

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS: PROPOSED KOINGNAAS WIND ENERGY FACILITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS REPLY FORM

Return completed reply form to: **Shawn Johnston** of **Sustainable Futures ZA**

Fax: **086 510 2537**

Phone: **083 325 9965**

E-mail: **swjohnston@mweb.co.za**

Postal Address: **PO Box 749, Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7701**

Please provide your complete contact details:

Name & Surname:

Organisation & Designation:

Postal Address:

Telephone:

Cellphone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Would you like to register as an interested and affected party (I&AP)? YES

(please tick the relevant box)

NO

Note: Please register as an I&AP to receive further correspondence regarding the EIA process for the project

Please state your interest in the project (add additional pages if necessary):

Please list your questions, views or concerns regarding the project (add additional pages if necessary):

Please provide contact details of other persons who you regard as a potential interested or affected party:

Name & Surname:

Organisation & Designation:

Postal Address:

Telephone:

Cellphone:

Fax:

E-mail:

What is your preferred language of correspondence? (please tick the relevant box)

English

Afrikaans



This assessment is being conducted on behalf of Just Palm Tree Power
(Sien keersy vir Afrikaans)

BASIESE OMGEWINGSEVALUERINGSPROSES: VOORGESTELDE KOINGNAAS WINDKRAGAAANLEG, NOORD-KAAP PROVINSIE

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES REGISTRASIE/KOMMENTAAR VORM

Stuur asb u voltooid registrasie vorm aan: **Shawn Johnston** van **Sustainable Futures ZA**

Faks: **086 510 2537**

Tel: **083 325 9965**

Epos: **swjohnston@mweb.co.za**

Pos Adres: **Posbus 749, Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7701**

Verskaf asseblief u persoonlike kontak besonderhede:

Naam & Van:

Organisasie & Rol:

Posadres:

Telefoon:

Faks:

Selfoon:

Epos:

Stel u belang om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP)? (Merk met X) JA

NEE

Nota: Dit word van u vereis om te registreer as 'n B&GP om alle toekomstige inligting in verband met die Omgewingsimpakevalueringproses te ontvang.

Verduidelik u belangstelling in hierdie projek (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig):

--

Lys u vrae, opinies of besorghede in verband met hierdie projek (gebruik addisionele bladsye indien nodig):

--

Verskaf bykommende kontak besonderhede van addisionele persoon/e wie u beskou as potensiële belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde partye:

Naam & Van:

Organisasie & Rol:

Posadres:

Telefoon:

Faks:

Selfoon:

E-pos:

Dui u taal van keuse en korrespondensie aan (Merk met X)

Engels

Afrikaans



Hierdie studie word namens **Just Palm Tree Power** onderneem (Sien omkeer bladsy vir Engels)

JULY 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

PROPOSED

KOINGNAAS WIND ENERGY FACILITY

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
12/12/20/2154

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT
A JUST PALM TREE POWER PROJECT



Just Palm Tree Power has identified a site near the town of Koingnaas within a De Beers mining area for the establishment of a commercial wind energy facility. The facility is proposed to accommodate up to 24 appropriately spaced turbines over an extent of approximately 160 hectares for the purpose of electricity generation under 10 MW. The facility is to be referred to as the Koingnaas Wind Energy Facility.

AIM OF THIS BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document aims to provide you, as an interested and/or affected party (I&AP), with:

- » An overview of the proposed project.
- » An overview of the Basic Assessment Process and the relevant specialist studies being undertaken to assess the potential impacts associated with the project.
- » Details of how you can become involved in the EIA process, receive information, or raise issues, which may concern and/or interest you.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The identified site is regarded as favourable due to the wind resource, the disturbed nature of the site due to mining activities, and proximity to a suitable electricity connection point. A larger study area comprises the following farm portions:

- » Koingnaas 745;
- » Somnaas 474; and
- » Zwart Lintjes Rivier 484.

