

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS
DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS AND WATERCOURSE
CROSSINGS WITHIN THE AUTHORISED NOJOLI WIND
FARM NEAR COOKHOUSE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Submitted for Public Review
16 April 2014 - 21 May 2014

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**PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

Application Number:

Date Received:

Basic assessment report in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

Kindly note that:

1. This **basic assessment report** is a standard report that may be required by a competent authority in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2010 and is meant to streamline applications. Please make sure that it is the report used by the particular competent authority for the activity that is being applied for.
2. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
3. Where applicable **tick** the boxes that are applicable or **black out** the boxes that are not applicable in the report.

4. An incomplete report may be returned to the applicant for revision.
5. The use of “not applicable” in the report must be done with circumspection because if it is used in respect of material information that is required by the competent authority for assessing the application, it may result in the rejection of the application as provided for in the regulations.
6. This report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority.
7. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted.
8. The report must be compiled by an independent environmental assessment practitioner.
9. Unless protected by law, all information in the report will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should be provided with the information contained in this report on request, during any stage of the application process.
10. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.

PROJECT DETAILS

- Title** : Environmental Assessment Process
Draft Basic Assessment Report for the Proposed
Access Roads and Watercourse Crossings within the
authorised Nojoli Wind Farm near Cookhouse,
Eastern Cape Province
- Authors** : Lusani Rathanya
Karen Jodas
- Client** : ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (in the
process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF)
Pty Ltd)
- Report Status** : Draft Basic Assessment Report for Public Review
- Review Period** : **16 April 2014 - 21 May 2014**

When used as a reference this report should be cited as: Savannah Environmental (2014) Draft Basic Assessment Report: Proposed Access Roads and Watercourse Crossings within the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm near Cookhouse, Eastern Cape Province

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SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) Ltd obtained an environmental authorisation in March 2012 from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA Ref No. 12/12/20/1569/3) for the construction of a wind energy facility and associated infrastructure on a site near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape Province (referred to as the Nojoli Wind Farm (previously referred to as Southern Stage Wind Energy Facility)).

The Nojoli Wind Farm received preferred bidder status for Round 3 projects from the Department of Energy in October 2013 and is currently working towards Financial Close.

The proposed Nojoli Wind Farm was authorised under the 2006 EIA Regulations with the following listed activities having been applied for:

Listed Activity	Activity Description
GN R. 386 Item 1(m)	The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructure for any purpose in the one in ten year floodline of a river or stream where the flood line is unknown, excluding purposed associated with existing residential use, but including- (i). canal; (ii). channels; (iii). bridges; (iv). dams; and (v) weirs
GN R. 386 Item 7	The above ground storage of dangerous good, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic metres but less than 1000 cubic metres at any one location or site
GN R. 386 Item 12	The transformation or removal of indigenous vegetation of 3 hectares or more or of any size where the transformation or removal would occur within a critically endangered or an endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).
GN R. 386 Item 13	The abstraction of groundwater at a volume where any general authorisation issued in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) will be exceeded
GN R. 386 Item 14	The construction of masts of any material of type and of any height, including those used for telecommunications broadcasting and radio transmission, but excluding (a). masts of 15m and lower exclusively used by: (i). radio amateurs; or

Listed Activity	Activity Description
	(ii). for lighting purposes; (b). flagpoles; and (c). lightning conductor poles
GN R. 386 Item 15	The construction of a road that is wider than 4 metres or that has a reserve wider than 6 metres, excluding roads that fall within the ambit of another listed activity or which are access roads of less than 30 metres long
GN R. 386 Item 16(a)	The transformation of undeveloped, vacant or derelict land to residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use where such developments does not constitute infill and where the total area to be transformed is bigger than 1 hectare
GN R. 387 Item 1(a)	The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructures, for the generation of electricity where (i). the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more; or (ii). the elements of the facility cover a combined area in excess of 1 hectare
GN R. 387 Item 1(l)	The construction of facilities or infrastructure, including associated structures or infrastructures, for the transmission and distribution of above ground electricity with a capacity of 120 kilovolts or more
GN R. 386 Item 2	Any development activity including associated structures and infrastructure, where the total area of the developed area is, or is intended to be 20 hectares or more

ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) (the applicant) is now applying for authorisation for identified Activities listed within the 2010 EIA Regulations, for which no application was previously made but which are triggered by the construction and operation of the Nojoli Wind Farm. These activities include:

- » The infilling and deposition of material within a watercourse
- » The widening or lengthening of roads within a watercourse
- » The construction of buildings or infrastructure within a watercourse

The proposed Nojoli Wind Farm is located ~12 km east to south east of Cookhouse within the Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province (refer to Figure 1.1). The following farms were authorised for the siting of the wind farm:

- » Klipfontein 150/2
- » Bavianz Krantz 151
- » Bavianz Krantz 151/2
- » Farm 148
- » Farm 148/1
- » Rooi Draai 146

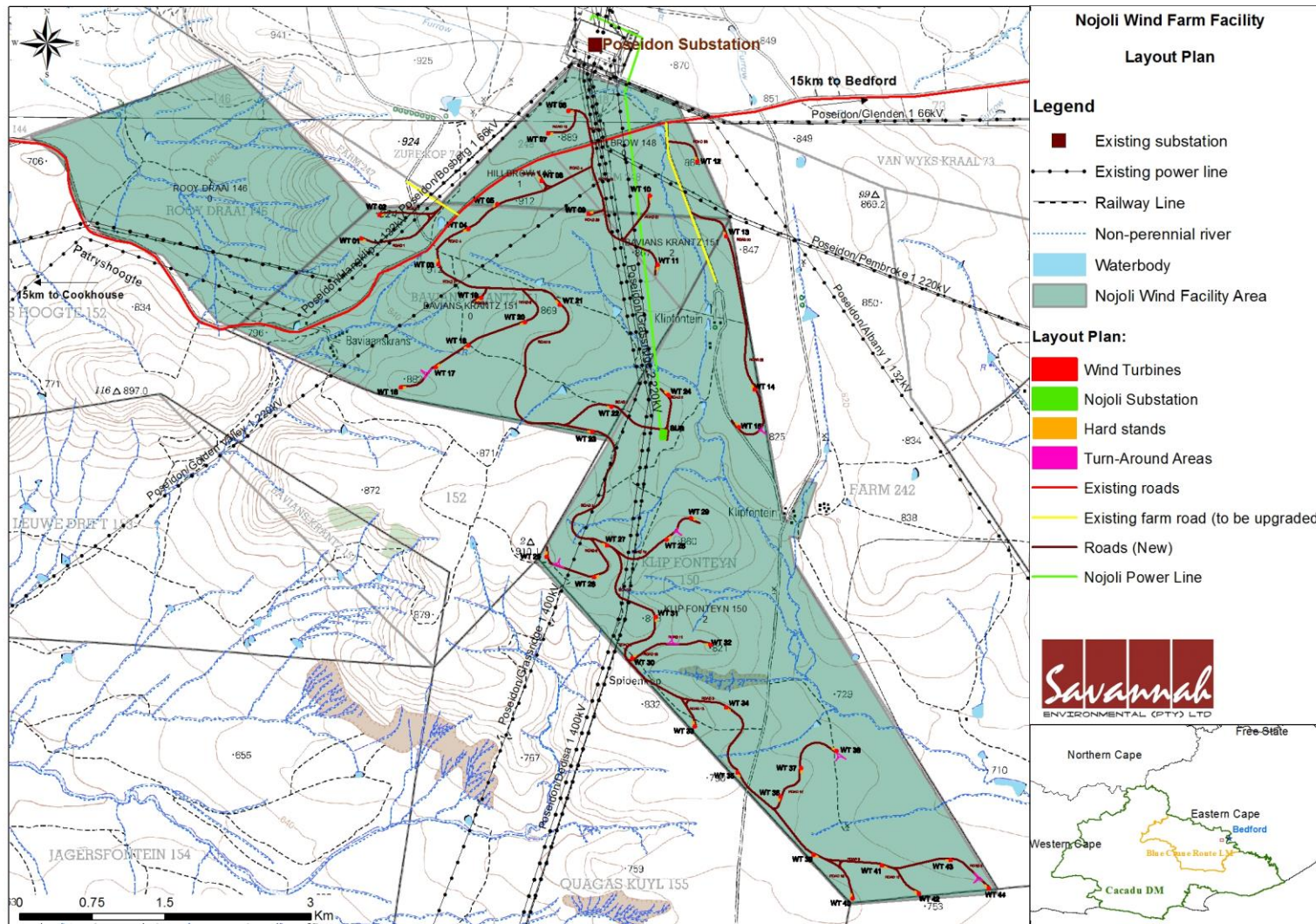


Figure 1: Layout map showing the proposed access roads and watercourse crossing within the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm

1.1. Requirements for a Basic Assessment Process

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations published in terms of Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998), ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd requires authorisation for the access roads and watercourse crossing within the Nojoli Wind Farm. In terms of sections 24 and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998), as read with the EIA Regulations of GN R543 – R546 a Basic Assessment process is triggered by the proposed project.

