

**Purpose of this Document**

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with background information about the proposed project and introduce the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to be followed. It also aims to inform I&APs on how to fully participate in the EIA and encourages active attendance at meetings and response to documents distributed for review.

**Project Background/Overview**

Just Energy, working together with the Seeland Development Trust, is proposing to develop a community wind farm within the Saldanha Bay Municipality, Western Cape Province. The proposed site (owned by Seeland Development Trust) is located on Langeklip Farm (Erf 47) which is approximately 5 km east of St Helena Bay and 3 km west of Laingville and is approximately 744 hectares in extent. The proposed site is zoned as agricultural which mainly consists of cultivated land.

The purpose of St Helena Community Wind Farm Development is to generate electricity by the operation of 10 to 35 wind turbines which is estimated to produce approximately 30 Megawatts (MW) of electricity. A portion of the wind farm’s revenue will go into a community trust to support social and economic development for communities in the St Helena Bay area.

It is proposed that the majority of ploughed areas within the farm will be considered for the placement of the turbines, so as not to affect any natural vegetation as far as possible. In addition the proposed development would include a variety of associated infrastructure to support the wind turbines. *Refer to Page 2 for further technical information.*

Just Energy have appointed Arcus GIBB (Pty) Ltd as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the proposed project.

**Your Opportunity to get Involved**

If you consider yourself an I&AP for this proposed project, we urge you to make use of the following opportunities to become involved in the process:

1. By responding (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation for your involvement which has been advertised in local newspapers.
2. By mailing, faxing or e-mailing the attached comment form to Arcus GIBB.
3. By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the project. Should you register as an I&AP you will be invited to attend these meetings.
4. By telephonically contacting Arcus GIBB if you have a query, comment or require further project information.
5. By reviewing the draft Scoping and EIA Reports within the 40-day review periods and sending your comments to Arcus GIBB.



By completing and submitting the accompanying response form, you automatically register yourself as an I&AP for this project. As a registered I&AP your comments, concerns or queries raised regarding the project will be captured and addressed accordingly through the EIA process. For further information, the contact person below can be contacted at any stage.

**Contact:**

**Jan- Willem De Jager  
(Environmental Scientist)**

**Arcus GIBB, PO Box 3965, Cape Town, 8000  
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## What is a wind farm?

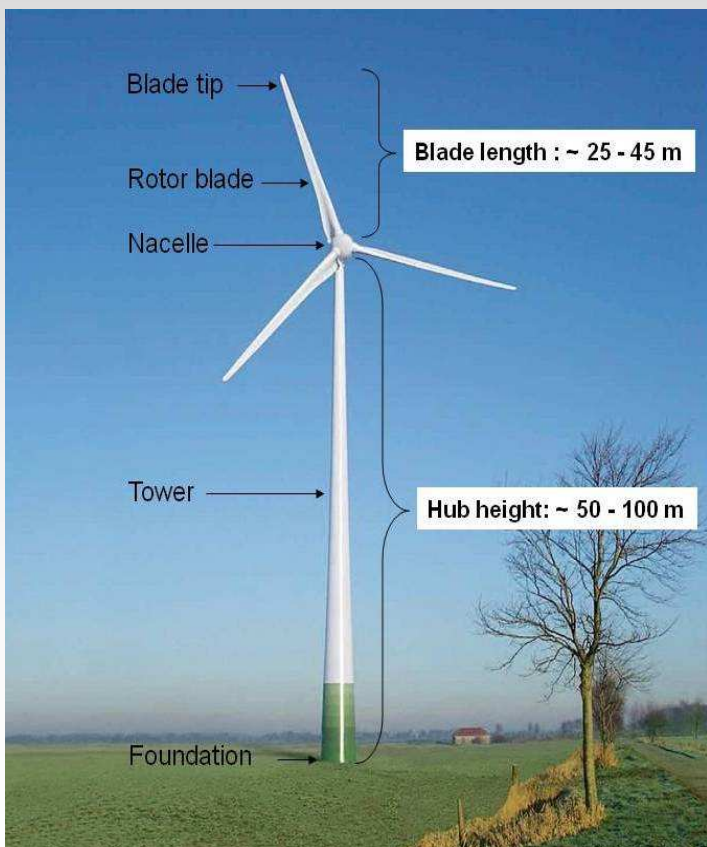
A wind farm is a number of wind turbines placed in an area. Each wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, like a fan, wind turbines use wind to make electricity. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft that connects to a generator and generates electricity.

Wind turbines, like windmills, are mounted on a tower to capture wind energy. The kinetic energy of the wind is used to turn the blades of the turbine to generate electricity. At 30 m or more above ground they can take advantage of the faster less turbulent wind. Usually, 2 - 3 blades are mounted on a shaft to form a rotor. The nacelle, which sits at the top of the hub, contains the generator, control equipment, gearbox and anemometer for monitoring the wind speed and direction. The mechanical power generated by the rotation of the blades is transmitted to the generator within the nacelle via a gearbox and drive train. The generator converts the turning motion of the blades into electricity.