The facility is proposed to be established within an area of ~160ha in extent on the farm Koingnaas 745. The facility will utilise small turbines with a generating capacity of 300 kW (0.3 MW), each with a hub height of 32m and a rotor diameter of 32m (i.e. each blade up to 16 m in length). The facility would have a capacity of less than 10MW.

Other infrastructure associated with the wind energy facility is proposed to include:

- » Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical, which will connect to the existing on-site substation);
- » A short power line (of between 11kV and 66kV) to connect the facility to the Koingnaas Substation;
- » Existing roads will be used as far as possible. However, where required, internal access roads of approximately 6m wide will be constructed between the turbines and the on-site substation;

and

- » Workshop area for maintenance and storage purposes.

The project intends to make use of South African designed and built wind turbine generators, and provides an opportunity for South Africa to take a market share in the renewable industry. Just Palm Tree Power is a South African turbine manufacturing company.

The facility is proposed to take approximately 6 months to construct and commission, and will require a small workforce comprising low, semi skilled and highly skilled staff. The operational phase is estimated at approximately 20 years. Each turbine is designed to operate continuously and with low maintenance.

Site-specific studies and assessments are currently being undertaken through the Basic Assessment process in order to confirm the environmental feasibility of the proposed project and to delineate any areas of environmental sensitivity within the study area. The exact positioning or detailed layout of the components of this proposed wind energy facility will be developed by taking cognisance of the wind resource on the site as well as the environmental sensitivities and mitigation measures identified through the EIA process. A final layout of the turbines within the facility would be prepared prior to construction.

WHY WIND ENERGY?

The need to expand electricity generation capacity in South Africa is based on national policy and informed by on-going strategic planning undertaken by the Department of Energy (DoE), the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) and Eskom. In order to meet the long-term goal of a sustainable renewable energy industry, the South African Government has set a target of 10 000 GWh renewable energy contribution to final energy consumption by 2013. This is to be produced mainly from biomass, wind, solar and small-scale hydro. The proposed Koiingnaas Wind Energy Facility will assist government in meeting this goal.

Wind turbines use the energy from the wind to generate electricity. In essence, the blades of the turbine are turned by the wind and the energy captured is converted into electrical energy and supplied to the electricity grid for use in homes and elsewhere. Wind power is regarded as a non-consumptive use of a natural resource, which produces an insignificant quantity of greenhouse gases in its life cycle. Wind power consumes no fuel for continuing operation, and has no emissions directly related to electricity production.

A wind turbine typically consists of three rotor blades and a nacelle mounted at the tip of a tapered

tower (refer to Figure 1). The rotational power generated by the turbine blades is transmitted to the generator housed within the nacelle via a gearbox and drive train. This facility proposes to make use of turbines with a hub height of 32 m and a rotor diameter of 32m (i.e. each blade up to 16 m in length).