In terms of Section 24(1) of NEMA, the potential impact on the environment associated with these activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority that has been charged by NEMA with the responsibility of granting environmental authorisations. Although the proposed activities fall within an authorised wind energy facility, the activities do not relate to the generation of electricity and therefore the National Department of Environmental Affairs does not have delegated authority to consider the application. As such, the Eastern Cape Province Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) will act as the competent authority. An application for authorisation has been submitted to the Department.

The nature and extent of the proposed project are explored in more detail in this Basic Assessment Report. This report has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations and includes details of the activity description; the site, area and property description; the public participation process; the impact assessment; and the recommendations of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.

1.2. Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner and Expertise to conduct the Basic Assessment

ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) has appointed Savannah Environmental as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the required Basic Assessment process and to identify and assess all the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and propose appropriate mitigation and management measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). As part of these environmental studies, I&APs have been actively involved through the public involvement process. Neither Savannah Environmental nor any of the specialist sub-consultants on this project are subsidiaries of or are affiliated to ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd. In addition, Savannah Environmental does not have any interest in secondary developments that may arise out of the authorisation of the proposed project.

Savannah Environmental is a specialist environmental consulting company providing holistic environmental management services, including environmental impact

assessment and planning to ensure compliance and evaluate the risk of development and the development and implementation of environmental management tools. Savannah Environmental benefits from the pooled resources, diverse skills and experience in the environmental field held by its team that has been actively involved in undertaking environmental studies for a wide variety of projects throughout South Africa and neighbouring countries. Strong competencies have been developed in project management of environmental processes, as well as strategic environmental assessment and compliance advice, and the assessment of environmental impacts, the identification of environmental management solutions and mitigation/risk minimising measures.

The Savannah Environmental team has considerable experience in environmental impact assessments and environmental management, and have been actively involved in undertaking environmental studies for a wide variety of projects throughout South Africa, including those associated with electricity generation and transmission.

The Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) and Public Participation consultants from Savannah Environmental who are responsible for this project are:

- » *Lusani Rathanya* - the principle author of this report holds a BSc Honours in Environmental Management and Analysis. She has ~2 years of experience consulting in the environmental field. Her key focus is on environmental impact assessments, public participation, waste and water applications, environmental management plans and programmes. She is currently the responsible EAP for several renewable energy project EIAs across the country.
- » *Karen Jodas* is a registered Professional Natural Scientist and holds a Master of Science degree. She has 16 years of experience consulting in the environmental field. Her key focus is on strategic environmental assessment and advice; management and co-ordination of environmental projects, which includes integration of environmental studies and environmental processes into larger engineering-based projects and ensuring compliance to legislation and guidelines; compliance reporting; the identification of environmental management solutions and mitigation/risk minimising measures; and strategy and guideline development. She is currently responsible for the project management of EIAs for several renewable energy projects across the country.
- » *Gabriele Wood* - the public participation consultant for this project, hold a BA Honours in Anthropology and has 6 years of experience in public participation and social consulting, including professional execution of public participation processes for a variety of projects and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs and BAs).

Savannah Environmental has gained extensive knowledge and experience on potential environmental impacts associated with electricity generation projects through their involvement in related EIA processes. Savannah Environmental has completed the EIA process and received environmental authorisations for numerous wind energy facilities.

DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR REVIEW

This Draft Basic Assessment Report has been prepared by Savannah Environmental in order to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed access roads and watercourse crossing within the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm, Eastern Cape Province. This process is being undertaken in support of an application for environmental authorisation to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT). The 30-day period for review is from **16 April 2014 - 21 May 2014**. The report is available for public review at the following locations:

- » **Cookhouse Public Library**
- » **www.savannahsa.com**

To obtain further information, register on the project database, or submit written comment please contact:

Please submit your written comments to:
Gabriele Wood of Savannah Environmental Post: PO Box 148, Sunninghill, Johannesburg, 2157 Telephone: 011 656 3237 Fax: 086 684 0547 Email: gabriele@savannahsa.com
The due date for comments on the draft Basic Assessment Report is 21 May 2014

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES ✓

If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

Any specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

1. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Describe the activity, which is being applied for, in detail

ACED Cookhouse South Wind (Pty) Ltd (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) is proposing the establishment of a wind energy facility and associated infrastructure near Cookhouse. The establishment of the wind farm comprise of access roads and a power line which has the potential to encroach upon watercourses.

An environmental authorisation was obtained in March 2012 from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA Ref No. 12/12/20/1569/3) for the construction of a wind energy facility and associated infrastructure on a site near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape Province. This Authorisation was granted in terms of the 2006 EIA Regulations.

ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) is now applying for authorisation for identified activities listed within the 2010 EIA Regulations, for which no application was previously made but which are triggered by the construction and operation of the Nojoli Wind Farm. These activities include:

Number and date of the relevant notice	Activity No (s) (in terms of the relevant notice)	Description of each listed activity as per project description
GN 544, 18 June 2010	18	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock or more than 5 cubic metres from: (i) a watercourse; <i>The construction of watercourse crossings within the authorised Nojoli Wind Energy Facility could require the removal or infilling of</i>

		material more than 5 cubic metres
GN 546, 18 June 2010	16	<p>The construction of:</p> <p>(iii) buildings with a footprint exceeding 10 square metres in size; or</p> <p>(iv) infrastructure covering 10 square metres or more where such construction occurs within a watercourse or within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse, excluding where such construction will occur behind the development setback line.</p> <p>(a) In Eastern Cape</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans.</p> <p><i>A very small portion of the project site falls within a CBA area. Construction within or near watercourses may be 10m² or more in extent.</i></p>
GN 546, 18 June 2010	19 (a) (ii) (ee)	<p>The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre in the Eastern Cape, outside of urban areas, in Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans</p> <p><i>A very small portion of the project site falls within a CBA area. Roads within the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm may need to be widened or lengthened.</i></p>

2. FEASIBLE AND REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

"alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to—

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Describe alternatives that are considered in this application. Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity could be accomplished in the specific instance taking account of the interest of the applicant in the activity. The no-go alternative must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed. The determination of whether site or activity (including different processes etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment. After receipt of this report the competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

Paragraphs 3 – 13 below should be completed for each alternative.

3. ACTIVITY POSITION

Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in degrees and decimal minutes. The minutes should have at least three decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

List alternative sites if applicable.

The proposed watercourse crossings fall within the development footprint of the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm development site. The proposed activities are required to accommodate the new and existing gravel roads. A number of alternatives were considered before determining the final road layout as presented here. Previous iterations of roads layouts were deemed less favourable than that presented here due to watercourse impact and engineering complexity. There is therefore no feasible alternative further to the proposed activities presented here. The construction of the internal roads for the proposed Nojoli Wind Farm will impact upon four water crossing points (refer to Figure 3).

Coordinates for the watercourse crossings along the access roads

Alternative:	Latitude (S):		Longitude (E):	
Alternative S1 ¹ (preferred or only site	32°48'31	.29"S	25°56'20	.93"E

¹ "Alternative S.." refer to site alternatives.

alternative)

32°47'18	.20"S	25°55'20	.44"E
32°47'14	.14"S	25°55'18	.36"E
32°46'39	.61"S	25°54'58	.86"E

Alternative S2 (if any)

Alternative S3 (if any)

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Alternative S1 (preferred or only route alternative)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'

Alternative S2 (if any)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'

Alternative S3 (if any)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle point of the activity
- End point of the activity

°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'
°	'	°	'

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide an addendum with coordinates taken every 250 meters along the route for each alternative alignment.

4. Physical size of the activity

Indicate the physical size of the preferred activity/technology as well as alternative activities/technologies (footprints):

*The proposed access roads will require the construction of culverts in order not to impact upon watercourses during the construction of the wind farm. Typical culvert designs are presented in **Appendix C**.*

Alternative:

Size of the activity:

Alternative S1² (preferred activity alternative)

m ²
m ²
m ²

Alternative S2 (if any)

Alternative S3 (if any)

or, for linear activities:

² "Alternative A.." refer to activity, process, technology or other alternatives.

