

APPENDIX C7
COMMENTS RECEIVED

APPENDIX C7(1): COMMENTS RECIEVED

Comments on Basic Assessment Report
Review period 04 March 2021 – 06 May 2021
(C&RR: Point 1)

ORGANS OF STATE

Savannah Public Process

From: Savannah Public Process
Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 12:39 PM
To: 'Lizell Stroh'; Nicolene Venter
Subject: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM and FRONTEER WIND FARM: Acknowledgement of Application Procedure and Process

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	'Lizell Stroh'	
	Nicolene Venter	Delivered: 3/4/2021 12:39 PM

Dear Lizell,

Please receive herewith our acknowledgement of the SACAA's e-mail below.

It has been forwarded to the Applicants.

Kind regards,



t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0) 86 684 0547

Nicolene Venter
Public Process

e: Publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0)60 978 8396

SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015

From: Lizell Stroh
Sent: Thursday, March 4, 2021 11:25 AM
To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>; Nicolene Venter <nicolene@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM and FRONTEER WIND FARM: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

Good day, please follow the SACAA procedure and processes on Wind Farm application.

This would form part of the Said process/comments

<http://www.caa.co.za/Pages/Obstacles/Urgent-notice.aspx>

<http://www.caa.co.za/Obstacles%20Forms/CA139-26.pdf>

Kind regards .



Lizell Stroh
Obstacle Inspector
PANS-OPS Section
Air Navigation Services Department



From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>

Sent: Wednesday, 03 March 2021 19:13

To: Nicolene Venter <nicolene@savannahsa.com>

Subject: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM and FRONTEER WIND FARM: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND FRONTEER WIND FARM, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Dear Stakeholders and Interested & Affected Parties,

The development of the Wind Garden Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 264MW which will include up to 47 wind turbines and the Fronteer Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 213MW which will include up to 38 wind turbines are proposed to be developed near Makhanda within the Cookhouse Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province..

This notification serves to inform you, as a registered Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), that the Basic Assessment (BA) Reports are available for a 30-day review and comment period from **Thursday, 04 March 2021** until **Wednesday, 07 April 2021**.

The BA Reports are available for downloading from our public participation platform <https://savannahsa.com/public-documents/energy-generation/eastern-cape-cluster-of-renewable-energy-facilities/>.

The attached notification letter also provides further details regarding the availability of the BA Reports.

Kind regards,



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Information Document

Wind Farms and Obstacle Assessments

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The effective use of an aerodrome may be considerably affected by natural features and by manmade constructions both inside and outside the boundaries of the aerodrome.
- 1.2 This may result in restrictions to the optimal use of the aerodrome
- 1.3 It is therefore necessary to consider the local airspace as an integral part of the aerodrome environment
- 1.4 The control of obstacles, and here I include the prevention or removal of obstacles, is clearly related to the safe and efficient use of the aerodrome.
- 1.5 What is an Obstacle?

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 14 definition:-

All fixed or mobile objects or parts thereof, whether temporary or permanent, that:

- a) are located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft; or
- b) Extend above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight; or
- c) Stand outside those defined surfaces and that have been assessed as being a hazard to air navigation.

1.6 It is a legal requirement to obtain prior approval for an obstacle in terms of the Aviation Act with parts 139.01.30, the dominant regulation. The standards for Markings of obstacles can be found in the technical standards to this regulation and is essentially that of annex 14 and some differences in character exist to accommodate local practices and conditions.

1.6 Part 171 and its associated CATS-ESO technical standards are also applicable in as far the protection of Communication; Navigation and Surveillance systems are concerned.

1.7 Part 91.01.10 also has reference.

Note: - The above reference refers to the regulations the new Civil Aviation Act (Act 13 of 2009) as promulgated

2. Discussion

2.1 The significance of any proposed or existing obstacle on or in the vicinity of an aerodrome is assessed by two separate sets of criteria defining airspace.

2.2 The first and the one that will be concentrated on, is the obstacle limitation surfaces as defined in Annex 14 chapter 4, the second being the PANS-OPS surfaces defined in Doc8168 Vol II (Construction of Visual and Instrument Flight Procedures)

2.3 Annex 14 define surfaces such as the strip width of the runway, approach and departure surfaces, transition surfaces, the inner horizontal, the conical and the outer horizontal surfaces. The dimensions of these surfaces vary with runway classification and the dimensions of the runway. Runway classification ranges from code 1 to code 4 and a numerical sub classification (A to G) and the runways could be non-instrument, instrument non-precision and precision.

2.4 Obstacle assessments inside the boundaries of the aerodrome are not discussed in this document due to the number of variables and complexity thereof.

