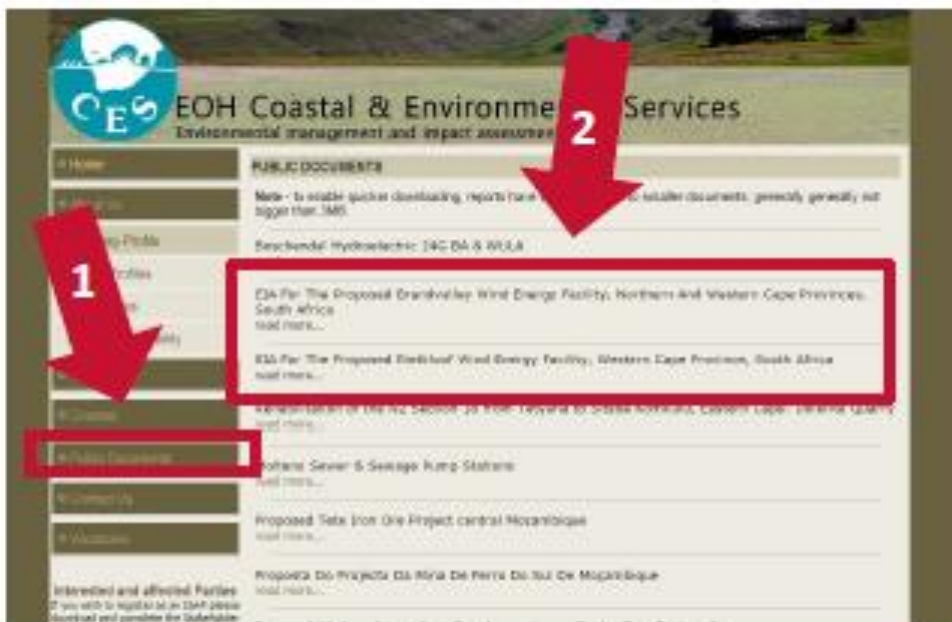


Public Participation Process (PPP)



1. DSR public comment period ends 23 February 2016.
2. Copies of the DSRs are at the Laingsburg and Touws River Library.
3. Electronic copies available on the G7 and EOH CES websites:
(<http://data.g7energies.com/eia/brandvalley> and <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents.html>).
4. All comments and responses will be captured in an updated Issues & Response Table.
5. The reports will be revised based on comments received.
6. Final Scoping Report will be submitted to DEA for decision making.

EOH CES WEBSITE



Question and Discussion



Get Involved: Register as an I&AP



Complete registration/
comment sheet
or
Contact EOH CES:

Ms Belinda Huddy

Tel: 021 045 0900 | Fax: 046 622 2364

Email: b.huddy@cesnet.co.za

Postal Address: The Point, Suit 408, 4th Floor, 76 Regent Road,
Sea Point, 8005.

C9.3 PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE PUBLIC MEETING



Plate 1: Posters displayed on the walls of the auditorium for the Open Day and Public Meeting.



Posters displayed on tables of the auditorium for the Open Day with a comment sheet where attendees could provide comment.



Attendees of the Open Day.



The Presentation being given by EOH CES at the Public Meeting.



Attendees preparing for the Public Meeting.

APPENDIX D: CURRICULUM VITAE OF EAP

MR. MARC RICHARD HARDY

Born: May 1972

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

- 2001 - B.Soc.Sci. Development Studies (University of Cape Town)
- 2002 - B.Soc.Sci. (Hons) Environmental and Geographical Science (U.C.T.)
- 2009 - M.Phil Environmental Management (Stellenbosch University)

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- November 2009 – Present: Principal Environmental Consultant and Mozambique Country Manager: EOH Coastal and Environmental Services (Grahamstown office, Eastern Cape).
- January 2008 – October 2009: Senior Environmental Consultant: Stewart Scott International (SSI) Engineers and Environmental Consultants – now Royal Haskoning DHV (Johannesburg, Gauteng).
- January 2006 – December 2007: Principal Environmental Officer/Acting Assistant Director: Gauteng Provincial Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment – Environmental Planning and Impact Assessment Directorate (Johannesburg, Gauteng).
- January 2003 – December 2005: Environmental Consultant/Research Assistant: Various research organisations and consultancies (Cape Town, Western Cape).
- June – November 2004: Temporary Lecturer - Department of Environmental and Geographical Science, University of Cape Town.
- 1999 – 2002: Full time studies at the University of Cape Town.
- 1992 – 1998: Commercial Diver/Diving Supervisor: Commercial diving, marine and alluvial diamond recovery operations in South Africa, Namibia and Angola.
- 1990 – 1991: Learner Official Mining: mining engineering training programme (St. Helena Gold Mine – Welkom, Free State).