## Technical Description of the proposed St Helena Community Wind Farm Development

The proposed St Helena Community Wind Farm Development comprises of 10 to 35 wind turbines, each of which will generate between 0.85 Megawatts and 3 Megawatts of electricity. Each wind turbine will have a hub height ranging between 50 m and 100 m with the turbine blade length ranging between 25m and 45m. Refer to the illustration of a wind turbine below. It is important to note that further infrastructure is required to support the operation of these wind turbines. For this proposed development the following infrastructure is required:

- Electrical Cables and Powerlines
- Proposed New Substation
- Access Roads
- Wind Farm Control Room
- Temporary Construction Lay down Area



The placement of the wind turbines is important as this will determine the speeds and directions of the wind which will power the wind turbine for maximum electricity generation, therefore wind modelling and micro-siting expertise will be utilised to determine the exact layout of the wind turbines. Note the wind turbine layout will further be guided by the specialist studies undertaken during the EIA process. This exact positioning will be determined during the Impact Assessment Phase of the project once the modelled results are received and the detailed specialist studies have been undertaken.

Thus far specialist studies that have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA as listed below. The outcome of these studies would influence the placement of the wind turbines as discussed above.

- Flora Impact Assessment
- Fauna Impact Assessment
- Avifauna Impact Assessment
- Baseline Geotechnical Study
- Social Impact Assessment
- Heritage Impact Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Visual Impact Assessment



## Negative Impacts Associated with Wind Farms

- Visual – due to their size, the wind turbines are highly visible. They may also reflect light due to their predominantly white reflective surface area.
- Noise – the rotating blades are known to create a ‘whooshing’ sound.
- Impacts on avifauna – collisions with the rotor blades and barotrauma (in bats) are the associated causes of injury and death.
- Habitat transformation – there will be an increase in hardened and unnatural surfaces.
- Air traffic obstacles – the wind turbines are tall structures and may cause problems to air traffic, depending on flight routes and proximity to airports.

## Potential Positive Impacts Associated with wind Farms

- Wind energy is renewable, clean and non-polluting, as it does not produce any by-products (atmospheric contaminants or thermal pollution) that could be harmful to the environment.
- Wind energy can be generated during the day and at night.
- It is well suited to rural areas and therefore has a reduced impact on agriculture compared to other electricity generating options. They can also contribute to economic growth in these regions.
- Wind turbines make use of simple technology in terms of design and building.
- Wind energy is competitive compared to other renewable energy sources.
- Wind energy is safe if properly maintained.



## Why is a Wind Farm Needed?

Electricity is a strategic sector of the South African economy underpinning growth and developmental objectives set out by the Government. Over the next few years, the country is expected to experience continued growth in electricity demand, driven by growth in the industrial, mining, commercial and domestic consumer sectors.

Several key policies, departments and institutions are responsible for energy planning in South Africa. Firstly, the South African Energy Policy (Dec 1998) published by the Department of Energy (DE) identifies five key objectives:

- Increasing access to affordable energy services
- Improving energy sector governance
- Stimulating economic development
- Managing energy-related environmental impacts
- Securing supply through diversity.

In order to meet these objectives as well as the developmental and socio-economic objectives in South Africa, the country needs to make optimal use of available energy resources. Secondly, the DE performs Integrated National Energy Planning (INEP) to identify future energy demand and supply requirements. Thirdly, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) performs National Integrated Resource Planning to identify future electricity demand and supply requirements. Demand for electricity varies spatially (geographic) and temporally (time). Spatially, South Africa’s land surface area of 1,1 million km consists of urban and rural development, each with different electricity requirements. Areas of high electricity demand are not correlated with power generation centres. Coal resources, from which 90 % of South Africa’s electricity is generated, are primarily located in the east of the country. Demand for electricity, however, is throughout the country with the mining and industrial sectors accounting for approximately 40 % of the electricity demand.

Approximately 70 % of the Western Cape’s electricity is imported from Mpumalanga Province via transmission lines, with resultant line (energy) losses. Energy losses arise as power flows through the electrical network to meet customer load demands. Greater distances between the power generation centres and the customer mean greater energy losses. These losses on the transmission and distribution systems increase both the cost of production of energy as well as the delivery cost of energy.



## Why is an Environmental Impact Assessment Required?

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) [NEMA] and associated EIA Regulations published in June 2010, an environmental authorisation must be obtained from the relevant decision-making authority prior to the commencement of certain listed activities that may result in potential negative impacts on the environment. The proposed St Helena Community Wind Farm Development involves a number of activities which are listed in the EIA Regulations. An EIA must therefore be undertaken in order to obtain the required environmental authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), the decision making authority for this project. The activities triggered are listed below with a description as to why those activities are triggered in terms of the proposed development.