Obstacle assessments outside the aerodrome would look at obstacles differently depending on utilization of the aerodrome and considers runways to be used for both departure and approach purposes: -

a) Small aerodromes utilized by small slow flying aircraft and featuring short runways would be evaluated against the criteria for code 2 instrument non-precision approach surfaces with a slope of 3.3 % and a diversion of 15%. The inner horizontal would be regarded as a simple horizontal disk and diameter of 3500m above the published reference point of the aerodrome.

b) Large aerodromes utilized by large(r) and fast aircraft and featuring longer runways are evaluated against the criteria applicable for precision approaches with an ideal slope of 1.6% but to a slope of not exceeding 2% as may be dictated by existing structures or terrain. The inner horizontal now becomes a composite shape with circular arcs centered on the runway thresholds, and 45m above the runway threshold, and joined tangentially by straight lines. The same principle would apply to aerodromes featuring multiple runways. In practice this means that an obstacle is evaluated against the threshold elevation of the closest threshold.

This two-tier approach to obstacle assessment is aimed at offering aerodromes more protection to facilitate future expansion

2.5 In some cases obstacles in the vicinity of aerodromes are subject to more stringent requirements dictated by possible interference to Radar and/or ILS systems as is the case at ORTIA where Radar absorbing cladding may be required on structures exceeding 1730m AMSL – a figure 6m below the inner horizontal surface.

2.6 All obstacles exceeding 45m AGL are marked by default in South Africa in terms of and to the standards of Part 139 while, structures exceeding 30mAGL and also 150m above aerodrome elevation is regarded as significant within 15 Km from the aerodrome and is also marked. The latter which relates to Doc 9137 Vol 6 is however adapted and applies to any structure exceeding 150m above the mean ground level.

2.7 Wind turbine generators or collectively called Wind farms, are obstacles with unique properties as not only are they of variable geometry; they also have the ability to interfere on avionic systems.

a) Most notable interference is false targets produced on **PRIMARY RADAR** when in **line of sight** but could also interfere when in close proximity of secondary radar. It is generally accepted that it would not interfere on **SECONDARY RADAR** beyond 15 Km in distance.

b) Wind turbines also cause disturbance in the air that shows up on meteorological radar systems as storm cells. This disturbance also holds a potential danger to small aircraft if allowed in close proximity of small aerodromes or areas of recreational flying.

2.8 By Part 139, no wind farm **SHOULD** be built within 35 km from an aerodrome. This 35 km is not a forbidden zone but rather a caution zone where extended investigation will be done if required and will involve all role players. This 35 km zone is based on the Annex 10 protection criteria for ILS plus a buffer zone.

a) If an investigation indicates a possibility of interference, mitigation measures will be investigated and may involve repositioning or relocation of turbines. Options such as fill in radar may be considered if required or an application may be rejected outright if an acceptable level of mitigation cannot be reached.

b) Wind farms are subjected to unique marking methods differentiating it from any other obstacle. Any telecommunications structure or other structure within a wind farm will be regarded as part of the wind farm and will be marked accordingly.

c) Night markings of wind farms consist of dual flashing red lights of 2000 candela intensity. Not all turbines are marked but rather aimed at defining the outline of a wind farm and the most significant points. The flashing lights are synchronized.

2.9 It should be noted that the Northern Cape Province has proven to be a popular location for wind farms. While this location may have limited impact on aviation, the high intensity night markings of wind farms may bring it in conflict with the AGA Act, which saw the light as an effort to protect the Northern Cape for purposes of astronomy. This may lead to a re-consideration of marking methods.

3. Conclusion

3.1 While South Africa has got legislation in place to protect aviation from obstacles, including wind farms in Part 139.01.30 and also protection of Communication, Navigation and Surveillance systems including aeronautical meteorological systems in Part 171, this is a slow and cost intensive process.

Savannah Public Process

From: Alistair McMaster
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 10:27 AM
To: Savannah Public Process
Cc: Ronald Baloyi
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Hi Nicolene

Alistair, will you be the commenting official who will be submitting formal written comments on the Basic Assessment Reports, once available, on behalf of DEDEA or will a Case Officer be allocated once we send out the commencement of the BA process?

No I am not the commenting official. In the Sarah Baartman region you would work through: Dayalan Govender

Kind regards
Alistair

From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Sent: 17 November 2020 10:12
To: Alistair McMaster
Cc: Ronald Baloyi <Ronald@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Hi Alistair,

Thank you for your e-mail below.

Please receive herewith confirmation that you are registered on the projects databases – all applications.

Alistair, will you be the commenting official who will be submitting formal written comments on the Basic Assessment Reports, once available, on behalf of DEDEA or will a Case Officer be allocated once we send out the commencement of the BA process?

Kind regards,

savannah
environmental

t: 011 656 3237
f: 086 684 0547

Nicolene Venter
Public Process

e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0) 60 978 8396

[SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015](#)

From: Alistair McMaster
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 2:04 PM

To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>

Subject: EIAs in the EC

Hi Nicolene

Thanks very much for taking my call.

Below are my details.

Kind regards

Alistair.