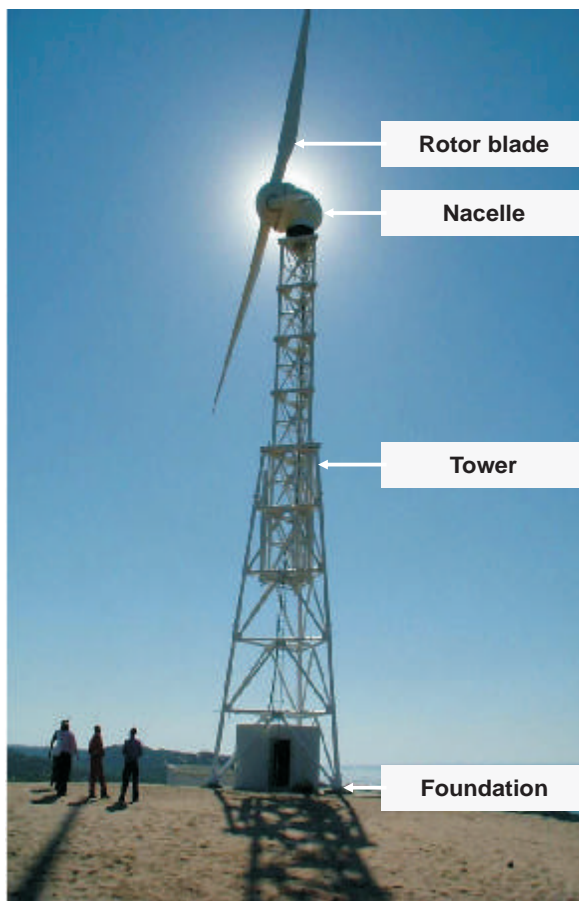


Figure 1: Illustration of the main components of a small wind turbine, as proposed for the Koingnaas site

BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Just Palm Tree Power requires authorisation from National DEA (in consultation with the Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation (DENC) as a commenting authority) for the undertaking of the proposed project. In order to obtain authorisation for this project, comprehensive, independent environmental studies must be undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in Section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, No 107 of 1998), it is a legal requirement that environmental impacts be investigated and assessed for any activity which may have a potentially detrimental impact on the environment. The construction of a wind energy facility with a generating capacity of <20 MW is listed as such an activity. A development of >20ha may require a Scoping and EIA Process to be undertaken. However, due to the siting of this facility within a disturbed diamond mining area (i.e. land which is disturbed and/or transformed), activity 15 of Listing Notice 2 (GN R545) does not apply, and a Basic Assessment Process is applicable.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WIND ENERGY FACILITY

Although a wind energy facility utilises a renewable resource to generate electricity, the construction and operation of such a facility has the potential to impact on the environment both negatively and positively. The following impacts are typically associated with wind energy facilities:

- » Visual impacts - due to their height, wind turbines have the potential to visually impact on the surrounding area.
- » Noise impacts - the low frequency noise associated with the rotation of the blades as well as the noise associated with the generator may result in noise emissions which could affect sensitive receptors.
- » Impacts on avifauna – bird and bat species may be affected through collisions with the turbine blades, electrocution with the power line, and through habitat disturbance during the construction phase.
- » Impacts on ecology - the construction of the wind energy facility and the associated habitat disturbance and transformation may result in impacts on the biodiversity of the area. However, with the siting of the turbines in disturbed areas this impact is likely to be lessened.
- » Impacts on heritage sites - disturbance to or destruction of heritage sites may result during the construction of the wind energy facility. However, as the site has already been extensively disturbed it is unlikely that there are any remaining heritage sites.
- » Impacts associated with erosion potential - the construction of the wind energy facility may result in increased erosion potential on the site.
- » Impacts on the social environment - the construction and operation of the facility may result in limited job opportunities and the generation of additional capacity will have an indirect but positive impact through the generation of electricity by means of renewable technology.

Potential impacts will be assessed through the specialist studies which are required by EIA Regulations to be undertaken as part of the process. The specialist studies will assess potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed project, and recommend practical and achievable

mitigation measures in order to minimise the significance of the impacts. These recommendations will be included within a project-specific Environmental Management Programme (EMP). Specialist studies will consider a preliminary layout of the facility and will be informed by existing information, field observations and input from the public participation process.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The sharing of information forms the basis of the public participation process and offers I&APs the opportunity to become actively involved from the outset. This aims to ensure that:

- » Information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to I&APs for review.
- » Participation by potential I&APs is facilitated in such a manner that I&APs are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.
- » Adequate review periods are provided for I&APs to comment on the findings of the Draft Basic Assessment Report.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN I&AP

In terms of the EIA Regulations, your attention is drawn to your responsibilities as an I&AP:

- » In order to participate, you must register yourself on the project database.
- » You must ensure that any comments regarding the proposed project are submitted within the stipulated timeframes.
- » You are required to disclose any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that you may have in the approval or refusal of the application for the proposed project.

HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED

- » By responding (by phone, fax, or e-mail) to our invitation for your participation which has been advertised.
- » By returning the attached reply form to the relevant contact person.
- » By attending the meetings to be held during the course of the project. As a registered I&AP you will automatically be invited to attend these meetings. Dates for public meetings will also be advertised in local and regional newspapers.
- » By contacting the consultants with queries or comments.