COURSES ATTENDED

- Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Certificate course in ISO 14001 Auditing, June 2007.
- Certificate course in Project Management, U.C.T. Graduate School of Business, May 2009.
- Coastal setback line determination, Department of Port & Coastal Engineering, Stellenbosch University, September 2010.
- Achieving better resettlement outcomes in development projects, Rhodes University, July 2013 (NQF 6).

RESEARCH, CONSULTING & PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Subsequent to completing his full time studies Marc was involved in research projects through various organisations on behalf the Department of Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) pertaining to various fisheries along the South African coast as research team member for the following:

- On-board monitoring of rock lobster fishing vessels in the Hangklip concession area, False Bay as part of the MCM fishery monitoring program, Cape Town (Research Assistant);

- Compilation of a fishery permit holder database and implementation of a community-based catch monitoring system for the Cape South Coast oyster picking fishery for the MCM (Research Assistant);
- The identification and development of potential additional livelihood options, key intervention strategies, as well as the implementation of a community-based catch monitoring system for the west coast Olifants River subsistence fisher community for the Environmental Evaluation Unit – U.C.T. (Research Assistant).

In the environmental management and assessment field Marc has been project manager or team member for the following projects and processes -

Regulatory

- Appointed to various panels tasked with developing Spatial Development Frameworks, Urban Edge Policy and Environmental Management Frameworks for local/provincial government while employed by GDACE;
- Team member of a unit tasked with the development of GDACE Departmental EIA review and Basic Assessment Report (BAR) format and reporting requirement guidelines in line with 2006 NEMA EIA Regulations.
- Review and management of all EIA applications for the Ekurhuleni region and associated intra-government consultation and forum representation related thereto;
- Joint reviewer for the Gautrain Rapid Rail Project variation alignment applications, as well as numerous linear, service supply and large infrastructure project applications while employed by GDACE, and represented the Department of the Gautrain Environmental Monitoring Committee.

Strategic environmental management processes

- The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Gauteng Province;
- The Dinokeng EMF, Gauteng Province;
- The Tlokwe (Potchefstroom) EMF, North West Province;
- Strategic assessment and environmental risk analysis for 12 potential wind farm projects Western and Northern Cape provinces;
- Environmental risk assessment for a proposed cement manufacturing facility in Tete, Tete Province, Mozambique;
- Rapid Assessment Study for a proposed resettlement project for the Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, Palma District, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique;
- Environmental risk assessment for the proposed Kenmare Nataka titanium mineral sands mining expansion project, Nampula Province, Mozambique;
- Environmental risk assessment for the proposed Kenmare Pilivilli and Congolone mining expansion projects, Nampula Province, Mozambique.

Environmental monitoring, due diligence and compliance auditing

- New Vaal Colliery EMP compliance audit, Vereeniging, Gauteng Province;
- Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project (GFIP) Construction EMP compliance audits, Johannesburg, Gauteng Province;
- Cerebos Salt due diligence audit, Coega IDZ, Eastern Cape Province;
- Komati Power Station return to service Construction EMP compliance audits, Mpumalanga Province;
- Camden Power Station return to service Construction EMP compliance audits, Mpumalanga Province;