Alistair McMaster

Sustainable Energy

www.dedea.gov.za



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS & TOURISM

P/Bag X 0054,
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Savannah Public Process

From: Alistair McMaster <alistairmcmaster@savannahsa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 12:13 PM
To: Savannah Public Process
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Thanks

From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Sent: 17 November 2020 11:58
To: Alistair McMaster <alistairmcmaster@savannahsa.com>
Cc: Ronald Baloyi <Ronald@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Hi Alistair – no, you did not missed out on a previous email.

Herewith the release code

Wind Relic WEF 3dLVEW

Kind regards,

From: Alistair McMaster <alistairmcmaster@savannahsa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 11:52 AM
To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Cc: Ronald Baloyi <Ronald@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Hi Nicolene – Just following up on the item in brown below. Unless I have missed a previous email?

Kind regards
Alistair

From: Alistair McMaster <alistairmcmaster@savannahsa.com>
Sent: 17 November 2020 10:25
To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Cc: Ronald Baloyi <Ronald@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

Hi Nicolene

Thank you.

I am not managing to access the BID. It says I need a password. May this be sent through?

Kind regards
Alistair

From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Sent: 17 November 2020 10:12
To: Alistair McMaster <alistairmcmaster@savannahsa.com>
Cc: Ronald Baloyi <Ronald@savannahsa.com>
Subject: RE: EIAs in the EC

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Subject: EIAs in the EC

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Alistair.

Alistair McMaster
Sustainable Energy

www.dedea.gov.za



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Savannah Public Process

From: John Geeringh
Sent: Sunday, March 7, 2021 4:48 PM
To: Savannah Public Process
Cc: Nicolene Venter; Nicolene Venter
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment
Attachments: Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes.doc; Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure Rev2 - signed.pdf

Please find attached Eskom requirements for works at or near Eskom infrastructure. Please find attached the Eskom setbacks guideline for consideration by the applicant. Please send me KMZ files of the affected properties, proposed development areas and proposed grid connection.

Kind regards

John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat)(EAPASA)
Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Land and Rights
Eskom Transmission Division
Megawatt Park, D1Y42, Maxwell Drive, Sunninghill, Sandton.



From: Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Sent: Thursday, 04 March 2021 07:09
To: John
Cc: nicolene@savannahsa.com; Nicolene Venter <nicolene@savannahsa.com>
Subject: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND FRONTEER WIND FARM, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Dear Mr Geeringh,

The development of the Wind Garden Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 264MW which will include up to 47 wind turbines and the Fronteer Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 213MW which will include up to 38 wind turbines are proposed to be developed near Makhanda within the Cookhouse Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Please find attached notification letter requesting written comments from your Company on the Basic Assessment (BA) Reports that are currently available for a 30-day review and comment period. The comment period ends on **Wednesday, 07 April 2021**.

The BA Reports are available for downloading from our public participation platform: <https://savannahsa.com/public-documents/energy-generation/eastern-cape-cluster-of-renewable-energy-facilities/>.

Kind regards,



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[SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015](#)

NB: This Email and its contents are subject to the Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd EMAIL LEGAL NOTICE which can be viewed at http://www.eskom.co.za/Pages/Email_Legal_Spam_Disclaimer.aspx

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes.

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

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

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

John Geeringh (Pr Sci Nat)(EAPASA)
Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Eskom Transmission Division: Land & Rights
Megawatt Park, D1Y42, Maxwell Drive, Sunninghill, Sandton.
P O Box 1091, Johannesburg, 2000.

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

Alternative Reference Number: **N/A**

Area of Applicability: **Power Line Engineering**



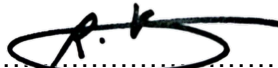
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Revision: **2**

Total Pages: **9**

Next Review Date: **N/A**

Disclosure Classification: **CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE**

<p>Compiled by</p> <p></p> <p>.....</p> <p>J W Chetty Mechanical Engineer</p> <p>Date: 15 / 09 / 2020</p>	<p>Approved by</p> <p></p> <p>.....</p> <p>B Ntshuntsha Chief Engineer (Lines)</p> <p>Date: 30/10/2020</p>	<p>Authorised by</p> <p></p> <p>.....</p> <p>R A Vajeth Snr Manager (Lines) and SCOT/SC/ Chairperson</p> <p>Date: 30/10/2020</p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

This document outlines the minimum distances that need to be introduced between a wind turbine and Eskom infrastructure to ensure that debris and / or turbulence would not negatively impact on the infrastructure and future expansion of infrastructure (lines and substation) as per the long term planning scenario.

Safety distances of wind turbines from other structures as implemented by other countries were also considered and the reasons for their selection were noted. All renewable energy developments are approved by The Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) in terms of NEMA. The DEFF is aware of the setbacks guideline, however they cannot use it in terms of decision making since the setbacks document has no legal standing in SA and it would be outside of their mandate who have been advised to follow the guidelines herein.

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

2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES

2.1 SCOPE

This document provides guidance on the safe distance that a wind turbine should be located from any Eskom power line or substation. Although it is not based on any legislative requirement, it is deemed important that Eskom's infrastructure and future network expansion planning is not impeded. The document specifies proposed setback distances for transmission lines (220 kV to 765 kV), distribution lines

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(66 kV to 132 kV) and all Eskom substations. Proposed setbacks for concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants are also specified away from substations.