**GN 544: Activity No 1-** *The proposed construction of a wind farm near St Helena Bay with a generation capacity of 30 MW.*

**GN 544: Activity No 1-** *The proposed construction of powerlines which will connect the wind farm to electrical grid. The powerlines will be between 33 and 275 kilovolts.*

**GN 544: Activity No 5-** *Phased activities for all activities listed in this Schedule, which commenced on or after the effective date of this Schedule, where anyone phase of the activity may be below a threshold but where a combination of the phases, including expansions or extensions, will exceed a specified threshold*

**GN 545: Activity No 1-** *The proposed construction of a wind farm near St Helena Bay with a generation capacity of 30 MW.*

**GN 545: Activity No-** *The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.*

**GN 545: Activity No 15-** *Construction of a wind farm on Langeklip Farm (Erf 47) which is 744 ha in size. The actual footprint of the wind farm will be smaller than the footprint of the property but is not confirmed at this stage. . There will thus be a physical alteration of undeveloped land for industrial use.*

**GN 546: Activity No 4-** *The construction of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.*

*i. In Western Cape:*

*ii. All areas outside urban areas;*

**GN 546: Activity No 10-** *The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres.*

*i. In Western Cape:*

*ii. All areas outside urban areas;*

**GN 546: Activity No 19-** *The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre.*

## Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

The EIA can be divided into 4 distinct phases:

### Application and initial notification

- Submit an EIA application to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).
- DEA acknowledgement of the EIA application (within 14 days).
- Notify the public of the proposed development through inter alia, newspaper adverts, notification letters, BIDs and notice boards.

### Scoping Phase

- Investigate and gather information on the proposed study area in order to establish an understanding of the area.
- Establish how the proposed project will potentially impact on the surrounding environment.
- Identify Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities by conducting a Public Participation Process (PPP).
- Identify potential environmental impacts through investigation and PPP.
- Describe and investigate the alternatives that may be considered.

### EIA phase

- Detailed specialist assessment of all issues and proposed alternatives identified in the scoping phase.
- Identify mitigation measures and recommendations to reduce the significance of potential impacts.
- Compile an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which will prescribe environmental specifications to be adhered to during the construction and operational phases of the project
- As with the scoping phase, the PPP is an integral and important part of the assessment phase.

### Environmental Authorisation

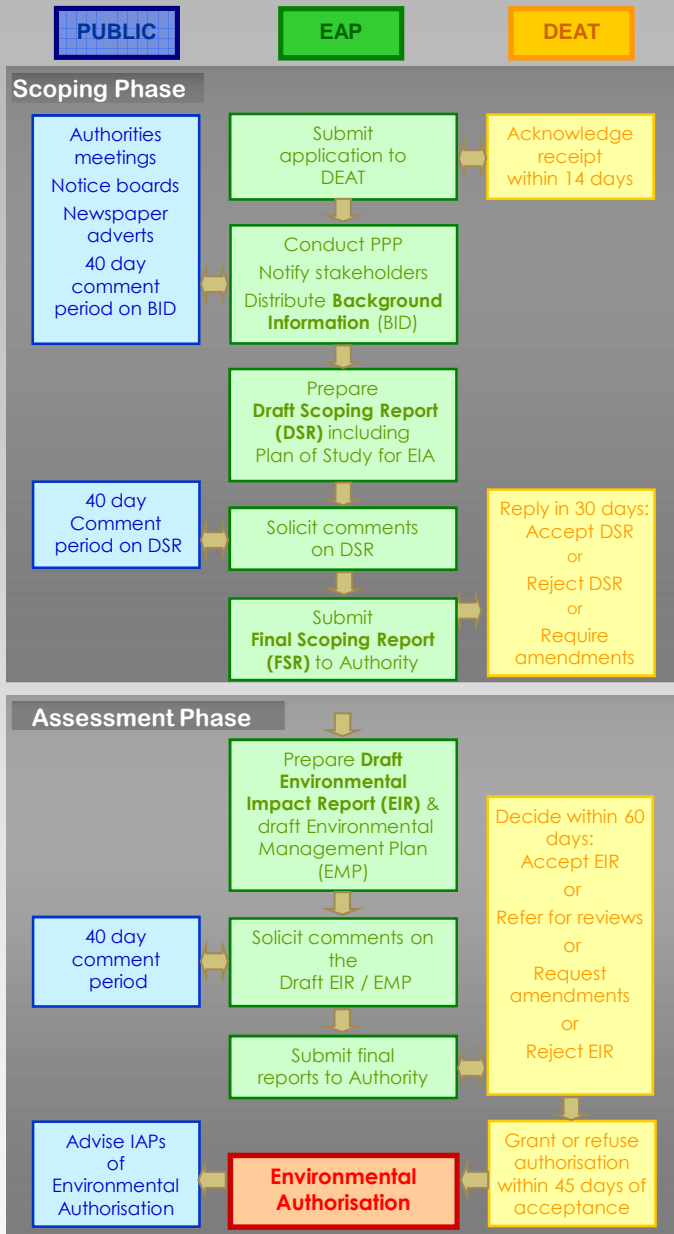
Environmental Authorisation (EA) will be issued for St Helena Community Wind Farm Development once DEA has made a decision regarding the proposed project.