- Grootvlei Power Station return to service Construction EMP compliance audits, Mpumalanga Province;
- Environmental due diligence assessment for Zone 5 of the Coega Industrial Development Zone, Eastern Cape Province;
- Port Alfred Waste Water Treatment works expansion project, Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and Construction EMP compliance audits, Eastern Cape Province;
- Egazini Memorial Precinct Project, ECO and Construction EMP compliance audits, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape Province;
- Green Resources Forestry Company plantation and pole treatment works environmental and social due diligence audit against International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS), Jinja and Lira, Uganda;
- Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) audit of a proposed photovoltaic solar electricity generation facility (against IFC PS and EHS guidelines) on behalf of the Standard Bank Group, De Aar, Northern Cape Province;
- Environmental and social due diligence audit of the EIA and Draft Resettlement Action Plan (against IFC PS/EHS guidelines) for the Copperbelt Energy Company's proposed Kabompo Gorge Hydroelectric scheme on behalf of the Standard Bank Group, North-Western Province, Zambia;
- IFC PS deviation assessment for Kenmare mineral sands, Moma, Nampula Province, Mozambique;
- Construction EMP compliance audits for the Kenmare Namalope mineral sands expansion project, Moma, Mozambique Construction phase compliance monitoring of the Solar Capital Ilanga Lethemba photovoltaic facility, De Aar, Northern Cape Province;
- Kenmare titanium mineral sands mining project, Project Lender's Completion Test compliance audit, Moma, Nampula Province, Mozambique;
- Usutu Forestry plantation and pulp mill due diligence audit on behalf of the Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft bank (DEG), Bhunya, Swaziland;
- Copperbelt Energy Corporation corporate Environmental and Social Management System IFC PS compliance review, Solwezi, North-Western Province, Zambia;
- Independent Environmental and Social Monitor (IESM) for the operation of the Kenya-Uganda (Mombasa to Kampala) railway line, on behalf of Rift Valley Railways Kenya Ltd. (RVRK) and Rift Valley Railways Uganda Ltd. (RVRU) as the IESM for the operation of the Kenya-Uganda railways line system of a total track length of approximately 2,350 km. The project involves an investment by various international investors including the IFC, the AfDB, the FMO, DEG, KfW, PROPARGO and the Equity Bank of Kenya;
- IFC PS Gap Analysis for the proposed Ossiomo Petrochemical Ammonia-Urea Project on behalf of SWEDFUND, Ologbo, Edo State, Nigeria;
- IFC PS Gap Analysis, First Quantum Minerals, Kalumbila Copper Project, North Western Province, Zambia;
- ESDD for Chikweti Forest of Niassa (Global Solidarity Forest Fund) operations on behalf of a potential investor, Lichinga, Niassa Province, Mozambique;
- Phase 1 Environmental Assessment on a South African based agro-chemical (pesticides and fungicides) manufacturer, importer and distributing entity on behalf of Winfield Land 'O Lakes, Texas, U.S.A.;
- ESDD the proposed Graphit Kropfmühl graphite mining project situated in Ancuabe (Cabo Delgado Province), Mozambique on behalf of DEG;
- ESDD on appointed Depthwise Limited, a shallow water and swamp barge oil and gas drilling contractor operating in the Delta region on behalf of the Africa Finance Corporation, Delta State, Nigeria.

Power generation and transmission, renewable energy applications

- Upgrade of the ashwater return process at Eskom’s Arnot Power Station, Mpumalanga Province (Basic Assessment);
- 3MW alien invasive wood fired electrical energy project, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape Province, (Basic Assessment);
- EA Energy 13 MW photovoltaic electricity generation project, Coega IDZ, Eastern Cape Province, (Basic Assessment);
- Matla Power Station to Jupiter B-Sebenza 400kV overhead powerlines and Substations, Mpumalanga and Gauteng Provinces (Full EIA);
- Johannesburg East electricity supply strengthening project: 400/132KV overhead powerlines and Substations, Gauteng Province (EIA);
- Witkloof-Thuli 132kV overhead power line, Mpumalanga Province (EIA);
- Vryburg 400kV/132kV Substation and loop in lines North-West Province (EIA);
- Boulders-Malelane 132kV overhead power line, Mpumalanga Province (EIA);
- Tarlton-Magaliesburg 132kV overhead power line, North-West Province (EIA);
- Watershed-Sephaku 132kV overhead power line, North-West Province (EIA);
- Cookhouse wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (EIA);
- Grahamstown wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (EIA);
- Riebeeck East wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (Scoping to date);
- Beaufort West wind energy project, Western Cape Province (Scoping);
- Poortjie Wes wind energy project, Western Cape Province (Scoping);
- Carolina wind energy project, Mpumalanga Province (EIA);
- Nanagha Hills wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (Scoping);
- Brakkefontein wind energy project, Western Cape Province (Scoping);
- Vrede wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (Scoping);
- Richards Bay wind energy project, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province (EIA);
- St Lucia wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (EIA);
- Hluhluwe wind energy project, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province (EIA);
- Peddie wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (EIA);
- Richards Bay wind energy project, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province (EIA);
- Mossel Bay wind energy project, Western Cape Province (EIA);
- Grassridge-Coega IDZ wind energy project, Eastern Cape Province (EIA);
- Coega IDZ wind energy project, additional turbines and substations (Basic Assessment).

General

- Numerous meteorological monitoring masts for wind energy projects nationally (Basic Assessments);
- Coega IDZ (St Georges Interchange) filling stations, Eastern Cape Province (Scoping);
- Hopewell Private Game Reserve lodge expansion, Alexandria, Eastern Cape (Basic Assessment);
- Greys Gift lodge development, Makana, Eastern Cape (Basic Assessment);
- Egazini Memorial Precinct Project, Grahamstown, Eastern Cape Province (Basic Assessment);
- Pinedale eco-estate residential development, Bathurst area, Eastern Cape Province (full EIA);
- EMP revision for the N2 highway bridge upgrades between Umtata and Butterworth, Eastern Cape Province (EMP);
- Ecological Fatal Flaw Assessment for the proposed Diaz Road Arterial from the Port Elizabeth CBD to Rocklands, Eastern Cape Province.