2.1.1 Purpose

Setbacks for wind turbines and power lines / substations are required for various reasons. These include possible catastrophic failure of the turbine blade that may release fragments and which may be thrown onto nearby power lines that may result in damage with associated unplanned outages. Turbulence behind the turbine may affect helicopter flight during routine Eskom live line maintenance and inspections that may lead to safety risk of the aircraft / personnel. Concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants setback away from substations were required to prevent substations from being boxed in by these renewable generation plants limiting line route access to the substations and possible future substation expansion.

2.1.2 Applicability

This document is applicable to the siting of all new and existing wind turbines, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic plants near power lines and substations and in line of site between Eskom telecommunication infrastructure, including future Eskom renewable energy development.

2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

2.2.1 Normative

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

2.2.2 Informative

None

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

When downloaded from the EDMS, this document is uncontrolled and the responsibility rests with the user to ensure it is in line with the authorised version on the system.

2.3 DEFINITIONS

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

2.3.1 Disclosure Classification

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

2.4 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
None	

2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING

Agreement by Eskom in writing on any encroachment of the setbacks distance should be requested via the Grid Access Unit. Eskom should ensure that every application for renewable energy (RE) developments are informed about the existence of the setbacks document early in the RE planning process to ensure maximum effect. This includes Eskom RE development.

2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

None

3. DOCUMENT CONTENT

3.1 INTERNATIONAL SETBACK COMPARISON

Wind Turbine setbacks employed by various countries were considered. It was found that setbacks were determined for various reasons that include noise, flicker, turbine blade failure and wind effects as well as

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

future network expansion planning. The distances (setbacks) varied based on these factors and were influenced by the type of infrastructure

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

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

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

Setbacks were thus introduced to prevent any damage to Eskom infrastructure and impedance to operation and future network expansion planning.

Renewable energy plant can also limit access into substations for power lines of all voltages. A setback distance should therefore be employed to prevent substations from being boxed in by these generation plants and preventing future network expansion. These setback distances are specified in this document.

3.2 ESKOM RECOMMENDED SETBACKS

Any renewable energy applicant should engage with Eskom to determine if their plant layout or positioning of turbines, CSP or PV infrastructure would encroach on the proposed setbacks provided for in this guideline and to ensure that their planning and Eskom's future expansion planning is taken into account. Eskom must inform all renewable energy developers, including Eskom RE, of the existence of the setbacks guideline early in the development process. Should there be an encroachment, a formal request should be sent to and accepted by Eskom in writing if any of the below mentioned setback distances are infringed upon:

- Eskom requests a setback distance of 3 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for transmission lines (220kV to 765kV) and Substations.
- Eskom requests a setback distance of 1 times the tip height of the wind turbine from the edge of the closest Eskom servitude (including vacant servitudes) for distribution lines (66 kV to 132 kV) and Substations.

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

- A written request should be sent to Eskom via the Grid Access Unit regarding any proposed wind turbine, concentrated solar plants and photovoltaic activity within a 5 km radius of a substation for Eskom to comment on.
- Where concentrated solar plants, photovoltaic structures, battery storage systems (BESS) and other renewable generation plants fall within a 2 km radius of the closest point of a transmission or distribution substation (66kV to 765kV), a written agreement with Eskom is recommended during the planning phase of such plant or structures to ensure Eskom's future planning is not impeded.
- Applicants should not position any wind turbine in the line of site between and two Eskom Radio Telecommunication masts. It should be proven that Eskom radio telecommunication systems (mainly microwave systems) will not be affected in any way by wind turbines due to the criticality of this infrastructure in terms of network operation. Eskom Telecommunications should be engaged on this matter.
- If the position or size of any turbine changes and subsequently infringes on any of the above stated setbacks, a request for relaxation must be sent through to Eskom as per the point mentioned above.