Alternative:

Length of the activity:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)
Alternative A2 (if any)
Alternative A3 (if any)

m
m
m

Indicate the size of the alternative sites or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

Alternative:

Size of the site/servitude:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)
Alternative A2 (if any)
Alternative A3 (if any)

m ²
m ²
m ²

5. Site Access

Does ready access to the site exist?

YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
m	

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

Describe the type of access road planned:

The site can be accessed via an existing District gravel road (~12km) off the N10. The road is called the Patryshoogte road and bisects the site.

Include the position of the access road on the site plan and required map, as well as an indication of the road in relation to the site.

6. SITE OR ROUTE PLAN

A detailed site or route plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached as Appendix A to this document.

The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- 6.1 the scale of the plan which must be at least a scale of 1:500;
- 6.2 the property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50 metres of the site;
- 6.3 the current land use as well as the land use zoning of each of the properties adjoining the site or sites (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*);

- 6.4 the exact position of each element of the application as well as any other structures on the site;
- 6.5 the position of services, including electricity supply cables (indicate above or underground), water supply pipelines, boreholes, street lights, sewage pipelines, storm water infrastructure and telecommunication infrastructure (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*);
- 6.6 all trees and shrubs taller than 1.8 metres (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*);
- 6.7 walls and fencing including details of the height and construction material (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*);
- 6.8 servitudes indicating the purpose of the servitude (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*);
- 6.9 sensitive environmental elements within 100 metres of the site or sites including (but not limited thereto):
 - rivers;
 - the 1:100 year flood line (where available or where it is required by DWA);
 - ridges;
 - cultural and historical features;
 - areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or invested with alien species);
- 6.10 for gentle slopes the 1 metre contour intervals must be indicated on the plan and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the plan; and
- 6.11 the positions from where photographs of the site were taken (*This was not indicated on the map but detail information has been provided within the report*).

7. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the centre of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under Appendix B to this form. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

Colour photographs have been taken from the centre of each watercourse crossing

8. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of 1:200 as Appendix C for activities that include structures. The illustrations must be to scale and must represent a realistic image of the planned activity. The illustration must give a representative view of the activity.

A facility illustration of the proposed activities has been attached in Appendix C.

9. ACTIVITY MOTIVATION

9(a) Socio-economic value of the activity

What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?	~R1.6bn				
What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?	~R200m				
Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
YES	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>					
Is the activity a public amenity?	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NO				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development phase of the activity?	~230				
What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development phase?	~R10.1m				
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	~70%				
How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?	~20				
What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?	~R32m				
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	~70%				

Note: The above figures are approximations and speak to the larger set of activities required to develop, construct and operate the entire wind farm. Socio-economic values for just the activities being applied for here have not and cannot be dissociated as they are components of the project as a whole. Significant and far reaching Economic Development commitments have been made by the Project, which are binding and support the employment of local and previously disadvantaged South Africans as well as socio economic and enterprise development of the local area.

9(b) Need and desirability of the activity

Motivate and explain the need and desirability of the activity (including demand for the activity):

The proposed watercourse crossing infrastructures will be supporting structures to the authorised facility (Nojoli Wind Farm) which is a Preferred Bidder Project under Round 3 of the South African Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme. These crossings are unavoidable and form a vital part of the internal road network.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for society in general:

The proposed activities will facilitate the construction of supporting infrastructure to the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm. The wind farm represents an investment in infrastructure for the generation of clean, renewable energy, which given the challenges created by climate change and electricity supply shortages within the country, represents a positive high social benefit for society as a whole. Through the generation of renewable energy, society can benefit from increased energy security, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, employment opportunities and reduced pollution levels associated with conventional electricity production.

Indicate any benefits that the activity will have for the local communities where the activity will be located:

The proposed activities will facilitate the construction of supporting infrastructure for the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm, which will provide renewable energy to the national grid. The project is a Round 3 preferred bidder project and is currently working towards Financial Close after which construction will commence in late 2014. Job opportunities will be created during the construction and operation of the proposed wind farm. As part of the Department of Energy Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme, ACED Cookhouse South Wind (Pty) Ltd will be required to employ local people for a percentage of the workforce for the Nojoli Wind Farm. In addition, ACED Cookhouse South Wind (Pty) Ltd will be required to identify needs of the surrounding communities and to formulate strategies on how such needs could be met utilising Socio-Economic Development Contributions (as a percentage of the yearly revenue ACED Cookhouse South Wind (Pty) Ltd will obtain by selling the electricity to the designated off-taker). The local community will therefore benefit through job creation, skills development opportunities and training which will reduce levels of unemployment in the local area. In addition, local and regional economic benefits will be realised through the additional revenue generated as a result of the proposed project through direct and indirect job opportunities, local spend, local procurement, etc.

10. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

List all legislation, policies and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations, if applicable:

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
National Legislation			
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » NEMA requires, inter alia, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Development must be socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable. * Disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. * A risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions. » EIA Regulations have been promulgated in terms of Chapter 5. Activities which may not commence without an environmental authorisation are identified within these Regulations. » In terms of S24(1) of NEMA, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Eastern Cape DEDEAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Final BA Report is to be submitted to the DEDEAT for review and decision making.

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>potential impact on the environment associated with these listed activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority charged by NEMA with granting of the relevant environmental authorisation.</p> <p>» In terms of GNR 543 of 18 June 2010, a Basic Assessment Process is required to be undertaken for the proposed project.</p>		
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	<p>» A project proponent is required to consider a project holistically and to consider the cumulative effect of potential impacts.</p> <p>» In terms of the Duty of Care provision in S28(1) the project proponent must ensure that reasonable measures are taken throughout the life cycle of this project to ensure that any pollution or degradation of the environment associated with a project is avoided, stopped or minimised.</p>	» Eastern Cape DEDEAT	<p>» While no permitting or licensing requirements arise directly, the holistic consideration of the potential impacts of the proposed project has found application in the BA process.</p> <p>» The implementation of mitigation measures are included as part of the Draft EMP and will continue to apply throughout the life cycle of the project.</p>
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)	<p>» In terms of the Biodiversity Act, the developer has a responsibility for:</p> <p>* The conservation of endangered ecosystems and restriction of activities according to the categorisation of the area (not just by listed activity as specified</p>	» Eastern Cape DEDEAT	<p>» As the applicant will not carry on any restricted activity in terms of S57, no permit is required to be obtained in this regard.</p> <p>» A permit would be required for the protected plant species found on site to be disturbed or destroyed by the</p>

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>in the EIA regulations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The application of appropriate environmental management tools to ensure integrated environmental management of activities. * Limit further loss of biodiversity and conserve endangered ecosystems. » In terms of S57, a person may not carry out a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species without a permit issued in terms of Chapter 4. In this regard the Minister of Environmental Affairs has published a list of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, and protected species in GNR 151 in Government Gazette 29657 of 23 February 2007 and the regulations associated therewith in GNR 152 in GG29657 of 23 February 2007, which came into effect on 1 June 2007. » In terms of S75, (1). The control and eradication of a listed invasive species must be carried out by means of methods that are appropriate for the species concerned and the environment in which it occurs. (2) Any action taken to control and 		<p>proposed development.</p>

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>eradicate a listed invasive species must be executed with caution and in a manner that may cause the least possible harm to biodiversity and damage to the environment. (3) The methods employed to control and eradicate a listed invasive species must also be directed at the offspring, propagating material and re-growth of such invasive species in order to prevent such species from producing offspring, forming seed, regenerating, or re-establishing itself in any manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » In terms of GNR 152 of 23 February 2007: regulations relating to listed threatened and protected species, the relevant specialists must be employed during the EIA Phase to incorporate the legal provisions as well as the regulations associated with listed threatened and protected species (GNR 152) into specialist reports in order to identify permitting requirements. » In terms of GNR 1477 of 2009: Draft National List of Threatened Ecosystems published under S52(1)(a) of the Act provides for the listing of threatened or protected ecosystems based on national criteria. 		

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>The list of threatened terrestrial ecosystems supersedes the information regarding terrestrial ecosystem status in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » GNR1187 Amendment of Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Protected Species List published under S56(1) of the Act. 		
<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Minister may by notice in the Gazette publish a list of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment. » In terms of the regulations published in terms of this Act (GN 922, 29 November 2013), a Basic Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment is required to be undertaken for identified listed activities. » Any person who stores waste must at least take steps, unless otherwise provided by this Act, to ensure that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The containers in which any waste is stored, are intact and not corroded or in any other way rendered unfit for the safe storage of waste; (b) Adequate measures are taken to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Eastern Cape DEDEAT – general waste » DEA – hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » As no waste disposal site is to be associated with the proposed project, no permit is required in this regard. » Waste handling, storage and disposal during construction and operation is required to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this Act, as detailed in the EMP. » The volumes of waste to be generated and stored on the site during construction and operation of the power line will not require a waste license (provided these remain below the prescribed thresholds).