If you consider yourself an I&AP for this proposed project, we urge you to make use of the opportunities created by the public participation process to provide comment, or raise those issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you, and about which you would like more information.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Direct all comments, queries or responses to:

Shawn Johnston of Sustainable Futures ZA
PO Box 749, Rondebosch, CAPE TOWN, 7701

Phone: 083 325 9965

Fax: 086 510 2537

E-mail: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

To view project documentation, visit

www.savannahSA.com



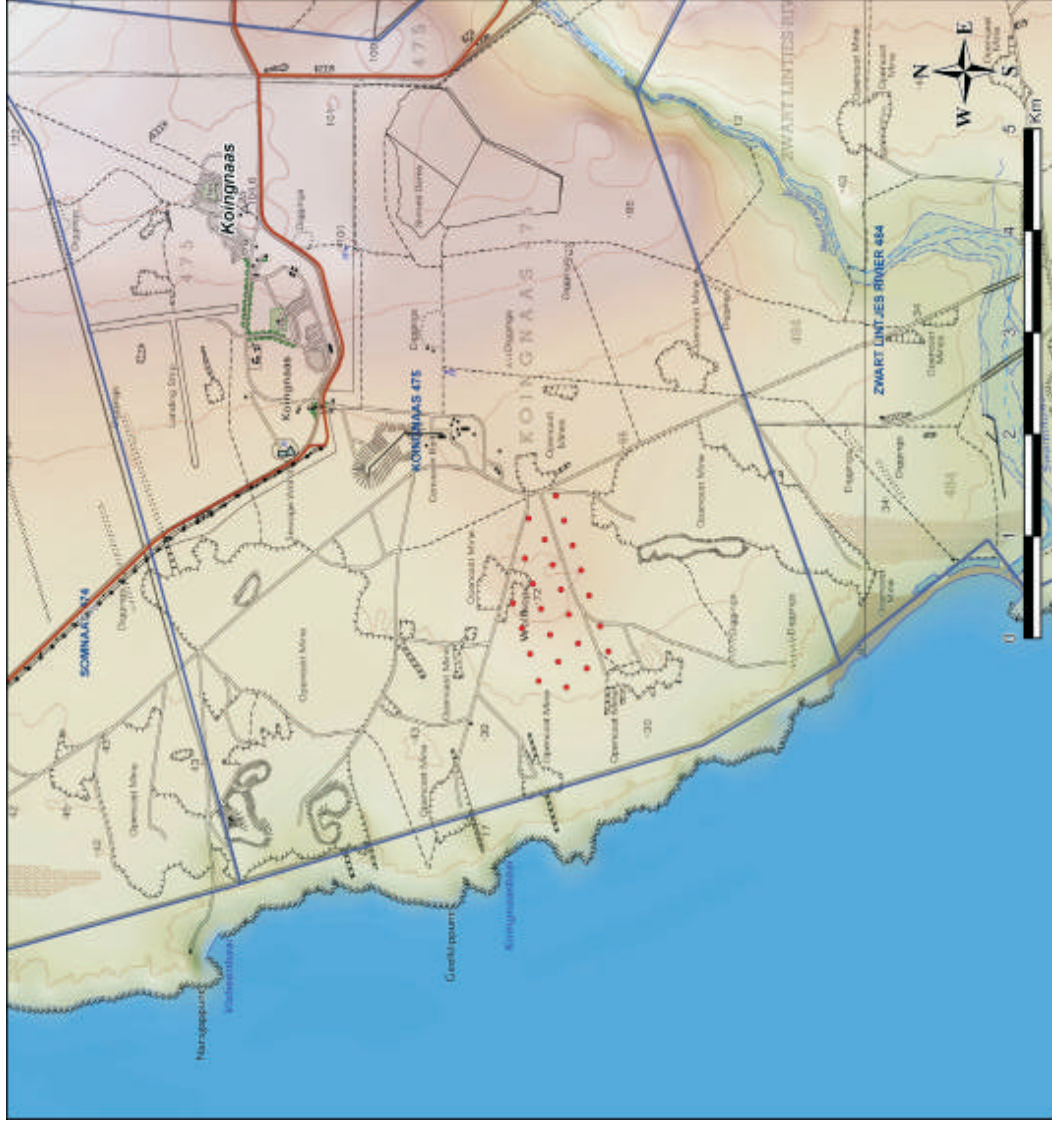
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Koingnaas Wind Energy Facility