Waste management, large and bulk service infrastructure

- Ingagane Power Station domestic waste landfill closure, Newcastle, KZN Province (Basic Assessment and landfill closure permit);

- Regional Hazardous Waste Disposal Facility for the Coega IDZ, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province (Full EIA and Permit Application Report - PAR).
- Rooiwal Waste Water treatment Works (WWTW) infrastructure and sludge treatment works upgrades, Pretoria Gauteng Province (Basic Assessment and waste permit application);
- Fishwater Flats Wastewater Treatment Works Upgrade, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province (Full EIA);
- Gansbaai Waste Water treatment Works (WWTW) EMP development, Western Cape Province (EMP);
- Numerous potable water bulk supply pipeline applications for Rand Water, Gauteng Province (Basic Assessments);
- Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for storm water management system upgrades, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.
- Eskom multi products fuel transport infrastructure (rail and pipeline) from Milnerton refinery to Atlantis Power Station, Cape Town, Western Cape Province (EIA);
- Transnet New Multi Products Pipeline (NMPP), Jameson Park to Langlaagte route alignment, Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces (EIA);
- Socio-Economic Baseline Study on behalf of the Lesotho Highlands Development Agency (LHDA) for the proposed Polihali Dam - Phase 3 of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme – survey of 11 000 households in the catchment and downstream areas of the proposed dam – including Social Baseline and Income and Expenditure Reports, Mokhotlong, Lesotho;
- Biological Resources Baseline Study of the proposed Polihali Dam catchment area on behalf of the LHDA, Mokhotlong, Lesotho.

Mining

- Xstrata Ferrochrome bag filter plant upgrades, North-West Province (Basic Assessment);
- GS Cimentos cement factory in the Mozal IDZ and associated limestone mine, Maputo and Salamanga, Mozambique (Full ESIA).
- Kenmare Namalope mineral sands expansion project, Moma, Nampula Province, Mozambique (Addendum EIA);
- Kenmare Nataka expansion project, Nataka, Nampula Province, Mozambique (Full ESHIA to IFC PS);
- First Quantum Minerals, Kalumbila Copper Project, North Western Province, Zambia (Full ESIA and RAP to IFC PS);
- World Titanium Resources Toliara mineral sands project, Ranobe and Toliara, Madagascar (Full ESIA and RAP to IFC PS);
- Syrah Resources graphite mining project, Balama, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA and RAP to IFC PS);
- Zirco mineral sands mine, Groenrivier, Northern Cape, South Africa (Full ESHIA to IFC PS);
- Kenmare Piliivilli and Congolone expansion projects, Nampula Province, Mozambique (Scoping);
- Baobab Resources iron ore mining project, Tete, Mozambique (Full ESIA to IFC PS);
- Triton Minerals Nicanda Hill graphite mining project, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA to IFC PS);
- Triton Minerals Ancuabe graphite mining project, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA and RAP to IFC PS);
- MPC SPRL & Alphamin Resources Corporation Bisie tin mining project, Bisie, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo (Socio-Economic Baseline Study and Social Action Plan);
- MPC SPRL & Alphamin Resources Corporation Bisie tin mining project, Bisie, North Kivu Province, DRC (Full ESIA to IFC PS).

Commercial agriculture, plantations, biofuels

- Addax Bioenergy sugarcane to ethanol biofuel project, Makeni, Sierra Leone (Full Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment – ESHIA – to IFC and RSB standards including the Resettlement Action Plan - RAP);
- Equatorial Palm Oil expansion projects, Butaw and Palm Bay, Grand Bassa and Sinoe Counties, Liberia (Full ESHIA and RAP– to AfDB and RSPO standards)
- Nedoil Lokomasama palm oil project, Port Loko District, Sierra Leone (Environmental Scoping and Risk Assessment);
- Green Resources Niassa forestry project, Lichinga, Niassa Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA);
- Green Resources Lurio forestry project, Nampula Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA and RAP);
- Eleqtra Envalor sugarcane to ethanol biofuel project, Sena, Sofala Province, Mozambique (Socio-Economic Baseline Study);
- EcoFarm Mozambique (Ltd) organic sugarcane growing project, Chemba District, Sofala Province, Mozambique (Full ESIA);
- Balmed Holdings cocoa and coffee outgrowers scheme Kenema, Sierra Leone (Social and Environmental Assessment - SEA - as aligned with the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund - AATIF – environmental and social reporting requirements);
- Zambeef Holdings (Community Engagement and Biodiversity Management Plans for Zambeef's Zambian operations, notably, five major agricultural production estates situated throughout the country), Zambia;
- Envalor sugarcane to ethanol biofuel project, Sena, Sofala Province, Mozambique (ESIA);
- Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries - Buvuma Island vegetable oil development project, Lake Victoria, Uganda (Full ESHIA).