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>prevent accidental spillage or leaking; (c) The waste cannot be blown away; (d) Nuisances such as odour, visual impacts and breeding of vectors do not arise; and (e) Pollution of the environment and harm to health are prevented.</p>		
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » S18, S19 and S20 of the Act allow certain areas to be declared and managed as "priority areas" » Declaration of controlled emitters (Part 3 of Act) and controlled fuels (Part 4 of Act) with relevant emission standards » The Act provides that an air quality officer may require any person to submit an atmospheric impact report if there is reasonable suspicion that the person has failed to comply with the Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Eastern Cape DEDEAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » While no permitting or licensing requirements arise from this legislation, this Act will find application during the construction phase of the project.
National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Under S21 of the act, water uses must be licensed unless such water use falls into one of the categories listed in S22 of the Act or falls under the general authorisation. » In terms of S19, the project proponent must ensure that reasonable measures are taken throughout the life cycle of this project to prevent and remedy the effects of pollution to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Eastern Cape Department of Water Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A general permitting or licensing is a requirements from this legislation for river and wetland crossings. However, if the wetlands and rivers can be avoided or spanned by the proposed power line no licence will be needed.

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	water resources from occurring, continuing, or recurring.		
Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » National Noise Control Regulations (GN R154 dated 10 January 1992) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Eastern Cape DEDEAT » Blue Crane Local Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » There is no requirement for a noise permit in terms of the legislation. » Any noisy activities carried out during the construction phase that could present an intrusion impact to the local community should be limited to 6:00am to 6:00pm Monday – Saturday (excluding public holidays). » Should these specific activities need to be undertaken outside of these times, the surrounding communities will need to be notified and appropriate approval will be obtained from the DEDEAT and the Local Municipality.
Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A mining permit or mining right may be required where a mineral in question is to be mined (i.e. materials from a borrow pit) in accordance with the provisions of the Act. » Requirements for Environmental Management Programmes and Environmental Management Plans are set out in S39 of the Act. » Section 53? Section 53? 53 Use of land surface rights contrary to objects of Act (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who intends to use the surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Department of mineral Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » There is a borrow pit on site that has been authorised.

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>of any land in any way which may be contrary to any object of this Act or which is likely to impede any such object must apply to the Minister for approval in the prescribed manner.</p>		
<p>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » S38 states that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are required for certain kinds of development including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The construction of a road, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length; » Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000 m² in extent » The relevant Heritage Authority must be notified of developments such as linear developments (i.e. roads and power lines), bridges exceeding 50 m, or any development or other activity which will change the character of a site exceeding 5 000 m²; or the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent. This notification must be provided in the early stages of initiating that development, and details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South African Heritage Resources Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A permit may be required should heritage sites be unearthed on site during the construction phase.

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>development must be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stand alone HIAs are not required where an EIA is carried out as long as the EIA contains an adequate HIA component that fulfils the provisions of S38. In such cases only those components not addressed by the EIA should be covered by the heritage component. 		
National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » In terms of S5(1) no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister to an (applicant and subject to such period and conditions as may be stipulated”. » GN 1042 provides a list of protected tree species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A permit would need to be obtained for any protected trees that are affected, although none are likely to occur on site.
National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act 101 of 1998)	<p>In terms of Section 12 the applicant would be obliged to prepare and maintain firebreaks to ensure that should a veld fire occur on the property, that it does not spread to adjoining land.</p> <p>In terms of section 13 the applicant must ensure that the firebreak is wide and long</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » While no permitting or licensing requirements arise from this legislation, this act will find application during the operational phase of the project in terms of fire prevention and management.

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	<p>enough to have a reasonable chance of preventing the fire from spreading, not causing erosion, and is reasonably free of inflammable material.</p> <p>» In terms of section 17, the applicant must have such equipment, protective clothing and trained personnel for extinguishing fires..</p>		
<p>Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973)</p>	<p>» This Act regulates the control of substances that may cause injury, or ill health, or death due to their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising, or inflammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain instances and for the control of certain electronic products. To provide for the rating of such substances or products in relation to the degree of danger; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances and products.</p> <p>» Group I and II: Any substance or mixture of a substance that might by reason of its toxic, corrosive etc., nature or because it generates pressure through decomposition, heat</p>	<p>» Department of Health</p>	<p>» It is necessary to identify and list all the Group I, II, III, and IV hazardous substances that may be on the site and in what operational context they are used, stored or handled.</p>

Legislation	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
	or other means, cause extreme risk of injury etc., can be declared to be Group I or Group II hazardous substance; » Group IV: any electronic product; » Group V: any radioactive material. » The use, conveyance, or storage of any hazardous substance (such as distillate fuel) is prohibited without an appropriate license being in force.		
Provincial Legislation			
Nature Conservation Ordinance (Act No. 19 of 1974)	» Article 63 prohibits the picking of certain fauna (including cutting, chopping, taking, and gathering, uprooting, damaging, or destroying). » Schedule 3 lists endangered flora and Schedule 4 lists protected flora. » Articles 26 to 47 regulate the use of wild animals.	» Eastern Cape DEDEAT	» Permitting or licensing requirements may arise from this legislation for the proposed activities to be undertaken for the proposed project.

11. WASTE, EFFLUENT, EMISSION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT

11(a) Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?

YES ✓	
-----------------	--

If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

8-14m ³

How will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

An authorised contractor will be appointed to remove all waste generated on site to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.

Where will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

The solid waste generated during the construction phase will be disposed of at an authorised landfill site within the surrounding areas of Blue Crane Route or Nxuba Municipalities or the nearest registered site..

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

	NO ✓
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If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m ³

How will the solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

Where will the solid waste be disposed if it does not feed into a municipal waste stream (describe)?

If the solid waste (construction or operational phases) will not be disposed of in a registered landfill site or be taken up in a municipal waste stream, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the relevant legislation?

	NO ✓
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If yes, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?

	NO ✓
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If yes, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

11(b) Liquid effluent

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?

	NO ✓
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If yes, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

m ³

Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site? **NO**
✓

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility? **NO**
✓

If yes, provide the particulars of the facility:

Facility name:			
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:			
Telephone:	Cell:		
E-mail:	Fax:		

Describe the measures that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of waste water, if any:

None

11(c) Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere? **NO**
✓

If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

If no, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:

During the construction phase, it is expected that there will be short term dust generation and emissions from vehicles and machinery. However the dust and emissions will have medium- to short-term duration and have limited impact in terms of extent and severity. Appropriate dust suppression measures (as detailed in the project EMPr and/or determined by the Contractor based on site specific conditions) must be implemented to reduce the impacts. It is recommended that construction vehicles be serviced regularly and be kept in good mechanical condition to minimise possible exhaust emission

11(d) Generation of noise

Will the activity generate noise?

NO ✓

If yes, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

If yes, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

If no, describe the noise in terms of type and level:

Noise may be generated by vehicular movement during construction, but would not exceed acceptable limits.

12. WATER USE

Please indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity by ticking the appropriate box(es)

municipal	water board	Groundwater ✓	river, stream, dam or lake	other	the activity will not use water
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If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate

the volume that will be extracted per month:

Does the activity require a water use permit from the Department of Water Affairs?

YES ✓	

If yes, please submit the necessary application to the Department of Water Affairs and attach proof thereof to this application if it has been submitted.³

13. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Describe the design measures, if any, that have been taken to ensure that the activity is energy efficient:

Not applicable

Describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity, if any:

Not applicable

³ A non-binding letter has been received from the Department of Water Affairs and has been attached as an appendix. An updated application is currently being compiled and will be submitted by the end of April 2014 as part of the WULA process.

SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Important notes:

For linear activities (pipelines, etc.) as well as activities that cover very large sites, it may be necessary to complete this section for each part of the site that has a significantly different environment. In such cases please complete copies of Section C and indicate the area, which is covered by each copy No. on the Site Plan.

Section C Copy No.
 (e.g. A):

Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section? **YES** ✓

If YES, please complete form XX for each specialist thus appointed:

All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

The three identified road water crossing is located within the same area in terms of gradient, location, groundwater, groundcover/soil and geology, land use and cultural/historic features.

1. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Flat	1:50 -	1:20 -	1:15 -	1:10 -	1:7,5 -	Steeper than
	1:20	1:15 ✓	1:10	1:7,5	1:5	1:5

Alternative S2 (if any):

Flat	1:50 -	1:20 -	1:15 -	1:10 -	1:7,5 -	Steeper than
	1:20	1:15	1:10	1:7,5	1:5	1:5

Alternative S3 (if any):

Flat	1:50 -	1:20 -	1:15 -	1:10 -	1:7,5 -	Steeper than
	1:20	1:15	1:10	1:7,5	1:5	1:5

2. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

Indicate the landform(s) that best describes the site:

2.1 Ridgeline

2.2 Plateau

2.3 Side slope of hill/mountain

2.4 Closed valley

2.5 Open valley

2.6 Plain

2.7 Undulating plain / low hills

2.8 Dune

2.9 Seafront

3. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

Is the site(s) located on any of the following (tick the appropriate boxes)?

	Alternative:	Alternative S2 (if any):	Alternative S3 (if any):
Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	YES ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	NO ✓	YES NO	YES NO
An area sensitive to erosion	YES ✓	YES NO	YES NO

If you are unsure about any of the above or if you are concerned that any of the above aspects may be an issue of concern in the application, an appropriate specialist should be appointed to assist in the completion of this section. (Information in respect of the above will often be available as part of the project information or at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by the Council for Geo Science may also be consulted).

4. GROUNDCOVER

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site:

- 4.1 Natural veld – good condition E
- 4.2 Natural veld – scattered aliens E**
- 4.3 Natural veld with heavy alien infestation E
- 4.4 Veld dominated by alien species E
- 4.5 Gardens
- 4.6 Sport field
- 4.7 Cultivated land
- 4.8 Paved surface
- 4.9 Building or other structure
- 4.10 Bare soil

The location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

Natural veld - good condition ^E	Natural veld with scattered aliens^E ✓	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation ^E	Veld dominated by alien	Gardens
Sport field	Cultivated land	Paved surface	Building or other structure	Bare soil

If any of the boxes marked with an "E" is ticked, please consult an appropriate specialist to assist in the completion of this section if the environmental assessment practitioner doesn't have the necessary expertise.

5. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Indicate land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500m radius of the site and give description of how this influences the application or may be impacted upon by the application:

- 5.1 Natural area**
- 5.2 Low density residential
- 5.3 Medium density residential
- 5.4 High density residential
- 5.5 Informal residential

- 5.6 Retail commercial & warehousing
- 5.7 Light industrial
- 5.8 Medium industrial AN
- 5.9 Heavy industrial AN
- 5.10 Power station
- 5.11 Office/consulting room
- 5.12 Military or police base/station/compound
- 5.13 Spoil heap or slimes damA

5.14 Quarry, sand or borrow pit

- 5.15 Dam or reservoir
- 5.16 Hospital/medical centre
- 5.17 School
- 5.18 Tertiary education facility
- 5.19 Church
- 5.20 Old age home
- 5.21 Sewage treatment plantA
- 5.22 Train station or shunting yard N
- 5.23 Railway line N
- 5.24 Major road (4 lanes or more) N
- 5.25 Airport N
- 5.26 Harbour
- 5.27 Sport facilities
- 5.28 Golf course
- 5.29 Polo fields
- 5.30 Filling station H
- 5.31 Landfill or waste treatment site
- 5.32 Plantation

5.33 Agriculture

5.34 River, stream or wetland

- 5.35 Nature conservation area
- 5.36 Mountain, koppie or ridge
- 5.37 Museum
- 5.38 Historical building
- 5.39 Protected Area
- 5.40 Graveyard
- 5.41 Archaeological site
- 5.42 Other land uses (describe)

If any of the boxes marked with an "N" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.

If any of the boxes marked with an "An" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.

If YES, specify and explain:

If YES, specify:

If any of the boxes marked with an "H" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity.

If YES, specify and explain:

If YES, specify:

6. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Are there any signs of culturally or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including

YES ✓

If YES, explain:

A heritage impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA process for the Nojoli Wind Farm. This study considered the entire development area. The broader context of the area has heritage significance resources on a number of fronts. These include the following (Savannah Environmental EIA, 2012:

- » Cultural landscape: The site lies close to a national road and is fairly close to the towns of Cookhouse and Bedford – the heritage qualities of these towns was indicated to be low during the EIA phase regarding impact to the sense of history of the area.
- » Pre-colonial heritage: Almost nothing is known about the frequency or landscape of Late Stone Age (San or Khoekhoen) sites in the study area. What is known historically is that the Khoekhoen frequented the area, and that the series of major studies conducted in the Great Karoo have demonstrated a rich pre-colonial heritage despite the aridity of the environment.
- » *Colonial heritage*

Colonial period heritage is apparently scarce within the boundaries of the study area, however it is known that this area has been subject to European settlement since possibly before the 19th century. The fact that most of the farms that make up the study area were formalized under British colonial rule in the early 19th century indicates a high likelihood of structures relating to this time or later. It is possible that other structures, ruins or graves may exist on the landscape.

If uncertain, conduct a specialist investigation by a recognised specialist in the field to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site.

Briefly explain the findings of the specialist:

The figure shown below indicates graveyards identified during the EIA phase. None of these graveyards fall within the development area. Therefore, the overall impact on heritage will be low as these graveyards do not fall within development area.

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?

NO ✓

Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?

NO ✓

If yes, please submit or, make sure that the applicant or a specialist submits the necessary application to SAHRA or the relevant provincial heritage agency and attach proof thereof to this application if such application has been made.

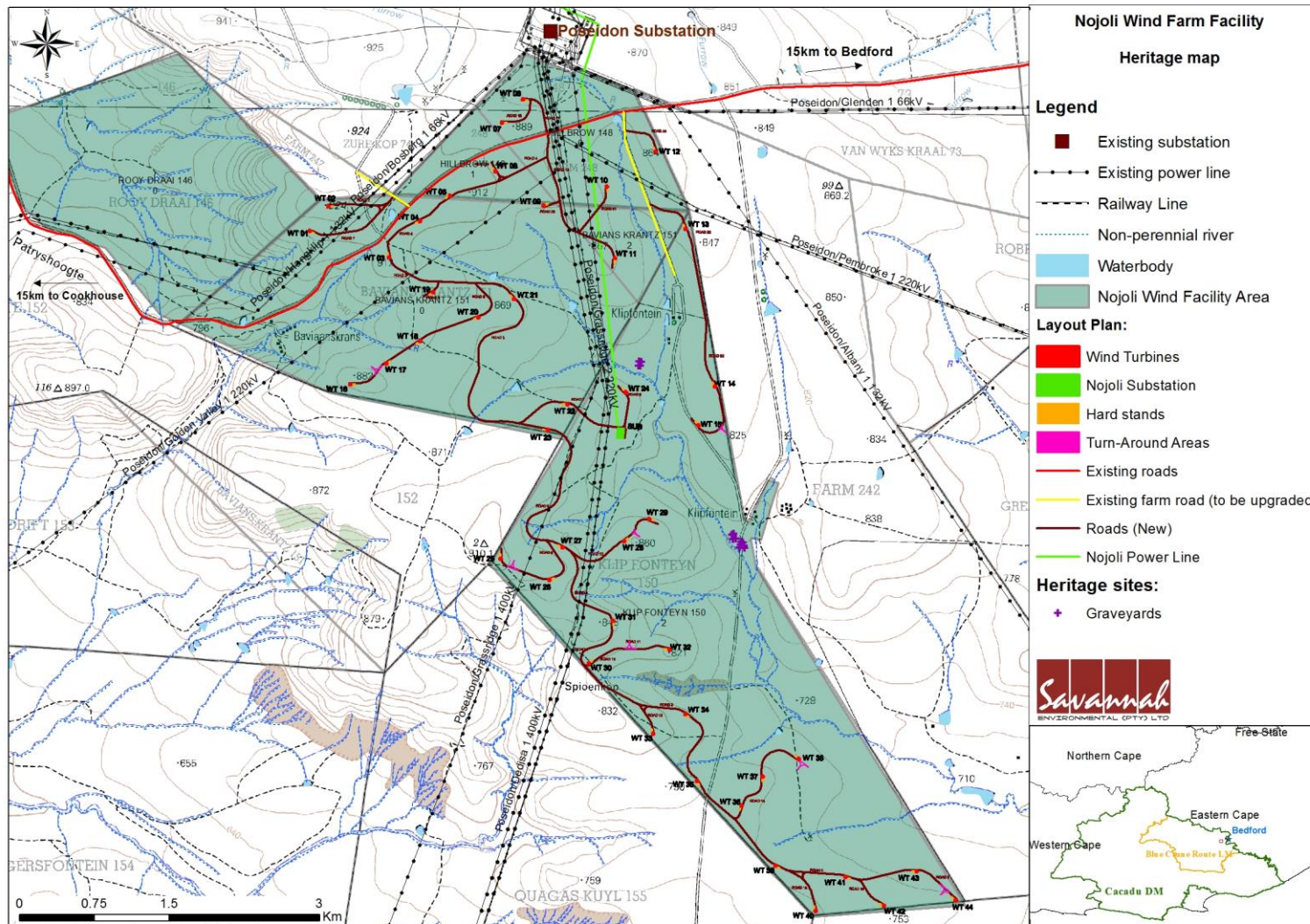


Figure 2: Map indicating heritage sites found on site within the proposed Nojoli Wind Farm

SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. ADVERTISEMENT

The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application which is subjected to public participation by—

(a) fixing a notice board (of a size at least 60cm by 42cm; and must display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority) at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of—

(i) the site where the activity to which the application relates is or is to be undertaken; and

(ii) any alternative site mentioned in the application;

(b) giving written notice to—

(i) the owner or person in control of that land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land;

(ii) the occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;

(iii) owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;

(iv) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;

(v) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;

(vi) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and

(vii) any other party as required by the competent authority;

(c) placing an advertisement in—

(i) one local newspaper; or

(ii) any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;

(d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or local municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official Gazette referred to in subregulation 54(c)(ii); and

(e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desiring of but unable to participate in the process due to—

(i) illiteracy;

(ii) disability; or

(iii) any other disadvantage.

2. CONTENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

A notice board, advertisement or notices must:

- (a) indicate the details of the application which is subjected to public participation;
and
- (b) state—
 - (i) that the application has been submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations, as the case may be;
 - (ii) whether basic assessment or scoping procedures are being applied to the application, in the case of an application for environmental authorisation;
 - (iii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
 - (iv) where further information on the application or activity can be obtained; and the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

Contents of advertisements and notices were drafted as stipulated above. Refer to Appendix E.

3. PLACEMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES

Where the proposed activity may have impacts that extend beyond the municipal area where it is located, a notice must be placed in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, indicating that an application will be submitted to the competent authority in terms of these regulations, the nature and location of the activity, where further information on the proposed activity can be obtained and the manner in which representations in respect of the application can be made, unless a notice has been placed in any Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing notice to the public of applications made in terms of the EIA regulations.

Advertisements and notices must make provision for all alternatives.

Adverts were placed in two Newspapers (local (The Herald) and regional (Die Burger)), informing the public about the project and review period of the Draft Basic Assessment Report. In addition, site notices were placed at the entrance of the site (13-14 March 2014) where the wind farm is being proposed (refer to Appendix E for proof of placement).

4. DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES

The practitioner must ensure that the public participation is adequate and must determine whether a public meeting or any other additional measure is appropriate or not based on the particular nature of each case. Special attention should be given to the involvement of local community structures such as Ward Committees, ratepayers associations and traditional authorities where appropriate. Please note that public concerns that emerge at a later stage that should have been addressed may cause the competent authority to withdraw any authorisation it may have issued if it becomes apparent that the public participation process was inadequate.

Meetings were held with impacted and adjacent landowners to notify them of the proposed project (refer to Appendix E).

5. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

The practitioner must record all comments and respond to each comment of the public before the application is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a comments and response report as prescribed in the EIA regulations and be attached to this application. The comments and response report must be attached under Appendix E.

No comments have been raised on the project to date. All comments received will be included in Appendix E

6. AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Authorities are key interested and affected parties in each application and no decision on any application will be made before the relevant local authority is provided with the opportunity to give input. The planning and the environmental sections of the local authority must be informed of the application at least 30 (thirty) calendar days before the submission of the application.

List of authorities informed:

Organisation	Surname	First Name	Email Address	Postal Address
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Lombard	Nico	bcdan@lantic.net	PO Box 197 Somerset East, 5850
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Mene	M A	bcrm.munmanager@lgnet.org.za	PO Box 21 Somerset East, 5850
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Majali	Sipho	sipmajali@lgnet.org.za	
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Human	Albertyn	albertyn.human@lgnet.org.za	
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Mtshuov	Amaile	idp@brcm.gov.za	PO Box 21 Somerset East, 5850
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Mjikelo	Ntombentsha		PO Box 21 Somerset East, 5850
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Swanepoel	Albertus	albertus.swanepoel@lgnet.org.za	
Blue Crane Route Municipality	Ntshudu	Andile	andile.ntshudu@lgnet.org.za	
Cacadu District Municipality	Pillay	Ted	tpillay@cacadu.co.za	PO Box 318 Port Elizabeth, 6000
Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Buthelezi	Thoko	thokob@daff.gov.za	Private Bag X120 Pretoria, 0001
Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	Marubini	Mashudu	mashuduma@daff.gov.za	Private Bag X120 Pretoria 0001
Department of Energy	Barnard	Wolsey Otto	wolsey.barnard@energy.gov.za	Private Bag X96 Pretoria, 0001
Department of Mineral Resources	Deidre	Watkins	Brenda.Ngebulana@dmr.gov.za	Private Bag X 6076 Port Elizabeth, 6000
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Sonjica	Kholekile	KTSonjica@ruraldevelopment.gov.za	PO BOX 1958 East London, 5200

Organisation	Surname	First Name	Email Address	Postal Address
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Mbewana	Nomfundo	FNMBewana@ruraldevelopment.gov.za	
Department of Water Affairs	Ngobeni	Tocky	NgobeniT@dwa.gov.za	
Department of Water Affairs	Van Rooyen	JC	VanRooyenJC@dwa.gov.za	Private Bag X313 Pretoria, 0001
Department of Water Affairs	Makhanya	Portia	MakhanyaP@dwa.gov.za	Private Bag X7485 King's Williams Town 5600
Department of Water Affairs	Fourie	Lizna	FourieL4@dwa.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Gxilishe	Bogani	fezeka.boyi@deaet.ecape.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Struwig	Andries	andries.struwig@deaet.ecape.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Southwood	Alan	alan.southwood@dedeat.gov.za	Private Bag X5001 Greenacres, 6057
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Els	Leon	leon.els@dedaet.ecape.gov.za	Private Bag X5001 Port Elizabeth, 6057

Organisation	Surname	First Name	Email Address	Postal Address
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Pienaar	Gerry	gerry.pienaar@dedaet.ecape.gov.za	Private Bag X0054 Bisho, 5605
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Alistair, Senior Manager: Sustainable Energy	McMaster	alistair.McMaster@dedeat.ecape.gov.za	Private Bag X0054 Bisho, 5605
Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works	James	Mlawu	zukiswa.ngwane@dpw.ecape.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development & Agrarian Reform	Thomas	Glen	glen.thomas@agr.ecprov.gov.za	Private Bag X0040 Bisho, 5605
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development & Agrarian Reform	Sandi	Dan	dani.sandi@agr.ecprov.gov.za	
Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency	Erlank	W	wayne.erlank@ecparks.co.za	PO Box 11235 East London, 5200
Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority	Mokhanya	Sello	smokhanya@ecphra.org.za	
Endangered Wildlife Trust	Aken	Stephanie	stephaniea@ewt.org.za	Private Bag X11 Modderfontein, 1645
BirdLife South Africa	Ralston	Samantha	energy@birdlife.org.za	Winter House, Private Bag X7, Claremont, 7735
BirdLife South Africa	Ah Shene-Verdoorn	Carolyn	advocacy@birdlife.org.za	PO Box 515 Randburg, 2125
BirdLife South Africa	Erasmus	Corne	corne.erasmus@axxess.co.za	
Eskom	Geeringh	John	john.geeringh@eskom.co.za	PO Box 1091

Organisation	Surname	First Name	Email Address	Postal Address
				Johannesburg, 2001
South African Civil Aviation Authority	Stroh	Lizell	strohl@caa.co.za	Private Bag X 73 Halfway House, 1685
South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Galimberti	Mariagrazia	mgalimberti@sahra.org.za	PO Box 4637 Cape Town, 8000
South African National Parks	Novellie	Peter	peter.novellie@sanparks.org	PO Box 787 Pretoria, 0001
South African National Roads Agency Limited	van Aardt	Fanie	aardts@nra.co.za	PO Box 27230 Greenacres, 6057
South African National Roads Agency Limited	Gouws	Nanna	gouwsj@nra.co.za	PO Box 27230 Greenacres, 6057
South African National Roads Agency Limited	Botha	Izak	bothai@nra.co.za	PO Box 27230 Greenacres, 6057

List of authorities from whom comments have been received:

No comments have been received from authorities to date. All comments received will be incorporated into the Final report.

7. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Note that, for linear activities, or where deviation from the public participation requirements may be appropriate, the person conducting the public participation process may deviate from the requirements of that sub-regulation to the extent and in the manner as may be agreed to by the competent authority.

Any stakeholder that has a direct interest in the site or property, such as servitude holders and service providers, should be informed of the application at least 30 (thirty) calendar days before the submission of the application and be provided with the opportunity to comment.

Has any comment been received from stakeholders?



If "YES", briefly describe the feedback below (also attach copies of any correspondence to and from the stakeholders to this application):

Meetings were held with all impacted and adjacent landowners and they indicated their awareness of the proposed project. No objections were made to the proposed activities refer to Appendix E.

SECTION D: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2010, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts.

1. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

List the main issues raised by interested and affected parties.

There were no issues raised by interested and affected parties to date. Any issues raised concerning the proposed project will be incorporated into the final Basic Assessment report.

Response from the practitioner to the issues raised by the interested and affected parties (A full response must be given in the Comments and Response Report that must be attached to this report):

N/A

2. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PLANNING AND DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES AS WELL AS PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

List the potential direct, indirect and cumulative property/activity/design/technology/operational alternative related impacts (as appropriate) that are likely to occur as a result of the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning and closure phase, including impacts relating to the choice of site/activity/technology alternatives as well as the mitigation measures that may eliminate or reduce the potential impacts listed.

Alternative (preferred alternative)

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
Alternative 1 (Technically preferred alternative)			
Construction of watercourse crossing structures (culverts, widening of roads) which may result in infilling /depositing of materials near a watercourse	<p><u>Ecology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Destruction/permanent loss of individuals of threatened plant species » Loss of habitat within indigenous natural vegetation types » Establishment and spread of declared weeds and alien invader plants 	Low	<p><i>Direct Impacts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum » Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible » Do not translocate soil stockpiles from areas with alien plants » Control any alien plants immediately to avoid establishment of a soil seed bank that would take decades to remove » Establish an ongoing monitoring programme to detect and quantify any aliens that may become established
	<p><u>Aquatic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss of riparian systems 		Low

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Impact on riparian systems through the possible increase in surface water runoff on riparian form and function » Increase in sedimentation and erosion within the development footprint » Impact on localized surface water quality » Potential loss of wetland habitat 		<p>must provide an effective means to minimise the potential upstream and downstream effects of sedimentation and erosion (erosion protection) as well as minimise the loss of riparian vegetation (small footprint) includes energy dissipation structures such as gabions and reno mattresses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » No vehicles to refuel within drainage lines/ riparian vegetation. » Where possible culvert bases must be placed as close as possible with natural levels in mind so that these do not form additional steps / barriers. » During the operational phase, monitor culverts to determine if erosion issues arise and if any erosion control if required. » Any stormwater within the site must be handled in a suitable manner, i.e. trap sediments, and reduce flow velocities. » Strict use and management of all hazardous materials used on site. » Strict management of potential sources of pollution (e.g. litter, hydrocarbons from vehicles & machinery, cement during construction, etc.). » Containment of all contaminated water by means of careful run-off management on the development site. » Implement strict controls over the behaviour of construction workers in terms of activities taking place in watercourse areas. » Working protocols incorporating pollution control measures (including approved method statements by the contractor) should be clearly set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the project and strictly enforced.
	<p><u>Soil</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss of topsoil » Soil degradation » Soil erosion 	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Minimise disturbance areas. » Develop mitigation measures to prevent erosion. » Rehabilitate vegetation. » Implement effective erosion control measures.

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<p><u>Heritage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Destruction of heritage materials (graves and ruins of old buildings) 	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » All mitigation measures in the walkthrough should be implemented » All graveyards identified should be fenced off » If any archaeological or cultural material is uncovered during construction or operation a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to verify and record the find. Mitigation will then include documentation and sampling of the material. This will also be required if any paleontological material is uncovered.
	<p><u>Indirect Impacts:</u></p> <p><u>Ecology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss of protected species » Increased runoff due to removal of vegetation <p><u>Aquatic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Possible impact on the remaining catchment due to changes in run-off characteristics within the development site. <p><u>Soil</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss of soil structure » Localised movement of sediment <p><u>Heritage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Loss of archaeological and cultural sites 	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible » Do not translocate soil stockpiles from areas with alien plants » Control any alien plants immediately to avoid establishment of a soil seed bank that would take decades to remove » Establish an ongoing monitoring programme to detect and quantify any aliens that may become established » During the operational phase, monitor culverts to determine if erosion issues arise and if any erosion control if required. » Any stormwater within the site must be handled in a suitable manner, i.e. trap sediments, and reduce flow velocities.

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	<p>» Depletion of archaeological record of the area.</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts:</p> <p><u>Ecology</u></p> <p>» Loss of habitat</p> <p>» Increased soil erosion</p> <p>» Increased alien invasions</p> <p><u>Aquatic</u></p> <p>» Downstream alteration of hydrological regimes due to the increased run-off from the area. However due to low mean annual runoff within the region this is not anticipated due to the nature of the development together with the proposed layout</p> <p><u>Soil</u></p> <p>» Temporary increased run-off during the construction of roads</p> <p><u>Heritage</u></p> <p>» Archaeological and cultural sites are non-renewable and impact on any archaeological context or material will be permanent</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible</p> <p>» Do not translocate soil stockpiles from areas with alien plants</p> <p>» Control any alien plants immediately to avoid establishment of a soil seed bank that would take decades to remove</p> <p>» Establish an ongoing monitoring programme to detect and quantify any aliens that may become established</p> <p>» During the operational phase, monitor culverts to determine if erosion issues arise and if any erosion control is required.</p> <p>» Any stormwater within the site must be handled in a suitable manner, i.e. trap sediments, and reduce flow velocities.</p>

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	and destructive. Multiple developments in an area could result in cumulative impacts on this resource.		

No-go alternative (compulsory)

This is the option of not constructing watercourse crossings infrastructure, i.e. culverts and roads. This option will result in limited or no impacts occurring on the environment due to the proposed activities. The proposed activities will facilitate the construction of supporting structures (i.e. access roads) to the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm. The option of not establishing these structures will affect the layout of the wind farm and would hinder the development of the wind farm. The activities are required to ensure the technical functionality of the authorised project and are expected to minimise environmental impacts in the long term as watercourse crossings will be controlled, strengthened and maintained, thereby reducing the potential for erosion in these areas.

The no-go option would result in the existing access road being utilised in their current state, not establishing some of the wind turbines and access roads due to inaccessibility as a result of unavailability of watercourse crossing structures. This will impact on the technical feasibility of the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm, and may result in environmental impacts in the long term, specifically in terms of erosion potential along the roads. This could result in portions of the wind farm not being feasible to construct, which would present a lost opportunity in terms of the provision of additional clean energy to the electricity grid (as the project is a Preferred Bidder project and is planned to be constructed shortly). Negative impacts in this regard would include:

- Loss of employment and business opportunities
- Loss of the opportunity to develop a climate friendly development
- Loss of the potential for pollution reduction in the power generation process (through use of a renewable resource as opposed to a fossil fuel)

The negative impacts associated with the no go option are considered to outweigh the positive impacts of implementing the activity. Therefore, the no-go alternative is not preferred.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, please provide an environmental impact statement that summarises the impact that the proposed activity and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account, with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

ACED Cookhouse South Wind (Pty) Ltd (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) received an environmental authorisation for the proposed Nojoli Wind Farm. Subsequently, the wind farm has been awarded with Preferred Bidder status for Round Three projects by the Department of Energy. Financial Close processes are currently underway and construction commencement is planned for later this year.

The proposed Nojoli Wind Farm was authorised under the 2006 EIA Regulation and have since been amended. Amongst others, changes included the rewording, adding and removal of listed activities. As such, ACED Cookhouse South Wind Farm (Pty) Ltd (in the process of being changed to Nojoli Wind Farm (RF) Pty Ltd) is now applying for authorisation for identified activities listed within the 2010 EIA Regulations, for which no application was previously made but which are triggered by the construction and operation of the Nojoli Wind Farm. These activities include:

- » The infilling and deposition of material within a watercourse
- » The widening or lengthening of roads near a watercourse
- » The construction of buildings or infrastructure within a watercourse

Based on the aquatic study and studies undertaken during the EIA of the wind farm, the following conclusions are drawn:

- » **Ecology:** The proposed Wind Farm falls within the Great Fish Thicket and Eastern Cape Escarpment Thicket. The vegetation types have been categorised according to their conservation status which is, in turn, assessed according to degree of transformation. Most of the study area is still in natural condition, although parts may be degraded due to commercial livestock farming. Taking rates of transformation and conservation into account, which have already been used to classify all national vegetation types, none of the vegetation in the study area is considered to be threatened. Clearing of vegetation will be undertaken during the widening or lengthening of a road and during the construction of culverts. Minimal clearing at watercourse crossings is expected, and therefore the overall impact on vegetation will be **Low**. No protected or species of special concern (fauna & flora) were observed within the aquatic areas during the assessment that will be impacted upon by the proposed development (refer to Figure 3)
- » **Aquatic:** The proposed Nojoli Wind Farm falls with the Great Fish River catchment

(Quaternary Catchment Q70B). The overall impact of the watercourse crossings associated with the Nojoli Wind Farm on riparian areas will be **Low** provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. .