Layout Map

Legend

- Wind Turbine
- Secondary Road
- Perennial River
- - - Non-perennial River
- +— Power Line



JULIE 2011

BASIESE OMGEWINGSEVALUERINGSPROSES

VOORGESTELDE

KOINGNAAS WINDKRAGAAANLEG

**NOORD-KAAPPROVINSIE
12/12/20/2154**

AGTERGRONDINLICHTINGS-DOKUMENT

'N JUST PALM TREE POWER PROJEK



Just Palm Tree Power het 'n terrein naby die dorp Koingnaas in 'n De Beers mynbougebied geïdentifiseer vir die oprigting van 'n kommersiële windkragaanleg. Die voorstel is dat die aanleg tot 24 turbines sal akkommodeer, wat na behore uitgesprei sal wees oor 'n gebied van sowat 160 hektaar ten einde minder as 10 MW elektrisiteit op te wek. Die aanleg staan bekend as die Koingnaas Windkragaanleg.

DOEL VAN HIERDIE AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT

Hierdie dokument poog om u, as 'n belangstellende en/of geaffekteerde party (B&GP), te voorsien van:

- » 'n oorsig van die voorgestelde projek;
- » 'n oorsig van die Basiese Evalueeringsproses en die tersaaklike spesialisstudies wat onderneem word om die potensiële impakte wat met die projek gepaard gaan, te evalueer en
- » besonderhede van hoe u by die OIE-proses betrokke kan raak, inligting kan ontvang of vraagstukke kan opper wat u dalk kan raak en/of vir u van belang kan wees.

PROJEKOORSIG

Die geïdentifiseerde terrein word as gunstig geag, danksy die windhulpbron, die feit dat die terrein reeds deur mynbou versteur is, en die nabyheid aan 'n geskikte elektriese verbindingpunt. 'n Breër studiegebied beslaan die volgende plaasgedeeltes:

- » Koingnaas 745;
- » Somnaas 474; en
- » Zwart Lintjes Rivier 484.

Die oprigting van die aanleg word voorgestel op 'n terrein met 'n omvang van ~160 ha op die plaas Koingnaas 745. Die aanleg sal van klein turbines gebruik maak wat oor 'n opwekkingsvermoë van 300 kW (0.3 MW) elk beskik, waarvan die naafhoogte en rotordeursnee 32 m sal wees (d.i. elke lem is tot 16 m lank). Die aanleg se opwekkingsvermoë sal minder as 10 MW wees.

Ander infrastruktuur wat met die windkragaanleg gepaard gaan, sal die volgende insluit:

- » Kables tussen die turbines, ondergronds gelê waar prakties moontlik, wat by die bestaande substasie op die terrein sal aansluit;
- » 'n Kort kraglyn (van tussen 11 kV en 66 kV) om die aanleg met die Koingnaas Substasie te verbind;
- » Bestaande paaie sal so ver moontlik gebruik word. Waar nodig, moet interne toegangspaaie wat sowat 6 m wyd is, egter tussen die turbines en die substasie op die terrein gebou word; en

» 'n Werkwinkelgebied vir instandhouding en berging.

Die projek beoog om Suid-Afrikaans ontwerpte en vervaardigde windturbinegenerators te gebruik, wat Suid-Afrika die geleentheid bied om 'n marktaandeel in die hernubare bedryf te bekom. Just Palm Tree Power is 'n Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy wat turbines vervaardig.