Decision may be positive or negative based on inter alia, information received in the Scoping and EIA phases.

The EIA process is represented diagrammatically in the flow Diagram on Page 5.



### EIA Process Flow



### Public Participation Process and How to register as a IAP

It is important that relevant I&APs are identified and involved in the public participation process from the outset of the proposed project. The inputs received from I&APs form an integral part of the EIA process and will also assist the decision-making authority, DEA, with their decision-making. To ensure effective public participation, the process includes the following steps:

- STEP 1:** Advertise the EIA Process (national, regional and local newspapers)
- STEP 2:** Register I&APs and key stakeholders on the database (on-going)
- STEP 3:** Consultation with, and transfer of information to, I&APs through consultation, public meetings, focus group meetings and key stakeholder workshops
- STEP 4:** Record all comments, issues and concerns raised by I&APs within an issues trail, which will form an Integral part of EIA Reports
- STEP 5:** Invite I&AP comment and input on the draft Scoping and EIA reports (30-day comment period)

### Reminder on how to get involved

The public will be invited to register as an I&AP and take part in the PPP through:

A registration and comments form is supplied at the back of this notice for your convenience and can be used to express your views regarding this proposed development. Please feel free to add comments on a separate page should the space provided on this notice not be enough. The names of all registered I&APs, together with the comments received will be incorporated into the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reports and will be submitted to DEA.

Please submit your name, contact information (address, telephone number, e-mail address, postal address) and written comments to contact person indicated on the registration sheet.





**Doel van hierdie Dokument:**

Die doel agter die Agtergrondsinligtingsdokument (AID) is om Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GPs) met agtergrondsinligting rondom the projek te verskaf en die Omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIE) proses te verduidelik. Die AID is ook bedoel om B&GPs in te lig hoe om ten volle deel te neem aan die OIE proses en aan te moedig om vergaderings by te woon en terugvoer te verskaf op die dokumente wat versprei word.

**Agtergrond tot die Projek**

Just Energy, in samewerking met die Seeland Ontwikkelings Trust, beoog om 'n gemeenskap windplaas te ontwikkel binne die Saldanha Baai Munisipaliteit. Die voorgestelde area vir die windplaas, wat tans aan die Seeland Ontwikkelings Trust behoort, is geleë op Langeklip Plaas (Erf 47), ongeveer 5 km Oos van St Helena Baai en 3km Wes van Laingville. The totale area van die voorgestelde windplaas omskry 744 hektaar. Die area is vir landbouoedeindes gesoneer en bestaan meestal uit gekultiveerde land.

Die voorgestelde ontwikkeling behels die oprigting van tussen 10 tot 30 wind turbines vir die doel om elektrisiteit van ongeveer 30 Megawatts (MW) te genereer. 'n Gedeelte van die windplaas se inkomste word dan oorgedra na die gemeenskapstrust om sosiale en ekonomiese ontwikkeling van gemeenskappe in die St Helena Baai area te ondersteun.

Dit word voorgestel dat die meeste van die plaas se reeds geploegde land oorweeg sal word vir die plasing van turbines om sodoende die impak op natuurlike plantegroei binne die grense soveel as moontlik te verminder. Die voorgestelde ontwikkeling sal ook 'n verskeidenheid van ander infrastruktuur bevat wat die wind turbines sal ondersteun. Sien bladsy twee vir meer tegniese ingligting.

Arcus GIBB (Edms) Bpk (GIBB) is aangestel as die onafhanklike Omgewingsimpakbepaling Praktisyn om die OIB proses vir die voorgestelde projek uit te voer.

**U geleentheid om deel te neem**

Indien u uself as 'n B&GP beskou, dring ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die volgende geleenthede om betrokke te raak:

1. Kommunikeer by wyse van telefoon, faks of e-pos dat u ons uitnodiging aanvaar en betrokke wil raak;
2. Deur die aangehegde kommentaarvorm aan Arcus Gibb te stuur deur middel van pos, faks of e-pos;
3. Deur vergaderings by te woon wat gehou sal word gedurende die publieke deelname proses. Indien u registreer as 'n B&GP, sal u uitgenooi word na hierdie vergaderings;
4. Deur telefonies met Arcus GIBB in aanraking te kom, indien u enige navrae het of kommentaar wil lewer, of indien u verdere inligting wil bekom rakende die projek;
5. Deur die konsep Omvangsbepaling en Omgewingsimpak Evalueeringsproses OIE verslae te hersien, binne die 30-dae periodes, en kommentaar aan Arcus GIBB te stuur.