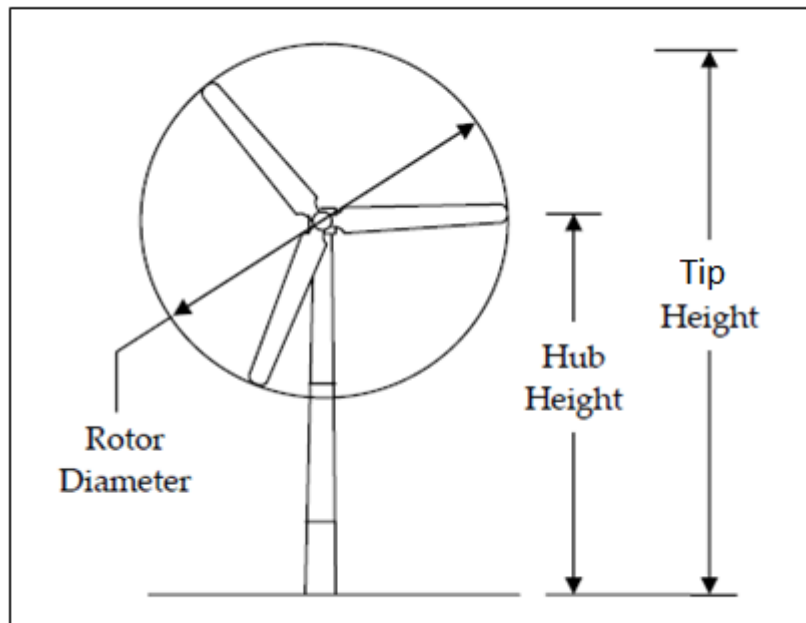


Figure 1: Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine [2]

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

4. AUTHORISATION

This document has been seen and accepted by:

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

5. REVISIONS

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
November 2013	0	J W Chetty	First Publication - No renewable energy generation plant setback specification in existence.
October 2018	1	JW Chetty	Modification to sub-section 3.2 to provide more clarity for application procedure.
June 2020	2	JW Chetty	Content within the guideline was re-worded to explain the benefits of mutual agreements between the applicants and ESKOM rather than the application being a legal obligation.

6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM

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

Jonathan Chetty (Mechanical Engineer)

Vivendhra Naidoo (Chief Engineer)

Dr Pieter Pretorius (Electrical Specialist)

John Geeringh (Snr Consultant Environ Mngt)

Bharat Haridass (Snr Consultant Engineer)

Riaz Vajeth (Snr Manager (Lines))

Bruce Ntshunsha (Chief Engineer)

David Tunncliff (Snr Manager L&R Acting)

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

Savannah Public Process

From: Khululwa Gaongalelwe
Sent: Tuesday, March 9, 2021 4:38 PM
To: Savannah Public Process
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

Thank you.

Warm regards
Khululwa

From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 09 March 2021 12:53
To: Khululwa Gaongalelwe
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

Dear Khululwa,

As requested, please find attached the .KMZ files for the Wind Garden and Fronteer Wind Farms.

Kind regards,



t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0) 86 684 0547

Nicolene Venter
Public Process

e: Publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0)60 978 8396

SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015

From: Khululwa Gaongalelwe
Sent: Tuesday, March 9, 2021 8:29 AM
To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>; Nicolene Venter <nicolene@savannahsa.com>
Subject: FW: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

Good morning Nicolene

May you please send kmz files .

Thank you.

Warm regards
Khululwa

From: John Geeringh
Sent: Sunday, 07 March 2021 16:46
To: Lungile Motsisi _____ Lerato Mokgwathheng ; Khululwa
Gaongalelwe
Subject: FW: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

Please check for possible impacts on Eskom servitudes, infrastructure and projects.

Kind regards
John



From: Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>

Sent: Thursday, 04 March 2021 07:09

To: John Geeringh

Cc: nicolene@savannahsa.com; Nicolene Venter <nicolene@savannahsa.com>

Subject: WIND GARDEN WF & FRONTEER WF: Notification of availability of BARs for review and comment

WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND FRONTEER WIND FARM, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Dear Mr Geeringh,

The development of the Wind Garden Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 264MW which will include up to 47 wind turbines and the Fronteer Wind Farm with a contracted capacity of up to 213MW which will include up to 38 wind turbines are proposed to be developed near Makhanda within the Cookhouse Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

Please find attached notification letter requesting written comments from your Company on the Basic Assessment (BA) Reports that are currently available for a 30-day review and comment period. The comment period ends on **Wednesday, 07 April 2021**.

The BA Reports are available for downloading from our public participation platform: <https://savannahsa.com/public-documents/energy-generation/eastern-cape-cluster-of-renewable-energy-facilities/>.

Kind regards,

savannah
environmental

t: 011 656 3237
f: 086 684 0547

Nicolene Venter
Public Process

e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0) 60 978 8396

SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015

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Private Bag X097, Pretoria, 0001 •

• www.weathersa.co.za • USSD: *120*7297#

For attention: The Directors

Wind Garden (Pty) Ltd
Cyprus Mansions, 1 Beach Road,
Humewood, Port Elizabeth,
6001

Dear Sir/Madam,

Impact of the proposed Wind Garden Wind Energy Farm (WEF) on the South African Weather Service (SAWS) RADAR Infrastructure.

The proposed Wind Garden WEF is located approximately 17km north-west of Makhanda (previously known as Grahamstown) within the Makana Local Municipality and the Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province.

A study performed at the current scan strategy on all wind turbines, calculated using a total “toe to tip” turbine height with respect to East London and Port Elizabeth radars, it was found that the Wind Garden WEF will have no significant impact on both Radars. Thus, South African Weather Service supports the development or installation of the wind energy farm in this specified location

Please feel free to contact us should you require any further assistance in this regard.