During the course of his professional career Marc has worked in Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa. Marc has been actively involved in lecturing and presenting environmental management training content over the last few years as a course presenter for the CES hosted annual EIA training courses, as well as the presenting of undergraduate and postgraduate environmental management course modules at Rhodes University.

SKILLS

Planning and management of projects and research/specialist teams or support staff; preparation and management of budgets in excess of \$500 000; EIA and socio-economic impact reporting for linear, energy and bulk infrastructure, mining and renewable energy projects (to World Bank and International Finance Corporation Performance Standards); environmental and due diligence auditing, compliance monitoring; strategic policy planning and reporting. Business development and marketing functions concomitant with my current position are also fulfilled in a strategic and daily operational basis.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIASa – Member No: 2416)

APPENDIX E: UNDERTAKING OF OATH BY EAP



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF EAP AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/14/12/16/3/3/2/900
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014

PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE 140 MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, IN THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCES. SOUTH AFRICA.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): ¹	Marc Hardy		
Contact person:	Marc Hardy		
Postal address:	Suite 408, 4 th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point		
Postal code:	8005	Cell:	+27 (0)83 470 3696
Telephone:	+27 (0)21 045 0900	Fax:	+27 (0)466226564
E-mail:	m.hardy@cesnet.co.za		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	International Association for Impact Assessment - South Africa		
Project Consultant:	EOH Coastal & Environmental Services		
Contact person:	Belinda Huddy		
Postal address:	Suite 408, 4 th Floor, 76 Regent Road, Sea Point		
Postal code: Telephone:	+27 (0)21 045 0900	Cell:	+27 (0)79 883 3906
E-mail:	b.huddy@cesnet.co.za	Fax:	+27 (0)466226564

4.2 The Environmental Assessment Practitioner

I, Marc Hardy , declare that –

General declaration:

I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application

I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant

I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;

I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;

I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;

I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;

I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;

I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;

I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;

I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and

I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not;

All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;

I will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and

I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014;