Deur die aangehegde vorm in te vul, sal u automaties geregistreer word as 'n B&GP. Sodoende sal u kommentaar en versoeke rakende die projek op skrif gestel word en daaraan aandag gegee word tydens die OIE proses. Vir verdere ingligting kan die onderstaande persoon gekontak word.

**Kontak:**  
**Jan- Willem De Jager**  
**(Omgewingswetenskaplike)**

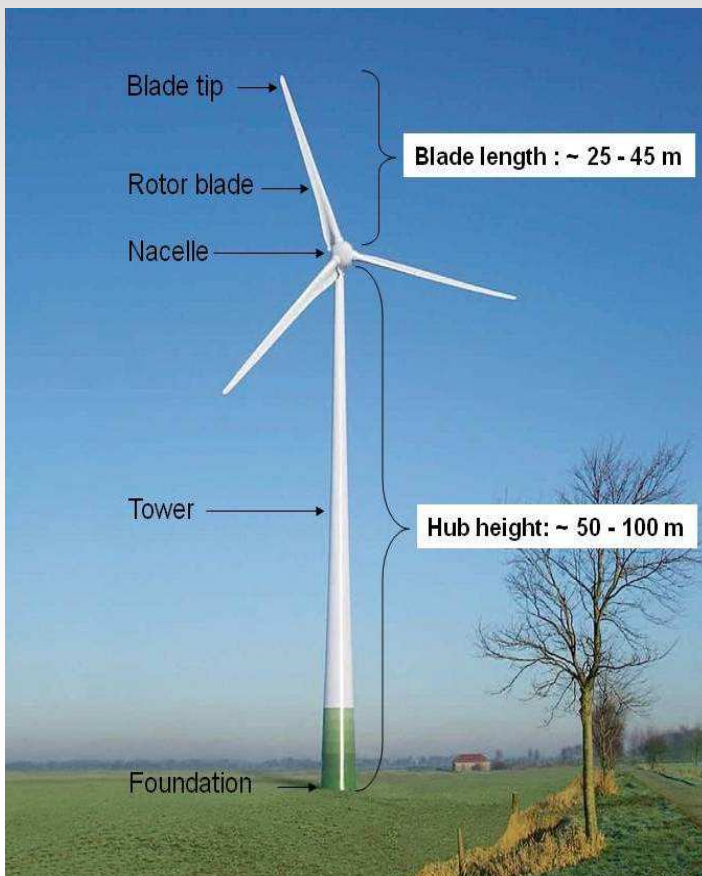
**Arcus GIBB, Posbus 3965, Kaapstad, 8000**  
**Tel: (021) 469 9100; Faks: (021) 424 5571**  
**Epos: jdejager@gibb.co.za**



## Wat is n windplaas?

Elke wind turbine werk op die teenoorgestelde manier as 'n gewone waaier. Eerder as om wind te genereer deur van elektrisiteit gebruik te maak, gebruik 'n wind turbine die wind om elektrisiteit te genereer. Die wind draai die lemme en dit op sy beurt draai dan 'n as wat gekonnekteer is aan 'n kragopwekker. Sodoende word elektrisiteit dus genereer.

Wind turbines, soos windmeulens, word bo-aan 'n toring geplaas om wind energie te benut. Die kinetiese energie van die wind word gebruik om die lemme van die turbine te draai om sodoende elektrisiteit te genereer. Dit is meer voordelig as die lemme 30 m en hoër bo die grond geplaas word weens vinniger en minder tubulente wind omstandighede. Gewoondlik word 2 tot 3 lemme bo-aan 'n toring geplaas wat dan aan 'n as gemonteer word om sodoende 'n rotor te vorm. Die nacelle, wat bo-aan die toring geplaas word, bevat 'n kragopwekker, beheer toerusting, ratkas en die anemometer, wat die spoed en rigting van die wind bepaal. Die meganiese energie wat deur die draai van die lemme gegenereer word, word oorgedra na die kragopwekker binne die nacelle deur middel van die ratkas. Die kragopwekker omskep die draaiende beweging van die lemme oor na elektrisiteit.