Recommender



Z Magogotya

Final Approver



Bernard Petlane
Senior Manager: Technical Services

Bernard Petlane
Senior Manager: Technical Services

**Certified for
Excellence**

Board Members: Ms Nana Magomola (Chairperson), Dr Phillip Dexter (Deputy Chairperson), Adv Derick Block, Mr David Lefutso, Dr Mpheko Maila, Ms Kelebogile Moroka-Mosia, Ms Sally Mudly-Padayachie, Dr Thuli Khumalo (DEA Rep), Mr Itani Phaduli, Ms Feziwe Renqe. Mr Mnikeli Ndabambi (Acting CEO).
Company Secretary: Ms Thandi Zide

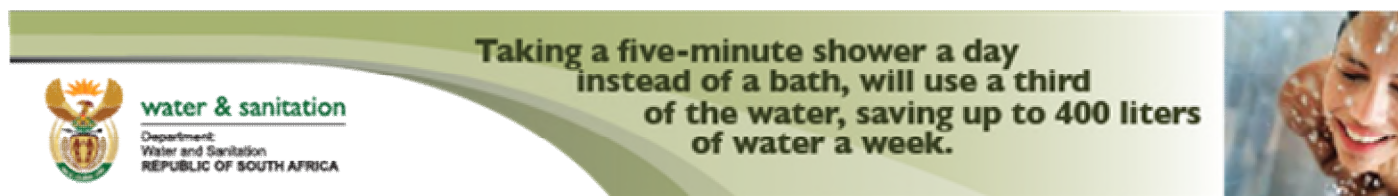
Savannah Public Process

From: Ackerman Pieter
Sent: Thursday, March 18, 2021 11:20 AM
To: Savannah Public Process
Cc: Mulaudzi Nkhumbudzeni; Kuse Lumka; Roets Wietsche; Meulenbeld Paul; Bila-Mupariwa Ntombizanele Mary; Mthalande Ayanda (BHT)
Subject: RE: CLUSTER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES: Invitation to Information Session and Public Meetings
Attachments: SECTION 21 (c) and (i) Pre-appl checklist.docx

Hi Nicolene

Water use authorisation required where necessary. Use DWS regional office as entry and exit
Regards

Pieter Ackerman (PrLArch)
Chief Landscape Architect
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), South Africa
Sub Directorate Instream Water Use



From: Savannah Public Process [mailto:publicprocess@savannahsa.com]
Sent: 17 March 2021 07:21 PM
To: Ackerman Pieter
Subject: CLUSTER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES: Invitation to Information Session and Public Meetings

**DEVELOPMENT OF A CLUSTER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES BETWEEN SOMERSET EAST AND
MAKHANDA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
(DEFF Reference No.: To be Issued)**

Dear Stakeholder and Interested & Affected Party,

Savannah Environmental would like to take this opportunity to thank you, as stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), for your participation in the Basic Assessment and Public participation Processes for the cluster of renewable energy facilities to date and to those who already submitted written comments on the Basic Assessment Reports. As requested at the virtual public meeting held on Monday 15 March 2020, face-to-face meetings have been arranged to discuss the various projects and obtain your inputs to the processes being undertaken.

Detailed information regarding the Information Session and series of Public Meetings are included in the attached Public Meeting invitation letter and also attached is the registration form as referenced in the letter.

Kind regards,

[Unsubscribe this type of email](#)



t: 011 656 3237
f: 086 684 0547

Nicolene Venter

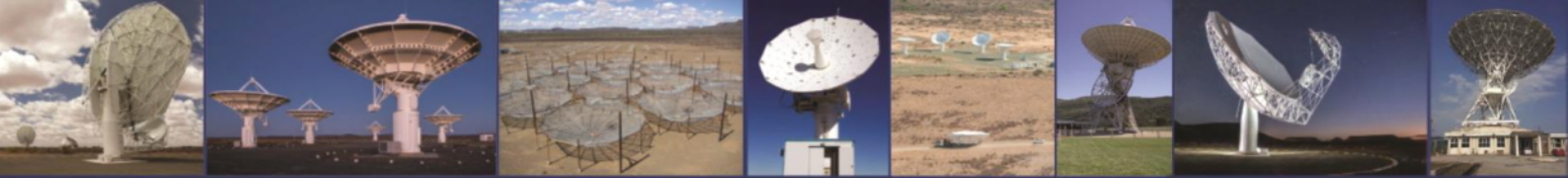
Public Process

e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0) 60 978 8396

[SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015](#)