Die voorgestelde aanleg sal sowat ses maande neem om op te rig en in bedryf te stel, en sal 'n klein werksmag benodig wat uit laaggeskoolde, halfgeskoolde en hoogsgekoolde personeel sal bestaan. Die verwagte bedryfslewe is om en by 20 jaar. Elke turbine is ontwerp om ononderbroke en met min instandhouding te funksioneer.

Terrein-spesifieke studies en evaluerings word tans deur die Basiese Evalueringsproses onderneem ten einde die voorgestelde projek se bedryfbaarheid vanuit 'n omgewingsoogpunt te bevestig en om enige omgewingsensitiewe gebiede in die studiegebied af te baken. Die presiese plasing of gedetailleerde uitleg van hierdie voorgestelde windkragaanleg se komponente sal ontwikkel word deur die windhulpbron op die terrein, asook deur die omgewingsensitiewe en versagtende maatreëls wat deur die OIE-proses geïdentifiseer is, in ag te neem. 'n Finale uitleg van die turbines in die aanleg sal voor die konstruksie daarvan opgestel word.

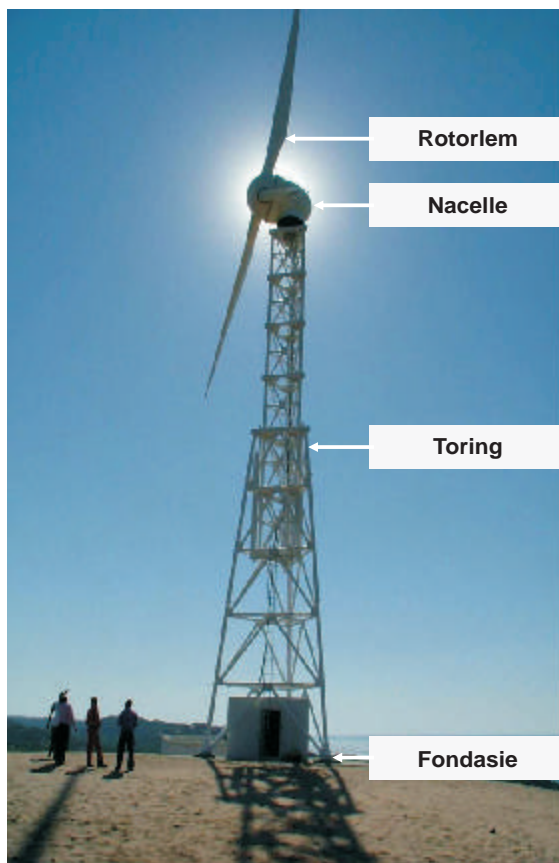
WAAROM WINDKRAG?

Die behoefte om Suid-Afrika se opwekkingsvermoë te vergroot, is gegrond op nasionale beleid, wat toegelig is deur volgehoue strategiese beplanning deur die Departement Energiesake (DE), die Nasionale Energiereguleerder van Suid-Afrika (NERSA) en Eskom. Ten einde die langtermyn doelwit van 'n volhoubare, hernubare kragbedryf gestand te doen, het die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering 'n doelwit van 10 000 GWh hernubare kragbydrae tot die finale kragverbruik teen 2013 gestel. Dit moet hoofsaaklik aan die hand van biomassa, windkrag, sonkrag en kleinskaalse hidro-opwekking geskied. Die voorgestelde Koingnaas Windkragaanleg sal die Regering help om hierdie doelwit te verwesenlik.

Windturbines benut die wind se energie om elektrisiteit op te wek. In wese word die turbine se lemme deur die wind gedraai, en die gevolglike energie word in elektriese energie omgesit en by die elektrisiteitsnet ingevoer vir huishoudelike en ander gebruik. Windkrag word geag as 'n nie-verbruikende benutting van 'n natuurlike hulpbron, wat 'n onbeduidende hoeveelheid kweekhuisgasse tydens sy bedryfslewe oplewer. Windkrag verbruik geen brandstof vir volgehoue bedryf nie en daar is geen uitlaatgasse wat direk verband hou met die kragopwekking nie.