## Tegniese beskrywing van die St Helena Gemeenskap Windplaas

The voorgestelde St Helena Gemeenskap Windplaas Onwikkeling bestaan uit 10 tot 30 wind turbines. Elkeen sal tussen 0.85 Megawatts en 3 Megawatts van elektrisiteit genereer. Die hoogte van die torings vir elkeen van die wind turbines sal wissel tussen 50 m en 100 m en die lengte van elkeen van die lemme sal wissel tussen 25 m en 45 m (sien die onderstaande figuur van 'n wind turbine). Dit is belangrik om te verneem dat verdere infrastruktuur benodig sal word om die werking van die windplaas te ondersteun. Vir hierdie voorgestelde ontwikkeling word die volgende vereis:

- Elektriese kables en kraglyne
- Voorgestelde nuwe krag substasie
- Toegangspaaie
- Windplaas Beheerkamer
- Tydelke konstruksie terrein area

Die plasing van die wind turbines is belangrik omrede dit sal bepaal wat die spoed en rigting van die wind sal wees en dus ook die maksimum potensiaal vir kragopwekking. Die nodige spesialiskennis vir windmodelleering en mikro-plasing sal dus benut word om die spesifieke uitleg van die wind turbines te bepaal. Die uitleg van die turbines sal verder bepaal word deur die spesialis studies wat onderneem is tydens die OIE proses. Die posisie van die turbines sal gefinaliseer word gedurende die Impakbepalingsfase van die projek wanneer die resultate van die modellering gelewer is en die gedetailleerde spesialis studies voltooi is.

Tot dusver is die onderstaande spesialis studies geïdentifiseer wat deel sal vorm van die OIE proses. Die uitkoms van hierdie studies sal die plasing van die wind turbines beïnvloed, soos reeds bespreek.

- Fauna Impak Bepaling
- Fauna Impak Bepaling;
- Flora Impak Bepaling;
- Avifauna Impak Bepaling;
- Basiese Geotegniese Bepaling.
- Sosiale Impak Bepaling;
- Erfenis Impak Bepaling;
- Geraas Impak Bepaling;
- Visuele Impak Bepaling;





## Negatiewe Impakte wat geassosieer word met windplase

- Visueel – weens hul grootte, is die windtorings van vêr af sigbaar. Hulle kan ook sonlig reflekteer weens hul groot reflektiewe oppervlakte.
- Geraas – die draaiende lemme is bekend daarvoor om 'n “whoosing” geluid te maak.
- Impakte op voels – botsings met draaiende lemme en “barotraumas” (spesifiek met vlermuise) is die hoof oorsaak van beserings en sterftes.
- Habitat transformasie – daar sal 'n vermeerdering van verharde en onnatuurlike oppervlakte wees.
- Lugverkeer struikelblokke – weens die wind turbines se hoogte mag daar probleme ontstaan vir lugverkeer, afhangend van vlugroetes en nabyheid van lughawes.

## Positiewe impakte waat geassosieer word met windplase

- Wind energie is hernubaar, skoon en besoedelingsvry omrede dit geen byprodukte produseer wat nadelig vir die omgewing is nie.
- Wind energie kan opgewek word gedurende die dag en nag;
- Windplase is gepas vir plattelandse gebiede en het dus 'n verlaagde impak op landbou aktiwiteite vergelykend tot ander kragopwekkingsmetodes. Windplase kan ook bydrae to ekonomiese groei in hierdie areas;
- Wind turbines maak gebruik van eenvoudige tegnologie in terme van ontwerp en konstruksie;
- Wind energie is kompetender in vergelyking met ander hernubare energie bronne; en
- Dit is 'n veilige wyse van kragopwekking indien dit deeglik onderhou word.



## Waarom is windplase nodig?

Die opwekking van elektrisiteit is 'n strategiese deel van die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie wat nou verweef is met die ekonomiese groei en ontwikkelingsplanne van die Regering. Oor die volgende paar jaar word verwag dat Suid-Afrika voortdurende groei in die industriële-, mynbou-, kommersiele- en plaalike-verbruikers sektore sal ervaar. Verskeie kern beleide, departemente en instellings is verantwoordelik vir energiebeplanning in Suid-Afrika. Eerstens, die Suid-Afrikaanse Energie Beleid (Des 1998) gepubliseer deur die Departement van Energie (DE) identifiseer 5 kern doelwitte, naamlik:

- Verhoog toegang tot bekostigbare energiedienste;
- Verbeter die beheer van die energie sektor.
- Stimuleer ekonomiese ontwikkeling;
- Bestuur energie-verwante omgewingsimpakte; en
- Waarborg die beskikbaarheid van elektrisiteit deur van diverse bronne gebruik te maak.

Om die bostaande doelwitte sowel as ontwikkelings - en sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte van Suid-Afrika te bereik, moet die land al sy energiebronne optimaal benut. Tweedens, stel DE 'n Geïntegreerde Nasionale Energie Plan (GNEP) op om toekomstige energie verbruik en aanvraag te bepaal. Derdens, die Nasionale Energie Reguleerder van Suid Afrika (NERSA) stel ook Geïntegreerde Nasionale Hulpbron Planne op om toekomstige energie aanvraag en aanbod te bepaal.