I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

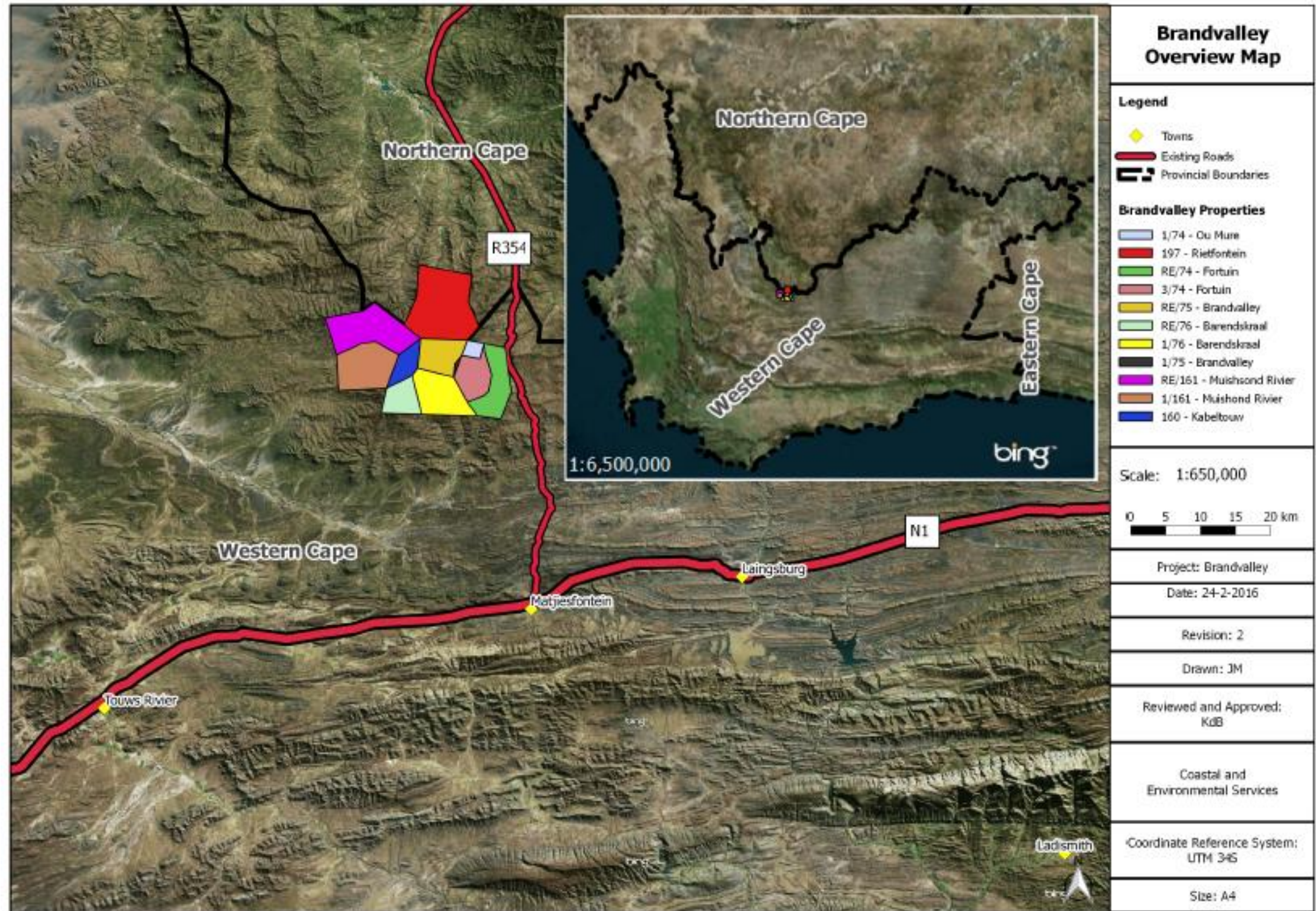
EOH Coastal & Environmental Services

Name of company:

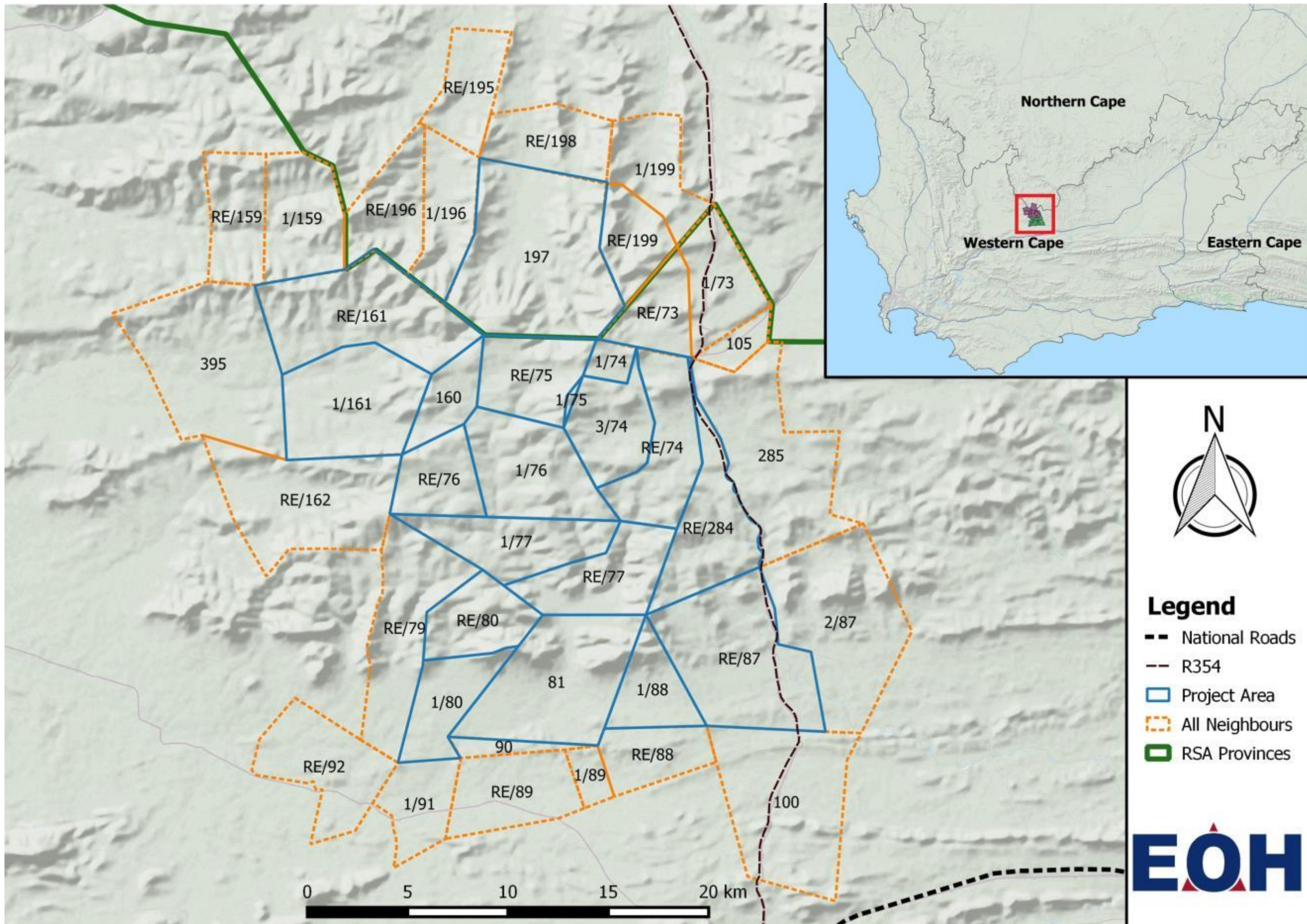
02 March 2016

Date:

APPENDIX F: PROJECT MAPS



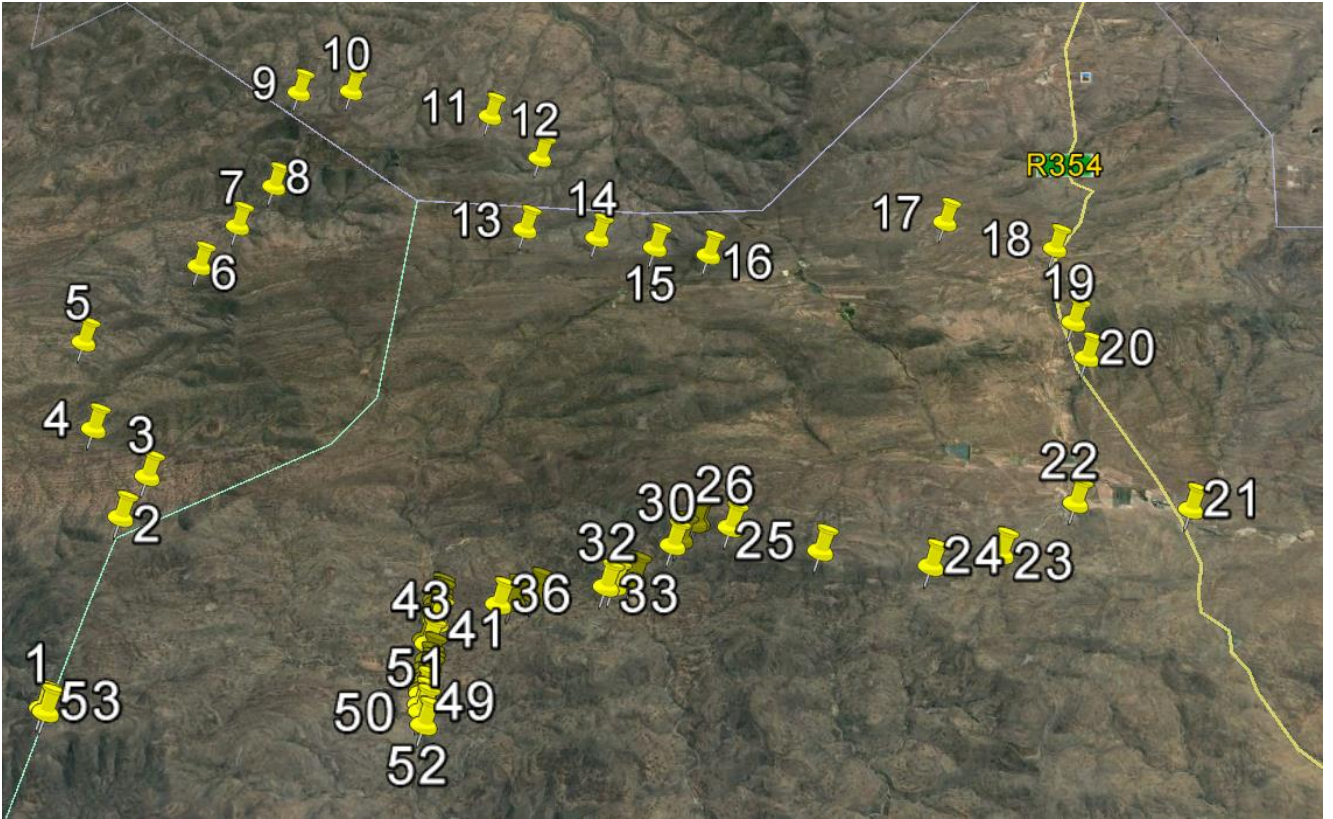
Proposed Location for the Brandvalley Wind Energy Facility.