'n Windturbine bestaan normaalweg uit drie rotorlemme en 'n nacelle (turbinehuis) wat op die bopunt van 'n spitsoring gemonteer is (sien Figuur 1). Die meganiese krag wat deur die rotasie van die lemme opgewek word, word aan die generator in die nacelle oorgedra via 'n ratkas en dryfwerk.

Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat hierdie aanleg van turbines met 'n naafhoogte van 32 m en 'n rotordeursnee van 32 m gebruik maak (d.i. elke lem is tot 16 m lank).



Figuur 1: Voorstelling van die hoofkomponente van 'n klein windturbine, soos dié wat vir die Koingnaas terrein voorgestel word

BASIESE EVALUERINGSPROSES

Just Palm Tree Power verlang magtiging van die Nasionale DEA (in ooreenstemming met die Noord-Kaapse Departement Omgewingsake en Natuurbewaring (DENC) as 'n gesag wat kommentaar lewer) vir die onderneming van die voorgestelde projek. Ten einde magtiging vir hierdie projek te verkry, moet omvattende, onafhanklike omgewingstudies ingevolge die OIE-regulasies onderneem word.

Ingevolge die Regulasies op Omgewingsimpakevaluering, gepubliseer kragtens Artikel 24(5) van die Nasionale Wet op Omgewingsbestuur (NEMA, Wet 107 van 1998), is dit 'n wetlike vereiste dat omgewingsimpakte ondersoek en geëvalueer word ten opsigte van enige aktiwiteit wat 'n

potensieel nadelige uitwerking op die omgewing kan hê. Die oprigting van 'n windkragaanleg met 'n opwekkingsvermoë van <20 MW word as sodanige aktiwiteit gelys. 'n Ontwikkeling van >20 ha kan 'n Bestekopname- en 'n OIE-proses verg, maar omdat die ligging van hierdie aanleg in 'n diamantmyngedebied is wat reeds versteur is (d.i. grond wat versteur en/of getransformeer is), is Aktiwiteit 15 van Lystingkennisgewing 2 (Staatskennisgewing R545) nie van toepassing nie, maar wel 'n Basiese Evalueeringsproses.

POTENSIEËLE IMPAKTE WAT MET DIE OPRIGTING VAN 'N WINDKRAG- AANLEG GEPAARD GAAN

Hoewel 'n windkragaanleg van 'n hernubare hulpbron gebruik maak om elektrisiteit op te wek, kan die oprigting en bedryf van so 'n aanleg 'n positiewe en negatiewe impak op die omgewing hê. Die volgende impakte gaan tipies met windkragaanlegte gepaard:

- » Visuele impakte – Weens hul hoogte het windturbines die potensiaal om 'n visuele impak op die omliggende omgewing te hê.
- » Geraasimpakte – Die lae frekwensie geluid weens die rotasie van die lemme, asook die generator se geluid, kan geraas tot gevolg hê wat sensitiewe reseptors kan beïnvloed.
- » Impakte op avifauna – Voëls en vlermuise kan geraak word deurdat hulle in die lemme van die turbines kan vasvlieg, deur die kraglyn geskok kan word en weens die versteuring van hul habitat tydens konstruksie.
- » Impakte op ekologie – Die oprigting van die windkragaanleg en die gepaardgaande versteuring en transformasie van die habitat kan lei tot impakte op die gebied se biodiversiteit. Met die dat die turbines in 'n gebied geleë gaan wees wat reeds versteur is, behoort hierdie impak kleiner te wees.
- » Impakte op erfenisterreine – Die versteuring of vernietiging van erfenisterreine kan voortspruit tydens die oprigting van die windkragaanleg. Aangesien die terrein reeds tot 'n groot mate versteur is, is dit egter onwaarskynlik dat daar enige oorblywende erfenisterreine is.
- » Impakte wat met erosiepotensiaal gepaard gaan – Die oprigting van die windkragaanleg kan 'n groter erosiepotensiaal op die terrein tot gevolg hê.
- » Impakte op die maatskaplike omgewing – Die oprigting en bedryf van die aanleg kan tot beperkte werkgeleenthede lei en die opwekking van bykomende opwekkingsvermoë sal 'n indirekte dog positiewe uitwerking hê, omdat dit elektrisiteit met behulp van hernubare tegnologie opwek.