Die aanvraag vir elektrisiteit fluktueer beide op 'n geografiese en tydsvlak. Suid-Afrika se totale landsoppervlakte beslaan 'n area van 1.1 miljoen km<sup>2</sup> met stedelike en plattelandse gebiede wat elkeen 'n unieke aanvraag na elektrisiteit het. Areas met 'n hoë aanvraag is ook nie noodwendig naby aan kragopwekking-sentrums geleë nie. Steenkool, wat 90% van Suid-Afrika se elektrisiteit genereer, word meestal in die Ooste van die land ontgin. Nietemin, aanvraag na elektrisiteit is verspreid regoor die land met die mynbou en industriële sektore wat 40% in beslag neem.

Bykans 70% van die Wes Kaap se elektrisiteit word ingevoer vanaf Mpumalanga deur middel van transmissielyste, met die gevolg dat meer energie verlore gaan in die proses. Energie gaan verlore soos elektrisiteit deur die netwerk vloei om krag in verskillende gebiede te voorsien. Groter afstande tussen die kragopwekking-sentrums en verbruikers het dus die gevolg dat meer energie verlore gaan. Hierdie verliese verhoog beide die produksie onkoste en vervoerkoste van elektrisiteit.



## Waarom word 'n Omgewingsimpak Evaluering (OIE) vereis?

Volgens die Nasionale Omgewingsbestuurswet (Wet 107 van 1998) [NEMA] en die geassosieerde OIE Regulasies wat in Junie 2010 gepubliseer is, moet die relevante besluitnemingsowerheid eers 'n omgewingsmagtiging uitreik voor die aanvangs van sekere gelyste aktiwiteite wat moontlik potensiële negatiewe impake vir die omgewing kan inhou. Die voorgestelde St Helena Gemeenskaps Windplaas behels 'n reeks aktiwiteite wat gelys is in die OIE regulasies. 'n OIE moet dus onderneem word om sodoende die vereiste omgewingsmagtiging van die Nasionale Departement Omgewingsake (DEA) te verky, wat die relevante besluitnemingsowerheid vir hierdie projek is. Die aktiwiteite wat wel deur die voorgestelde ontwikkeling geraak sal word, tesame met 'n beskrywing vir elkeen van die aktiwiteite, word onderaan verskaf soos vervat in die OIE regulasies:

**GN 544: Activity No 1-** *The proposed construction of a wind farm near St Helena Bay with a generation capacity of 30 MW.*

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*ii. All areas outside urban areas;*

**GN 546: Activity No 19-** *The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre.*

## Omgewingsimpak Evaluering (OIE) proses

Die OIE kan in vier fases verdeel word:

### Aansoek en aanvanklike kennisgewing

- 'n OIE aansoek word ingedien by die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake (DEA).
- Die DEA aanvaar die OIE aansoek (binne 14 dae).
- Die publiek word in kennis gestel van die voorgestelde ontwikkeling deur, *inter alia*, koerant advertensies, kennisgewing briewe, agtergrond inligtingsdokumente en kennisgewingsborde.

### Omvangsbepalingsfase

- Die studie area word bestudeer en inligting word ingesamel om sodoende 'n beter begrip van die omgewing te kry.
- Daar word bepaal hoe die voorgestelde projek die omliggende area sal beïnvloed.
- Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye (B&GP) word geïdentifiseer deur middel van 'n publieke deelname proses.
- Potensiële omgewingsimpakte word geïdentifiseer deur middel van die publieke deelname proses sowel as deur 'n deeglike ondersoek te loods; en
- Beskryf en bestudeer moontlike alternatiewe wat in rekenskap geneem kan word.

### OIE fase

- 'n Gespesialiseerde evaluering van alle kwessies en voorgestelde alternatiewe word geneem in die omvangsbepalingsfase.
- Versagtingsmaatreëls en voorstelle word geïdentifiseer om die grootte en omvang van potensiële impakte te verlaag.
- 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan word opgestel wat die maatreëls uitlig waaraan voldoen moet word gedurende die konstruksie en operasionele fase.
- Soos met die omvangsbepalingsfase, vorm die publieke deelname proses 'n integrale deel van die evalueringproses.