Proposed property portions for Brandvalley and Rietkloof Wind Energy Facilities (WEF).

APPENDIX F: PROJECT COORDINATES

Corner coordinate points for the proposed development site as well as the start, middle and end point of all linear activities (Decimal Degree Format using the WGS 84 Spheroid)



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shap eid	x	y	shap eid	x	y	shap eid	x	y
1	20.388092 422	- 33.0200948 155	22	20.548137 1131	- 32.991035 6994	43	20.445229 7488	- 33.0108 246563
2	20.394674 1041	- 32.9934163 897	23	20.535301 2145	- 32.998687 7725	44	20.445518 8293	- 33.0129 793403
3	20.397508 5733	- 32.9870244 682	24	20.524014 8132	- 33.000570 5318	45	20.445137 3318	- 33.0142 788624
4	20.386874 7473	- 32.9793772 791	25	20.506627 7779	- 32.998583 4046	46	20.445329 7969	- 33.0150 601015
5	20.382440 3516	- 32.9654811 584	26	20.492437 4497	- 32.995165 6199	47	20.445313 2547	- 33.0156 562935
6	20.400699 7002	- 32.9535621 447	27	20.487123 2739	- 32.994274 7911	48	20.444844 9827	- 33.0170 480603
7	20.406641 5501	- 32.9472231 874	28	20.486662 5425	- 32.994420 1449	49	20.444911 3346	- 33.0175 124487
8	20.411799 0489	- 32.9398597 028	29	20.484427 5747	- 32.996633 6123	50	20.444813 4317	- 33.0189 389034
9	20.414621 6461	- 32.9238705 966	30	20.483260 4659	- 32.997540 8174	51	20.445023 0173	- 33.0198 673867
10	20.424111 408	- 32.9237489 888	31	20.477097 4805	- 33.002120 7126	52	20.445472 026	- 33.0215 659129
11	20.449536 3611	- 32.9282520 478	32	20.473999 7328	- 33.003067 1046	53	20.388616 6799	- 33.0205 298901
12	20.458792 468	- 32.9354776 536	33	20.472802 6764	- 33.003271 1663			
13	20.456952 5875	- 32.9483520 676	34	20.461730 5457	- 33.004249 8146			
14	20.469539 7934	- 32.9497299 172	35	20.458165 5563	- 33.005131 3354			
15	20.479557 1983	- 32.9514441 16	36	20.455927 446	- 33.005503 829			
16	20.488805 2133	- 32.9530258 848	37	20.446079 9074	- 33.004853 8586			
17	20.529963 4882	- 32.9468329 515	38	20.446247 8205	- 33.005474 5986			
18	20.548827	-	39	20.445879	-			

	8673	32.9509371 871		9308	33.006407 2776			
19	20.550663 3565	- 32.9633741 391	40	20.445944 8238	- 33.007164 1568			
20	20.552274 1704	- 32.9690220 086	41	20.446215 5249	- 33.007870 3526			
21	20.566728 9009	- 32.9917885 757	42	20.444860 1439	- 33.010313 522			

Access road alternative 1 (preferred access road)- please note that a corridor of 200m are proposed.

Name	Description	X	Y
Access Road Alt 1	End	20.507500621056053	-32.953524117926719
Access Road Alt 1	Start	20.548798029535451	-32.951613248938088
Access Road Alt 1	Middle	20.527570469971959	-32.952920148283781
Access Road Alt 2	Start	20.542633118620849	-32.991904163098198
Access Road Alt 2	End	20.446139649126881	-33.004885764894581
Access Road Alt 2	Middle	20.512827019971613	-32.996123133114118
Access Road Alt 2	Start	20.56163330699999	-32.98860031299999
Access Road Alt 2	End	20.542610882391134	-32.99191383879112
Access Road Alt 2	Middle	20.55363221399999	-32.9888012
Access Road Alt 2	Start	20.566820453920563	-32.991244161358154
Access Road Alt 2	End	20.56163330699999	-32.98860031299999
Access Road Alt 2	Middle	20.56478038199999	-32.989904704
Access Road Alt 2	Middle	20.56622696599999	-32.990860174
Access Road Alt 2	Start	20.565491866733421	-32.991116390587649
Access Road Alt 2	End	20.566449165445377	-32.990318178586691

See Google Earth Imagery below for both access road alternatives.





APPENDIX G: SPECIALIST STUDIES

APPENDIX H: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)