Potensieële impakte sal deur die spesialisstudies geëvalueer word, wat deur die OIE-regulasies as deel van die proses vereis word. Die spesialisstudies sal potensieel wesenlike impakte wat met die voorgestelde projek gepaard gaan evalueer, en praktiese en uitvoerbare versagterende maatreëls aanbeveel ten einde die omvang van die impakte tot 'n minimum te beperk. Hierdie aanbevelings sal in 'n Omgewingsbestuursplan (EMP) vervat word wat spesifiek vir hierdie projek opgestel sal word.

Spesialisstudies sal 'n voorlopige uitleg van die aanleg oorweeg en sal toegelig word deur bestaande inligting, veldwaarnemings en insette wat uit die openbare deelnameproses voortspruit.

OPENBARE DEELNAMEPROSES

Die deel van inligting vorm die grondslag van die openbare deelnameproses en bied B&GP's die geleentheid om uit die staanspoor aktief betrokke te raak. Dit poog om te verseker dat:

- » inligting wat al die tersaaklike feite met betrekking tot die aansoek bevat, aan B&GP's beskikbaar gestel word vir oorsig;
- » deelname deur potensiële B&GP's op so 'n wyse gefasiliteer word dat hulle 'n redelike geleentheid gegun word om kommentaar te lewer oor die aansoek; en
- » toereikende oorsigtydperke aan B&GP's gebied word om kommentaar te lewer oor die bevindinge van die Konsep Basiese Ewalueringsverslag.

U VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE AS 'N B&GP

Ingevolge die OIE-regulasies, word u aandag gevestig op u verantwoordelike as 'n B&GP:

- » Ten einde deel te neem, moet u uself op die projek se databasis registreer.
- » U moet toesien dat enige kommentaar rakende die voorgestelde projek binne die gestipuleerde tydsraamwerke ingedien word.
- » Daar word van u verlang om enige regstreekse sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of ander belange wat u dalk mag hê in die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek vir die voorgestelde projek, bekend te maak.

HOE OM BETROKKE TE RAAK

- » Deur te reageer (telefonies, per faks of per e-pos) op ons uitnodiging vir u deelname wat geadverteer is.
- » Deur die aangehegte antwoordvorm aan die tersaaklike kontakpersoon terug te besorg.
- » Deur die vergaderings by te woon wat gedurende die verloop van die projek gehou sal word. As 'n geregistreeerde B&GP sal u outomaties uitgenooi word om hierdie vergaderings by te woon. Datums vir openbare vergaderings sal ook in plaaslike en streekkoerante geadverteer word.
- » Deur die konsultante te kontak met navrae of kommentaar.

Indien u uself as 'n B&GP vir hierdie voorgestelde projek ag, moedig ons u aan om gebruik te maak van die geleentheid wat geskep word deur die openbare deelnameproses om kommentaar te lewer of daardie vraagstukke of knelpunte te opper wat u raak en/of waarin u belangstel en waarvoor u meer inligting verlang.

KOMMENTAAR EN NAVRAE

Rig alle kommentaar, navrae of antwoorde aan:

Shawn Johnston van Sustainable Futures ZA

Posbus 749, Rondebosch, KAAPSTAD, 7701

Telefoon: 083 325 9965

Faks: 086 510 2537

E-pos: swjohnston@mweb.co.za

Vir dokumentasie wat met die projek gepaardgaan, besoek

www.savannahSA.com



Koingnaas Wind Energy Facility

Layout Map

Legend

- Wind Turbine
- Secondary Road
- Perennial River
- - - Non-perennial River
- Power Line