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SECTION 21 (C) AND (I): IMPEDING & ALTERING	Official use	
DESCRIPTION	Applicable	
	Yes	No
Supplementary Information for sec 21 (c) and (i) form (DW775)		
Wetland/watercourse delineation report (see regulations for requirements)		
1 in 100 year flood lines pre- and post-development (where required)		
Master Layout Plan (must indicate ALL infrastructure and associated infrastructure in relation to delineated watercourses) in conjunction with landscape architect		
Method statements		
Preliminary designs (Civil Engineering will require signed off designs where appropriate – consult with Civil Engineering Services)		
Storm Water Management Plan		
Relevant Environmental Impacts Assessment Studies		
Proof of Mitigation hierarchy		
Risk Matrix Assessment where required for GA's only		
Hydrological assessments where required		
Hydropedological assessments (Level 1, 2 or 3 based on risk)		
Geohydrological report for understanding flow driver to watercourses - Draw down cone impacts - Pollution plume migration and volumes		
AMD treatment strategy and management plan for short, medium and long term		
Maintenance plan and contingency plan for spills and pollution		
Rehabilitation Plan		
Plant Species Plan drawing by landscape architect or botanist		
Monitoring and Auditing Plan		



South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO)

www.ska.ac.za



Savannah Environmental
PO Box 148
Sunninghill, 2157
email: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
Date: 24 March 2021

Dear Nicolene Venter

RE: WIND GARDEN (PTY) LTD BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE.

This letter is in response to the proposed development of the above mentioned wind farm and its possible impact on the Square Kilometre Array radio telescopes.

Based on the information provided, the inclusion of a commercial wind farm and its associated infrastructure will not negatively impact the SKA through radiation of electromagnetic emissions as the facility is located in the Eastern Cape and is far removed from the SKA territory. Therefore, SARAO considers the project to be of low risk and does not anticipate that there will be a detrimental impact on the SKA.

Thank you for your correspondence, SARAO will not participate any further in the consultation process.

Regards,

Mr Selaelo Matlhane
Spectrum & Telecommunication Manager
South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO)

www.ska.ac.za

The South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO)

The South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) spearheads South Africa's activities in the Square Kilometre Array Radio Telescope, commonly known as the SKA, in engineering, science and construction. SARAO is a National Facility managed by the National Research Foundation and incorporates radio astronomy instruments and programmes such as the MeerKAT and KAT-7 telescopes in the Karoo, the Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory (HartRAO) in Gauteng, the African Very Long Baseline Interferometry (AVN) programme in nine African countries as well as the associated human capital development and commercialisation endeavours.



forestry, fisheries & the environment

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

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

DEFF Reference: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2314

Enquiries: Mr Lunaa Dlova

Ms Jo-Anne Thomas
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 148
SUNNINGHILL
2191

Telephone Number: (011) 656 3237/3256/3251
Email Address: joanne@savannahsa.com

PER MAIL / E-MAIL

Dear Ms Thomas

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE ON A SITE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 17KM NORTH-WEST OF MAKHANDA (PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS GRAHAMSTOWN) WITHIN THE MAKANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND THE SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The draft Basic Assessment Report (BAR) dated March 2021 and received by this Department on 04 March 2021, refer.

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

(a) Listed Activities

- Please ensure that all relevant listed activities are applied for, are specific and can be linked to the development activity or infrastructure as described in the project description. Only activities applicable to the development must be applied for and assessed.
- If the activities applied for in the application form differ from those mentioned in the final BAR, an amended application form must be submitted. Please note that the Department's application form template has been amended and can be downloaded from the following link <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
- It is imperative that the relevant authorities are continuously involved throughout the basic assessment process as the development property possibly falls within geographically designated areas in terms of numerous GN R. 985 Activities. Written comments must be obtained from the relevant authorities and submitted to this Department. In addition, a graphical representation of the proposed development within the respective geographical areas must be provided.

(b) Layout & Sensitivity Maps

- Please provide a layout map which indicates the following:
 - a) A map showing the proposed locations of the Fronteer, Wind Garden, Hamlett, Ripponn, Redding and Aeolus WEFs and the grid line with associated infrastructure for each development;

- b) The proposed grid infrastructure for each of the above facilities; and
- c) All supporting onsite infrastructure e.g. roads (existing and proposed).
- Please provide an environmental sensitivity map which indicates the following:
 - a) The location of sensitive environmental features on site e.g. CBAs, heritage sites, wetlands, drainage lines etc. that will be affected;
 - b) Buffer areas; and,
 - c) All "no-go" areas.
- The above layout map must be overlain with the sensitivity map and a cumulative map which shows neighbouring renewable energy developments and existing grid infrastructure.
- Google maps will not be accepted.

(c) Cumulative Assessment

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

(d) Public Participation Process

- The following information must be submitted with the final BAR:
 - a) A list of registered interested and affected parties as per Regulation 42 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended;
 - b) Copies of all comments received during the draft BAR comment period; and
 - c) A comment and response report which contains all comments received and responses provided to all comments and issues raised during the public participation process for the draft BAR. Please note that comments received from this Department must also form part of the comment and response report.
- Please ensure that all issues raised and comments received during the circulation of the draft BAR from registered I&APs and organs of state which have jurisdiction (including this Department's Biodiversity Section (including this Department's Biodiversity and Protected Areas Directorate) in respect of the proposed activity are adequately addressed in the final BAR.
- Proof of correspondence with the various stakeholders must be included in the final BAR. Should you be unable to obtain comments, proof should be submitted to the Department of the attempts that were made to obtain comments. The Public Participation Process must be conducted in terms of Regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 & 44 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.