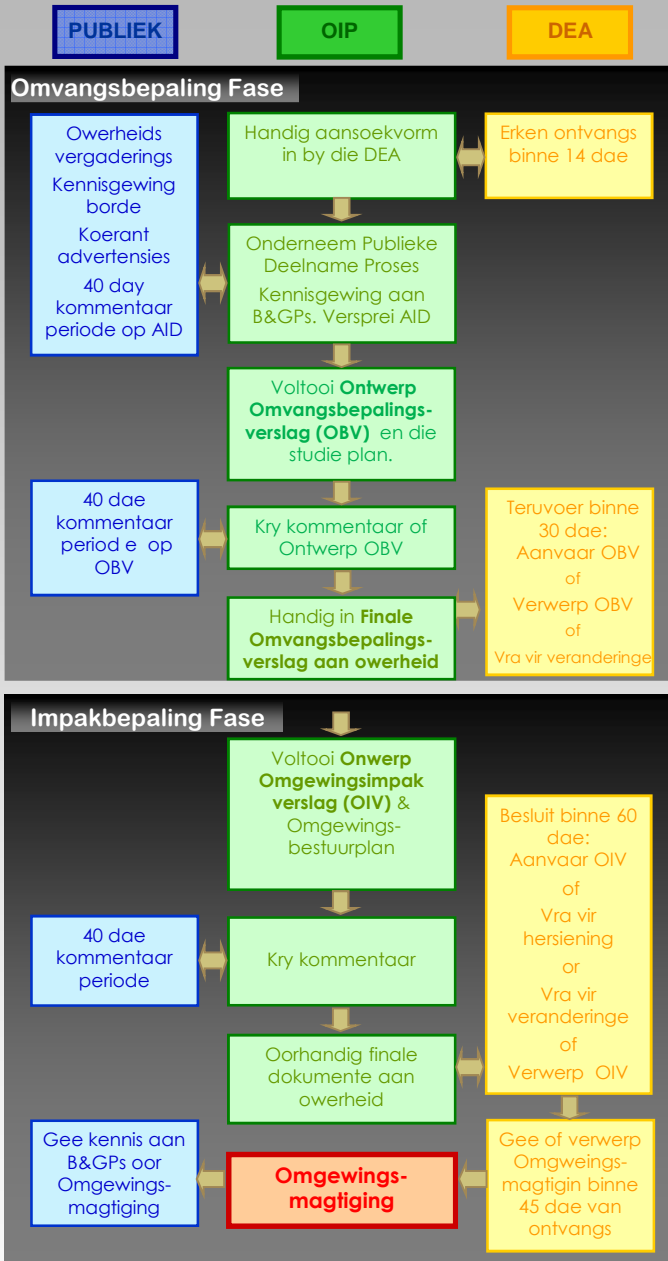
### Omgewingsmagtiging

Omgewingsmagtiging word toegestaan aan Caledon Wind sodra die DEA 'n besluit geneem het rakende die voorgestelde projek. Die besluit kan beide positief of negatief wees gebaseer op *inter alia*, die inligting wat ontvang is in die omvangsbepalings - en OIE fases.

Die OIE proses word as 'n diagram voorgestel in **Figur 2**.



## OIB Proses



## Publieke deelname proses en hoe om betrokke te raak

Dit is van kritiese belang vir die OIE proses dat die insette van Geïntereeseerde en Geaffekteerde Party (B&GPe) vroegtydig ontvang word. Die terugvoer van B&GPe is 'n belangrike faset van die OIE en sal die DEA help om 'n besluit te neem rondom die projek. Om te verseker dat die OIE vlot verloop moet die volgende stappe geneem word:

- STAP 1:** Plaas advertensies rakende die OIE proses in nasionale, streeks- en plaalike koerante.
- STAP 2:** Registreer B&GPe en ander belanghebbendes en plaas kontakbesonderhede op die databasis (aangaande proses).
- STAP 3:** Konsultasie met, en die oordrag van inligting na B&GPe deur middel van publieke vergaderings, fokusgroep vergaderings en sleutelrolspelers vergaderings.
- STAP 4:** Dokumenteer alle terugvoer en aanmerkings vanaf B&GP binne 'n aanmerkingslys, wat 'n belangrike deel uitmaak van die verslae.
- STAP 5:** Nooi B&GPe om teruvoer te gee rakende die omvangsbepalingsverslae (periode van 30 dae).

## Herhindering om betrokke te raak

The publiek sal gevra word om te registreer as 'n B&GP en deel te neem aan die OIE proses deur middel van die volgende

'n Registrasie vorm word voorsien op die agterblad van die dokument en kan gebruik word om u mening rondom hierdie projek uit te lig. U is welkom om 'n aparte bladsy te gebruik indien hierdie spasie nie voldoende is nie. Die name van alle B&GPe sowel as hulle terugvoer rakende die projek sal binne die Omvangsbepalings - en OIP verslae geplaas word en sal aan die DEA oorhandig word.

Plaas asseblief u naam, kontakbesonderhede (adres, telefoon nommer, e-pos adres en pos adres) saam met u terugvoer as die kontak persoon op die registrasie vorm.