- » **Soil:** Soil textures are predominantly gravelly or sandy with variable minor silt or clay content. The exception is land type close to the Fish River in the north, with Brown, loamy topsoils, where much of these soils are irrigated. The low rainfall in the area means that there is little potential for arable agriculture in the area and that the soils are suited for extensive grazing at best. The grazing capacity of the area is moderately low, around 12-18 ha/large stock unit. Furthermore, disturbance to soil will be limited due to the nature of the infrastructure being proposed. The overall impact on soil will be **Low**
- » **Heritage:** Graveyards and old ruin buildings were identified within the proposed Nojoli Wind Farm. Based on the Heritage map in Figure 2. there are no heritage sites within the proposed activities. Based on the heritage study undertaken during the EIA process and the findings, the proposed infrastructure will have a **Low significance** on any heritage structures.

The proposed layout for the Nojoli Wind Farm will have limited impact on the environment and watercourse crossing infrastructure. Similarly no protected or species of special concern (fauna & flora) were observed within the aquatic areas during the site visit. Therefore based on the site visit undertaken by both the EAP and the specialist the significance of the impacts assessed for the ecology, aquatic, soil and heritage after mitigation would be **LOW**. It is concluded that the project is acceptable from an environmental perspective and the Project should be developed as planned.

No-go alternative (compulsory)

This is the option of not undertaking the proposed activities and retaining the current status quo of the site. This option will result in limited or no impacts occurring on the environment due to the proposed activities. The activities are however required to ensure the technical functionality of the proposed project and are expected to minimise environmental impacts in the long term as watercourse crossings will be strengthened and maintained, thereby reducing the potential for erosion in these areas.

The no-go option would result in reduction in the number of turbines for the proposed facility as some sites would not be accessible without crossing watercourses. This will impact on the technical feasibility of the authorised Nojoli Wind Farm, and may result in environmental impacts in the long term. This could result in this wind facility not being constructed which would present a lost opportunity in terms of the provision of additional clean energy to the electricity grid (as the project is a Preferred Bidder project and is planned to be constructed shortly).

The negative impacts associated with the no go option is considered to outweigh the positive impacts of implementing the activity. Therefore, the no-go alternative is therefore not preferred.

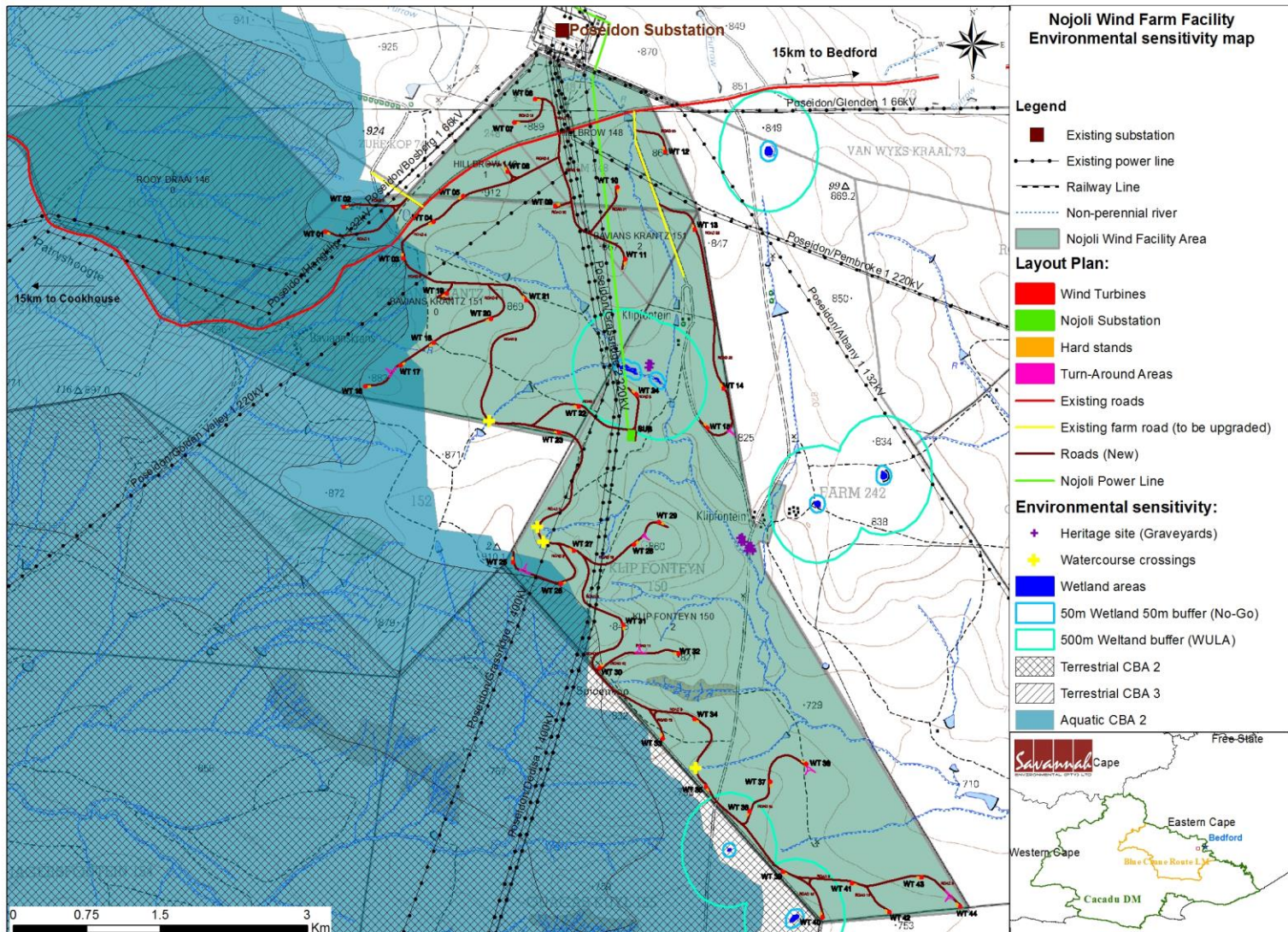


Figure 3: Environmental Sensitivity map indicating wetlands, drainage lines and heritage sites within the Nojoli Wind Farm

SECTION E. RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the environmental assessment practitioner)?

YES ✓	
YES ✓	

Is an EMPr attached?

The EMPr must be attached as Appendix F.

If "NO", indicate the aspects that should be assessed further as part of a Scoping and EIA process before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment):

--

If "YES", please list any recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application:

The following mitigation and management measures should be implemented:

- » A stormwater management and erosion control plan should be developed and implemented.
- » Suitable erosion protection must be installed where access roads cross any drainage lines.
- » An environmental monitoring programme should be implemented. This should form part of the monitoring programme for the entire Nojoli Wind Farm.
- » An Environmental Control Officer should be employed to ensure the implementation of the stormwater management and erosion control plan and the environmental monitoring programme. This ECO can be the same individual as that employed on the Nojoli Wind Farm.
- » Limit the removal of indigenous vegetation to the construction footprint and implement a rehabilitation plan as soon as cleared areas are available for planting and seeding with indigenous plants. Vegetation clearing should occur in parallel with the construction progress to minimise erosion and/or run-off.
- » Where feasible, undertake stream diversions (if necessary) for construction and upgrades during the dry season.
- » An alien plant control programme should be initiated as part of the development.
- » Applications for all other relevant and required permits required to be obtained by the developer must be submitted to the relevant regulating authorities if necessary. This includes permits for disturbance to heritage sites, disturbance of protected vegetation, and disturbance to any drainage lines or riparian vegetation.

SECTION F: APPENDICES

The following appendixes must be attached as appropriate:

Appendix A: Site plan(s)

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix D: Specialist reports

Appendix E: Comments and responses report

Appendix F: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix G: A3 Maps