Please also ensure that the final BAR includes the period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be concluded as per Appendix 1(3)(1)(q) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended.

You are further reminded to comply with Regulation 19(1)(a) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, which states that: *"Where basic assessment must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority -*

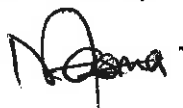
(a) a basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports, an EMPr, and where applicable a closure plan, which have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority."

Should there be significant changes or new information that has been added to the BAR or EMPr which changes or information was not contained in the reports or plans consulted on during the initial public participation process, you are required to comply with Regulation 19(b) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, which states: *"the applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority – (b) a notification in writing that the basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports an EMPr, and where applicable, a closure plan, will be submitted within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, as significant changes have been made or significant new information has been added to the basic assessment report or EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan, which changes or information was not contained in the reports or plans consulted on during the initial public participation process contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) and that the revised reports or, EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan will be subjected to another public participation process of at least 30 days"*.

Should you fail to meet any of the timeframes stipulated in Regulation 19 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, your application will lapse.

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

Yours sincerely



Mr Sabelo Malaza

Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Signed by: Ms Masina Litsoane

Designation: Control Environmental Officer: National Infrastructure Projects

Date: 01/04/2021

cc	Hylton Cecil Newcombe	Fronteer (Pty) Ltd
	Dayalan Govender	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)
	Moppo Mene	Makana Local Municipality

Savannah Public Process

From: Savannah Public Process
Sent: Monday, May 3, 2021 3:18 PM
To: Chumisa Tsolekile-Njingana (SR)
Cc: Unathi Mgadi (SR);
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM & FRONTEER WIND FARM: Reminder of BA Reports review and comment period ending soon

Dear Chumisa,

Doing well here at Savannah Environmental thank you!

Chumisa, please receive herewith acknowledgement of SANRAL's comments submitted in your e-mail below.

SANRAL's comments are forwarded to the project team for responses.

Kind regards,



t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0) 86 684 0547

Nicolene Venter
Public Process

e: Publicprocess@savannahsa.com
c: +27 (0)60 978 8396

SAWEA Award for Leading Environmental Consultant on Wind Projects in 2013 & 2015

From: Chumisa Tsolekile-Njingana (SR)
Sent: Friday, April 30, 2021 11:13 AM
To: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>
Cc: Unathi Mgadi (SR)
Subject: RE: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM & FRONTEER WIND FARM: Reminder of BA Reports review and comment period ending soon
Importance: High

Good day Nicolene

Hope all is well.

SANRAL has the following comments, with regards to the proposed Wind Garden and Frontier Wind Energy Farms, in relation to the National road R67:

- No installation of any infrastructure inside the Road Reserve.
- The wind turbines must be erected at least 200 metres from the Nation Road Reserve boundary, if this requirement cannot be met, then a good motivation has to be submitted to SANRAL as to why the wind turbines should be erected closer.
- All other buildings / structures should be erected at least 60 metres from the National Road Reserve boundary and / or 500 metres from any intersection.

- If access is required from the National Road R67, an application for consideration from SANRAL is required, otherwise access can be obtained from the nearest numbered route.
- A formal application together with the plans of the proposed wind farms must be submitted to SANRAL.
- Construction of all work may only commence after written approval has been obtained from SANRAL.

Attached is the application process, application form/s (for the development and the access, if required).

Keep safe and kind regards
Chumisa

Chumisa Tsolekile-Njingana (SR)
ENGINEERING

20 Shoreward Drive, Baywest, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, 6025, South Africa

Fraud Hotline Number - 0800 204 558



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From: Savannah Public Process <publicprocess@savannahsa.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 29, 2021 4:05 PM

To: Chumisa Tsolekile-Njingana (SR)

Subject: WIND GARDEN WIND FARM & FRONTEER WIND FARM: Reminder of BA Reports review and comment period ending soon

**WIND GARDEN WIND FARM AND FRONTEER WIND FARM NEAR MAKHANDA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
(DFFE Ref.Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2314 and 14/12/16/3/3/1/2315 respectively)**

Dear Stakeholder and Interested & Affected Party,

With reference to our email dated 04 March 2021 in which we notified registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that the BA Reports are available for review and comment from 04 March 2021 until 07 April 2021, and the notification regarding the second extension for the BA Reports review and comment period until Thursday, 06 May 2021, has reference.

This e-mail serves to remind you that the review and comment period of the BA Reports is ending on Thursday, 06 May 2021.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank those Stakeholders and I&APs who submitted their written comments on the BA Reports and we kindly urge those who have not yet submitted their written comments on the BA Reports to do so before or on Thursday, 06 May 2021.

The BA Reports are available for download from our public participation platform [click here](#) and can be requested to be made available via WeTransfer, Dropbox or CD.

Kind regards,

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